

how much in character with the injustice which has so far been meted out to the book, is the treatment the author receives from its editor and publishers. In the first place the author gets no credit for his labour on the book beyond the incorporation of his name with that of the publishers in the title, "*Miller's Swinton's Language Lessons*"—all the rest is monopolized by the Editor, J. Macmillan, B.A., Ottawa Collegiate Institute, by whom, as the title-page goes on to say, the work is "adapted to the requirements of the Public Schools of Ontario, as an introduction to Mason's Grammar." But this discourtesy to the author is trivial compared with what meets us in the preface on the next page, where Prof. Swinton's name, appended to it in the original, is cut out, the references to himself cancelled, and the use of the personal pronoun *he* changed to *we*, to give colour to the seeming deception that the explanatory introduction is the work of the editor rather than of the author. In a supplementary "Preface to the Fifth Edition," immediately following the author's, this playing off the editor for the author receives additional support by appending the place and date, "Ottawa, Mar. 1878," to the end of the preface. Unexhausted by this labour, the editing proceeds, and with such instances of "adaptation" from the original as the following will indicate. In the author's book we frequently meet with professional hints which Prof. Swinton uniformly entitles *Teacher's Note*. In the Canadian work this as uniformly meets us as *Note to Teachers*! In the original, the author says, "Write the plural of the following nouns;" the reprint says, "Change the number, &c." Prof. Swinton suggests that "the *scholars* will change papers;" Mr. Macmillan prefers that "the *pupils*" shall do this. The author says "W. C. Bryant wrote

'Thanatopsis.'" The editor, in cutting the words out, seems to affirm that he does not believe it. A similar fate meets the statement that "Fulton invented the steamboat," and the "Hatchet Story" is deprived of the opportunity to impress its moral on Canadian youth. A few other phrases in the original are sacrificed on the altar of national sensitiveness, and Bunker's Hill and the Declaration of Independence are wiped out as historic memories in the reprint. A few instances of metamorphosing reveal themselves, of which the following are specimens: Wellington appears for Washington, Pitt for Patrick Henry, the St. Lawrence for the Mississippi, Hamilton for Boston, and London for Chicago, while "The Professor of the University" assumes the place of "The Teacher in our Academy," and "The Sword of the General" is the substitute for "The Bonnet of Mary." The drollery of all this sportive editing, however, is nothing to the fun of despoiling our cousins on the other side the line of their "inalienable right" to consider that "The American Constitution is a monument of political wisdom." In the Canadian reprint the word "British" in the sentence is substituted for the word "American," an instance of forgery in letters for which Mr. Macmillan need not be thanked if it does not seriously complicate the relations of the two countries. As in most instances of this class of crime, the work has been clumsily done, the editor having left, in the words "American and American" following the sentence, those traces of his guilt which he has not been careful to remove. To the English jurist and the historian of the Constitution, the amended phrase will present itself in as comical an aspect as will the educational book-making of Canada.

But leaving these light touches of Mr. Macmillan's editing, let us look for a little at his more serious work,