

scurity. In the library of the Göteborg Museum, the works on Swedish history fill seventy-one pages of the catalogue, and doubtless a proportionate number of the shelves; one can find there about everything, from the early writings of Ericus Olai, and of Johannes Messenius, in Latin, to those of Mellin, Geijer, Fryxell, Starbäck, Afzelius, and the rest; their name is legion; but so long as Sweden's history is not admitted to be a constituent part of the world's history, it matters but little who its historians are.

At the present practical juncture the lack of all this knowledge is a very serious drawback to right action; it will be found that instead of slighting insignificant countries, unworthy the attention of cultured English and Americans, these have been debarring themselves from that which is most essential to their national development, really cutting themselves off from their best intellectual supplies. They have sought historical knowledge from the wrong sources, and have thus been led away from the truth; this has caused misunderstanding and estrangement between the very nations that ought to have been most closely united and to have felt the deepest pride in their common origin. But this alienation was just what the enemy, the southern Romish enemy, intended; with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, England, Scotland, and the United States banded together in the closest fraternity and harmony, as they should be, *and as they will be, once the hidden historical truth becomes known*, Roman Catholic plots and intrigues will stand but a poor chance of success.

There are great numbers of Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish works that ought to be incorporated at once into English literature; among these none would be of more immediate use than the latest history of Sweden, "*Sveriges Historia*," in six volumes, written by a combination of the most able historians and antiquaries of Sweden, Drs. Montelius and Hildebrand, Professors Alin, Weibull, and others; the style is a highly