

'Dresden International Exhibition of Hygiene'

Publication/Creation

1911

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/u9pq92xv>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

DRESDEN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF HYGIENE, 1911 ✓ 111

Exhibition

NOTES ON THE DRESDEN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

OF HYGIENE. 1911.

The Exhibition buildings cover a large area, and are erected in the Park, about a mile and a half from the centre of the city. On entering at the Main Entrance, it is best to begin by going through the Section of School Hygiene, which is the first door to the left, and passes into the Manufacturers' or Trade Section, (Halle XI). Stand No. 123 - Ernemann, Photographic manufacturers, Dresden - is worthy of notice. The semi-circular colonnade, with fountain in front, and the effective lighting, at once attract attention. Note also the fine exhibit, No. 217, of Karl Zeiss, especially the case containing the collection of historical microscopes, which they have promised to loan us.

In the Section of German Hygiene, the methods of exhibiting the models of the various diseases are worth notice. Each disease, such as tuberculosis, smallpox, syphilis, diphtheria, leprosy, etc., has a separate cubicle or sub-section, and ⁱⁿ each are shown wax models and the micro-organisms, and charts showing the statistics and distribution of each disease.

In the Kaiserliches Gesundheitsamt Section of Berlin, the illuminated stand of Micro-photographic transparencies, shewing various organisms, is worth noting.

The Historical Section in the "Stone-palace" is close to this Section, and begins with the Prehistoric Room, containing models of caves, earth and stone dwellings of prehistoric men, also prehistoric corn-grinders, methods of baking, cooking, etc.

Next follows the Babylonian, Assyrian and Hebrew. (N.B. The pointer to be used instead of the fingers in following the text of the sacred rolls). In the Egyptian Section the chief exhibits are the toilet and the bath.

Greek and Roman follow, with models, photographs and drawings, showing methods

of sleeping, gymnastic exercises, dancing, nursing, feeding, heating, lying-in room, and lighting.

The Mediaeval Section follows, the exhibits of baths and methods of bathing being specially prominent. The special section dealing with methods of treating the insane in mediaeval times is very good. Note the leper's bell and clappers. The Section of Medical Medals is small, and they are badly displayed in small square boxes. Note the Apothecary's shop in Section 36, also the case containing the collection of chastity belts. The mediaeval methods of protection against the plague are also good.

This Section passes into the Ethnographical Section. The models showing the savage modes of dealing with child-birth should be noted. The Chinese, Hindu and Malay Sections are also very representative.

Leaving the "Stone-palace" the next point of interest is the large building, with the inscription, "Der Mensch," 身體 which contains the popular exhibits illustrative of Hygiene in its connection with man. Here various organs of the body are shown in the form of actual preserved specimens, wax models, photographs, and coloured diagrams, showing various diseases these organs are subject to, and the causes, as far as known, exhibited 用鏡 under the microscopes. This is the Section which is said to have been sold en bloc.

In the grounds, the best of the National Pavilions are the French and Japanese; in the former note the collection of preventive measures used for the plague in ancient times: fumigators, masks, censers, etc. In Japan note the collection of ancient Japanese physicians, and the illustrated book on Anatomy and Surgery; also the old surgical instruments. The military equipments in each of the national sections are worth comparing, the Japanese being the most compact and up-to-date.