

organised a Bookstall, with a large amount of interesting literature, bearing on the subject in hand. Well to the fore was the BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING, the official organ of the National Council of Trained Nurses, and other important societies of Nurses. A striking exhibit hangs in a prominent position in the entrance hall, "An Appeal from the Front," the work of the British Soldiers at the Bermondsey Military Hospital. The banner is embroidered in silk and wool and its message is: "While we are fighting abroad we look to you to see to our children at home." The embroiderers were all present in their blue hospital uniform, and the Queen presented Lance-Corporal Godwin with the Military Medal.

THE ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.

A very interesting Stall is No. 30, arranged by the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. It includes a model of the Maternity and Infant Welfare Department, with figures. A model of the Nursing Section which will materialise with the advent of peace, when the building now used as an Officers' Hospital will revert to the use for which it was planned. The Maternity Ward, with bedsteads of approved hospital pattern, made by the hospital carpenter, Mr. Brown, and the furniture by wounded soldiers at the 1st London General Hospital, is charming. Then there is a Kitchen, Sisters' Duty Room, Operating Theatre, with doctor, Sister and Nurse gowned ready for work, Sterilising Room, and Anaesthetic Room. The labour bed is made up in approved fashion, with the top bed clothes turned up all round so that they can readily be removed when necessary. Adjoining is the Almoner's Office, with Clerk's Room, Waiting Room and Record Office. Everything complete to the tiny pens on the table and miniature picture book and newspaper to amuse the waiting patients. Another Section shows the Maternity Department as a whole, with the various departments gathered round a central courtyard, in which are groups of mothers with their babies, doctors and students.

Another exhibit in this Section is a model set of baby clothes, including a soft knitted woolly vest for the baby, and a nightdress, without gathers.

A very interesting exhibit in this Section is a series of water colour drawings, including the microbe of thrush, showing its growth from a baby's comforter picked up from the floor, a growth of mixed microbes from a fly just settled on a baby's soiled napkin, the microbes found in puerperal fever, typhoid fever, from decayed teeth and others.

Miss Cox Davies and Miss Appleyard were busy arranging the Section on Monday morning, and it was one of those at which the Queen spent a considerable time in the afternoon. A very instructive exhibit in connection with this Section to midwives and maternity nurses is that showing models of the gravid uterus at different stages of development. Interesting also is the cardboard box covered with cretonne and containing things that baby needs, a specimen of the

bag containing baby clothes lent for three months, and a pad and bandage for varicose veins of Vulva.

Q.V.J.I. STALL.

Near to this Section is that of the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute, where Miss Marsters (Superintendent Marylebone and Paddington D.N.A.), and Miss Clayton (Superintendent Kensington D.N.A.) have organized a very practical exhibit. A box used by the Paddington Queen's Nurses, which Miss Marsters considers should be kept by every mother as an Emergency Box should be inspected. Any small tin box can be utilized and the list of the contents plainly attached inside. These are:—(1) Old linen, (2) Bandages made of white rag, (3) Absorbent Pad in Bag, (4) Sticking Plaster, (5) Boracic Ointment, (6) Vaseline, (7) Starch Powder, (8) Olive Oil, (9) Boracic Crystals, (10) Safety Pins. The box must always be kept full and in order.

Appliances for cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are also gathered together in a small box. (1) Absorbent Wool, (2) Boracic Crystals, (3) Boracic Ointment, (4) Rubber Ball Syringe, (5) An Eye Dropper, (6) glass rod, (7) Small Brush. Many other models of appliances used in district work are gathered together. A Steam tent made with broom handles attached to the bedstead, and sheets, the best methods of keeping feeding bottles and teats, a covered jug used as a sterilizer, an improvised cradle and extension and much besides.

In the minor ailment centre where demonstrations of this most important and useful work for London School Children are given is shown a chart giving the daily and weekly ration approved by the Food Controller. *Daily*—6½ oz. bread, 5½ oz. meat, 5½ oz. flour, 1½ oz. sugar. *Weekly*—3 lb. bread, or 2½ of flour, 2½ lbs. meat, ½ lb. sugar.

THE ROYAL NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY.

An interesting Stall (No. 31) is that organized by the Royal New Zealand Society for the Health of Women and Children, where Miss Orton a Plunket Nurse of Ormaru is in charge, in the neat grey uniform, with brassard on left arm indicating that she belongs to this excellent organization. Miss Orton is enjoying her visit to this country but just longing to be back at work again amongst the mothers and babies in the back blocks in New Zealand. The make up of a baby's simple wicker cradle is altogether admirable; first a blanket is laid at the bottom, covering also the sides. On this a mattress, over it again an overlay filled with chaff, covered with a mackintosh and a thin blanket; the pillow is also filled with chaff, so that if any accident happens it can be easily refilled at a negligible cost. Then the blanket is brought over the top when the infant is in the cot and snugly pinned together. If the weather is cold a hot water bottle is placed between the mattress and the overlay, minimizing risk of burning. A lucid chart demonstrates the various positions for the baby's cot in order of desirability, the worst being by the side of the mother's bed.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)