

removal of tonsils and adenoids, on the inner side is a loose piece of gauze, easily renewable, and kept in place by a bandage passed through the pad on either side of the mouth, which also keeps the pad in position. It is both simple and effective. On a tracheotomy tray should be noticed a dainty protective dressing to fit under a tracheotomy tube made of boracic lint and jaconet buttonholed together.

Of nasal plugs specially noticeable are a finger stall threaded with ribbon gauze, another, invented by a nurse, and made of silver wire, the purpose of which is to dilate a contracted nostril, and a catheter and marine sponge for plugging a post nasal space. Dressings for the ear are cut in two parts, one going round and the other over the ear to avoid protrusion. Heath's ear syringe, which can be manipulated with one hand, is a convenient instrument. Then there is an "ear stand" for bottles containing different drops, bandages for both double and single mastoid cases, ear caps to put on when the patient goes out, sterile wool dabs, "stick" sponges for use in throat cases, preferable to the ordinary sponge sticks with slides, the things got ready by the nurse when a throat culture is to be taken, a special spray for peroxide of hydrogen, and a beautifully moulded poroplastic splint for a jaw.

From the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital there are glass pannikins and drop bottles, the bottles for the different lotions being differently coloured, an undine for washing out the eye, an artificial leech, fomentation pads for iritis, swabs for extractions and other swabs, double pads for the eyes, with flaps when it is desired not to exclude the air, a syringe for injecting lachrymal sacs, eye shades of cheap material for district work, and cases for nurses doing district work, shields for cases of purulent ophthalmia, and the Moorfield's cataract bandage.

The East London Hospital for Children, at Shadwell, sent a Thermo's flask fitted for the administration of subcutaneous serum in case of collapse; an apparatus for warming oxygen; and a tray with all the requisites for the treatment of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum. It is a beautiful and complete exhibit, which has gained much admiration.

#### THE ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL.

From the Royal Ear Hospital comes an extension for the head, made of calico bandages, with a ring at the top, to which a weight is attached; also Bullar's shields, eye swabs, and pressure pads for use after the removal of the lachrymal sac, sent by the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital. The Throat Hospital, Golden Square, also sent exhibits. Nasal mops of sal-alembroth wool, and ear mops are to be seen; also four kinds of nasal splints, nasal mops and ear mops, dressings for mastoid operations, throat mops for taking cultures, sterile wool and gauze in glass tubes for plugging, a sterile mastoid packet, dressings for use after adenoid and throat operations, and many others.

#### THE ABDOMEN.

In connection with this section are the exhibits of the Royal Free Hospital (the digestive tract), and that of St. Peter's Hospital (kidneys and bladder).

#### THE ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.

The Royal Free Hospital exhibit, in charge of Miss Rundle, Miss Cooper, Miss Mears, Miss Miller, and Miss Hogg, is concerned with the Digestive Tract. The exhibit on the surgical side is arranged by Miss Cooper and Miss Mears; and on the medical by Miss Miller and Miss Hogg. The surgical section includes samples of things taken by mouth—ante-cibum and post-cibum—tubing for washing out the stomach, for œsophageal nasal and rectal feeding, and for feeding in gastrostomy; also the necessary appliances for giving a continuous saline injection.

In connection with rectal feeding, Higginson's and glycerine syringes, with samples of the feeds administered, are shown; also suppositories; bismuth cachets for X-ray purposes in connection with the abdomen; also a test meal.

Dressing appliances, sample dressings, bandages, fomentations, &c., form part of this exhibit, also a model of a patient on the operating table, with the surgeon and sister properly gowned.

In the medical section are to be seen a typhoid tray, with typhoid bread and milk, junket, jelly, and all things necessary for cleansing the typhoid mouth; also a typhoid chart.

Another tray includes (a) a feeder, strainer and fine muslin for straining foods; (b) a bowl of disinfectant (Lysol) and a nail brush; (c) necessaries for cleansing the mouth; (d) thermometer, with special marking at the top, for enteric patients.

A gastric tray, for gastric ulcer (containing in cunning little white pitchers, lettered in red, egg and milk, Benger's Food, albumen water, whey, barley water, peptonized milk with all accessories for making, and jelly). Also raw meat juice, lime water, panopepton, rennet, liquor-pancreaticus and soda bicarb., and necessaries for cleansing mouth. Of charts there are shown the special chart demonstrating Dr. Lenhartz's treatment of gastric ulcer, and a typhoid chart.

#### ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL.

A most unique exhibit is that arranged by Miss Furley, Matron of St. Peter's Hospital, Covent Garden, dealing with the nursing of kidneys and bladder. There are trolley bags, in holland, for dressings, with the initial of each ward, dressings for a supra-pubic operation, including arbulose, a material of wonderfully absorbent properties, gauze, and supra-pubic tube, the dressing made to slip under the patient immediately without loss of time, a kidney dressing, with tube and connections, ligature jars, containing numbered ligature reels. Irving's apparatus, invented by Mr. Hamilton Irving, a house surgeon at the hospital, for keeping a supra-pubic case dry, a catheter sterilizer (a French invention), a beautiful copper

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