

ated as "The Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire and the Children of the Empire."

Canadians have always disliked flamboyant and flagwaving patriotism. That prejudice is one of our national peculiarities. The erroneous impression that the Daughters of the Empire had some such emotional object in view was the chief handicap against which the organizers had to contend during the first years of their work. But people learned from watching them the reason for their existence. Little by little they demonstrated that they were interested in the vital aspects of patriotism. Small bands of earnest women in different centres throughout Canada made it evident to all fair-minded observers that they understood the right combination of practical undertakings and spiritual forces that will produce high-minded and loyal citizens.

Seven years after its incorporation, at the end of 1908, there were 118 Chapters in the Order, the majority of which were located in the Province of Ontario. In 1909, a forward movement was undertaken for the purpose of planting the Order in Western Canada, and as a result twenty-nine chapters came into existence and began to make their influence felt in the four Provinces between Ontario and the Pacific Ocean. A year later, Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces were invaded. In the ancient colony, a national chapter was founded, and twenty-one primary chapters sprang into being in Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Since that time the growth has been steady, but the greatest stimulus in the history of the Order was received from the World War. When Germany launched herself insolently and brutally at the throat of civilization in 1914, the women of Canada looked for an organization through which their abilities