

her keen interest and delight in the British College of Nurses, of the Council of which she is an active member.

On the completion of her six years' engagement with St. Thomas's Hospital, Mrs. Strong was appointed Matron of the Dundee Royal Infirmary, and in 1879 Matron of the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, and after a period of retirement for a time, was re-appointed Matron in 1891. She had then arrived at a clear idea of what the basis of a nurse's education should be, and with the sympathy and co-operation of the late Sir William Macewen, and other members of the Medical Staff of the Infirmary, the first Preliminary Training School for Nurses in Great Britain was organised, and proved an immediate success. The Nurse Training School at the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, under her direction, achieved the status of a School of the first rank, which it has since maintained.

Mrs. Strong was throughout a staunch supporter of the movement for the State Registration of Nurses, she is President of the Scottish Nurses' Association, and a Vice-Chairman of the Royal British Nurses' Association. Her interest in the International Council of Nurses is keen, and she was one of the most notable of those who attended the Congress in Helsingfors in 1925. Honoured by old and young, her sympathy and perennial youth make her specially beloved by the latter. Long may she retain them.

MARGARET HUXLEY, F.B.C.N.

Miss Margaret Huxley, a recognised pioneer in Ireland—when it formed, with England and Scotland, the United Kingdom—in all that concerns the welfare of nursing and nurses, was trained at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and was for many years Matron of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital in Dublin. She has been President both of the Irish Matrons' Association and the Irish Nurses' Association, and was the founder of the Dublin Metropolitan Technical School for Nurses, and a member of its Governing Body. The object of this institution was to act as a Central School which all Hospitals and Training Institutions were invited to join, in order to provide systematic teaching and uniform examinations to supplement the practical training given at the general hospitals, and was very successful in this relation. After the passing of the Nurses' Registration Acts in 1919, the work of the School was still continued, Miss Huxley's opinion being that all the nurse-training schools should endeavour to work together for the common good, not one against the other, and that this could be done most effectively in a central school, where the best lecturers could be engaged, and the necessary appliances secured to benefit all alike. The school has now been in existence for over 30 years.

Miss Huxley has taken a leading part in the formation of nursing organisations and in the struggle for the State Registration of Nurses, attending Committees, and other meetings, as well as taking part in deputations in London.

She is a Foundation Member of the International Council of Nurses supporting Mrs. Bedford Fenwick's proposal for its formation at the Matrons' Council Conference in 1899. The Conference and Nursing Exhibition and Pageant, organized during Miss Huxley's Presidency, by the Irish Nurses' Association, in affiliation with the National Council of Trained Nurses of Great Britain and Ireland, was most successful. She has a personality which at once commands respect, which deepens with further acquaintance, and she is greatly beloved by a wide circle of pupils and colleagues.

THE SCROLL OF HONOUR.

ELIZABETH FRY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fry (*née* Gurney) is best known for her wonderful work for prisoners and in prisons. Of great charm, and arresting and benign personality, high intellectual

powers, and good social position, she owed much to her Quaker forebears, and especially to her mother, who desired for her daughters that they "should be virtuous and good on the broad firm basis of Christianity," but held also that foreign languages and the "simple beauties of mathematics" should be included in their education, and that "gentleness in manner is indispensably necessary in woman, to say nothing of that polished behaviour which adds a charm to every qualification."

From her childhood Elizabeth Fry was interested in prisons, and persuaded her father to take her to see one. In 1813 she first visited Newgate, where the conditions then prevailing seem inconceivable to modern ideas. Into this pandemonium Mrs. Fry entered as a healing, wholesome, refining influence, though even her friends considered her views utopian and visionary; and her ministrations to the condemned criminals who at that time were "hanged in droves" for many minor offences, sorely tried her compassionate and affectionate spirit.

Mrs. Fry also took a deep interest in asylums for the insane, both at home and abroad, and it is only natural that the provision of nurses for the sick should also engage her attention. In 1840, principally through her exertions, the Nursing Sisters' Institution in Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate, was founded for supplying private nurses, and until quite recently carried on its work in the same house. The foundation of St. John's House, in 1848, which has had various locations in London, with the object of training nurses for hospitals, private families, and for work in the homes of the poor, had also Mrs. Fry's sympathetic interest and support. A visit to Kaiserswerth brought her into contact with the work of Pastor and Friderike Fliedner, and it was through her that Miss Nightingale learnt of the opportunity which Kaiserswerth afforded for experience in nursing, of which she availed herself, and which was destined to have such far-reaching results.

It is much that nurses can include amongst those whose lives have influenced and helped to mould their profession, so gracious, richly endowed, and lovely a personality as Elizabeth Fry.

AGNES JONES.

There is no more fragrant memory amongst nursing pioneers than that of Agnes Elizabeth Jones, whose name must always be associated with workhouse infirmary nursing, for she died at her post as Matron of the great Brownlow Hill Infirmary at Liverpool, the first in which trained nursing was introduced. She gave so successful a demonstration of the possibilities of workhouse nursing, that training in poor-law infirmaries has continued on the lines she inaugurated ever since, but the hard work and mental strain involved in achieving success cost her her life at the age of 36, for when she contracted typhus fever she had not strength to rally from the attack.

It is recorded of her by Miss Nightingale, that before she entered the Nightingale Training School at St. Thomas's Hospital "she had been at Kaiserswerth, and already knew more than most hospital Matrons know when they undertake matronship. She was some time with the Bible Women in London. Overdone with cares and business I had lost sight of her, when I was taken by surprise at hearing from our Training School at St. Thomas's Hospital that she had asked for admittance there to have a year's training, a step entirely unprompted by us. She told me afterwards that she felt when she entered there as if she knew nothing. While there she went through all the training of a nurse. Her reports of cases were admirable as to nursing details. She was our best pupil; she went through all the work of a soldier, and she thereby fitted herself for being the best general we ever had."

M. B.

(To be concluded.)

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