

their own womenkind are in no way inferior to the keen, competent and charming women of the enfranchised States, who now work in harmonious comradeship with their brothers and husbands and friends for the political and social welfare of their country. Even among the handful of "moss-backs" to be found still in British Columbia murmuring nervously that they hope women will never vote in this country, there is only a solitary one who does not admit that his particular female relatives might, in the awful contingency of our success, be relied upon to vote with discretion and wisdom. I am not going to give the name and address of that one—for the sake of his wife; it is not fair to point out the skeleton in any woman's cupboard!

Nonsense about "converting" the country, and "introducing new ideas." This country is awake. All over the part where I was privileged to travel, the subject of Women's Franchise was already a very live issue among many hundreds of individuals and all that was needed was that some one should take up these threads and weave them into strong cords, a network of branches of the B. C. Political Equality League.

This weaving process has now been partially accomplished, and the total number of branches throughout the Province, including those established some time since, and those organized by others during the autumn, is now thirty or more. Very many important points have, however, still to be visited, and were only omitted from the tour for geographical or for pecuniary reasons. Among these places, Wilmer ought to receive special notice, and it was a matter of much regret that on my arrival at Invermere, where a meeting had already been arranged, I found it too far to walk to Wilmer, and too expensive to drive, so I had to postpone a visit there and could only leave a message of apology with Mrs. B.

Hamilton the spokesman of the Wilmer women.

Other places, too, are ready to organize. Salmon Arm, Keremos, Nakusp, Lardo, Michel—these are only a few of the towns which have had to wait a little, till our funds permit another tour. One naturally went first to those where one had invitations.

Now as to the new Branches, either organized or in swift process of organization, which it has been an honor to found. They should, perhaps, be mentioned in the order in which (from motives of economy) they were approached; and when it is remembered that the whole work has had to be arranged in a rush of fleeting visits, and the suffragists in each locality called together at a few hours' notice, from a perfect turmoil of other engagements (there was never a day in any place without already "something on" at almost every available hall and room!). I think it will be realized that the enthusiasm and the response of the women and the voters everywhere is magnificently genuine and worthy of the great Cause which has aroused them.

VERNON was the first point in the tour, and Vernon has more than justified its claim to prominence in the Province, for its women have shown themselves alive to the urgency of the Suffrage movement and the desirability of tackling the question in a business-like way. They have faced greater difficulties than I think are to be found in almost any other town in the Province, yet a little handful of them, backed by a few public-spirited and progressive men, has brought the matter prominently before the public and on the very soundest lines.

The Vernon Branch arranged for regular meetings, issued a personal appeal to outsiders, secured the generous help of Mr. R. H. Rogers, an eminent local barrister, to give them a lecture on Parliamentary procedure, sent away for propaganist literature,