

play the dog in the manger. Dr. Jameson is suffering, perhaps righteously, for his fault, but his main fault is that he failed. It was not his fault altogether, but having been beaten—*vae victis!* Another man, later on, will attempt the same thing and will profit by Jameson's blunder. Ad- vices from South Africa prove that the sentiment of Eng- lishmen out there is all in Jameson's favour. Englishmen in England have been playing to the gallery of jealous rivals who, supported by native *doctrinaire* philanthropists, cry out against every English triumph, and rejoice at every Eng- lish defeat. The march of events will vindicate Dr. Jame- son, but meantime he is a first-class misdemeanant.

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Greswell's History of Canada.

AMONG those who feel interest in the authorities for Canadian history, who recognize that the youth of the Dominion should form correct views of the past, and who follow the teaching of the public universities, it may safely be said that not a single person will feel greater astonish- ment that Greswell's history has been selected as a text-book for Toronto University than the author himself. It was written in 1890, under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute, and compresses into a few pages the history of the Dominion so that the members of that Institute may know something about us. It makes no pretension to be history in the true sense of that term, and is merely a sketchy, im- perfect, long magazine article, written in fair English, and with no little pretension. The writer gives the name of twenty-seven principal authorities, many of whom will strike the student as filling up the number, but as little else. Mr. Greswell is elaborate in his acknowledgment to the *divi ma- jores* of his Institute, and to others he thinks worthy of note. He goes a little out of his way to tell us that Dr. Kingsford "poses as the eulogist of Champlain, and the apologist of Braddock." This writer might know that such is the estimate of Champlain in Quebec, that the Laval Uni- versity in 1870 published an elaborate edition of his voy- ages and travels, in six volumes, while Mr. Greswell gives to the career of this extraordinary man scarcely more than that number of pages, eight, while Braddock's expedition is con- fined to one page, Mr. Greswell repeating the fables about Washington, showing his utter ignorance of the subject. It would be more becoming for this flippant writer to point out the misstatements to which he so sneeringly al- ludes. The fact of the case is that we have hitherto relied on United States writers for Braddock's campaign. These authorities have magnified Washington, contrary to all fact, and we owe it to Dr. Kingsford that we have a correct view of Braddock's operations, to his defeat and death. Dr. Kingsford's version has now been published some seven years, and it remains without contradiction.

There is one particular point on which the Minister of Education is directly interested. He has lately been elected a member of the Royal Society, and, as has been stated in the press, next year's meeting is to be held in Halifax. The Society will thence proceed to Sydney to take part in laying the foundation-stone of a monument to John Cabot. We have again Mr. Greswell's blunder, in which he states that in 1497 John Cabot discovered Newfoundland, incidentally remarking that some maintain that the land fall was at Cape Breton, and making the mistake that the Island of Saint John mentioned was Prince Edward Island.

The first voyage of John Cabot is of primary import- ance to our history and should be taught properly in our Universities. To supply the deficiency in this place we will

briefly state the case: On June 24th, 1497, John Cabot dis- covered land on the easternmost point of Nova Scotia, the precise spot cannot be identified; the mention of a small island places it in the neighbourhood of Sydney, far distant from Prince Edward Island. His vessel was the "Mathew," of Bristol, with a crew of 18 men. John Cabot then dis- appears from history, and the subsequent discoveries were made in the name of his son, Sebastian. This fact makes Cabot the discoverer of the mainland of America, for it was not until 1498 that Columbus reached South America, some- where near Venezuela, although he left Spain in 1492.

Mr. Greswell has a very great deal of padding in his book about English navigators which would be useful if it was precise, but to a student mere general allusions are valu- less. Setting aside the notes, his book consists of 277 pages, and it is not until page 56 that we learn that Champlain discovered Quebec. It is well known that Champlain's first voyage to Quebec was in 1603. What shall we think of this "text-book" which gives seven pages to the history of Canada, to the government of d'Avaugour, or as he is called de Avaugour. There is no want of frothy element in this narrative; nevertheless, we find crowded into a few pages the events down to the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. How a student would be bettered by the reading of the account would be difficult to state. And so it goes on; nine pages are given to the events between 1713 and 1758, while seven pages more bring us to the Treaty of Paris of 1763. Why con- tinue the description of this book when it can be said that the rest of our history down to modern times is compressed, including Mr. Greswell's reflections, to 140 pages—a compres- sion not marked by either knowledge or skill and only gathered from the very surface of works at his disposal with- out research and without authority.

There is nothing to recommend this book to us in Canada. It is written with much pretension, superficial, hastily put together, and specially undertaken to supply the want of knowledge of the people of the Institute, who con- ceive they should have some knowledge of the outer Empire, from the position they hold in this Institution. That it should be adduced as a guide to students by a professor in Toronto University is simply a crime. The proceeding pre- supposes the utter ignorance of the people who send their sons to the University, or powerfully suggests the unfitness and incapacity of the Professor who holds the position of the Chair of History. It is a very serious matter that the National University of Ontario should be degraded by misconduct of this character. It is the duty of Mr. Ross, as Minister of Education, at once to examine into this complaint, which we specifically make, of the introduction into the University course of this valueless, flippantly written, imperfect book, worthless for the purpose to which it is applied. His own reputation as Minister of Education is at stake. We trust that he will unhesitatingly intervene to stop the scandal. Should this complaint pass without notice, and nothing be done, some other course must be taken. If the University authorities fail to amend the curriculum in this respect, an effort must be made to induce some member of the Legisla- ture to have the matter investigated, for, unremedied, it is a public scandal. In our humble judgment, there is no point more exacting attention than the character of the text- books prescribed for the University course. It cannot be said there is no other work in Canada worthy of study; no one knows that fact better than Mr. Ross, and anything would be preferable to the selection Mr. Wrong has made. The question cannot remain without strict examination, and that Mr. Wrong should make the selection he has made may well lead to doubts as to his own fitness for the position in which he has been placed.