

States, decisions have been reached to proceed with the work, especially along educational lines. In Britain, the organization, which is under the presidency of the Duke of Teck and Earl Grey, is being continued. At a meeting of the Executive of the Canadian Association, held on August 19th last, the following resolution was passed:—

"The Association desires to record its opinion that, notwithstanding the present war, there should be an appropriate celebration commemorative of the Hundred Years of Peace between the British Empire and the United States. The Association recognizes, however, that, having regard for the very serious nature of events arising out of the war, it would be inexpedient to attempt, at present, definite arrangements as to time and place for a celebration of an international character. With this exception, it is decided that the Association proceed with its educational and other work as far as may be possible."

The original Canadian-American programme for the erection of monuments proposed that one each should be placed in the three capitals, and a series along the international boundary. It also suggested that memorials, or tablets, should be placed in the various centres of celebration, and in some of the principal educational institutions. A curtailment of this programme will be necessary.

The most important feature of the celebration originally intended was its educational side, and this will be maintained notwithstanding the war. The Association is proceeding with the following:—

The preparation of a series of articles dealing with the various treaties with the United States, the events which led up to such treaties, the negotiations which took place and the general results secured.

Arrangements for competitive essays in schools to be planned for the different grades.

The issue of a play for production in schools.

Active preparatory work along the foregoing lines is well in hand.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

The War of 1812 was declared by the United States on June 18th, 1812. The last engagement was at New Orleans on January 8th, 1815.

The Treaty of Ghent was signed in the Carthusian Monastery at Ghent, Belgium, on December 24th, 1814. It was ratified by the Government of the United States on February 17th, 1815. The British representatives were Admiral Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn, and William Adams. The American representatives were John Quincy Adams, J. A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin. At a banquet tendered to the signatories by the Municipality of Ghent a few days after the signing of the treaty, Mr. John Quincy Adams made use of these memorable words: "May the gates of the Temple of Janus, closed here, never be opened during the century." The Treaty of Ghent did not refer to any of the causes of the war, but it brought peace. It provided for the appointment of commissions to settle some outstanding boundary disputes which took many years to arrange.

The Rush-Bagot Agreement of 1817 is perhaps the most striking international document on record. It was felt on both sides that if ships of war were allowed to patrol the Great Lakes, collision would be inevitable. After considerable negotiation, an agreement was entered into, the brevity of which is remarkable. It provided for the withdrawal of all ships of war from the Great Lakes, with the exception of one vessel for each country on Lake Champlain one each on Lake Ontario, and two each on the Upper Lakes, or four ships for Great Britain and four for the United States, none of which should