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graduates from the school. The Paris hospitals aim at keeping a permanent staff, so the seniors or staff nurses must also be chosen from those who have finished their course in the school. Under them will be trained the probationers, so that the same high level shall be maintained throughout.

At the London Congress in 1909 the nurses of other nations had the pleasure of meeting a group of the pupils of the city of Paris, who were passing their internship at St. Bartholomew's, and whose bright young faces, animated ways, and boundless enthusiasm won all hearts.¹

One other foundation for training has been laid in Paris, also on private lines; a school whose inception came from Mme. Taine in 1904. It is established in a beautiful old convent and is directed with much ability by Mlle. Chaptal, a woman whose great value as a citizen in many branches of social-reform work has made her widely known and respected. For a number of years this school, situated in the Rue Vercingétorix, sent its pupils into the wards of the public hospitals under the care of "monitresses." Mlle. Chaptal, who had worked in a voluntary way in hospitals, knew well the importance of practical work, and from the beginning hers has been a serious experiment. After six years she is rewarded by the building of a private hospital of eighty beds in which her pupils will for the future be taught. Her school maintains a private duty home on the co-operative

¹ An interesting experiment with public school nursing was carried on for a time in 1908-9 by the pupils of the Paris training school, but as they were undergraduates we have considered the Bordeaux work as more definitive.