

Control. Many women voted, and the general result was gratifying. The effort was of great educational value, and showed the leaders how to conduct such work effectively.

The Citizens' Association, that public-spirited body of men who initiated the reform movement, placed upon the Local Council of Women the duty of inducing women to vote for reform candidates in the elections of February, 1910. The Fédération Nationale agreed to join with the Council and to undertake the campaign among the French women, about five thousand of whom are voters. The Fairmount and the Mizpah Branches of the Women's Christian Temperance Union also assisted. The Local Council had over one hundred volunteer workers, many of whom devoted their time and energy for days together to canvassing and to clerical work, under the general direction of officers of the Council. They worked in relays at the offices of the Citizens' Association, assisting in the preparation of special lists of names and addresses of the eight thousand women voters, arranged according to wards and electoral districts. Invitations were sent out to 3,000 English women electors, asking them to attend a public meeting held by the Council in support of the reform candidates. About one thousand attended this meeting and listened to stirring addresses by Senator Dandurand, Senator Béique and other officers of the Citizens' Association, by professors of McGill University, by the candidates and by the President of the Protestant Ministerial Association. The canvassers of the Council visited practically all the women voters in the English wards and many voters in the French wards. Immediately before the election, a copy of a ballot paper correctly marked and accompanied by the address of his polling booth was sent to each elector—about 80,000 in all. In this work, the women of the Council assisted the Citizen's Association. The day before the election a letter addressed by the Council to the women electors was published, making a final appeal and giving directions as to procedure and information in regard to the committee rooms. On the day of the election, a chairman was placed in charge of each of the five committee rooms, kept in touch with the polling booths and directed the women working outside. The results of the united efforts of public-spirited men and women were most gratifying. Almost all of the reform candidates were elected and the hope of a purer, stronger civic life seemed near fulfilment.

The women's work in connection with the elections convinced many who had hitherto been doubtful of the propriety and wisdom of women having civic and political rights. Indeed, although the Local Council is not a Suffrage Society, and is established in the interest of no propaganda, its work shows that it has always assumed