

in London, in 1909; a washing lining to pockets sent by Miss Hadden, Supt., 23, Bloomsbury Square, for phthisical cases, an arrangement for keeping a mackintosh taut, given by the Dutch Nurses' Association; a cushion filled with bran instead of air or water when there is a leakage in the cover, a food warmer for warming a baby's bottle, made of a cocoa tin, which is used as a shield for a candle end, and a saucepan (price 1d.), a sputum flask made of peat, a sand-bag hot water bottle, and many other expedients.

In the TRANSPORT SECTION were some interesting models made by the members of the Ambulance Corps in Switzerland of emergency methods of transporting the sick where no road and ambulances are available. A carrying chair, made with roller towelling, sent by Miss Hadden, and costing 10s.

In the HISTORICAL SECTION the most conspicuous exhibit was the group of 17 dolls in correct costume of different nationalities and centuries including a *Sœur de Charité*, and a plague attendant dressed in leather. Here were also to be seen an embroidered collar and cuffs worn by Sister Dora, and Miss Eden was reverently showing a handkerchief, forceps and spatula used by Miss Nightingale.

In the HYGIENE SECTION the exhibit which attracted most attention was the model of a slum room before and after the nurse had been at work. In the first case the patient is lying in a most unsavoury, untidy bed, with dirty blankets, grimy pillow cases. On the dressing table is a comb full of combings, there is nothing in the room one would like to touch. The other room shows the transformation effected by the district nurse, with the same furniture, but everything clean, bright and in nursing order, and the patient comfortably propped up in bed. Every nurse in the exhibition who had had any experience of district work had probably effected many such transformations, but the exhibit demonstrated strikingly to the public the character and value of the work of district nurses.

THE POPULAR LECTURER'S OUTFIT, as used by N.S.U. lecturers, included useful health posters, tarred brown paper as a substitute for mackintosh, models of different cot expedients, and many other useful exhibits.

THE FIRE-ECONOMISING COOKERY SECTION included a cooking box as used in Germany and Norway. Food brought to the boil is put into this box and cooks in its own heat, retained by the insulating material, economising fuel and retaining all its nourishing qualities. Other cooking boxes and expedients were also shown.

In the COTTAGE SECTION were many clever inventions sent by Miss Platt, a ventilator for a casement window which let in the air while keeping out the draught, an ear trumpet made of brown paper, a child's slate made of layers of brown paper bound with braid, from which, when dirty, the top sheet is cut away. A baby's portable collapsible bath sent by Miss R. B. Fry, for the use of district midwives, was a very ingenious invention. When closed it measures only 12 inches

by 4 inches by 15 inches, and weighs 3½ lbs. It easily supports a weight of 20 lbs. and costs 2s.

Another admirable exhibit was a home-made milk-safe, for use in connection with an ordinary window, made by raising and filling in the sash, outside which the safe is formed of perforated zinc.

PROFESSIONAL MODELS.—The gem of the Exhibition, where so much was admirable, was, in our opinion, the exhibit of "professional models." Beautiful wax models, showing most realistically the rashes of small pox, chicken pox, scarlet fever, &c., so excellent that nurses could scarcely fail to recognise these diseases if they had never seen them, if they were acquainted with these models. Then there was a series, in plasticene, made by Mrs. Bax, who evidently not only knows her anatomy thoroughly, but must be an artist of high merit, and should have a fortune in her finger-tips. The beautiful examples of complicated fracture of the skull, of the base of the skull, of greenstick, comminuted, compound, and impacted fractures of the leg, of dislocations of the shoulder and elbow, and of capillary, venous and arterial hæmorrhage, must be seen to be appreciated. We do not wonder that they are being used by medical men for instructing First Aid Classes. They must convey more knowledge than many lectures.

Another beautiful series in the same room were eleven German models, of faces of sick and sound infants, first prepared by Dr. Roeder, showing the result of breast feeding, artificial feeding, slight intestinal derangements, and serious maladies. They include the stool of a healthy baby, artificially fed, a dyspeptic motion after a dose of calomel, in a child suffering from inflammation, the stool of a child recovering from diarrhoea after a dose of bismuth, a shiny dyspeptic stool, a shiny watery motion showing that the food is indigested, and the baby has some chronic inflammation, the bright yellow well-digested motion of a breast-fed child, a relaxed, shiny, very offensive stool, showing and indicating acute inflammation of the bowels and a number of others. Similar examples should certainly be included in the teaching outfit of every maternity hospital, and every lecturer to medical students.

THE FIRST AID IN PEACE AND WAR EXHIBIT included the model of a village schoolroom arranged as a Red Cross Hospital most ingeniously made by Miss Platt, and "The Bedford Haversack" for a Voluntary Aid Detachment invented by Mrs. Alfred Paine of Bedford.

#### PRIVATE EXHIBITS.

The Cheltenham Voluntary Health Society sent an admirable and ingenious exhibit, including an improved pneumonia jacket made of brown paper and cotton wool, a model of an apparatus for raising a Chronic Patient in bed, and the Women's Co-operative Guild of Bristol had a specially useful exhibit of sick room appliances available for members.

Hospitals and other Associations also sent exhibits too numerous to describe in detail, but of much interest and value.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)