

We must, however, in developing this new relationship hold fast to that which is good in the present system. While many of our present difficulties may be due to the fact that through the years we have had a wrong conception of our obligations to the hospital, yet was it not because we had accepted the care of the sick as a sacred obligation and because of them and their interests were slow in pressing our own claims? If in the schools of the future, recognised as educational institutions, with the work with the patients so arranged as to prove of the greatest benefit to nurse and patient, we can still hold the spirit of nursing that has been handed down to us, we will surely adequately equip our nurses to meet all demands.

#### METHODS OF TEACHING PRACTICAL NURSING IN THE HOSPITAL WARD.

Oberschwester Hedwig Birkner, of the University Children's Clinic in Vienna, described the training given to student nurses in Professor Pirquet's Clinic, and said that the practical education of these students was in the hands of the Head Sisters and the Teaching Sisters. The teaching of practical work needs, she said, talent, patience, and perseverance, besides excellent knowledge of the work. For many years the Sisters at the Children's Clinic in Vienna had systematically taught the many-sided work of the Children's Ward, and the Teaching Sisters of each ward had theoretical supplementary education in all the practical work the students had to do.

Amongst the subjects taught, the student nurses had to learn the practical use of the system of nutrition. They must know the value of the prepared food, of food-stuffs and their elementary substances, the nutritive value of the food supplied, and the amount of nutrition needed by the individual.

The speaker concluded by saying that "the whole sphere of action in the Children's Clinic in Vienna is an ideal place of instruction for a studying, striving nurse. Prof. Pirquet understands and appreciates the nurses' work in all respects; he encourages them in their studies and eagerness in any way he can; therefore his clinic must be successful. Prof. Pirquet gave a special sign of his appreciation for the nurses' work by establishing two months'-courses, in which young physicians are introduced into the duties of nursing by a 'Lehrschwester.' The fact that physicians work with us in the ward is considered by us nurses a considerable means of judging and esteeming the nurses' performances.

"Through all these rules, plans and instructions we hope to give the student nurses a good foundation for their later work of a trained nurse, and I wish every young woman who chooses our profession to remember that a good nurse must always be a good housekeeper."

*(To be continued.)*

#### DISTINGUISHED CONGRESS MEMBERS.

##### MISS LYLII HAGAN.

Miss Lylli Hagan, President of the recently organised National League of Trained Nurses of Finland, was trained

at the Surgical Hospital, Helsingfors, and was the first School Nurse in Finland. She has lately paid a visit to this country and has studied the methods of School Nursing under the London County Council and also in Birmingham. While in London she stayed at the Club of the Royal British Nurses Association, where she made many friends, with which she hopes to keep in touch.

##### MRS. LYSTRA E. GREYTER, R.N.

Mrs. Lystra E. Greyter, R.N., one of the four Official Delegates of the American Nurses' Association, is of Swiss and Dutch parentage, but American by naturalisation. She was educated in private schools in North Carolina, U.S.A., and graduated from the New York Training School for Nurses in 1889.

Mrs. Greyter held the position of Principal of the Farrand Training School for Nurses, Harper Hospital, Detroit, Michigan, from 1889 to 1908, and of Superintendent of the Visiting Nurse Association, Detroit, from 1908 to 1924.

She is a Charter Member and former President of the

American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools, now the National League of Nursing Education, and a Charter member and Director of the National Organisation for Public Health Nursing. She was the First President of the Michigan State Nurses' Association; a member of the National Committee, American Red Cross Nursing Service; State Chairman of the Red Cross Nursing Service; a member of the Board of Directors of the Michigan State Tuberculosis Association. In 1925 she was made a Councillor of the Visiting Nurse Association of Detroit.

In 1891, while Principal of the Farrand Training School for Nurses, she established in that school the eight-hour day for student nurses, and it is due to her leadership that the first organisations for graduate nurses in Detroit and the State of Michigan were formed.

She was also active in securing State Registration for Nurses in Michigan. Always active in the advancement of nursing education, and in numerous local, State and national organisations for the betterment of humanity, she has assumed these responsibilities with ardour and energy and a consecration luminous with the spirit of love and service.

It was a privilege for her colleagues of the various countries in the world to meet one of the pioneer workers of their Profession, who has done so much to gain for the nurses of her adopted country the privileges they now enjoy.

#### GREETINGS FROM FINLAND.

##### HOW WE FELT WHEN THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF NURSES WAS OVER.

LONELINESS—EMPTINESS—EVERYWHERE!

I have just come from waving good-bye to the last steamer, and the Helsingfors streets seem deserted and empty. Only recently they were still walking about, the representatives from every corner of the world. We met



MISS LYLII HAGAN.  
President of the National League of Trained Nurses of Finland.

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