

of ink might illustrate two of its uses. The teacher with a good imagination might picture a fragment of iron being broken apart in some far-off land; the separate pieces being loaded on different vessels; taken to different ports; manufactured into different compounds; until at last, like Evangeline and Gabriel, after many wanderings they meet. But how changed they are! I wonder if the part that became a pen recognizes its mate in the form of ink? Chemistry is full of fairy stories.

All the material named here is used in connection with one topic—iron. Every other topic will require more or less material. Try collecting it and see if school work won't go better. Report your successes and failures to the REVIEW.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARIES OF THE WAR OF 1812.

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XXVII.—*The End of the Last Invasion of Upper Canada.*

November 17.—The Canadian War of 1812 may be said to have ended in November, 1814. The later fighting in Louisiana and Georgia was practically another war, in which Canadians were not directly concerned. Its principal events, the defeat of the British at New Orleans and their subsequent victory at Mobile, took place after the treaty of peace had been signed in Belgium, though before it was ratified by the United States. This was long after actual warfare had ceased in Canada. Nominally, the war began when President Madison issued his declaration, on the nineteenth of June, 1812; and it ended nominally when he agreed to the terms of peace, on the eighteenth of February, 1815. Yet, in so far as it involved encroachments on Canadian territory, the war really began with the first invasion on the Detroit frontier, and at the Detroit frontier it ended.

As already noted, after Perry's victory had given him control of Lake Erie, the western peninsula of Upper Canada was exposed to raids. The worst of these, perhaps, was Campbell's raid, in May, 1814, in which he plundered and burned the village of Port Dover. But the last, and the most daring, was MacArthur's raid.

Leaving Detroit on the twenty-second of October, and going up the western side of Lake St. Clair, MacArthur crossed the St. Clair River and entered Canada on the twenty-sixth. By the thirtieth, he had reached Moraviantown, burning and plundering as he went. On the fifth of November he was near Grand River. There he soon learned that a British regiment had been sent from Niagara to intercept him; and also that General Izard had abandoned Fort Erie and retreated to United States territory; whereupon he hastened back to Detroit by another route, his course, we are told, still marked by wanton devastation and indiscriminate pillage. He reached Detroit on the seventeenth; the last invaders, as it happened, thus quitting Canada where the first had entered.

With his departure, active hostilities in Canada ended. Amherstburg was still held by a garrison placed there in 1813. An attempt to dislodge them was to have been made in the spring of 1815; but before that time came, the war was over.

A few words will sum up the situation as it stood when MacArthur and his Kentucky rangers had left the country. The fierce though intermittent warfare along the New York border had come to an end very suddenly when the strengthening of Yeo's fleet and the arrival of British and foreign regiments from Wellington's army had given the Canadians adequate protection. Then, as always, it was seen that the most decisive victories may be those not won in battle. When an army or a navy is too strong to be attacked, its work is already done; when too weak to resist, it is already vanquished. Apart from the occupation of Eastern Maine, there had been no war east of Lake Champlain, for Vermont and Maine were friendly states. In the west, where the war began and ended, there had been the greatest suffering though not the heaviest fighting. There, also, the incursions ceased with the strengthening of the British forces. From Lake Champlain westward, when the fighting along the border ceased, the British held all their own territory excepting Amherstburg, with one post in New York State and one in Michigan, both of which were to be lost by the peace. Next month we shall consider briefly what the peace meant to the people of British America and to all concerned.