

and finding employment for those left at home by the great increase of commerce.

It is an able presentation of the case, and it is a great pity that Hakluyt's contemporaries did not have the advantage of studying it.

In 1585, the King of Spain at last had serious cause for annoyance, as Sir Bernard Drake was sent to Newfoundland to seize the Spanish fishing vessels, and returned with a goodly number, containing over 600 mariners. Sir John Gilbert, in whose charge these unfortunates were placed, was instructed that as Her Majesty's subjects in Spain had been used in "hard and unsufferable strain," the diet of the Spanish mariners was to be reduced to threepence per day, and to consist principally of salt fish.

After the defeat of the Armada, the operations of British fishermen in Newfoundland waters increased apace. In 1594, Raleigh wrote to Robert Cecil, urging him to send some armed vessels to protect the fishing-fleet returning home from Newfoundland, which he estimated at over one hundred ships. "If thos should be lost," he wrote, "it would be the greatest blow that ever was given to England."

Voyages had been made within the Gulf of St. Lawrence, even as far as Anticosti, in search of whales and walrus. Quantities of the latter animals were discovered at the Magdalen Islands; one successful fisherman wrote that they yielded an abundance of oil, "which, if it will make soap, the King of Spain can burn his olive-trees."

But except for the unsuccessful voyages for the relief of Raleigh's colony, there was no communication with the seaboard south of Cape Breton for many years, and no further attempt at colonization.

In 1595, Raleigh sought to rehabilitate himself in the graces of Elizabeth by striving to find and win the fabled Eldorado, supposed to be situated in Guiana, and to exceed in riches either Mexico or Peru. The expedition was for conquest and spoils, without any idea