

awarded "points" according to an arranged schedule. Prizes were distributed to babies receiving totals which approached a perfect score. About a thousand francs in prizes were distributed weekly, together with illuminated certificates signed by the members of the medical jury.

8. Child Health Cinema: A program of films was shown hourly in the cinema room, the films being designed to teach various lessons in child-health.

9. American Committee for Devastated France: This organisation showed many exhibits of its work in the devastated regions, covering dietetics, hygiene, domestic science and manual training. There was a model children's library and reading room, and a scout's camp, such as the committee is actively developing in many French towns.

10. Child Health Guignol: The Punch-and-Judy Show is an essential part of every French Fair. Here it was given in an open tent, attended by hundreds of children and parents. The dialogue of the puppets was directed at driving home various child-health lessons.

11. Post-cards and Pamphlets: A considerable variety of literature was distributed freely from a series of counters as the visitors left the exhibition. There were several sets of child-health post-cards, including a very popular set of ten post-cards designed by the famous French child-artist, Poulbot. Pamphlets dealing with Tuberculosis, Care of the Teeth, Care of Babies, &c., were available, all printed in simple French, with many illustrations of popular character.

12. Posters and Educational Charts: A series of about sixty posters, depicting the normal activities of childhood and the countless details of good care, were shown on the walls. The artists represented in these posters included M. Poulbot, Anna Milo Upjohn, and Mme. Dick Dumas. These posters were supplemented by a hundred educational charts and maps dealing with child-health work.

13. Model Playground: Such a playground as most American cities have—a sandy space enclosed by wire fencing and alive with swings, teeter board slides, bars, and other apparatus. Games and sports under the supervision of a trained playground expert.

14. Lectures on Child-Health Subjects: Twice each day, lectures by local physicians and other prominent were held in the "Conference Room," which was occupied the remainder of the time by mothers' meetings and similar conferences.

A feature of the Exposition was the enthusiastic and unanimous support which it received from the French medical profession in every city. Every local physician gave his services without charge, and most of them were occupied for nearly half their entire day, throughout the period of the exposition, in the arduous work of lectures, examinations, consultations, measurements, and the judging of babies.

Ample quarters for the Exposition were furnished in each case by the municipal authorities—usually in a public school building or municipal

exhibition hall. Each morning hundreds of school children were taken through the Exposition by their teachers.

It is expected that the Exposition will be continued next summer under the exclusive management of the French child-health organisations.

## OUTSIDE THE GATES.

The British Legion, under the presidency of Field-Marshal Earl Haig, is planning a worthy celebration of November 11th as "Remembrance Day." Poppies, that grow over the graves of Flanders, Artois, and Picardy, have been chosen as the symbol of remembered sacrifice and Armistice Day as the day for their wearing. Captain Willcox, Secretary of the British Legion Appeal Branch, is making arrangements for poppies to be on sale that day all over London and the provinces. The proceeds will be devoted to the relief of distress among ex-Service men. Let us send our mite for this best of all causes. The office of the British Legion Appeal is at 1, Regent Street, S.W.1.

It is hoped to hold a special service at Westminster Abbey and in many other churches on November 11th. The Two Minutes' Silence will again be observed throughout the country; and it is hoped that the permanent stone for the grave of the Unknown Warrior will be ready by that date.

The Federation of Medical and Allied Societies have requested the Minister of Health to consider the advisability of setting up an independent Committee to take evidence in public, inquire into, and report concerning the working of the National Health Insurance Acts.

Sir George Allen Brotherton, M.P., has given £20,000 to the University of Leeds for the development of bacteriological study and research.

In many centres this week is being observed as "Health Week." The movement, which is under the patronage of the King and Queen, was instituted in 1912. In 1914, the Royal Sanitary Institute appointed a committee to undertake the central organisation, and in 1920 Health Week was celebrated in over 100 centres. It is suggested that the dominant idea for 1921 should be "health, happiness, and efficiency," and the consideration of what each individual can do for himself and his neighbour in securing a healthy life. The Secretary of the Health Week Committee is Mr. E. White Wallis, 90, Buckingham Palace Road.

The best bit of news outside the gates is that the Minister of Works is taking steps to give us back our lovely little sylvan St. James' Park, by removing the hideous structures erected during the war, and which should long since have been demolished. London longs to again enjoy its breathing spaces.

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