

CHILD WELFARE EXHIBITION IN MALAYA.



Wean your baby gradually when he is 9 months' old. Teach him to take milk from a spoon until he can hold the cup himself.

We are privileged by the courtesy of the Editor of *Maternity and Child Welfare* to republish a most interesting article, "Child Welfare Exhibition in Malaya," which appeared in the January issue—together with charming and instructive pictures, showing how fascinating children of every nation can be, and how right it is that these little people should be brought up on hygienic principles—so that their lives should be healthy and happy.

In *Maternity and Child Welfare* it is written:—

It is a splendid idea of the Malayan people to make their infant welfare exhibition a sort of side-show of the great annual Agri-Horticultural Exhibition held in Kuala Lumpur, and thanks are due to the Agri-Horticultural Society which makes this possible. The show is a great event, and in 1924 it was attended by some 70,000 people from all parts of Malaya. The infant welfare section occupied a large shed of its own, and, judging by the numbers who paid it a visit, it appeared to be one of the most popular features. As always in an Eastern country, men were in the majority; they were greatly interested, asked innumerable questions, and frequently returned, bringing their wives. The Sultan of Selangor came with his wife and her attendant ladies, and they spent a considerable time going round and making a thorough examination of the exhibits.

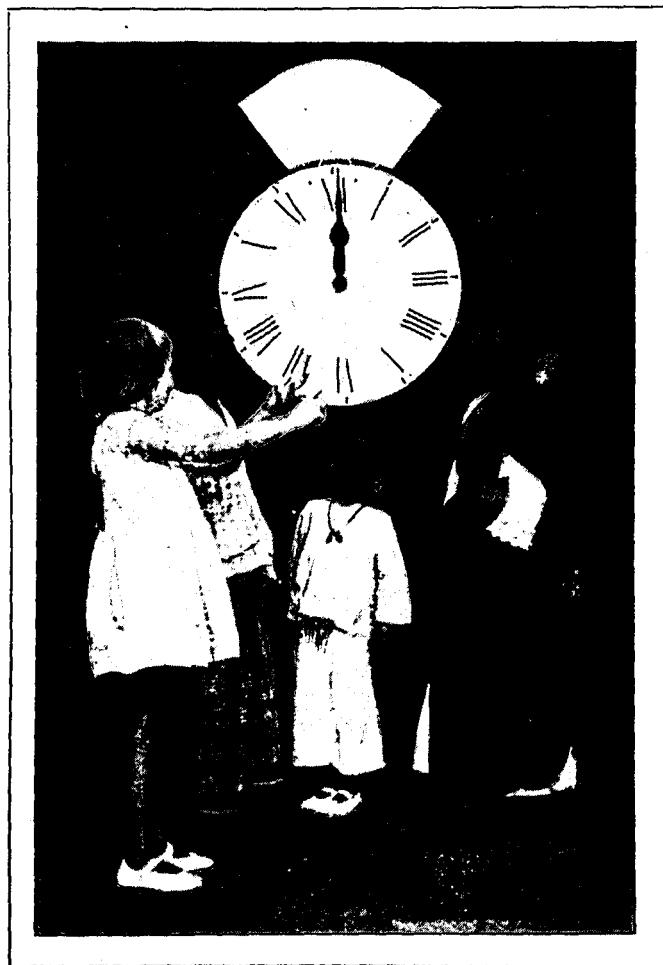
The exhibition was divided into five sections—antenatal, feeding, clothing, teeth, and domestic hygiene. A new feature was a series of photograph posters illustrating various

points in the proper care of children. Children of different nationalities—English, Chinese, Malay and Tamil—were grouped to represent important events in the daily routine, such as teeth cleaning and the washing of hands before meals. Suitable wording in the four languages was written round the pictures, which made striking and attractive posters; they have since formed excellent teaching material for use in the infant welfare centre.

In the antenatal section two babies from each of the three races, Malay, Tamil and Chinese, were photographed and posters made, to show the advantages of breast over bottle-feeding, and urging expectant mothers to prepare to nurse their babies. A model midwife's bag, made of rattan, with a Noah's ark-shaped lid, and a detachable lining of white drill kept in place with press studs, was a new feature of the antenatal exhibit.

A hygienic native house was contrasted with an unhealthy one. The first had concrete drains and a lean-to kitchen with a cement floor and a dust-bin outside the door. Beneath the house was hardened mud without rubbish or live-stock. The unhygienic house had the windows nailed up, the doors closed, and the kitchen inside the living room. The kitchen floor had holes in it, through which refuse was dropped, this accumulated under the house, where there was much rubbish and dirt; toy dogs were eating it, and fowls and ducks were pecking around.

A poster in English only, drawn and painted by a Malay clerk in the Government Survey Office, was called "A Square Meal," and was cleverly arranged to represent the



Eat at regular intervals, not between meals, and have your chief meal at noon.

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