

and Suetonius, Tacitus, Longinus, Lucretius, Catullus, Cicero, Lucian, Sophocles, Juvenal, Aristophanes, Horace, Propertius, Euripides, Virgil, Callimachus. This immense variety of detail needs a full index, which (70 pp.) is added to the second part.

Gelzer was chiefly interested in Church history. This volume contains studies of Byzantine history and of monachism, notes of conversations with Ernst Curtius, and other papers on modern topics. There is a good deal that is of no permanent interest in the

accounts of his travels in company with Curtius, which seem to be largely extracts from a diary; but several of the papers deserve preservation. One is a sketch of the history and legends of the ancient hospice of St. Maurice; another describes the Armenian Monastery at Venice; the relation of State and Church in Byzantium is a third, and a fourth is an essay on the work of Bishop Leontius, a Greek writer of the seventh century. This author is remarkable for his popular style.

NEWS AND COMMENTS

THE concluding number of the second volume of the *Classical Quarterly* is chiefly taken up with historical papers. Miss Matthæi writes on Arbitration and Mediation in Ancient International Ethics, and Mr. Rice Holmes discusses the site of the Battlefield of Old Pharsalus or Pharsalia, a map showing the military dispositions according to the various authorities being appended, while Mr. Stobart deals with the Senate under Augustus. Mr. J. Fraser makes Contributions to the Study of Greek Adverbs ending in -s. Mr. Kronenberg has critical notes on Apuleius, the Editor a few on Athenæus, Mr. Cook Wilson a note on Clement of Alexandria, and Mr. Housman one on a passage of Manilius. We observe two new names among the Associate Editors, Principal Peterson, of the McGill University, Montreal, and Professor Tucker of Melbourne.

THE annual meeting of the Classical Association was held at Birmingham early in October. It was well attended, especially if we consider the time of the year, which made it difficult for schoolmasters or university lecturers to come. At the reception, the play, and the President's address some hundreds of Birmingham citizens were present besides the members, and there is no doubt that the meeting should give a spur to classical studies in the city and its University.

The *Hippolytus* of Euripides was performed in Mr. Murray's English version by Miss Horniman's company; and it gave great pleasure to a somewhat critical audience. The acting of Phædra was

especially striking; Mrs. Wheeler acted a difficult part in the most natural manner, and showed the most intense feeling, which made a deep impression. All the choric odes were declaimed by the leader, whilst the chorus danced, an ingenious device which enabled the audience to hear the words of the odes. It was felt, however, by many, that the rimes of the verse spoil the illusion. Murray's verse is so graceful that it reads well; but that it does not do equally well for acting will, we think, be admitted.

The President's address was chiefly remarkable because it was given by Mr. Asquith. Perhaps we may hope for a little more encouragement for literature and for unremunerative research, now that the King's chief minister is interested in these matters. Mr. Asquith discussed the present state of classical study; and said, by the way, that the reformed scheme of Latin pronunciation was now the rule in schools aided by the Board of Education.

WE are glad to see the third volume of the English translation of Ferrero's *Greatness and Decline of Rome* (Heinemann, 6s. net). There ought to be a large sale for this brilliant book. It succeeds, as few histories do, in making the past live; the persons seem like real human beings, not puppets or mere names. The author's skill is more remarkable in this volume, since the history is peculiarly complicated. Sig. Ferrero takes his own view of the persons and their motives, which may or may not be always right: but there is no question as to the absorbing interest of his tale.