

have him. Strange ingratitude shown by this liberty loving people, to strike from power their glorious leader, by decree of Almighty God. Never in the world's history was such a human leader given to the British peoples. Flaming words of courage he uttered; proud, glittering phrases which raised our drooping spirits to the heights when all seemed lost. Ever the object of direst malice from a cowardly foe, he guarded the gateway of our homeland like a second St. Michael. His fiery sword was of burning, scathing taunts flung to our enemies, and of words of highest courage and limitless endurance to his people at home. Himself, scorning rest and respite, doing battle with himself in dangerous illness; travelling far across menacing waters, where lurking death lay hidden; across hostile skies; always for us and to save us from going down into the pit of everlasting slavery. Yes, truly under God he was the architect of our victory, and on this night of nights we wanted to shower on him our love and thanks. Perhaps, later, if only we can, we must. We are certain of this—our courage may fail, his never will—so truly is he master of his fate and captain of his soul. Thank God we still have him.

Comes a quiet passage of time until Thanksgiving Sunday. The heart of the nation beats in and around the lofty, battle-scarred Cathedral of St. Paul's. The King has called his people to a humble and national service of thanks and dedication. With due pomp and majesty the procession of Statesmen and Royalty pass between loyal, cheering crowds on their way to St. Paul's. Pealing bells add to the festive air. A fanfare of silver trumpets herald the arrival of the Royal family. The Archbishop and Lord Mayor, robed in rich apparel, step forward to greet their King. The Royal procession moves slowly through the packed Cathedral, whilst noble music ascends with many prayers from thankful hearts. With fitting and dignified ceremonial, the nation offers thanks to Almighty God for its safe deliverance from worse than death. The mighty organ accompanies the glorious "Te Deum" of St. Ambrose, and never did any nation more gratefully sing this inspired hymn. Oh, the unsearchable Wisdom of God, to make our cause His Almighty Cause, and to give us complete and utter Victory. May our grateful thanks find favour in His Sight and may we worthily wield the Peace, newly given to mankind.

And so, out of the dim Cathedral into the sunlight and the gaiety of the happy crowds. Much effort and work lie ahead, but the same undaunted courage which has brought our proud race to the Summit, will surely bring us to the promised land of peace and new prosperity.

G. M. H.

ADVANCE BRITANNIA.

The post-card issued by Messrs. Tuck, of the King and Mr. Churchill, taken at Buckingham Palace on V-Day, is specially pleasing, inscribed "Advance Britannia, Long Live the Cause of Freedom, God Save the King," is being sold in thousands, and will, we hope, be enclosed in many letters sent to our colleagues in the Dominions, where loyalty reigns supreme when the Empire is in danger. Victory is the result of Imperial unity and glorious self-sacrifice of the men of all our Dominions, and the devotion of their Nurses.

FILMS WILL HELP TO TRAIN THE STUDENT NURSE.

Films of the documentary and instructional type, are beginning to play an important part in creating publicity for the nursing profession as well as forming a valuable means of supplementary training for the student nurse.

In the past the nursing profession, and its enviable history of achievement and good work, has not been brought to the public eye nearly as much as it should be, and until recently no really outstanding effort has been made to produce a documentary film entirely devoted to the nursing profession. By the end of this year, however, thousands of film-goers will have seen "Student Nurse," the documentary made for the British Council, which follows the progress of the student nurse from early probationer days through the three years training to the happy day when she can say she is a State Registered Nurse.

Actual scenes in the casualty wards, operating theatre, general and surgical wards, and unconventional sidelights on the social life of the student nurse have made this film so popular with those who have already seen it that it should be followed up by others dealing with the more specialised branches of the qualified nurse's work. A well-produced film with its unlimited scope for action pictures and snappy commentary has all the appeal of a popular illustrated magazine with the added attraction of being alive, thus giving the audience a feeling of being on the scene rather than just reading an article.

Apart from films made for public showing, which aim, naturally, at creating national interest in nursing and to attract the right type of newcomer to the profession, there is already available for training courses a big library of medical films which have been made during the past few years for showing to medical and nursing students. Many of these deal with subjects outside the scope of nursing but the greater majority will prove invaluable as supplementary courses of instruction and have the great feature of bringing to the lecture room the clear picturised results of researches, new cures and surgical treatments. Normally, this insight into the work of specialists and medical research workers could only be conveyed to all parts of the country by means of lectures or text-books.

These special films are made in what is termed 16-mm. size and can be sent through the post in special containers, and shown in any lecture hall by means of the modern, portable 16-mm. film projector. Many of our principal hospitals and training schools already have these projectors installed, and as soon as the present restriction on the making and supply of these simple little projectors is removed it will be possible for all hospitals with training schools to have the necessary equipment for showing these medical and nursing training films.

Films have been used by the allied medical professions for many years now; in fact as far back as 1935 the British Film Institute listed nearly 300 medical and surgical films, and this catalogue has been supplemented by many additions as new methods and treatments were made into films. Now films in colour have entered this field of training and diagrammatic films in Technicolor have reached a high standard of per-

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