

(F) Rare and curious memorials of medical practice.

(G) Memorials of medication by animal substances.

(H) Memorials of the influence of astrology on medicine.

SECTION 5.—Curiosities of Surgery—

(A) Relics of antient and mediæval surgery, dentistry, and veterinary surgery.

(B) Antient and mediæval hospital equipment.

(C) Curious anatomical models.

(D) Historical surgical instruments, appliances, &c.

(E) Corporate insignia and diplomas of British and foreign colleges of surgeons.

SECTION 6.—Curiosities of Pharmacy—

(A) Quaint pharmaceutical recipes.

(B) Scales, weights, and measures of all ages.

(C) Antient stills, mortars, and pharmaceutical implements.

(D) Curious bottles, carboys, alembics, ointment jars, drug jars, ewers, mills, &c.

(E) Curious laboratory apparatus.

(F) Antient prescription books and price lists.

(G) Antient counter bills, labels, curious advertisements.

(H) Antient pharmacy signs, early shop fittings and appliances.

(I) Early pharmaceutical specialities and specimens of obsolete and curious medical combinations.

(J) Old travellers' advice books, curious orders, &c.

SECTION 7.—Curiosities of Allied Sciences—

(A) Antient Herbaria. Abnormal plant forms.

(B) Curious magnetic and electrical appliances.

(C) Early photographic prints and apparatus.

(D) Historical chemical apparatus.

(E) Anatomical exhibit.

(F) Anthropological exhibit.

(G) Microscopical exhibit.

(H) Bacteriological exhibit.

(I) Biological exhibit.

(J) Physiological exhibit.

(K) Geographical exhibit.

The Identification of Criminals.

The latest aid to the identification of criminals in France is the X-rays. The head of the Radiographic Laboratory at the Salpêtrière Hospital has collected 8,000 negatives of fractures and other internal anomalies. The other hospitals of Paris probably contain twice as many more, and it has been suggested that these or similar records might be of the greatest utility, where other indications fail, to establish identity. It is even proposed that a system of preventive radiography should be enforced, every criminal being subjected to the X-rays as soon as arrested.

Our Foreign Letter.

NURSING IN PEMBA.

DEAR EDITOR,—I often see in the BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING letters from correspondents in different



parts of the world, which I read with great interest, and I think it may perhaps interest some of your readers to hear a little about the work of a nurse in

Pemba, a little island 5° south of the Equator, which is in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar and a British Protectorate. The Universities Mission to Central Africa has a station in Pemba, and the workers as a rule include a nurse, in which capacity I have been working in the island.

One is often asked, "But is there much nursing to do in Pemba?" Well, perhaps not, when considered from the usual point of view; but we have an average number of from thirty to forty small ailments every day, mostly cuts, ulcers, and chest troubles.

As we have no native hospital, the nursing has to be done in the huts of the people, which is not easy, when the patient needs a good deal of care, and one's own house is at some distance.

The people are very soon alarmed at any serious illness, and will carry a patient miles sometimes to consult a medicine man (some of these native medicine men are really very clever), as happened to a little pneumonia patient one day. She was a promising patient, I thought, and had put on a cotton-wool jacket. To my dismay, early next morning, when I went up to see her, the family had gone and the hut was shut up. However, the child returned after a few weeks, and, of course, the medicine man got the credit—also the fee!

There being no doctor within eighteen or twenty miles of us, we get a variety of work at times. Often a small-pox scare will bring numbers of people asking to be vaccinated; at such times the Hindis (Indian traders) flock in. At others, there seems to be a "wave" of fighting and knife cutting, when the patient, though he may have been brought some distance and bled profusely, will insist on waiting until a man of law is called in to measure the size of his wounds, that being the way to measure the amount of compensation! The nurse, meanwhile, waits with what patience she may. Even when one has finished one's work one is not at all sure that the whole dressing will not be taken off and the stitches shown to an admiring or awestruck crowd as soon as one's back is turned. A stately old Arab once asked for "medicine to make one love"; he probably wanted a wife who had not the desired requisite. I had to disclaim all knowledge of the composition of love-philtres.

There is a good deal of tooth-extraction, amongst other things, and one fills in one's time with teaching, for that is, of course, our primary object in working for the U.M.C.A.

I get the BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING each month, so keep in touch with nursing matters at home. Through its medium I learnt of the formation of the Society for the State Registration of Trained Nurses,

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)