

ough Councils and Boards of Guardians, which control matters of local education and care for the aged poor. So that women already have a strong influence in making, and an even stronger influence in carrying out the laws which most nearly concern the home and family. Nor can it be said that they cannot prevent injustice to their own sex. There are female inspectors in factories where women are employed, who stop over-working and under-paying by the employers. But to demand that women should be allowed to sit in Parliament and vote on vital matters of national safety and finance because they are doing good work in three out of the ten great government departments is manifestly ab-

surd. Rather let us agree once and for all that woman is not fitted for the ups and downs, the continual strain of national politics. Nature has fitted her for very different objects—for the care of the home and the upbringing of her children, and to insist upon her taking part in man's affairs would be simply to defy the laws of Nature; she already has an extensive influence in all matters relating to the welfare of her sex. There is room for more legislation along these lines. But it is inevitable that her position in public affairs should be that of an advisor, not a legislator, and bearing this in mind there can only be one answer to the Female Suffrage Question.

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