

well-known instances of international reciprocity are the appointment of Sister Helen, an English Sister, as head of the first training school for nurses in the United States, and the service rendered by Miss Linda Richards, U.S.A., in organising the first training school in Japan.

The *Bulletin Professionnel* reports the death of Sister Chebillard, Superior of the Hospital of St. Jean-de-Losne, who has died at the age of 98 years, after passing 75 years in the hospital, which she entered in 1833. In 1895 Sister Chebillard was decorated with the Legion of Honour, after 62 years hospital service. A grand record and a great example.

Miss L. L. Dock has a most illuminating article in this month's *American Journal of Nursing*, on the Pasteur Institute and Hospital in Paris. She always puts things so picturesquely. Thus:—

"Pasteur is buried in the Bacteriological Building. His tomb stands in the midst of a vault somewhat resembling a small chapel. Its walls and ceiling are covered with mosaics which symbolise the works of the great master; on green fields wander the fowls, the sheep, the fat piggy, and the herds; the silk-worm weaves its cocoon and the vine with purple grapes decorates the border. On the ceiling are the allegorical figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity; and to them has been added a fourth figure—Science.

"Over the entrance steps are the beautiful words of Pasteur:—

*Heureux celui porte en soi un Dieu, un idéal de Beauté,
Et qui lui obéit.
Idéal de l'Art, idéal de la Science,
Idéal de la Patrie,
Idéal des vertus de l'Évangile.**

* Happy is he who bears within himself a Divinity, an ideal of Beauty, and who obeys it: ideal of Art, ideal of Science, ideal of Country, ideal of the virtues of the Gospel.

"It is impossible for me to give even an outline of all the many departments and services of this temple of science, nor do I wish to describe the hospital for animals nor the colonies of the various animals, large and small. Vast and unspeakable as are the benefits conferred upon man and upon the animal world as well, by these researches of science, one feels more than ever convinced that experiments on animals should be regulated and supervised by the Government or by special commissioners, with the severest scrutiny, and only permitted under the direction of men who, like Pasteur and his colleagues, are humane as well as scientific.

"In spite of myself I could not restrain a sensation of horror in learning that under Metchnikoff's direction a search for an immunising or curative serum against syphilis is now being conducted by experiments on monkeys. A disease whose cause is perfectly well known, and whose prevention lies in sexual morality—will not such a serum simply make immorality safe, and remove the one deterrent that is most potent by removing the fear of disease?"

"I asked something of this kind, but the physician who was showing us about said,

'Think though that the greatest number of victims are innocent.' Nevertheless, I insisted, medical men have been very guilty in not teaching physiological morality, and now they are only working at results, not at causes. He replied that Metchnikoff did insist upon the necessity of moral teaching, and that he was the chief promoter of moral instruction that is now in France being widely given to young men in colleges and to boys in school. So far the results of this experimentation have been negative."

Miss Dock concludes her article by quoting two sentences of Pasteur's, which seem to her of universal application. "If I spent a day without work," he said once, "I should feel as if I had committed a theft." And of theory and practice, he said, "Without theory, practice is only a routine given by custom."



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