

fection due to new techniques discovered through the extensive use of instructional films by the Forces. The medical branches of the three Services owe much to the training film and a great deal of the training of the medical services for their part in the D-day operations were carried out by means of special films.

Later when these films are released for showing to the nursing profession a most valuable addition will have been made to the films already available for showing to the student nurses and State Registered nurses who are taking further studies and wish to keep right up to date with medical progress.

Until films became universally used for making permanent records of outstanding surgical triumphs and to explain new treatments the study of methods in other countries necessitated long visits to the medical centres of the world in order to bring back the results of overseas research to add to our own knowledge.

Now, however, thanks to the use of films it is possible to sit down in a lecture room and watch a surgical operation that may, for example, have taken place in a New York hospital.

Medical and nursing films made during the past year have covered an amazing variety of subjects ranging from the technical aspects of Anæsthesia to a popular documentary film about the discovery, production and uses of Penicillin.

The last-named film, together with "Student Nurse," has been made for showing in cinemas throughout the country, and as a medium for stimulating interest in nursing, these films will help to back up the constant appeals for more student nurses as well as revealing to the public that the nursing profession ranks high among the nation's essential services.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ADVOCATES HIGH STANDARDS OF NURSING.

The Archbishop of Canterbury recently presided at a meeting of the Kent Nursing Association at Maidstone, attended by representatives of 108 nursing associations, and described a typical District Nurse as cool, competent, essentially shrewd, inspiring to herself and others, matching her skill with immense human sympathy, and crowning it all with understanding.

"District Nurses are not like poets, who are born and not made," Dr. Fisher said, "they are both born and made. They have to have an aptitude for nursing itself as a profession, and then an aptitude for people, to serve them in this particular way. The dispositions must be there, but both must be trained. In the past it has been harder in this profession that it ought to have been. It is a great thing that efforts are being made to put this right." He added that he hoped new conditions would produce the same high discipline and skill as in the days gone by. He would never cease to maintain that everything which could be done by voluntary effort was better than anything which could be done by compulsory methods.

Colonel the Hon. J. J. Astor, a patron of the association, said that during the war the association in the course of a year had been responsible for nursing nearly 30,000 cases and making nearly half a million visits.

NURSING ECHOES.

In the advertisement supplement will be found an interesting announcement from the General Nursing Council for England and Wales for a new official, Inspector of Training Schools for Nurses.

Applicants must be State Registered Nurses, having experience as ward sisters, in hospital administration and in the training of nurses.

The commencing salary of £425 per annum, plus travelling and subsistence allowances, should appeal to nurses of experience.

Residents in South Kensington have learned with sincere pleasure that Mr. Winston Churchill, late Premier, will reside for the future in Hyde Park Gate. We shall hope to catch a glimpse of him now and then.

Those of us who have the advantage of residing in this area, know well the little *cul-de-sac* dominated by the antique Chancellor's House, in which No. 28—Mr. Churchill's new home—is situated; here peace and quiet reign supreme, as there is little traffic, and lovely trees and a garden at the back remind us that South Kensington still retains its country charm.

The members of the British College of Nurses, Ltd., may be specially interested, as from the upper windows of No. 19 Queen's Gate, Mr. Churchill's new residence is clearly visible.

May he enjoy the environment necessary for the evolution of the statesmanship necessary for the safety and glory of the British Empire.

In its August, 1945, issue, the *Queen's Nurses' Magazine* draws the attention of Queen's Nurses to a pleasing portrait of Miss Wilmshurst, the retiring General Superintendent, which we feel sure many of her recent staff will greatly value. As it is detachable it can, and no doubt will, be framed and kept in memory of a greatly valued friend.

Medical Officers of Health, from various districts, are emphasising, in the Press, the shortage of nurses, and excellent as are many of their conclusions, they all appear oblivious of the reason—or refuse to emphasise it—Why?

Let us take Manchester. We learn that an analysis of the reasons for the shortage of hospital and institutional nursing and domestic staffs, and a series of recommendations for remedying the situation, have been submitted by the Medical Officer of Health for Manchester, Dr. G. Metcalfe Brown, to the Liaison Sub-Committee of the City Council's Public Health and Special Welfare Committee. Apparently, Dr. Metcalfe Brown proposes a collegiate system of nurse training for Manchester, and he claims that "every State Registered Nurse on the staff, including the senior administrative staff, should live outside the hospital. Only by allowing for this can nurses take their place in the world with other professional women . . ." but owns "that at present many nurses do not wish to live out." We warmly sympathise with them. How about tramps from lodgings through snow and rain at 7 a.m., damp feet, chilled breakfast, and other discomforts?

Nursing is a profession apart. It needs vocation, inspiration, and self sacrifice, and without these virtues care of the sick should be studiously avoided. Under

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