

retarded development, incontinence of urine and faeces, and difficulty in swallowing, with inclination to choke, even over liquids. Reflex changes include loss of knee-jerk and other reflexes are abolished or exaggerated; the pupils are irregular and do not react to light; there is irritability and lack of initiative; convulsions may occur.

Drugs include Mercury, Salvarsan (now known as Arsphenamine), the latter, a powder, dissolved in a definite quantity of distilled water. The Swift-Ellis method is usually employed, followed by rest in bed, with head low and feet raised about 6 inches.

The condition is progressive, unless checked by nature or medical therapy.

QUESTION FOR NEXT MONTH.

Define the Place and Duties of the Nurse in our Health Services.

for two periods—from 1879 until 1885 and from 1891 until 1907—received a great ovation from the nurses when she walked on to the platform accompanied by the Lord Provost (Mr. P. J. Dollan), Sir James Macfarlane, chairman of the managers of the Infirmary, and the other principal guests.

By their applause the nurses signified their appreciation of the new status which she was instrumental in gaining for those in the profession by her work in starting in the Royal Infirmary in 1893 the first preliminary training school for nurses in the world.

Mrs. Strong spoke firmly and clearly when she rose to acknowledge the complimentary remarks of the Lord Provost and Sir James Macfarlane and to thank the nurses for presenting her with a bouquet of pink carnations.

"The conferment of this honour by the King is a tribute to a great life of service," said the Lord Provost to Mrs. Strong. "By honouring you," he added, "His Majesty has honoured the entire profession of which you have been a worthy leader and member."

Congratulating Mrs. Strong, Sir James Macfarlane said that she could be appropriately described as the *doyenne* of the nursing profession. It was from the initiation by her in the infirmary of a preliminary training school that the present system of preliminary training schools had its origin.

The meeting cordially approved the following formal appreciation of the conferment of the O.B.E. on Mrs. Strong:—

"Members of the nursing and medical staffs, managers and friends of the Infirmary, met at their New Year gathering, offer their hearty congratulations on the honour about to be conferred on you by His Majesty the King. It is also an honour to the Infirmary of which we are all proud."

Mrs. Strong, in a few words, spoke of her interest in nurses' preliminary education. "I think the day will come when the medical colleges will see their way, as St. Mungo's did, to provide preliminary courses of instruction for nurses in three requisites—*anatomy, physiology, and hygiene.*"

The Editor of this journal knew Mrs. Strong in the days of her great activity as Matron of the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow—an appreciation of her valiant struggle for reform will be found in its past pages.

Mrs. Strong is a Life Member of the Royal British Nurses' Association.



Photo:]

[The Glasgow Herald.

MRS. REBECCA STRONG, O.B.E.,
with bouquet, and group of the Matron and Nurses,
Royal Infirmary, Glasgow

THE DOYENNE OF THE NURSING PROFESSION.

It gives us very great pleasure to present a picture of Mrs. Rebecca Strong, O.B.E., as an honoured guest at the recent annual meeting of the managers of the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, at the age of 96, whose notable services to nursing have been recognised by the conferment upon her in the New Year's Honours List of an O.B.E., which in our opinion should have been a D.B.E.

Mrs. Strong, who was appointed matron of the Royal Infirmary 60 years ago, and occupied this position

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