

With regard to the theoretical part, this school practically only forms the fifth place where lectures have been delivered to nurses by specially appointed lecturers who received fees from the municipality. It is needless to say that they are of the very best, and in every branch of the requirements of the nursing profession. But I want specially to speak of those given by M. André Mesureur on ethics and hospital administration and hygiene, by M. Darlu, Professor on Morality at the Université de Paris, and the three lady lecturers, viz., Madame Jacques, Madame Lefèbre, and Mdlle. Procopé, because these are extra subjects, and because I particularly wish to draw attention to the fact that there are three women who rank amongst the lecturers.

I hardly wish to hurt the modesty of M. André Mesureur by placing him at the head of the list, but as he practically has had all the organisation to do, down to its minutest details, which have so

l'Abbé Loizy (a Modernist), who followed the late-Protestant savant, Pastor Réville.

This was an utterly new point of view to one—a revelation of a great deal that was exquisitely beautiful. The first lecture I heard was on the Conscience. It is impossible to give it at length here, but what struck me was the theory that a child should be taught independence of conscience, that a woman had a perfect right to hers; therefore—listen, oh women of England!—therefore, no husband has a right to expect obedience of his wife, no law should disqualify her, no country should provide a lower standard of education for girls than for boys, for women than for men—they have a right to free citizenship! This is one of the progressive ideas of France I can grasp, and it is wonderful how it is having its logical result in the *Feminisme* movement—many men and women are working together in a nice way for the cause, and might well be an example to England. No.



The Nursing School of the Assistance Publique, Paris.
The Pupils.

astonished me, I can only add that I marvelled at it all when I realised how this was only one of the very many branches of the wonderfully complicated work of the Assistance Publique, when frequently the Council have worked together from 9 a.m. till 12 p.m.

As to M. Darlu, to know him, or even to see him, is to love him, for he is one of the most charming, the most gentle and modest, the most benevolent looking of *savants*. His lectures were wonderful. As we all know, the public instruction of religion in France is prohibited, but at the Université it has been replaced by the instruction on *Le Moral*, by Professor Darlu, and by the *History of Religions*, taught from a secular and historical point of view (something on the "Cowper Temple" principle, which has been so discussed in our Education Bill), and which is now taught by

wiser thing was ever said by an Eastern, who spoke on the subject at a meeting in Paris (and whose wife was French), than when he said: "The women of the East are not yet ready for their freedom, simply because the men themselves are not ready to give it; freedom to women is the outcome of the civilisation and evolution of man himself." When will the men and women of England see it in this light? Is it not evolution and the resulting real civilisation which is urgently needed in England? Are we not yet a somewhat primitive people?

And now a few words on the lady lecturers, who are given a place as professors in the work which "women only can do."

Three remarkable women—all three friends, and all three worthy of each other and of the esteem and admiration they have for each other.

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