

had been erected by the nurses of Canada in remembrance of their sisters who gave their lives in the Great War. He thought this should be a source of pride to those engaged in the noble calling of Nursing.

Miss Nina D. Gage, President of the International Council of Nurses, thanked the Premier in its name for his presence and for his kind words. Those present, together with Mr. Mackenzie King, then passed on to the Hall of Fame, where acting for the President (Mrs. Bedford Fenwick) of the National Council of Nurses of Great Britain, Miss Margaret Breay placed at the foot of the Nurses' Memorial a wreath of palms tied with a broad purple ribbon, bearing in letters of gold the words,

"IN HONOURED REMEMBRANCE, FROM THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES OF GREAT BRITAIN."

In doing so Miss Breay said:—

"In the name of the National Council of Nurses of Great Britain I place this wreath, in tribute to the memory of our Canadian sisters, who gave their lives for the Empire in the Great War."

The lovely Memorial, carried out in white marble, was executed in Italy, at Carrara, Canadian Nurses subscribing 50,000 dollars (£10,000) to defray the cost.

The sculptor, Mr. G. W. Hill, thus interprets his work:—

"The subject of the sculpture panel embraces the history of the nurses from the earliest days in this country (Canada) to the present time.

"The group on the left hand side of the design represents the courage and self sacrifice of the nurses who offered their services and lives to the great cause of freedom. Two sisters dressed in the Service uniform are nursing a wounded soldier. In the background is 'History' holding the Book of Records from 1639 to 1918, who, lifting the veil, reveals down the ages, as it were, the great deeds of heroism and martyrdom of the early nursing sisters.

"The group on the right of the panel represents those noble sisters who, at the call of 'Humanity' left their native country, France, and came to a land of savages to help the sick and needy. A sister within the palisades is nursing a sick Indian child. Beside her are standing the dreaded and treacherous Iroquois, who, suspicious and ignorant, were ever ready to return evil for good.

"In the centre, dividing the two groups and presiding over them, stands the draped figure of 'Humanity' with outstretched arms. She holds in one hand her sceptre—the Caduceus, the emblem of healing—and with the other she indicates the heroic courage and self-sacrificing loyalty of the nurses down through the ages."

Beautiful floral wreaths were also placed at the base of the Memorial by Miss Nina D. Gage, President of the International Council of Nurses, by Miss Clayton, President of the American Nurses' Association, and by Mrs. Bennie, President of the South African Trained Nurses' Association, on behalf of the Nurses Associations in the Sister Dominions of New Zealand and South Africa and the Empire of India.

We were then conducted round the Houses of Parliament and the legislative buildings, which crown Parliament Hill, and shown their beauties—architectural and historical, the Confederation Hall where legislators meet, the exquisite Memorial Chapel, with its Altar of Remembrance in which is enshrined a casket to contain the Golden Book, in which will be inscribed the names of all Canadian men and women who gave their lives in the Great War.

The Senate Chamber—like our own House of Lords—is richer and more ornate than the House of Commons Chamber. The Throne, surmounted by the Royal Arms, occupied by the Governor-General when he opens Parliament, is a fine piece of work, and, invited to take a seat upon it, we promptly did so, and surveyed the Chamber from this vantage point. The elaborate wood and stone carving symbolises, we were told, different incidents in Canadian history, and again scenes in which the Canadian

troops took part in the Great War are shown in large mural paintings high up on the east and west walls; among them the landing in France of the First Canadian Contingent, the ruins of the Cloth Hall at Ypres, and—emblem of Victory—the Canadian artillery guns parked on the banks of the Rhine.

The noble library, with its literary treasures, and its opportunities for study—the only part of the central building saved from the fire in war days—was greatly admired, and we would willingly have stayed there much longer had time permitted. We however returned, perforce, to the main entrance where, from literature placed in our hands, we learnt that "the central column is symbolic of Great Britain, the Mother Country, and at its base is carved a mythical sea with waves laving its shores. From this column spring vaulted groined arches, the ribs of their apex uniting in a circular sweep, with the vaulted ribs that rise from the surrounding walls, representing the provinces of the Dominion, all interdependent.

In the Court of Honour, with its magnificent groined ceiling in Tyndall stone, and slender columns of syenite, statues of the great dead will ultimately be placed in the niches below the clerestory windows.

The stately Peace Tower, which rises 200 feet from the central building, is the latest addition to the legislative buildings of the lovely city, chosen with unerring judgment by Queen Victoria as Canada's capital, and its Carillon of 53 bells is one of the musical wonders of the world.

"The Carillon has a beautiful significance. The bells personify the resurrection of those who fell for Freedom's Cause and for Truth—they are Canada speaking for her dead. Perhaps that is why there is a note of wistfulness in them. They are bells of the people. The melodies are well knit and simple and not a cataract of sound at any point, rather harmonics weaving and swaying."

Grouped immediately below the Peace Tower the nurses, representatives of their colleagues of eighteen nations comprised in the International Council of Nurses, and united in a common endeavour, were photographed with the Prime Minister of Canada's fair Dominion in their midst, and one at least of us thought of the Address of our President on "The Trained Nurse's Part in Peace" presented to the International Congress of Nurses in Helsingfors.

Peace with Honour.

"The Nurse's Part in Peace is to prove by her consistent altruistic methods of life, the grace and moral value of kindness. If the Trained Nurses of the world united to demonstrate the beauty of holiness, the blessings of peace between the Nations would be surely and imperceptibly advanced."

And here were nurses from the world over combined in a common endeavour to further the care of the sick, to promote the health of the nations, finding fresh joy in renewing and cementing international friendships, while, overhead, the Singing Tower rang out joyously its message of Peace.

"Why should not we as nurses explore the directions in which the desire of peace may penetrate the human mind? The mind is a receptive principle, can we not therefore from our almost sacred relation to humanity insinuate therein an irresistible element of harmony in pacification of elemental passions?"

Thus our Founder—and if this ideal is daily put into practice by the 140,000 nurses who form the International Council of Nurses who can estimate the potency of its influence? The International Council of Nurses is indeed one of the powerful factors in hastening the inevitable evolution of Peace with Honour.

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)