

the circulation of the blood, William Gilbert, and last, though not least, Bacon himself.

Queen Elizabeth had at her service such statesmen as the Cecils, and such skilled diplomatists as Walsingham, Randolph, and Knollys. To indicate the intellectual activity of the age we need mention only such a name as Bacon. In that age, if you mentioned the word "bacon" the Elizabethans would think of their great philosopher. Today, when we use the word "bacon" we think of an article of food reserved for millionaires, agitators, demagogues, fomenters of strikes, and others of the privileged classes.

Queen Elizabeth was praised by great poets, advised by great and learned lawyers, protected by great sailors, but her appointments of her Lord Chancellors have been criticized, and it is said that she insisted on having handsome men who could dance well as Lord Chancellors, rather than men of learning. In view of the Lord Chancellor's precedence and his duty to dance with her, we can forgive her preference for one who would not tread on her toes, and her anticipation of the view of Sir John Macdonald that one of the many qualifications for a Judge was that the appointee should be a gentleman.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert was granted by Letters Patent, certain rights to lands which he would colonize. He is the founder of our oldest Colony, Newfoundland, but perished on the way back, cheering his comrades by reminding them that they were as near heaven on sea as on land. His half-brother, Sir Walter Raleigh, carried on his great work, and in 1584 obtained a grant of the lands which he should discover and colonize.

The efforts under this Patent of 1584 proved unavailing, and Raleigh assigned his rights and contributed a considerable sum to enable his successors to proceed with the enterprise. It will be remembered that it was from Virginia that tobacco and potatoes were brought to England and that King James wrote what is called the "Counter-blast" against the use of tobacco, in order to foment prejudice against Sir Walter Raleigh, whom he put to death in 1616. This pamphlet proves that the first part of the saying, that King James never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one, is not correct. Sir Walter Raleigh's