

The "Société de Secours aux Militaires et Marins Blessés," which is the Catholic and National Red Cross Society, has had to start a second branch in Paris, as the first branch at Plaisance, with its devoted 700 pupils past and present, became overcrowded, besides which both nuns and gentlemen applied for instruction.

"L'Union des Femmes de France" still continues its lectures at the twenty different town halls in Paris, as well as its post graduate ones at its headquarters in the Rue Chaussée d'Antim.

Doctors who drew themselves up a little while ago and declared that there was no need for reform, are now the ones to talk loudest and most eloquently about the new schools of nurses. M. Mesureur himself made a speech last year at the Rue Amyot School, and made the astonishing statement that as nurses were the "collaborators" of the doctors they should be drawn from the same social and intellectual status.

I have at this moment in hand last year's report of the Amyot School, with all its addresses, the most striking of which is the one made by Dr. Roux, who is in charge of the Pasteur Institute, and who in a most delightful and charming way develops the idea that the new school of nurses which Madame Alphen Salvador has initiated in France is the outcome of the "Pasteurian revolution"!

After a very eulogistic introduction of all he had seen of the Salvador Hospital, the out-patients' department, and the surgical house which is attached to it, he

#### DR. ROUX'S ADDRESS.

"What I admire most in the creation of this new school is that it was founded with a marvellous conception of the needs of the present times.

"Had it been born earlier, notwithstanding its beautiful qualities, I do not know whether your association could have lived—for it would not have found the soil prepared. It came into the world at a most propitious moment, for, during the last twenty years great and important changes have taken place with regard to the treatment of the sick and the administration of hospitals.

"This change has been produced through different reasons—some scientific—the others moral and social.

"The scientific causes we must look for in the great revolution caused by Pasteur in surgery and medicine. Before that, when they did not understand the mechanism of contagion, before the era of microbes, they placed quite willingly a freshly operated patient in a bed next to a suppurating case.

"In the medical wards were quite frequently to be seen cases of scarlet fever next to phthisical patients, and cases of diphtheria next to those suffering from erysipelas. Doctors and nurses went from one to another, and those who like myself belong to the old school, remember the terrible mortality which was the consequence of such an organisation and practice.

"When Pasteur had shown that microbes are the agents of contagious diseases, that they are frequently transmitted through surgical dressings, by the doctor's as well as by the nurse's hands—the latter so much more



*Aux petits orphelins il donna la pâture.  
Et son nom l'obligeant—leur fait bon mesure.*

Monsieur Mesureur.  
Directeur Assistance Publique.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)