

spring into existence, over night, as it were. When the Armistice Day, November 11th, 1918, arrived, there were in Canada four Provincial chapters; twenty-four Municipal; six hundred and forty-two Primary; eighty Junior—a total of seven hundred and fifty chapters in the Dominion of Canada, as compared with one hundred and eighteen chapters in 1908. It may be said, without any undue exaltation, that the members of the I.O.D.E. in Canada tried to play a supplementary part to the fighting men who saved the Allies from the Hun. Had the women failed—the month of November, 1918, would have told a different story. Not only did the I.O.D.E. play a gallant part in those fateful days, but it formed a centre of inspiration in many a community and helped to keep up the courage of those who were disheartened and distressed.

Now that the Great War is over, the question is—what work should appeal peculiarly to I.O.D.E. sympathies? The answer came more than twelve months ago when the plan of the I.O.D.E. War Memorial was framed and submitted for general approval. The committee during the year has held three meetings at which eight provinces were represented:—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia. This Memorial means, in large, educational opportunities for the children of soldiers, sailors and airmen who gave their lives, or were disabled, in defence of the Empire.

That we may realize how fitting such a Memorial will be, let us consider the present condition of our schools and colleges. The president of one of our universities said last October that he had not seen a more moving sight than the overcrowded chapel at the opening of the academic year. Scores of young men in that institution had laid down their lives for the sake of freedom and righteousness. Many of the women graduates had gone overseas to help in hospitals and soldiers' homes—and, after all the stress and suffering of those years, the chapel was once more filled with young students, many of them returned soldiers, eager for what the university could give her children. There were in the young faces the hopefulness and the courage which had carried Canadians through the horrors of Ypres and Vimy and Courcellette—and professors, president and chancellor felt a thrill of homage for the indomitable spirit of the students who asked fresh tasks. Everywhere last autumn the story was the same, told by our schools—primary, secondary and university. There were more students than ever before, all of them eager for the year's work, with a keener interest than other years had known, for the studies of the class-room or the play of the campus. The educational world is awake and alive to this ardent spirit, which means research and an enthusiasm for intellectual effort. The I.O.D.E. is therefore entirely in keeping with