

to cable to Mr. F. R. Godfrey, the Treasurer, at that time in England, asking him to advertise the vacancy in London and New York. The salary for the position was raised from £150 to £200 per annum, with quarters, and in the event of a candidate being chosen from outside Australasia passage money will be allowed.

WE learn from Mr. Godfrey that he has received upwards of eighty applications for this desirable post, that he wisely enlisted the help of the Matron of one of the leading Metropolitan Training Schools to help him to sift them, and that together they have interviewed nearly fifty candidates, and have selected the names of three, which will come with their credentials before the Melbourne Hospital Committee for election. It was thus be several weeks before the lucky candidate will know her fate.

LATELY, we have been seeing a charming American Magazine called "Good Housekeeping." It is full of good things. In a few remarks on "Nerves in the Nursery," Mary M. Haley writes:

"The child of the nervous mother inherits the temperament, intensified by unfavorable pre-natal influences, in many cases. One doctor has remarked that every baby is a chronic invalid for the first three months of its life. Without taking so extreme a view, it is easy to believe that many a baby begins life with every circumstance favorable for the speedy development of nerve disease. What does the nervous mother ask herself in moments when nerves are strained by pain or over excitement of any kind? 'Rest!' she chiefly demands. 'Leave me! Let me have quiet, darkness, freedom from all effort.' We accord the nervous baby exactly opposite treatment. We answer as if it entreated, 'Rock me! Toss me! Sing to me, shout, jump at me! Show me a light, anything to keep me awake and excited!' Tradition takes a strong hold in the nursery. It is voted cruel indifference to 'let a baby cry.' The very mother who best recognizes the value of 'a good cry' in calming her own overwrought feelings, can least make up her mind to allow the same relaxation to the baby for whose nervous condition she is probably entirely to blame. The tiny baby's fretfulness is, as a rule, purely physical, and especially dependent on overexcited nerves. Any mother who will allow her baby to grow for at least six months of its life in a restful atmosphere, absolutely unstimulated beyond its natural pace of development, will have food for thought in comparing her results with those of the more common training."

A MOST weighty letter has appeared in the *Daily Chronicle* from Miss Emily Nicol, Secretary of the Red Cross Brigade, Auckland, New Zealand, dealing with the failure of the provision of medical and nursing care for the sick of the New Zealand contingent in South Africa. We consider the letter of so much importance that we propose to deal with it at length next week.

The Hospital World.

NOTTINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.

A MODEL WING.

ON Saturday last, at the invitation of Sir Charles Seely, the President, and ever-generous friend, of the Nottingham General Hospital, the new wing, built as a Diamond Jubilee Memorial to the Queen by the town and county of Nottingham, was inspected by the Hospital Saturday Committee, and on Thursday, on the occasion of the anniversary gatherings, without a formal opening ceremony, the wing was thrown open to the inspection of the Governors, and a brief service of dedication held in one of the wards by the Bishop of Southwell.

The Matron, Miss Gertrude Knight, has for some time past been busy inspecting hospital furniture and appliances, so as to be able to advise the Committee as to recent and desirable inventions, with the result that the new wards are furnished in a most up-to-date manner. The wing is circular in form, and is the outcome of much experience in hospital arrangement of the architects, Messrs. Alfred Waterhouse, R.A. Every provision has been made to facilitate the work of the medical and nursing staffs, and the wing is justly considered a model one.

The plan is as follows: There are upper and sub-basements, the latter being devoted to the use of the porters, and the former, a basement in name only, for the windows are above the ground level, is set apart for the use of the servants, and divided into cubicles. Each of the three circular wards provides accommodation for 18 patients, and there is a window between all the beds except where the space is taken up by the ward door, and the entrance to the gangway leading to the sanitary tower. A point which the nursing staff specially appreciate, is the provision of a store for clothes, and a larder in connection with each ward. In bygone days such provision was conspicuous by its absence in hospital wards, with resulting inconvenience.

One of the most noteworthy features of the new building is its flat roof, which can be used as a promenade. Round the chimney stack, which runs up the centre of the block, seats and shelters are arranged, and above these again is a platform, from which a magnificent view of the surrounding country can be obtained over the roof of the old hospital.

The benefit of the country air is made further obtainable by the erection of balconies on the sunny side of the bridges of communication on each floor. Here patients in their beds can be wheeled out, and enjoy to the full the fresh air which is so important a factor in their recovery.

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