

of the subject. Moreover, as one turns the leaves of such a book as this, one will find interspersed in the pages of information an occasional paragraph that is quietly joyous. For instance, in view of the controversy about abolishing "the stern door of compulsory Greek" at Oxford and Cambridge, it is gladsome to learn that the Latinists of the Isis once opposed the study of the nobler tongue so bitterly, and the animosity of "Greeks" and "Trojans" became so rampant, that parties of them took to fighting in the streets. Almost equally pleasing is this forcible declaration of Gregory the Great: "The place of prepositions and the case of nouns I utterly despise; for I consider it indecent to confine the words of the heavenly prophets within the rules of Donatus." The volume closes felicitously with the famous *credo* of Gaston Paris, beginning: "I profess absolutely and without reserve this doctrine, that science has no other aim than truth, and truth for its own sake, without care for the consequences, good or ill, regrettable or happy, which that truth might have in practice." We regret to note many slips in presentation that should not have been missed in the proof; but it may be that such faults are more distressing to reviewers than to other readers.

*The history  
of classical  
studies.*

We already have some admirable books in English, French, and German, dealing with the history of classical studies; but there was room for a work of moderate length that should give essential features in readable form, and apparently this was the thought in the mind of Dr. Harry Thurston Peck in preparing his "History of Classical Philology" (Macmillan). In less than five hundred well-printed pages, the author carries the reader from "The Genesis of Philological Studies in Greece" to "The Cosmopolitan Period," wherein the subject now finds itself. Although he does not claim to do much more than criticize and organize material already available, the technical journals will record not a few serious criticisms and many differences of opinion; but they will doubtless conclude by saying that the author has achieved success in his modest aims. To the reader who is not primarily a classical student we may hint that he will not find the book nearly as dreary as the title might suggest. Whatever may become of Latin and Greek in modern education, the influence of classical studies on the development of occidental life will long continue to be important; and it is very possible to be interested in many phases