

perhaps they were passing in the very track of the Armada, and how his comrades talked of the "hero Queen of Tilbury." When the Portsmouth bells were set ringing in his honor on the evening of his arrival he says:

"It passed in our thoughts that the same bells might have rung their peals for the victories of Hawke and Nelson. 'Perhaps,' said one of the party, 'for Sir Cloudsley Shovel too.'"

His reception in London was from the first all that he hoped for, and he was soon the object of hospitalities, of which, at a later period, he wrote:

"They can neither pass from the memory nor grow cold upon the heart."

But though Mr. Rush never spared himself in his efforts to bring about a better understanding between the two countries, he proved himself a sturdy patriot, and succeeded in wresting from Great Britain concessions in regard to the cod fisheries, which afterwards caused great resentment in the Maritime Provinces of Canada. Possibly, however, if the attempts to settle the dispute about the Oregon boundary, which were made while Rush was in London, had been successful, the frontier line between our two countries might have been placed further south. He notes the inquisitive habits of the British, which had led them into the remotest corners of the earth, and with the composure of an historian, and the detachment of a philosopher muses over the persistency of the racial type. After recalling that in the days of Queen Mary, British traders had carried their wares all the long road from Archangel to Bagdad, he goes on to say:

"It makes a parallel passage in their history to see them at the present day pressing forward to supply with rifles and blankets savage hordes who roam through the woods and paddle their canoes over the waters of the farthest and wildest portions of the American continent—on shores which the waters of the Northern Pacific wash in solitude."

But it was a British statesman who would have given away the whole of British Columbia on the ground that, a country where the salmon would not rise to a fly could not be worth keeping.

The agreement which bears the name of Rush and Bagot was at least a model of brevity and simplicity. Both sides knew what they wanted, and they wanted the same thing. It was agreed that:

The naval force to be "maintained" by each Government on the Great Lakes should be limited; on Lake Ontario, to one ves-