

our college will be our standby. It has done much already, and its influence is being felt in all parts of the Provinces. Its work has just begun and well begun; and before it there is open a great door. Wisely and well must we plan for the future. Let no man take thy crown.

To sort out reminiscences of the growing, bustling, active decades which have since passed, is a job. There will be no attempt to grade them, or to place them in stratified and unstratified layers, so to speak. Only selections from a varied experience can be given.

In those early days the thing which loomed up largest was the C. P. R. British Columbia owes much to it and the huge monopoly on the other hand owes much to this province. It looms up still. Then it was the only Canadian continental highway; now it competes with two others. More competition will come in shortly, but the C. P. R. will not be shorn of its prestige, its glory or its dividends. Men made it. It in turn has made men. Many of our outstanding citizens have, or have had their names on its pay sheet. They were a benefit to the company, they are benefactors to the Empire. They had the "long sight" gift. They knew that after paying its "axle grease," it would become a nation builder. They saw our day and were glad. They had a vision and were "not disobedient" unto it.

Since the last spike was driven at Craigellachie on Nov. 7, 1885, nearly all the hundreds of thousands from the East, who have come and gone or remained, have travelled this route. The bulk of traffic is by the same road. It chiefly has made Vancouver possible, and, partially, Victoria. The settlers along the reaches of the Fraser, the Okanagan, the Kootenays, the Columbia, and other districts, were passengers on the C. P. R. and it has been a great hauling machine for the ranchers, the fruit-growers, the miners, millers and merchants of these localities which are often far from centres. It has caused the wilderness and the solitary places to be made glad.

Three things had to be done—the new knowledge brought by the new-comer had to be translated into better modes of agriculture; business methods had to undergo a change; and social and domestic life had to bear a degree of reconstruction. In the bringing of this new life to the community, there may have been some heartburnings and regrets, but united wisdom refrained from open hostility. A