

who discovered the Columbia before Captain Robert Gray did so in 1792. The Royal Geographical Society of England in a recent issue of its journal published an account of Mr. Barry's researches signed "B. R. M.," the initials of General Mitford. It is a brief article and Mr. Barry writes: "I am disappointed, since I had hoped that the data I spent so much effort to ferret out might be made available and that some expert might be able to solve the problem, as I lack the technical knowledge."

Oregon's Century of Education

The December, 1933, issue of the *Oregon Historical Quarterly* rounds out Volume XXXIV. It has a rich table of contents. The most interesting article for this neighboring State of Washington is that entitled "Oregon's Century of Education," by Robert H. Down. We can all appreciate that interesting address delivered at the annual meeting of the Oregon Historical Society in Portland on October 28, 1933. At the beginning of that century the Oregon Country embraced the entire Pacific Northwest. We will therefore not quarrel over the opening sentence: "The year 1833 marked the beginning of formal education within the present State of Oregon." He correctly places that beginning at November, 1832, in Fort Vancouver. That, of course, is "within the present State of"—Washington. The educators of Washington did not see fit to celebrate the centennial. Those of Oregon did. We should, therefore, thank Oregon and accept the share of glory bequeathed to us by an interstate boundary line.

The Canadian Back Fence

Prof. Reginald G. Trotter of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, has published as an offprint from *Queen's Quarterly* of August, 1933, his article entitled, "The Canadian Back Fence in Anglo-American Relations." He recognizes the cordial relations between the United States and independent Canada. His closing paragraph preaches to his fellow Canadians a gospel that should be accorded reciprocal approval in the United States. It is as follows:

"If there is any permanent meaning or universal value in Canadianism, if, in short, it deserves to live and to grow, it is because, at its best, it stands for something essentially different from the brandishing of national big sticks and the shouting of egotistical slogans, something that is neither vindictive quarrelsomeness, nor sus-