

rière. Its noble dining halls and spacious assembly rooms, fine amphitheatre for lectures and demonstrations, large class-rooms and small quiet studies, generously planned library and museum of nursing appliances and equipment, are like those of a college, setting it in the forefront of nursing schools, while provision was made for single bedrooms and every possible comfort for 150 pupil nurses, and for 1. Directress, the Principal of the school. Here is the outfit for a revolution.

To realise how vast is the task before this school, let us, before its first pupils enter, turn to look at the hospital system of Paris. It comprises general and special acute hospitals, almshouses with beds for chronics, special hospitals for children, insane, and epileptics, contagious cases, and obstetrics. Completing the whole is a chain of convalescent homes, beautiful and well-managed, and providing enough beds for all the free patients of Paris, men, women, and children, who are transferred there from the hospitals before being finally given over to "follow-up care" in their homes or in the hands of charitable societies. In all, there are some sixty or more institutions, with, roughly estimated, about 30,000 beds and a staff of some 8000 nurses and attendants, all controlled by the Department of Public Charities.

The administration is highly centralised, and in economy and uniformity has many admirable features, especially in housekeeping and bookkeeping. Purchasing is uniform, and vast central storehouses receive and distribute supplies. But there are lines where this centralisation is too rigid. It is almost impossible to do anything in a new way, and initia-