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Publication/Creation

[Glasgow] : [MacLehose], [1908]

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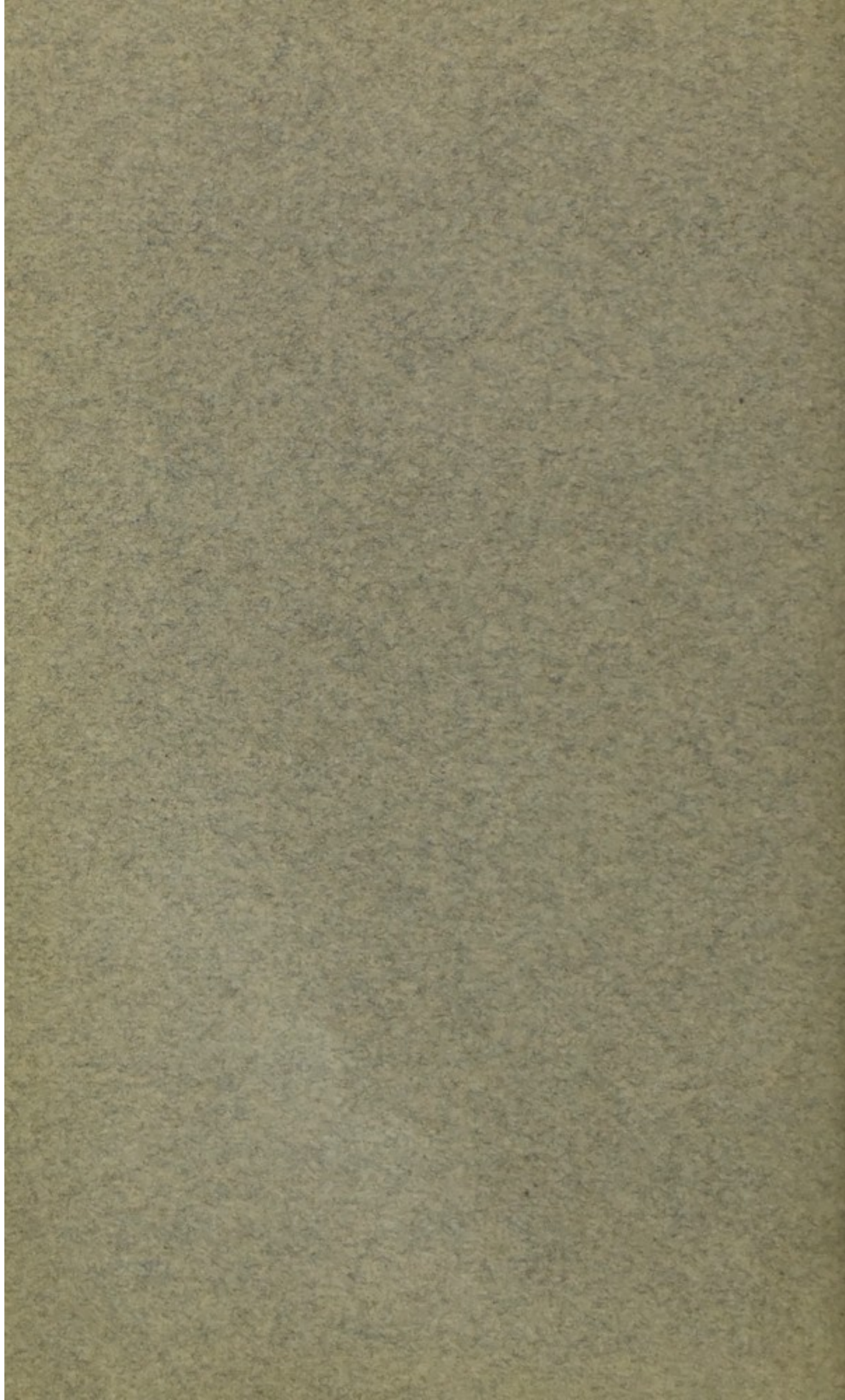


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Glasgow

Maternity & Women's Hospital

1908



Glasgow

Maternity and Women's Hospital

DESCRIPTION OF NEW BUILDINGS

THE opening to-morrow of the new Glasgow Maternity and Women's Hospital marks an important epoch in the history of one of the most useful and deserving charitable institutions in the city. Founded in 1834, the hospital, like other agencies for the relief of the poorer classes, began in a small way, and has grown as a natural result of the expansion of Glasgow. Its first abode was in Grammar School Wynd. In 1841 a small house was acquired in St. Andrew's Square, and there for almost twenty years the hospital was the means not only of alleviating a great deal of suffering among the poor, but also of providing a teaching school for a very essential part of medical training. In 1860 it was found necessary to remove again to larger premises, and after careful consideration by the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the time, a site was secured in Rottenrow, distant fully half a mile from the former home, but one which has proved almost an ideal centre of usefulness for such an institution. Twenty years later the demands upon accommodation necessitated the building on the same site of the hospital which has served from 1880 till the present time, although its incapacity to meet the

requirements of Glasgow and the West of Scotland was manifest a number of years ago. Their inexperience of the past, and their knowledge that the wants of the immediate future were almost certain to increase as rapidly if not more rapidly than they had done in the past few years, convinced the directors that the time had arrived when a larger maternity hospital, thoroughly up-to-date in its construction and equipment, must be provided. They accordingly addressed themselves to the undertaking, confident that they would not appeal in vain for the large sum of money required for so benevolent an object. A sufficient area of ground in the immediate vicinity of the old hospital in Rottenrow was acquired, and Mr. R. A. Bryden was appointed architect, but before the plans were completed the directors commissioned Dr. D. J. Mackintosh, superintendent of the Western Infirmary, and two members of the visiting staff, Dr. Jardine and Dr. Munro Kerr, along with Mr. R. A. Bryden, to visit the principal maternity and gynæcological hospitals at home and on the Continent, in order that the new institution might embody the latest and best features for the treatment of maternity cases. The deputation visited the leading hospitals in this country, and also inspected similar institutions in Paris, Basle, Freiburg, Heidelberg, Halle, Leipzig, Dresden, Berlin, and Hanover. Upon the experience thus gained the new hospital has been designed and equipped.

The new buildings form an imposing pile. They stand on a commanding eminence at the top of Montrose Street, fronting that thoroughfare and Rottenrow. In some respects the site presented difficulties to the architect. The ground southwards from Rottenrow falls at a very steep gradient, and this necessitated considerable formation, and the erection of substantial retaining walls to carry the buildings on the higher level. By skilful planning, however, the peculiarities of the situation have been turned to advantage. The several wings of the hospital are arranged in such a manner that throughout the whole interior a splendid light has been secured. In fact,

this is one of the features that leaves the strongest impression on the visitor. The site measures roughly 250 feet long by 207 feet broad, and the steep gradient to the rear gives two flats in the southern wing below the main entrance floor on the level of Rottenrow. Generally speaking, the elevations to Montrose Street and Rottenrow have been treated architecturally in a free and simple manner—lavish external ornament on such an institution would have been unpardonable. The main frontages are built of white sandstone, while the walls of the south and east and of the inner courtyards are faced with white glazed brick, which is now very generally adopted in large cities for its cleanly appearance. The main entrance in Rottenrow is substantial and dignified in appearance, having arches and pillars of polished grey Aberdeenshire granite hung with wrought iron gates. It forms a sort of covered carriageway to the central façade, which is recessed a few yards from the line of the street. In course of time, when some of the old dwellings on the opposite side of the narrow thoroughfare have been swept away, the stately pile will present a fine appearance from Stirling Road. A small two-storey tenement separates the new hospital from the old on the elevation to Rottenrow. The latter will be adapted for gynæcological cases, and its close proximity will enable it to be under the same general administration as the new buildings.

The hospital provides accommodation for 108 patients (ninety-two in the general maternity department and sixteen in the isolation block). The importance of having a special department for the treatment of cases which might from their character be harmful to other patients in the ordinary maternity wards has long been recognised in the best-equipped institutions of the kind. Accordingly an isolation block has been provided in the north-east corner of the site, fronting Rottenrow. It is completely cut off from the hospital proper by a ventilating corridor on the ground floor, while the upper flats have no communication with the rest of the buildings. The first floor of the isolation block is

occupied by a ward containing seven beds and a smaller ward to accommodate a single bed, also apartments for a resident doctor. The second floor provides for other eight patients, while on the top flat there is a well-equipped operating room, fitted with a large north light, and an anæsthetic room adjoining. Entering from a private corridor are four bedrooms for the nurses employed in this department.

Before describing in detail the interior of the general hospital it should be pointed out that the whole of the internal arrangements have been so devised that the patient receives immediate treatment. When a patient arrives she is taken into the waiting-room, where all the necessary particulars regarding her will be ascertained. She is then examined in the preliminary examination room, and if found a suitable case for admission to the general wards she is passed to the undressing apartment, then to the washing room, and thereafter to the examination room proper. Should it be discovered in the preliminary examination room that the case is not suitable for the general maternity wards the patient is immediately transferred to the isolation block. The admission department, which embraces the rooms just referred to, is situated on the right of the main entrance. A porter's office is placed in the hall, so that he can supervise every one entering or leaving the building. To the left of the entrance hall are the board room—a large apartment plainly but suitably furnished—the matron's office, and the district nurses' room.

The buildings generally follow the lines of the streets and the wards are situated in such a position that they get the maximum of sunlight and air. The accommodation of the wards ranges from one bed to eight beds. They are bright and cheerful-looking apartments, the lower walls being coloured in a restful green tint and the upper portions white. Ample cubic capacity is provided for each patient. While all the wards are supplied with radiators (one in each window), a number of them have also ordinary fireplaces. Adjoining the wards is a small kitchen, fitted with

coal-range and other necessities. On the first floor are two large labour rooms, one containing four and the other two beds. These apartments have a splendid north-west light, the walls are tiled to the ceiling and the floors are constructed of terrazzo, so that the whole interior can be flushed by means of a hose pipe. Adjoining the labour rooms, which are equipped on the lines of a modern operating theatre, are a sterilising room, a lavatory, a robing room for staff, a waiting room for students, and a duty room for the sister in charge.

As one of the leading functions of the new hospital will be the training of students, the directors and their expert advisers have spared no pains to provide a complete and thoroughly up-to-date school for the teaching of practical obstetrics and gynæcology. In the north-west corner of the building is a large lecture theatre, occupying two storeys and giving accommodation for ninety students. The patient and lecturer enter from the sub-basement to the platform and access to the students' gallery is gained from the ground floor. The walls of the lecture hall are panelled in timber to provide against faulty acoustics. On the top flat is situated a large operating theatre with accommodation for sixty students, modelled on the most approved principles. It is brilliantly lit from the north, spacious windows rising from the top of the gallery and curving over the greater part of the roof, so as to prevent shadows being cast upon the operating table. The whole gallery is formed of terrazzo, and each student has a lifting seat. The walls are tiled to their whole extent, and it will therefore be easy to keep the interior scrupulously clean. All the supply pipes pass direct to the fittings, so that they are not exposed on the wall. Adjoining the theatre are the usual accessory departments—anaesthetic and sterilising rooms and apartments for dressing and robing. As in the case of the lecture hall, there is a separate entrance for students to the operating theatre. The equipment of this important part of the institution includes special telescopic electric

fittings of the most approved type. Along with the site for the hospital the directors acquired a property of dwelling-houses in Ure Place—a short *cul-de-sac* running off Montrose Street to the rear of the new buildings—and this will be used as a residency for students, who will thus be within immediate call when their services are required. Formerly maternity students had to find accommodation anywhere in the neighbourhood of the hospital or take the course of study at Dublin or other centres, where residences are provided. The new arrangement, coupled with the splendid advantages for acquiring a thorough training in the institution, should prove very acceptable and be a valuable adjunct to the teaching of medicine in Glasgow. Another interesting feature of the hospital is the provision of a special room for the bathing of babies—a bright and well-equipped apartment. The floor is formed of terrazzo and the walls are tiled, so that the interior can easily be kept clean. The room is well heated by radiators, and in addition there is an open fire, which gives it a homely appearance.

Sleeping accommodation is provided in the general hospital for forty-four nurses, each one having a bedroom to herself. The furnishings are plain but comfortable. A large dining-room for nurses is situated immediately above the kitchen, an electric service lift connecting the two apartments. In the south-west wing of the building overlooking Montrose Street is the nurses' sitting and recreation room, which is decorated tastefully and as comfortably furnished as such a part of the institution should be, although here again there is absolutely no tendency to indulge unnecessary luxury. Suitable quarters are provided for the matron and four resident doctors. The kitchen and maids' apartments are on the basement of the rear wing. The former is equipped with an open coal range, gas stove, steam cookers, and hotplate—all of approved type.

Special attention has been devoted to the laundry department. It is essential that the utmost care should be taken in the treatment of soiled linen in an insti-

tution of this kind, as the slightest neglect of proper precautions may lead to serious results. The provision of an isolation block for special cases, however, has simplified the cleansing arrangements, and obviated so far as it is humanly possible to do the risk of infection. All the linen from that part of the house must pass through a special washhouse, where it is first steeped in a disinfectant and then boiled before being sent to the ordinary washhouses. Separate entrances are provided for each of these distinctive departments. The laundry is fitted with labour-saving machinery, and adjoining it are sorting and despatching rooms. A roadway has been formed from this part of the premises to Montrose Street, running parallel with Ure Place, and it will be utilised for the reception of stores. The mortuary and its adjuncts are completely detached from the hospital, and are not overlooked by any of the wards. A well-equipped research laboratory and private investigation room are also provided.

The hospital buildings are constructed of fire-resisting material, the corridors being laid with terrazzo, and the wood flooring of the wards resting on a concrete base. The heating is effected by means of hot water circulated at low pressure on the Reck system, and by its rapid movement through the pipes and radiators it is easy to preserve an equable temperature in either summer or winter. A telephone exchange has been installed in the porter's office, and inter-communication 'phones have been fitted throughout the building. In addition to staircases of ample width, there are three passenger lifts large enough to accommodate a bed and two attendants. The lifts are worked on the push-button system, which ensures that they cannot be brought into operation until all the entrance gates on the floor landings are properly closed. By the pressing of an electric button the lift will then ascend to the place desired.

The directors have appointed Miss Mary Lawson matron of the hospital. Miss Lawson was trained in the Western Infirmary and in the old Maternity

Hospital, and recently she held the office of assistant matron at Woodilee Asylum.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the subscribers to the hospital held a few weeks ago, Mr. Robert Gourlay, LL.D., the chairman of the directors, referred to the recent change in the name of the institution, which is now known as the Glasgow Maternity and Women's Hospital. Incidentally he remarked that there was a desire to have the word "Royal" prefixed to the title, but that that could not be until they were free of debt. The total cost of the new undertaking, including site, is about £80,000, and of that sum £50,000 has been raised. The opportunity which will be given to inspect the buildings and their excellent equipment should enable the people of Glasgow, and the West of Scotland also, for it must be remembered that the institution ministers to a very large area, to realise the potentialities of so important an undertaking. The directors feel that in the past the Maternity Hospital has done its work so quietly that its great worth has never been sufficiently recognised, and it has not received either in legacies or donations what it might reasonably have expected. As the enlarged scope of its operations will in the future impose greater responsibilities upon those entrusted with its guidance and administration, it is more than ever necessary that its claims to generous and sympathetic support should find a ready response, and it is hoped that ere long the institution may be in such a position that there will be no barrier to the use of the more imposing title that has been suggested. It is already under the highest Royal patronage, Her Majesty Queen Alexandra having graciously consented to become president and Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales vice-president. A number of the nobility and of the ladies of Glasgow and neighbourhood have agreed to become patronesses. The new buildings will be opened to-morrow by her Grace the Duchess of Montrose.

Since the death of the architect, Mr. R. A. Bryden, two years ago, the erection of the hospital has been

superintended by Mr. Robertson (of Messrs. R. A. Bryden & Robertson), who has had the invaluable assistance of Dr. Mackintosh. Mr. William Drennan and Mr. William Howatt have acted respectively as clerk of works and measurer. The principal contractors were: mason, brick, and granite works, Morrison & Mason (Limited); wright work and fittings, James Morrison & Son; plumber work, Brown and Young; electric power and light installation and telephones, Claud Hamilton (Limited); heating, James Boyd & Sons, Paisley; lifts, A & P. Steven.

"GLASGOW HERALD'S" LEADER

28th April, 1908

THE opening of the new buildings of the Glasgow Maternity and Women's Hospital, which is to take place to-morrow, is a notable event in the long and honourable annals of our city's benevolent institutions. Since 1834, when the Hospital was started on a very modest scale in the Grammar School Wynd, its history has been that of a series of valiant efforts by the directors and officials, not always too well seconded by the general public, to cope with the daily increasing and ever-urgent claims on the services of the institution, claims which have multiplied with the increase, not only of the city itself, but of all the growing manufacturing districts of which Glasgow is the centre. The increase of total cases, indoor and outdoor, from 994 in 1860, and 1288 in 1880, to 3740 in 1907, forms in itself, and more particularly to those who appreciate what each case means in needs and attention, a sufficiently eloquent statement of the services of a Hospital for which its directors rightly claim a place in the public heart—and the public purse—next to that of our three noble Infirmaries. The erection of the new building had, indeed, become a matter of sheer necessity. For many years the accommodation in the premises built twenty-eight years ago has been very inadequate both for patients and students, and latterly the directors had reluctantly to refuse cases for want of room. However and wherever these rejected cases were treated, their treatment was not what it would have been in the Hospital; and inadequacy is a word

of tragic omen in this connection. It must be fairly obvious, in short, that a maternity hospital, of all institutions, cannot be considered in a satisfactory state if it is unable to deal with every deserving or necessitous case presented for admission. So far as can be seen, there is no fear of the new building proving inadequate for many years to come. Its accommodation is ample; its magnificent equipment and construction, combining the best features of the best institutions of the kind in the three leading medical nations, ensure the maximum of success and celerity in treatment while the arrangements made for the instruction and housing of students will increase to an incalculable extent the already inestimable value of the Hospital as a school of practical obstetrics and gynæcology. The promoters of the scheme cannot be too warmly congratulated on the minute forethought and wide knowledge that have governed every detail of the new structure. It remains for the public of Glasgow to give practical justification to the confidence which the directors of the Hospital have displayed in the generosity and civic spirit of their fellow-citizens. The building of a church or a school may be delayed until all the money necessary for its erection has been raised. But in the present case common humanity forced the directors into drawing a long draft on public beneficence. The question whether such an institution as the Maternity Hospital should be totally dependent on private benevolence may be reserved for future discussion. Meanwhile, the main facts regarding the new Hospital are that of the £80,000 expended £30,000 has still to be raised; and that the larger and more highly equipped building will necessitate a larger annual income. It will be to our shame as citizens—as human beings—if the Glasgow Maternity and Women's Hospital remains more than a few months without the prefix Royal, and if within a few years a capital sum is not raised as the basis of permanent support to what is really the source and beginning of all charity.

OPENING OF NEW BUILDINGS

SPEECH BY DUCHESS OF MONTROSE

THE new Glasgow Maternity and Women's Hospital was opened yesterday, the ceremony being performed by the Duchess of Montrose. Her Grace, who was accompanied by her daughter, Lady Helen Graham, was received by the directors in the Board-Room, where two interesting preliminary ceremonies took place. One of these was the presentation to Her Grace of a beautiful bouquet by Miss Mary Gourlay, granddaughter of the vice-chairman, and the other the presentation of a gold key by Mr. Andrew Robertson, A.R.I.B.A. (of Messrs R. A. Bryden & Robertson, architects). The principal guests thereafter adjourned to the Lecture Hall, where a large and representative company of citizens assembled. Lord Provost Sir William Bilsland presided, and he was accompanied on the platform by the other speakers—The Duchess of Montrose, Principal MacAlister, Sir J. Halliday Croom, Professor Murdoch Cameron, Rev. Dr. Reith, and Dr. Robert Gourlay. Among those who occupied seats in the front of the hall were Lady Helen Graham, Lady Bilsland, Lady Ure Primrose, Lady Chisholm, Mrs. Gourlay, and Professor Noël Paton, Dr. D. J. Mackintosh, Dr. William Wallace, Mr. J. D. Hedderwick, and Mr. M. Pearce Campbell, Mr. J. C. Mitchell, Mr. Archibald Walker, Mr. John Wordie, Mr. John Stephen, Mr. D. A. Hannay, Mr. James Lilburn, Mr. R. H. Sinclair, Dr. M'Connell, and Mr. James Thomson. The proceedings opened with prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Reith.

LORD PROVOST'S APPEAL.

The Lord Provost said he would always esteem it one of the extremely interesting functions of his term of office that he had an opportunity of taking part in the opening of the new Maternity Hospital, which the Corporation had long regarded as one of the most important and beneficent institutions of the city. It was perfectly true that the various infirmaries appealed to a much wider range of supporters, and their work was better known in detail by the citizens generally, but they could very cordially commend the claims of the Maternity Hospital to the generous support of the community of Glasgow, who never failed to support an excellent object. Since the institution was established, seventy-three years ago, in the Grammar School Wynd, it had rendered incalculable service to a large number of patients, and the citizens would appreciate the forward step taken that day, and rejoice with the ladies and gentlemen connected with the institution, who, after long years of anxiety and strenuous effort, were rewarded by seeing such a splendidly-equipped hospital inaugurated. (Applause.) The institution had long been recognised by the medical profession as affording invaluable facilities for teaching a most important department of the medical and nursing professions, and there had always been a close association between it and the University. He desired to strongly emphasise the claims of the institution on the benevolent public of Glasgow, and he trusted that those who by kindly and earnest efforts had brought the financial position of the undertaking to its present happy state would be rewarded by seeing raised the remaining £30,000 required to free it from debt. Sir William proceeded to refer to the interesting associations of the site of the hospital, and to its reputation as a healthy part of the city. He mentioned that the hospital was near the old Pedagogy, or the original site of the first attempt at a University in Glasgow. The Rottenrow was believed to have been part of one of the old Roman roads, and along the southern side

of the street were at one time the residences of the clergy connected with the University. These houses had beautiful gardens extending down towards the river. It would interest the Duchess of Montrose to recall the fact that the Glasgow residence of the Dukes of Montrose was also very near the site of the hospital, a mansion having been occupied there by William, Duke of Montrose, so recently as 1752. Sir William expressed gratification that Her Grace—whom they claimed as practically a citizen of Glasgow—had kindly agreed to perform the opening ceremony that day, and noted the fact that Her Majesty Queen Alexandra and Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales had associated their names with the hospital.

THE ADVANCE OF SURGICAL SCIENCE.

The Duchess of Montrose said—I consider it a very great honour to be asked to open this new Maternity Hospital. The advance made in medical and surgical science during the last twenty years is clearly demonstrated in our new hospital buildings. Every hospital that has been recently built and equipped shows some advance on the building that preceded it; and if it is true in the region of ethics that we rise “on stepping-stones of our dead selves to higher things,” it is certainly true in the region of science that we profit by the accumulated knowledge of our predecessors. (Applause.) The idea most prevalent to-day is that in science, in education, in all our ideas we must be up-to-date; and though perhaps in our haste to discard all that is obsolete and old-fashioned we are sometimes apt to make mistakes, still in medical and surgical science we cannot afford to stand still, we must move on towards the goal of perfection. It is evident that no effort has been spared to make this new Maternity Hospital one of the best in the country, for I understand that before the building was started all the newest and best equipped Continental maternity hospitals were visited in order to insure that this new building should be up-to-date in all respects and as perfect as could be. In this new hospital can be seen

all the latest improvements and newest contrivances that surgical science and medical knowledge can suggest. It is fitting that it should be so, for the importance of such an institution as this cannot be overestimated, fulfilling as it does a double purpose; first, that of a training school for young doctors and for midwives; and, secondly, that of a hospital responsible for the health of thousands of mothers and infants. Can we set too high a value on its importance as a training school when we consider the number of medical men now practising throughout the kingdom who owe their skill in obstetrical science to the training they have received in this hospital? I understand that over 1200 medical students have passed through this institution within the last ten years. These young doctors are now practising in all parts of the country, and the lives of hundreds of mothers and infants throughout the land depend on the obstetrical knowledge they acquired here. In addition, this hospital trains over 100 midwives annually, and a very thorough and careful training is required to fit midwives for their responsible duties. At a meeting held in London last December the eminent physician, Sir Dyce Duckworth, stated that at least 70 per cent. of all cases of childbirth were attended by midwives, and not by medical men, and there were some 3000 preventible deaths annually due to the ignorance of untrained women. The knowledge of the extent to which infant mortality could be diminished by the skilled midwife, and the further saving in health of children who, if ill-cared for at birth, might grow up crippled or invalided must touch the heart of every patriot. (Applause.) This proves, first, how urgent is the need for providing poor women of the working classes with midwives to replace those untrained women; and, secondly, the importance of a high standard of training for midwives—an importance which is well recognised in this institution. In further drawing attention to the excellent work carried on by this hospital we must not omit to recognise its usefulness as the one institution in this large city where young women who have

gone astray, and who are often more sinned against than sinning, when homeless and destitute, in their hour of bitterest trial, sometimes without even a friend to turn to, can find a refuge which may be the means of saving them in their despair from worse evils. Here they are given the chance of a fresh start in life, and on leaving the hospital with renewed hope, who can say that it may not be the turning point in their lives? This hospital, therefore, claims public support not alone in its charitable capacity, but also in its capacity of a training school for medical students in obstetrical science and for nurses in midwifery. As a charitable institution it has every claim, first on the citizens of Glasgow, and also on residents throughout the West of Scotland, for cases of a serious nature are frequently sent into its wards from the country districts and towns of the West Scottish counties. In the past this hospital has done its work so quietly that its great value to this city has hardly been sufficiently recognised. I observe in the report for the year 1906 that whereas the expenditure amounted to over £3000, the total of subscriptions only reached £1233, which clearly shows the urgent need for new and increased annual subscriptions. We sincerely hope that a larger number of the employees in public works will in future generously contribute to this new hospital. Their contributions are much needed, and as the large majority of the patients attended to both in the hospital and outside it are married women—wives of Glasgow working men—it is hoped they will show their appreciation of the benefits thus conferred on their wives by subscribing to the funds of the hospital. When the new hospital is started with further powers of usefulness the increase in the work which it will be called upon to perform will be so much greater that the directors are compelled to appeal for more funds. It has often been felt that this hospital might hope for a larger share of the money that is frequently left to or divided among Glasgow charities considering the importance to the community of the work carried on here and the thousands of

cases that are treated annually both inside and outside the institution. In one year alone—viz., 1906—over 3000 cases were attended in the various departments, and of these 862 were treated in the hospital. A large number of working women are also attended to in their homes. It is well known how generously the citizens of Glasgow support their hospitals, and this one now calls for further aid—first, in donations to finish the new building; and, secondly, in annual subscriptions for maintenance. Surely we are justified in pleading that the life and health of thousands of working-class mothers and infants are of vital importance to the nation. The event of childbirth, with its hopes, its fears, and its dangers, is the same in every home from the highest to the humblest, and we would therefore appeal strongly to the generosity of all who have the means to help, confident that they will do so if they but realise the need. I have now very much pleasure in declaring this new hospital open. (Applause.)

THE TEACHING OF MIDWIFERY.

Principal MacAlister congratulated the directors on the stage they had reached, under such happy auspices, in the provision of new and better accommodation for the work of that important hospital. He congratulated them as a citizen of Glasgow, for they had added in no small measure to the city's resources for the alleviation of suffering and the prevention of disease and death. As a member of the University, he congratulated them, for they had enlarged the means at their disposal for the practical instruction of students, and brought nearer the time when the medical schools of Glasgow would be recognised as among the best equipped and most amply provided with facilities for clinical study in the United Kingdom. To that time many of them were looking forward with confidence. Thanks to the efforts of broad-minded citizens and eager teachers, they saw it rapidly approaching. They had in their general hospitals, and in special hospitals such as that, a wealth of opportunity, which only

needed to be fully systematised and utilised to place their medical schools in the very first rank. As president of the General Council of Medical Education of the United Kingdom, he congratulated the directors. Their lively faith and their good works in extending that great charity had made it possible to give effect to the Council's recent recommendations respecting the teaching of midwifery. The Medical Faculty of the University had, with creditable promptitude, been one of the first in the kingdom to adopt these recommendations. They have done so with full purpose to carry them into effect, as they could not be carried into effect as yet even in London owing to the lack of such institutions as that. The Council's recommendations were based on a careful inquiry into the need, in the public interest, for the stricter and more comprehensive training of young medical men and women in the science and art of obstetrics. The Legislature in the Medical Act had placed that branch of practice on an equal footing with medicine and surgery in respect of the course of study and examinations which all must pass through before qualification. But it was found that the advances in medicine and surgery were such that midwifery was in some degree outpaced in the curriculum. It was necessary that this leeway should be made up. It was with this object that the Council intervened with its new requirements. They had been approved by the profession as wise and timely. But some of the schools and universities, and these not the least important, had asked for respite, because the local means were wanting to implement the requirements in practice as they should be implemented. Glasgow had asked for no such delay. (Applause.) It was prepared to be a pioneer in this reform. It looked to the Maternity Hospital to furnish the most essential portion of the equipment which the case required, and it would not look in vain. The hospital had got the beds, it had "got the men," and he did not doubt that, as the result of their appeal and of the interest aroused by that day's proceedings, they would soon be able to add "it's got the money

too" ! It was but right that Glasgow, the birthplace of Lister's beneficent discoveries, should show the country and the world how these discoveries might be applied, as in this institution they would be applied and exemplified, to the prevention of the most distressing of all calamities, the calamities of childbirth, and to the preservation of the lives of helpless mothers and their infants. He commended these efforts wholeheartedly to the bounteous support of the community.

Professor Murdoch Cameron said he could scarcely trust himself to speak about the hospital, he was so happy. He would have liked if Lord Overtoun and Mrs. Elder had been there to see the institution to which they had given so much help. Referring to the need for further contributions to the funds, he remarked that surely there were half a dozen men and women in the West of Scotland as able as Lord Overtoun and Mrs. Elder to give £5000 each, and he would not feel content until the hospital were out of debt.

Sir Halliday Croom, on behalf of his colleagues in Edinburgh, congratulated the directors of the Glasgow Maternity Hospital and all associated with it on their great achievement. They had reason to be proud of it. It was second to none in the United Kingdom, and had few equals on the Continent. He congratulated them not only on the stone and lime and the marvellous equipment, but on the staff with which the hospital was manned. He did not go too far when he said that they had operations safely performed in the Glasgow Hospital week by week which in his early days were uniformly fatal, and that improvement in obstetrical surgery was due in great measure to the skill and care and acumen of the men who staffed the hospital. He also congratulated them on the magnificent clientele they had to draw upon in the second largest city in the Empire. He envied the kind of material they had at their disposal. To one gentleman in particular that day must be a very great day. He referred to Dr. Gourlay. (Applause.) They all knew the profound interest he had taken in the hospital

from the beginning. To him (Sir Halliday Croom) Glasgow Maternity Hospital and Dr. Gourlay had always been synonymous terms. (Applause.)

A HANDSOME DONATION.

Dr. Gourlay said that in opening the new hospital it was the hope of the directors that generous donors might have wards named in memory of someone to whom the work of such an hospital was very dear, or in name of the families to which they belonged, and he was sure it would gratify Her Grace and all present that he had the privilege to intimate that two gentlemen, brothers and good friends of the hospital, had gifted £5000 that day in memory of their father, who was a colleague of his thirty years ago in the old hospital, and who was deeply interested in its welfare. (Applause.) He was permitted to say that the gift was from Mr. Archibald Walker and his brother James. Dr. Gourlay concluded by moving a vote of thanks to Her Grace for so kindly coming there and opening the new hospital. (Applause.)

The Duchess of Montrose, in acknowledging the compliment, said she had received a most beautiful key as a memento of that very interesting occasion, and she would always value it greatly as such. When the Lord Provost mentioned that the site of the hospital was close by the site of the ancient Montrose mansion, and that it would be a nice thing if she resided in Glasgow, she quite agreed in one way. She did look upon herself really as a citizen of Glasgow, because she was so interested in all the public charitable institutions, and she was so often in Glasgow, that she thought it might be advisable if she resided there altogether. (Applause.)

On the call of Mr. M. Pearce Campbell, a vote of thanks was awarded to Lord Provost Bilsland for presiding.

