

of May, 1903, elaborating the details of a general reform of the nursing service [of Paris] drew a line of distinction between the nursing staff and ward maids by creating a recruiting centre destined to prepare hospital nurses."¹

The government thus advanced in the right direction. M. Montreuil, then Director of the Salpêtrière, was sent to England to report on hospital nursing, which he did with understanding. This scholarly, old-school gentleman was deeply sympathetic with the modern nursing movement. Possessed of a rich and mellow culture, he held frankly progressive views as to the work and place of women. It was a real loss to the cause that his retirement on pension should have come just at the opening of the new era, and those nurses who were privileged to know him will not forget his kind liberality of opinion.

When M. G. Mesureur became Director-General of the Paris Department of Public Charities, he found among his predecessor's notes plans and estimates for a School for Nurses. He determined to complete it, and thereafter the improvement of the nursing service was one of his cherished objects. A kindly and tactful official, sincerely desirous of elevating the morale and technique of nursing in the hospitals, he has erected a splendid memorial of his administration in the new school and its high purpose. In the summer of 1907, the finished structure stood extensive and beautiful, built upon a plan of great dignity and seemliness, in the ample grounds of the Salpê-

¹ *La Réforme du Personnel Hospitalière, 1903-1909. École des Infirmières de l'Assistance publique de Paris, 1909.* Berger-Levrault et Cie., Paris.