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INTERNATIONAL HYGIENE EXHIBITION.

DRESDEN, MAY TO OCTOBER, 1930.

The approaching date for the opening of the new building for the German Hygiene-Museum in Dresden—which has been in existence since the days of the 1911 International Hygiene Exhibition in that city—has brought to maturity the plan of presenting once more, as in 1911, a true picture of present-day knowledge of hygiene and its results, in the form of an exhibition, which will also serve to show the work of the Museum.

When the preliminary work for the "International Hygiene Exhibition, 1911" was taken up by its originator, Lingner, the Dresden industrial magnate, and the co-operation and support of public authorities and experts were desired, Lingner expressed the ardent desire that the exhibition should be an enterprise with higher aims than were usually found in exhibitions. The ideal purpose, to enlighten the population in hygiene and to give a thorough idea of what had hitherto been accomplished in the field of hygiene, was to stand exclusively in the foreground, and bearing these points in mind, it was thought that the most effective method of educating the public in hygiene was by the formation of an exhibition. Its object was not only to make on the visitor a lasting impression, and urge him to better care of his health, but also to be the starting point for a movement to create opportunities everywhere for permanent instruction in hygiene, and the International Hygiene Exhibition, Dresden, 1911, realised the ideals for which Lingner had hoped.

The Deutsche Hygiene-Museum, an outgrowth of the Dresden International Hygiene Exhibition, 1911, has continued the work of enlightenment then commenced, and gained world-wide fame, particularly by its activity in the sphere of travelling exhibitions at home and abroad. Indeed, it was the fine Exhibition of 1911, together with the valuable work of the Deutsche Hygiene-Museum, that cleared the way for popular education in hygiene and the pointing out of new methods.

Thus, the Deutsche Hygiene-Museum has developed in the course of years to a central institution for public hygiene. Its importance for the improvement of the health of the people is generally known. In Germany and numerous other European countries (Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Holland, Luxenbourg, Switzerland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Latvia) its influence has been beneficial, and the Health Section of the League of Nations has also availed itself of its help in procuring instructional material for medical training in Moscow, Charkow and Warsaw.

The German Reich, the Free State of Saxony and the city of Dresden are co-operating with the Museum for the organisation of the Exhibition. A great number of foreign countries will participate in the Exhibition as well as a number of international organisations, including the League of Nations and the International Labour Office. The International Council of Nurses will also take part in the Exhibition, partly through material sent from the national associations of nurses and partly by means of statistical material of a comparative character collected by its headquarters in Geneva.

Apart from the Museum itself, the Exhibition will be divided into different departments, such as, for instance:


It is in the last two mentioned that nurses will take part.

We are indebted for this information to the International Council of Nurses.