

fourths of the work required for a degree may obtain a University Diploma.

As to the expenses of these courses, only a general idea can be given. At the University of Chicago the entrance fee is \$5; each major course, taken singly, \$16; two such courses taken together, \$30, and three, \$40. Minor courses cost \$8 each, with no reductions. If three courses are taken simultaneously, the eighteen major correspondence courses required for a B. A. would cost about \$245.

At Queen's University the registration fee is \$10, and the fee for examination, \$10. The tutorial fee for each class is \$5, and there are small extra fees for examinations at local centres. The fees for each session would amount to from \$35 to \$50 or \$60, according to the number of courses taken. Students are advised not to take more than two or three courses simultaneously, unless they can give all their time to them.

Books, of course, add considerably to the expense of a college course. A good deal may be saved by getting second-hand books, which can always be got from booksellers in the university towns. Many of the large booksellers in Great Britain and the United States will send catalogues of second-hand books upon request. Text-books pay no duty, and even with postage added, second-hand books are cheaper than new ones. Care should be taken, however, to specify that books shall be in good condition, and of late editions.

It need hardly be said that the information given in this paper is not intended to be exhaustive. Full and detailed instructions can be had from the calendars of the respective universities. These will be sent in answer to requests made to The Registrar, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario; or The Correspondence Study Department, University of Chicago.

A story is told of 'Hon. Geo. E. Foster that proves his command over an audience. He had risen to address a meeting eager to hear only Sir John Macdonald. Speaker after speaker had been silenced by groans and hisses. Mr. Foster faced the tumult. "Gentlemen," he said, "I want to tell you a story. When I was a small boy the only way my old mammy could get me to take medicine was to promise me a sugar-plum afterwards. Now, there's your sugar-plum—Sir John Macdonald—but you've got to take your medicine first." And they took it—and liked it.

### Centennial Anniversaries of the War of 1812.

[No. II. of this series, intended for the June Review, was unavoidably omitted from that number. It is placed here with No. III. for August, which will perhaps prove a greater convenience for teachers who wish to begin now and follow up the events of the war of 1812.

J. VROOM.

II.—The Declaration of War—The Invasion of Canada—The First Engagement—The Capture of Michilimackinac—The Repulse of the Invaders at the River aux Canards—The British Victory at Brownstown—The End of the First Invasion.

June 18.—Ill advised and ill prepared for hostilities, President Madison issued his proclamation of war against us on the nineteenth of June, 1812. He had then no choice in the matter, as both houses of Congress had adopted a declaration of war on the preceding day, the eighteenth of June; but he and his supporters had determined upon the measure months before, and it was rightly called Madison's war. The leading men of New England were opposed to war; and when tidings of the proclamation reached Boston, flags were put at half-mast on all the ships in the harbor. Years of hostile legislation, to which they were also opposed, had preceded the declaration of war. As far back as in 1807 an embargo act had been passed by the United States Congress, forbidding the export of certain goods to the British Colonies. An illicit trade of marvelous volume had sprung up at once along our border. To mention only the principal article, over one hundred thousand barrels of flour were shipped to Eastport in the summer of 1808, chiefly from other New England ports, to be smuggled into British waters and sold. Here it found ready purchasers, for it was needed, and we had no laws to forbid the importation. This trade, of course, came suddenly to an end when actual hostilities began. Disorderly strangers who had engaged in it disappeared from the border towns, and comparative peace and quiet prevailed; a quiet which, except for the petty depredations of privateers, remained unbroken along the eastern part of the boundary line throughout the first two years of the war.

July 11.—Preparations for the invasion of Canada had been made before the declaration of war, though they proved to be very inadequate; and the first invasion was made on the night of the eleventh of July, at a remote point on the western frontier, nearly opposite Detroit. The United States troops, under General Hull, were allowed to land without opposition, but they were carefully watched. The