

for fresh air and good ventilation. Frequent references to the nurses occur in the early reports, and they appear, on the whole, to have satisfied the standards of the day. In 1777 the 'cares of the Matron, and the assiduity of the ordinary nurses, and the assistance of others when the urgency of the particular cases requires them, the attention to the admission of external air' are enumerated among the circumstances 'which conspire to produce the best results.'

In 1871 the first Medical Superintendent was appointed who drew up a report on the whole nursing arrangements, and, "after much consultation with the Nightingale Fund Committee in London, Miss Barclay, the first trained Lady Superintendent of Nurses was appointed, and came with a party of nurses from St. Thomas's (still remembered as 'the Nightingales') to remodel the nursing department on the most approved system."

In 1874 a training school for nurses was started at the Western Infirmary, Glasgow, and on December 31st, 1873, Mrs. Strong, later Matron of the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, was appointed Matron of the Royal Infirmary, Dundee, in response to an advertisement stipulating that "applicants must have had a regular nursing training, and be fully able to superintend and train nurses." Mrs. Strong reformed the nursing department, and introduced the modern system.

The only hospital in Scotland nursed by a religious body was the Perth Infirmary, where the nursing was for a time undertaken by the Protestant Evangelical Deaconesses of the Tottenham Green Hospital, London. In 1877, Miss Logan, trained at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, was appointed Matron. It is interesting to learn that she is generally supposed to have been Henley's model for his "Staff Nurse, New Style," in his poems on the Royal Infirmary. Mrs. Janet Porter, the prototype of his "Staff Nurse, Old Style," for forty-seven years a nurse at the Infirmary, died at her post in 1890. We can well understand

Henley's description of her as we study the sweet face which we are able here to reproduce.

"The greater masters of the commonplace, Rembrandt and good Sir Walter—only these Could paint her all to you; experienced ease And antique liveliness and ponderous grace; The sweet old roses of her sunken face; The depth and malice of her sly grey eyes; The broad Scots tongue, that flatters, scolds, defies; The thick Scots wit that fells you like a mace; These thirty years she has been nursing here Some of them under Syme, her hero still. Much is she worth, and even more is made of her— Patients and students hold her very dear; The doctors love her, tease her, use her skill; They say 'The Chief' himself is afraid of her."

The other portrait of an "old style nurse"

represents Mrs. Lambert, a colleague of Mrs. Porter.

As at Dundee, so at Glasgow Royal Infirmary, Mrs. Strong was the first trained Matron, and it was she who instituted the first preliminary course for nurses in the United Kingdom in 1893. Her name is widely known and honoured as that of a leading Matron keenly interested in nursing education.

Pioneers whose names must be enumerated in connection with any mention of the development of nursing in Scotland are Miss A. L. Pringle, and her assistant and successor at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, Miss F. E. Spencer, to whom,

Miss Gill states, are due the credit of making the Royal Infirmary Edinburgh School of Nursing what it is to-day.

At the Western Infirmary, Glasgow, the training of nurses was kept well in view from the beginning in 1874, and the following year the managers and medical staff unanimously agreed that nothing less than a period of three years' training could be entertained as adequate. Miss Clyde was then Matron. Dr. Mackintosh became Medical Superintendent in 1892, since which time great strides have been made.

In the North, Miss R. F. Lumsden, as Hon. Superintendent of the Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen, and Miss Katharine Lumsden at the



MRS. LAMBERT.

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