

During his tenure of office the output of the Press has very greatly increased both in volume and in national importance; by his unremitting attention to its various activities, by his wise choice of its officers and skilful direction of their work, by the esteem and affection which he won from its work-people, by the high standard of scholarship which he maintained, and by the influence of his commanding personality, Mr. Cannan made an inestimable contribution to its prosperity and its usefulness.'

The *Times* gave some account of the activity of the Press in the last twenty years as 'essential to the appreciation of the very remarkable man



MR. CANNAN

who more than any individual promoted its range and maintained its quality. Cannan had an instinct for anonymity: and those only who worked with him knew how great was his influence in the University and in the wider world of science and letters.

'He owed his power (the writer continues) to his great talent for administration, his wide knowledge of men and books, and his devotion to Oxford and to scholarship. He was singularly free from personal ambition: but in the service of the Press he employed all the resources of a powerful intellect and a resolute will. His power of using other men's ability and labour was very great; he was always accessible to new ideas, and even when on

unfamiliar ground his instinct for the essential was unerring. Naturally cautious in judgement, and with a strong sense of the value of tradition, he had a gift of intellectual detachment which made it easy for him to benefit by criticism, no matter from what quarter, or to contemplate innovation, no matter how radical.

'Another aspect of his nimble intelligence was his felicity in finding what suited his purpose. His colleagues noted that he always seemed to meet in the street the man of whom he was in need; and he never turned the leaves of a proof-sheet without pouncing upon something that called for amendment or investigation. There can seldom have been a mind so acute, that was so completely master of its own dexterities:

he was preternaturally clever, but his wit was always under government. Men of all kinds trusted him and worked for him, because they realized that his formidable manner concealed—if it seldom expressed—a devotion to duty, a passion for truth, and a wealth of sympathy and kindness.

‘His relations with the Delegates’, one of them is reported to have written, ‘were those of complete confidence and understanding; he spared no trouble and wasted no words; he always made himself felt, but he lost no chance of eliciting opinion and taking counsel.’

The General Catalogue of the Press, issued in November 1916, certainly not the least remarkable among its publications, was planned by Mr. Cannan, who also contributed occasionally to these pages.

The *British Medical Journal* published a tribute from Dr. Charles Singer. Mr. Cannan’s death, he wrote, will come with a sense of real personal loss to many members of the medical profession. ‘Mr. Cannan brought to his office a ripe scholarship, a fund of kindly humour, and an experience of men and things that earned for him the respect and affection of a whole generation of scholars. Though he wrote little, his broad interpretation of the duties of his post and his sympathetic outlook towards all departments of knowledge have set their stamp, deeply and permanently, upon British learning. Mr. Cannan was among the greatest Aristotelian scholars of his time, and many must have carried away from an interview with him the impression of a man who was not only an authority on the works of the master, but also one of his true disciples. His extraordinary fund of unexpected knowledge, extending to science and medicine, his flashes of humour, his eager love of truth and desire to help all good literary work, made up a most delightful personality, very thinly veiled and never hidden by a somewhat taciturn temper. His literary courage, the openness and freshness of his mind, the matter-of-fact manner in which he would discuss and undertake the biggest ventures, were truly remarkable. . . . It was impossible to come in contact with Mr. Cannan without being influenced by his very powerful and interesting character.’

The Oxford correspondent of the *Guardian* describes Mr. Cannan as ‘a scholar, even a bibliophile, an Aristotelian of the first order, a brilliant lecturer on logic, a remarkable influence on his generation young and old, eager if not enthusiastic about education, deeply attached to his two colleges—Corpus and Trinity—and to his old school, Clifton College, he was through the Press the intellectual friend and stimulating helper of men and women all the world over. The gathering at the funeral’, it is added, ‘was most significant and impressive, especially the long phalanx—a veritable army in numbers and in the regularity of their march—of the staff of employés, which formed a guard of honour and preceded the bier to the quiet little Holywell Cemetery’.

The church of St. Peter-in-the-East, where the first part of the funeral service was held, was thronged. The Dean of Christ Church conducted the service and the President of Trinity, an old pupil, read the lesson. It was announced in the Press that Sir William Osler was absent owing to illness.

SIR WILLIAM OSLER, BART., F.R.S.

Dr. Osler was world famous before he went to Oxford as Regius Professor of Medicine in 1905, and became a Delegate of the Press. He was born at Bondhead, Ontario, on July 12, 1849. After graduating in Canada, he continued his medical studies in London, Leipzig, and Vienna, and held professorships at Montreal, Philadelphia, and at Johns Hopkins University, where he was also physician to the Hospital and practised as a consultant.

He had great forerunners at Oxford in Acland and Burdon Sanderson. 'He found the Medical School', the *Times* says, 'at a very important period of its development, and he at once recognized its possibilities and devoted himself to the solution of its problems. His own enthusiasm and the charm of his personality made it comparatively easy for him to harmonize the divergent interests which formed an obstacle to the success of the school. He brought about more close and intimate relations between the University and its graduates in London teaching schools of medicine, and thus prevented the possibility of a breach, which was in some danger of arising.'

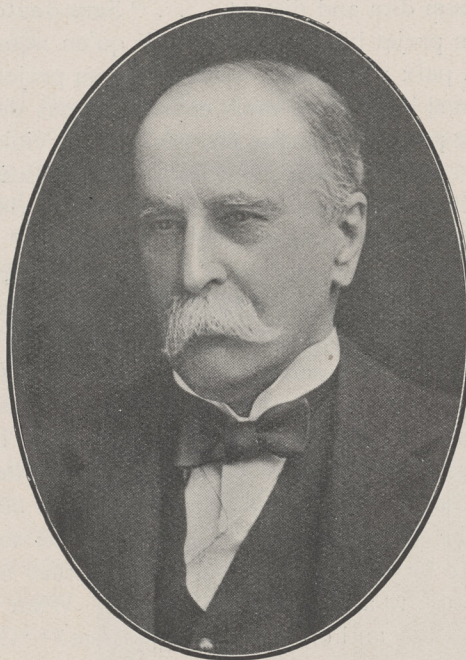
He has been described as 'the beloved physician', and all tributes to him speak of his personal charm, his wonderful influence, and his versatility. Last year he delivered the presidential address to the Classical Association, and for the last seven years he had been president of the Bibliographical Society, in connexion with which he was engaged on a work dealing with early medical works printed in the fifteenth century. He was a Curator of the Bodleian Library as well as a Delegate of the Press.

When Dr. Osler (he was made a baronet in 1911) became a Delegate the medical books published by the Press were few; now, thanks largely to him, the Press stands in the front rank of medical publishers—with the *Quarterly Journal of Medicine* (of this he was an editor) and the important Oxford Medical Publications, among which is his own *System of Medicine*, in five volumes. Other works by the Professor, published by the Oxford Press, include an introduction in Playfair's translation of Neuburger's *History of Medicine*; *An Alabama Student* (biographical essays on, among others, Keats, O. W. Holmes, Locke, Sir T. Brown, and Harvey); *The Evolution of Medicine*—six Silliman memorial lectures (Yale University Press); *Bacilli and Bullets*, one of the Oxford War

Pamphlets; *Science and War*; *The Treatment of Disease*; *The Growth of Truth* (the Harveian Oration for 1906); and an address to the London School of Tropical Medicine.

A charming selection from his writings, compiled by C. N. R. Camac, was published in 1908 under the title *Counsels and Ideals*. In the general publications of the Press—his bent was more particularly to historical and antiquarian books—the Regius Professor took a lively interest which was much appreciated by his co-Delegates.

'C. A.' in *Nature* states that two days before Sir William Osler died there had arrived in Oxford the 'Festschrift', compiled by his friends for his seventieth birthday. 'This volume, which had been presented in form but delayed in completion, he was never to see; it is now a monument, one among many, to his memory.' Another, it may be stated, is an anthology of poetry compiled by friends who kept in mind what they understood to be his special tastes.



SIR W. OSLER



PERPETUAL PEACE

The best-known projects of perpetual peace (modern), Mr. D. P. Heatley points out in *Diplomacy and the Conduct of Foreign Policy*, are those of the Abbé de Saint-Pierre, Rousseau, Bentham, and Kant. 'Wheaton has drawn attention to the "almost verbal coincidence" between Saint-Pierre's Project and those of the fundamental act of the Germanic Confederation established by the Congress of Vienna. He goes on to say: "Fleury, to whom Saint-Pierre communicated his plan, replied to him: 'Vous avez oublié un article essentiel, celui d'envoyer des missionnaires pour toucher les cœurs des princes et leur persuader d'entrer dans vos vues.' But Dubois bestowed upon him the highest praise expressed in the most felicitous manner, when he termed his ideas: 'les rêves d'un homme de bien.'" . . . Rousseau wrote his *Jugement sur la*

Paix perpétuelle in the year of the outbreak of the Seven Years' War. The right moment for instituting a league for perpetual peace might well seem dim and distant. . . . "Sans doute la paix perpétuelle est à présent un projet bien absurde; mais qu'on nous rende un Henri IV et un Sully, la paix perpétuelle redeviendra un projet raisonnable: ou plutôt admirons un si beau plan, mais consolons-nous de ne pas le voir exécuter; car cela ne peut se faire que par des moyens violents et redoutables à l'humanité.

"On ne voit point les ligues fédératives s'établir autrement que par des révolutions: et, sur ce principe, qui de nous oseroit dire si cette ligue européenne est à désirer ou à craindre? Elle feroit peut-être plus de mal tout d'un coup qu'elle n'en prévienendroit pour des siècles."

"A proposal of this sort is one of those things that can never come too early nor too late," said Bentham when he was introducing his "Plan for an Universal and Perpetual Peace" (1786-9). . . . "The only objection to the plan of a peace that shall be universal and lasting is its apparent impracticability—that it is not only hopeless, but hopeless to such a degree that any proposal to this effect deserves to be called 'visionary and ridiculous'. It is said that the age is not ripe for such a proposal. Then 'the more it wants of being ripe, the sooner we should begin to do what can be done to ripen it'. Who that bears the name of Christian could refuse to assist with his prayers? What pulpit could refrain from seconding the author with its eloquence? 'Catholics and Protestants, Church-of-England-men and Dissenters, may all agree in this, if in nothing else. I call upon them all to aid me with their countenance and their support.' . . .

"Mark well the contrast. All trade is in its essence advantageous—even to that party to whom it is least so. All war is in its essence ruinous; and yet the great employments of government are to treasure up occasions of war, and to put fetters upon trade."

Bentham laid down "two propositions: 1. That in no negociation, and at no period of any negociation, ought the negociations of the cabinet in this country to be kept secret from the public at large; much less from parliament and after inquiry made in parliament. 2. That whatever may be the case with preliminary negociations, such secrecy ought never to be maintained with regard to treaties actually concluded." . . .

"Kant's contribution to the cause of Perpetual Peace is measured not merely by his essay bearing that title but by essential parts of other works written by him on the Philosophy of Right and Politics . . . The Federation of Peoples has to be prepared for and entered upon. "Every State, even the smallest, may thus rely for its safety and its rights not on its own power, nor on its own judgement of right, but only on this *Foedus Amphictionum*—on the combined power of this League of States, and on the decision of the common will according to laws." This, said Kant,

may seem to be very visionary. . . . But wars should, in their results, be made to subserve this end.'



'The larch, which is a native of the Alps, Carpathians, and a part of southern Russia, was introduced [into Great Britain] in the early part of the seventeenth century. It was then only grown for decorative purposes, and a hundred years elapsed before the larch was employed as a timber-producing species. From 1730 onwards, however, it was planted extensively in Scotland, particularly by three successive Dukes of Atholl on their estates of Atholl and Dunkeld, and the faith of its ducal sponsors proved to be so well founded that the tree waxed great in popularity, and before the close of the century large plantations might have been found on the south as well as on the north side of the Tweed. In 1820 a frigate was built for the navy of Scotch larch to test the durability of the wood under conditions of exposure. She was appropriately called the *Atholl*, after the duke who grew the timber, and for sake of comparison the *Nieman*, also a ship of war, was built at about the same time of Baltic fir (i.e. Scots pine). According to Laslett, who wrote in 1875, when he was Inspector of Timber to the Admiralty, the former lasted for a very long time without any considerable repairs, whilst the other decayed very rapidly, and from this comparison the superiority of Scotch larch over Scots pine, for durability, was considered to be pretty well established.

Larch-growing in Britain.



FIG. 69.—LIVING LARCH-TREE WITH THE HONEY FUNGUS GROWING FROM ITS ROOT.

. . . It was used for railway sleepers and other outdoor purposes, and further experience confirmed the belief in its capacity for bearing exposure; and it must have been at this time, about 1840 to 1850, that its popularity reached the height from which it subsequently and continuously declined. It was fast-growing, straight, and easy to handle, but it had one great weakness: it became extremely liable to disease.'

[From *The Fungal Diseases of the Common Larch*. By W. E. HILEY. Published by Humphrey Milford. Price 12s. 6d. net.]

A CLASSICAL KALEIDOSCOPE

The Oak
and the
Sky God.

'How are we to explain this intimate association between the religious character of the oak and that of the sky, between this particular species of tree and the mystery of thunder and lightning, in the mind of the primitive Aryan? How are we to answer the question whether the tree or the lightning came first in his religious thought? . . . The forest of Lippe-Detmold was stocked as follows: oak 11 per cent., beech 70, spruce 13, Scotch fir 6. In sixteen years only 33 beeches were struck, while the stricken oaks numbered 310, spruces 34, Scotch firs 108. The danger to a beech being taken as 1, that to a spruce was 6, to a Scotch fir 37, and to an oak no less than 60. There is practically no doubt at all that the oak is more frequently struck than any other species of tree. . . . The benevolent heaven-god of the steppes, worshipped by a pastoral people, might become associated with the oak in the mind of that same people when he was found to strike that tree especially in the forest which they were labouring to clear for purposes of agriculture. . . . If on the very threshold of Roman religious history we find him [the sky-god] associated with the oak as Jupiter Feretrius, we have now an explanation which so far seems to cover the facts.' . . .

Lares and
Penates.

'I remain unconvinced either that the Lares were originally inhabitants of the house, or that they were the dead ancestors of families. . . . My own belief is that the Lar came with the slaves of the *familia*. . . . Had these slaves any share in the religious life of the economic unit? Assuredly they had no part in the worship of Vesta and the Penates, or in the cult of the *di parentes* of the family. As the slaves came to be more and more distinctly recognized as members of the economic community of which the house was the centre, the one deity whom they had always worshipped on the land followed them into the house.' . . .

Work on
rest days.

"Dies festi", as Virgil calls them, or more strictly *Feriae*, were days made over to the gods, just as *templa* were the definite spots of ground in which those gods had consented to take up their abode. For this reason both days and places were under the control of the *pontifices*, not of the civil magistrates. . . . You may do anything you like in your garden, says Columella, relating to pot herbs. I think that this follows the general rule that almost anything might be done on *feriae* at the homestead digging in your garden would disturb no spirits, for they were either by this time domesticated, or had retired to more uncultivated spots. He adds a curious prohibition about sheep which I cannot entirely explain.

You might not clothe your sheep with skins. Here he seems to be alluding to a certain breed of "jacketed" sheep of which Varro tells us that they had to be protected by skins so that their wool might not be soiled. But the only place in Italy which he mentions for such sheep is Tarentum. Lastly, according to Columella, the sacrifice of a puppy, offered before certain operations forbidden on *feriae*, such as sowing, harvest, vintage, sheep-shearing, would insure you against the wrath of offended deities, if you found yourself compelled to break the rule. This is a good example of what I have elsewhere called sacrificial insurance. . . . Why on the farm the victim should be a puppy is not clear; but puppies were not unknown in agricultural religion, e.g. at the festival of the Robigalia. Perhaps the solution lies in the number of puppies in a litter that were not kept for training; you selected the best, Varro tells us, when they were quite young, and destroyed the rest. But it might be convenient to keep some for purposes of insurance! . . .

Puppies as
Insurance
Premiums.



'In Julius Caesar's somewhat elaborate account of the civilization of the Gauls great prominence is given to religion (*natio admodum dedita religionibus*), and especially to the Druids and the details of their human sacrifices, as well as to their gods. Even now this account forms a considerable part of what we know about early Celtic religion. There is then, I think, some reason to believe that Caesar, among his many various interests, included the *caerimonia* of deities at Rome and also elsewhere; and that once or twice in his life he translated his interest and knowledge somewhat strangely into practical procedure. This does not mean, of course, that he was in any sense "superstitious": what interested him was the ritual of State or tribe. He may have had his trifling superstitions. Pliny tells us that after a certain carriage accident he always used to repeat a sort of spell three times when he took his seat—but this he may have done just as I take off my hat to a magpie. As we might expect, we have it on good authority that he never allowed a *religio* to alarm or delay him in any undertaking about which he had made up his mind.' . . .

Caesar's
Theologica
Interests.



'The report of the Greek Government, quoted in the *Zoologist*, amply confirms the most striking feature of Aristotle's description. "One evening a field was visited which was to be mown the next day: but when the labourers came to the field next morning they found nothing left to cut. The voles had destroyed the entire crop in a single night." A little later I drew attention to these facts in the *Classical Review*, and suggested that the cult of Apollo Smintheus, the Mouse Apollo, might be better explained as having some relation to such plagues, than as a relic of totemism, as

The Mouse
Apollo.

Mr. Lang's
advice to
Scots
farmers.

Mr. Lang had shown himself disposed to look on it in his *Myth, Ritual, and Religion*. Mr. Lang wrote to me from Edinburgh that he would not "go to the stake" for the totemic explanation, and that the other might perhaps be the right one. A few days later I found in the *Daily News* a short but delicious article, in which he urged the farmers of the Lowlands to set up the worship of Apollo Smintheus without delay, in case they should again be attacked by the voles.' . . .



The Ennius
of our
Musical
History.

The Romans in the early republican days made a practice of singing at meals and funerals the praises of famous men, to the accompaniment of the *tibia*. 'What these songs were really like, we know no more than we do what the music was like which accompanied them; for words and music have alike utterly vanished. Niebuhr himself ascribed this disappearance mainly to the influence of Ennius, i.e. of a foreigner whose genius simply overwhelmed the old Italian poetry and gave the Romans something better to think about. In the first half of the eighteenth century Germany and Italy invaded musical England in the person of Handel, a German by birth and an Italian by training. The result was that our own ancient national music almost entirely vanished from the minds of Englishmen. It could not, indeed, wholly vanish from the world, for it was in manuscript or in print, and some of it survived in our cathedral services. The obliteration was less complete than with the old Latin songs. But none the less Handel was the Ennius of our musical history.' . . .



The
married
Aeneas
and Dido.

'Aeneas was a married man and a father when Troy was captured. . . . Now Virgil makes Dido fall violently in love with Aeneas; when she has induced him to fulfil her passionate desire he is warned by Jupiter to forsake her and make for Italy. This leads to a frenzied outburst on the part of the queen, which ends in her suicide while Aeneas sails away. To me it is quite clear that Virgil altered the story in order to contrast the fury of ungovernable love, love of the animal type, with the settled order, affection, and obedience of the Roman family life. Virgil would have said that Dido's character, as he conceived it, was utterly incompatible with Italian ideals. She does not understand the combination of virtues which made up the ideal Roman matron. She has lost all power of self-restraint; not *coniugium*, but *Amor*, is her aim. Virgil had good reason to draw this terrible picture of an infatuated woman. In his own day Cleopatra had poisoned the mind of one, if not two, great Romans, and the escape of Augustus from her charms was a matter of enormous importance in the history of Rome, as all his contemporaries knew.' . . .

'Let me begin by introducing him to you as I first saw him in the autumn of 1886, when he came for a short visit to Oxford to examine certain manuscripts in the Bodleian Library. He came to dine in my college, and as he entered the room I think we should all of us have said, if we had not known who he was, "Surely this is a great poet". We saw a slight, spare, old man, approaching seventy, with long, iron-grey hair, worn hanging over the shoulders in the old fashion of German professors, with a wide, firmly-set yet mobile mouth, thin aquiline nose, and the most piercingly brilliant black eyes that I have ever seen in a human being. He wore strong glasses, yet they did not in the least diminish the gleam of those eyes, which I can see at this moment, and which no one can forget who has ever seen them. But as I sat next him at dinner I soon found that there was no reason to be afraid of him or his eyes. He talked, partly in English, partly in German, without the least constraint, and he enjoyed his dinner thoroughly. Now and then he flashed out with just a touch of that scornful opiniativeness which was one of his characteristics—perhaps one of his few weaknesses. I was asking his opinion of some other German scholars, and he answered in words which perhaps would not suit us so well now: "You English think that everything that is German is good; it is not so at all." . . .

Mommsen
at Oxford.



'At Oxford he was found waiting at the Bodleian at seven in the morning, and indignant when he found that it did not open till nine. At Berlin he rose at five, and set to work on a cup of cold coffee. When it was time to go to the university or the great library, he took a book with him, like Macaulay; and a friend has described to me how, when he was once in a tram at Berlin, the conductor pointed out to the passengers the grey-haired figure leaning against a lamp-post absorbed in a book: "That is the celebrated Professor Mommsen; *he loses no time.*" In the tram he was still buried in his book, and it became the regular practice of the conductors to touch him on the shoulder when he arrived at his destination. He never took a holiday, so far as I can discover, nor did he cease working on a Sunday, but those wonderful eyes never failed him till within a few weeks of his death, and he lived to be nearly eighty-six. . . . The day before he died was the only one he was ever known to have spent entirely in bed. . . . His was perhaps one of the most wonderful lives on record.'

'He loses
no time.'

[From *Roman Essays and Interpretations*. By W. WARDE FOWLER. Published by Humphrey Milford. Price 12s. 6d. net.]

'Man's
inhumanity
to man.'

'In his inaugural address to the Humanity Class at Edinburgh, Prof. Richmond refers to "a recent attempt to drag in the *ego* of Virgil into the very first words of his final work, an attempt the frustration of which will suggest to us some considerations illustrative of the science of Humanity, and provide a brief example of the method". A wary reader will immediately be on the alert when he sees this. The words "*method*" and "*science of Humanity*" are danger signals. We know what sins are committed against reason in their name. παραπλήσιον γὰρ φαίνεται μαθηματικῶν τε πιθανολογούντων ἀποδέχεσθαι καὶ ῥητορικὸν ἀποδείξεις ἀπαιτεῖν. And when an inquiry proposed as an example of method concerns itself with a matter so intrinsically interesting as the exordium of the Aeneid, Mr. Richmond's arguments deserve a close scrutiny. The editor of Virgil for the O. C. T. series restores the lines

*" ille ego, qui quondam gracili modulatus aenea
carmen, et egressus silvis uicina coegi
ut quamuis auido parerent arua colono,
gratum opus agricolis, at nunc horrentia Martis"—*

to the position which Nisus was in the habit of saying they had occupied before Varius' recension. This is what Mr. R. calls "an attempt to drag in the *ego* of Virgil"; he has satisfied himself that he has "frustrated" this attempt in five pages, and thereby provided a brief example of method. The claim to brevity may be allowed. Henry, on whom Mr. Richmond passes sentence that he was "*of brilliant but imperfectly balanced judgement*", devoted no less than 118 pages to the vindication of these verses. . . . Re-read his rigorous and massive reasoning, and you will be tempted to say in haste that the "*method*" which Mr. R.'s pages briefly exemplify is the gay process of *ignoratio elenchi*.' . . .

The crime
of the
Clarendon
Press.

'But, to continue :

The Aeneid is an Odyssey for six books to which an Iliad in six books succeeds. Ask a schoolboy the first words of the Aeneid and he will know them; but turn to the Oxford text of Virgil sent out from that great authoritative press since the year 1900 to be a Latin bible for schools and universities, and you will find a different state of affairs. *Arma uirumque* has become the fifth verse and lost all significance.

I hold no brief for the Clarendon Press: they may have been hideously mistaken in committing their edition of Virgil to Sir Arthur Hirtzel rather than to a schoolboy: if they imagined that they were issuing Virgil "as a Latin bible", they would not strain at lesser blunders. But this appeal to the schoolboy is suspiciously like the method of Macaulay, the bluster of prejudice, and the voices of a minority silenced by brass and wind. It is our old friend "*We-always-thought*".'

[From *Ille Ego: Virgil and Professor Richmond*. By J. S. PHILLIMORE. Published by Humphrey Milford. Price 1s. 6d. net.]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PERIODICAL

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PRESS BOOKS

RECENTLY PUBLISHED BY MR. MILFORD

The Old English Elene, Phoenix, and Physiologus. Edited by A. S. COOK, Professor of the English Language and Literature in Yale University. 1919. 8vo (8½ × 6), pp. xc + 240. 17s. net. *Yale University Press.*

Three MSS., the first from Vercelli, North Italy, the others from Exeter Cathedral, either written by Cynewulf or attributed to him. There is a complete critical apparatus, the text of the poems is given, and a bibliography and glossary (nearly 100 double column pages) are added.

First Supplement to a Manual of the Writings in Middle English, 1050-1400. Additions and Modifications to September 1918, by J. E. WELLS, M.L., M.A., Ph.D. 1919. (Published under the Auspices of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.) (9 × 6½), pp. 90. 4s. 6d. net. *Yale University Press.*

This Supplement carries on the record of the *Manual* (of which a second edition was required within a few months) from September 1915 to September 1918 and mentions certain unprinted copies. Other supplements are foreshadowed.

The Tragedy of Julius Caesar, edited by LAWRENCE MASON. 1919. (The Yale Shakespeare.) Text-book edition. Crown 8vo (7 × 4½), pp. 130. 3s. net. *Yale University Press.*

A Geographical Dictionary of Milton, by ALLAN H. GILBERT, Ph.D. 1919. (Cornell Studies in English, IV.) (9½ × 6½), pp. viii + 322. 15s. net. *Yale University Press.*

In this volume is given in alphabetic order the place names in Milton's prose and poetry (except the addresses of the *Letters of State* and the Biblical quotations in *De Doctrina Christiana*, with explanations of what the names meant to the poet himself. To this end quotations are given, from books which Milton actually read or where this is impossible from representative books accessible to him.

Perpetual Light, A Memorial by W. ROSE BENÉT. 1919. 8vo (8 × 5), pp. 136. 6s. net. *Yale University Press.*

A collection of poems inspired by the Author's wife during her lifetime or written in memory of her after her death; with brief biographical introduction.

The Yale Book of Student Verse, 1910-1919, edited by JOHN ANDREWS, S. V. BENÉT, J. C. FARRAR, and PIERSON UNDERWOOD. 1919. With an Introduction by CHARLTON M. LEWIS, Ph.D., and an Epilogue by W. ROSE BENÉT. (7¾ × 5¼), pp. 212. 6s. 6d. net. *Yale University Press.*

The work of 'typical poets, if not typical undergraduates; yet the influence of their peculiar environment is not untraceable. . . . A presentation and a criticism of the life of to-day, sincerely offered, informed with moral insight and touched with the spirit of beauty'. The poets number 25, the poems 125. It is planned to publish a similar collection of student verse for each succeeding college generation.

Dante. An Elementary Book for those who seek in the Great Poet the Teacher of Spiritual Life, by H. DWIGHT SEDGWICK. 1918. Crown 8vo (7¾ × 5), pp. xiv + 188. 6s. 6d. net. *Yale University Press.*

An elementary book, 'which leaves learning one side and busies itself with Dante as a poet and a believer in eternal righteousness,' it is intended for those persons who are curious about Dante but have not the time or the inclination to become serious students.

An Introduction to Old French Phonology and Morphology, by F. BLISS LUQUIENS. 1919. Revised and enlarged. (8½ × 5¾), pp. 148. 10s. 6d. net. *Yale University Press.*

This edition has not only been carefully revised, but, in order that teachers may understand how the work may be most effectively used, a chapter of explicit instructions has been added to the appendix.

American Literature in Spain, by J. DE L. FERGUSON, Ph.D. 1916. (Columbia University Studies in English and Comparative Literature.) (8½ × 5¾), pp. xiv + 268. 6s. 6d. net. *Columbia University Press.*

Chapters are devoted to Washington Irving, Fenimore Cooper, Poe, Hawthorne, Longfellow, and Prescott, Emerson, and Whitman: the critical material appearing for the first time in an English translation. There are bibliographies of translations and criticisms, and of Spanish periodicals.

Sweden's Laureate: Selected Poems of Verner von Heidenstam, Translated from the Swedish with an Introduction by C. WHARTON STORK. 1919. Crown 8vo ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$), pp. 160. 6s. net. *Yale University Press.*
Heidenstam, the Nobel Prize Winner of 1916, has been called 'the greatest living patriotic poet'. This volume contains about one-fourth of his published work.

Aristotelis Meteorologicorum Libri Quattuor Recensuit Indicem Verborum.
Addidit F. H. FORBES. 1919. Med. 8vo ($9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$), pp. xlviii + 234. 15s. net. *Harvard University Press.*

The text, with preface, &c., in Latin, and an index verborum which fills 55 pages. The editor contributed a preliminary study of certain MSS. to the *Classical Review* before the war.

A System of Accentuation for Sumero-Akkadian Signs, by C. ELWOOD KEISER, Ph.D. 1919. (Yale Oriental Series. *Researches, Vol. IX. Appendix.*) ($11\frac{1}{4} \times 8$), pp. 12. Paper cover, 2s. 6d. net. *Yale University Press.*

Each value is differentiated by an accent, so that the corresponding sign can be readily identified. Primarily only monosyllabic values are considered; others are given when the same value occurs for more than one sign.

Haverford Library Collection of Cuneiform Tablets or Documents from the Temple Archives of Telloh, edited by G. A. BARTON. Second edition, 1918. In three Parts. Crown 4to ($13\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{4}$). Part I, pp. 27 and fifty plates, 17s. 6d. net; Part II, pp. 36 and fifty plates, 17s. 6d. net; Part III, pp. 62 and fifty-five plates, 25s. net. *Yale University Press.*

A reissue of the new texts published in 1905 so that they might still be accessible to scholars.

The Empire of the Amorites, by A. T. CLAY. 1919. (Yale Oriental Series. *Researches, Vol. VI.*) Crown 4to ($10 \times 7\frac{1}{4}$), pp. 192. 10s. 6d. net. *Yale University Press.*

The purpose of this volume is to assemble all the light that bears upon the history and religion of the Amorites. Mr. Clay maintains that this people was one of the earliest known, that Ur of the Chaldees was its capital, and that the theory of the Arabian origin of the Semites is utterly baseless.

The Great Roll of the Pipe for the Twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of King Henry the Third, A.D. 1241-1242. Prepared and edited by H. LEWIN CANNON, Ph.D. 1918. Now first printed from the original in the custody of the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls (Yale Historical Publications Manuscripts and Edited Texts, V. Published under the Direction of the Department of History. The Third Volume Published on the Foundation Established by the Kingsley Trust Association.) ($10 \times 6\frac{3}{4}$), pp. xiv + 442. 25s. net. *Yale University Press.*

This volume contains the extended text of the Pipe Roll for 26 Henry III with footnotes showing the variant readings of the Chancellor's Roll for the same year. The Roll is of special interest owing to the peculiar circumstances of 1241-2, on which it throws much light and offers a valuable means of comparison with the Pipe Roll Society volumes relating to the twelfth century.

Colonel John Scott of Long Island, 1634 (?) - 1696, by WILBUR C. ABBOTT. 1918. ($9 \times 6\frac{1}{4}$), pp. 94. 5s. 6d. net. *Yale University Press.*

No one, Professor Abbott thinks, would have believed that this life of Scott was otherwise than fiction if produced like *Captain Jack* or *Moll Flanders*. But Scott was 'not only a very real man and one of the most picturesque and far-wandering scoundrels of his time, but he was an admirable representative of a not inconsiderable class of men who contributed something of importance and a great deal of colour to the affairs of his generation.'

Phillips Academy, Andover, in the Great War, edited by C. M. FUESS (formerly Major U.S.A.). 1919. ($9 \times 6\frac{1}{4}$), pp. 398. 12s. 6d. net. *Yale University Press.*

A biographical record, with portraits and an introduction, of 77 Andover men who died in the war, and a record of others who served.

The A. B. C. of the Federal Reserve System. Why the Federal Reserve System was called into being, the main features of its organization, and how it works, by E. W. KEMMERER, Ph.D. With a preface by BENJAMIN STRONG, LL.D. Second edition revised, 1919. 8vo ($8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$), pp. xiv + 192. 6s. 6d. net. *Princeton University Press.*

The demand for this book is shown by the fact that this is a second printing of the revised second edition. The Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York says that in its pages is contained all that is required to give the reader an understanding of the fundamentals of the new régime of American banking.

The Quit-Rent System in the American Colonies, by BEVERLEY W. BOND, Jr. With an introduction by C. M. ANDREWS. 1919. (Yale Historical Publications Miscellany VI.) Med. 8vo (9 × 6), pp. 492. 12s. 6d. net. *Yale University Press.*

Deals with the quit-rent in all the British Colonies in America and the West Indies, and shows how this seemingly trivial detail of the colonial land system contributed to the discontent that brought on the Revolution.

Outline of the Vedanta System of Philosophy According to Shankara by PAUL DEUSSEN. Translated by J. H. WOODS and C. B. RUNKLE. Second edition. Crown 8vo (7½ × 5½), pp. x + 46. 2s. 6d. net. *Harvard University Press.*

'On the tree of Indian wisdom there is no fairer flower than the Upanishads, and no finer fruit than the Vedanta philosophy. This system . . . was brought to its consummate form by the great Shankara (born 788 A.D., exactly one thousand years before his spiritual kinsman Schopenhauer).'—*Author's Prefatory Note.*

Approaches Towards Church Unity. Edited by NEWMAN SMYTH and WILLISTON WALKER. 1919. Crown 8vo (8 × 5½), pp. 170. 5s. 6d. net. *Yale University Press.*

'The end of the war leaves reunion as the next Christian thing to be done.' Assuming that reunion of the Churches has become a practical question, several writers have co-operated in presenting results of historical studies and vital principles of organic unity which, they think, should be taken into due consideration in any plans or common approaches towards unity.

Yale Talks, by C. R. BROWN. 1919. Crown 8vo (7¾ × 5¼), pp. 156. 4s. 6d. net. *Yale University Press.*

'These talks are brought together here in the hope that they may be of use to young men who are making up their minds as to their mode of life and deciding upon the purposes which are to rule the great years that lie ahead.'

Early Christian Iconography and a School of Ivory Carvers in Provence, by E. B. SMITH. 1918. (Princeton Monographs in Art and Archaeology, VI.) Crown 4to (10¾ × 8), pp. xvi + 276, with 169 illustrations. 25s. net. *Princeton University Press.*

In this volume an attempt is made to group, on a basis of iconography, the monuments of early Christian art into schools; then, as a result of this formation of distinct and consistent art centres, to prove the provenance of certain monuments whose origin has been vigorously disputed; and to establish a school of early Christian ivory carvers in Provence. There are 169 illustrations.

Robbia Heraldry, by A. MARQUAND. 1919. (Princeton Monographs in Art and Archaeology.) Crown 4to (10¾ × 8), pp. xviii + 310, with 277 illustrations. 42s. net. *Princeton University Press.*

Robbia Heraldry, as a special department of a broader Italian Heraldry, is specifically Tuscan, and limited to the productions of a school of artists who worked almost entirely in glazed terra-cotta. This book is intended as an aid to the history of Italian art, and Professor Marquand has interested himself more in the forms of the shields, in the types of the garlands, in the stylistic qualities of the inscriptions, than in the variations from type in the heraldic emblems or their tinctures. There are 277 illustrations.

Radio-Diagnosis of Pleuro-Pulmonary Affections, by F. BARJON. Translated by J. A. HONEIJ. 1918. (Published under the auspices of the Yale School of Medicine on the Foundation established in memory of William Chauncey Williams and William Cook Williams.) Medium 8vo (9¼ × 6¼), pp. xx + 184. 10s. 6d. net. *Yale University Press.*

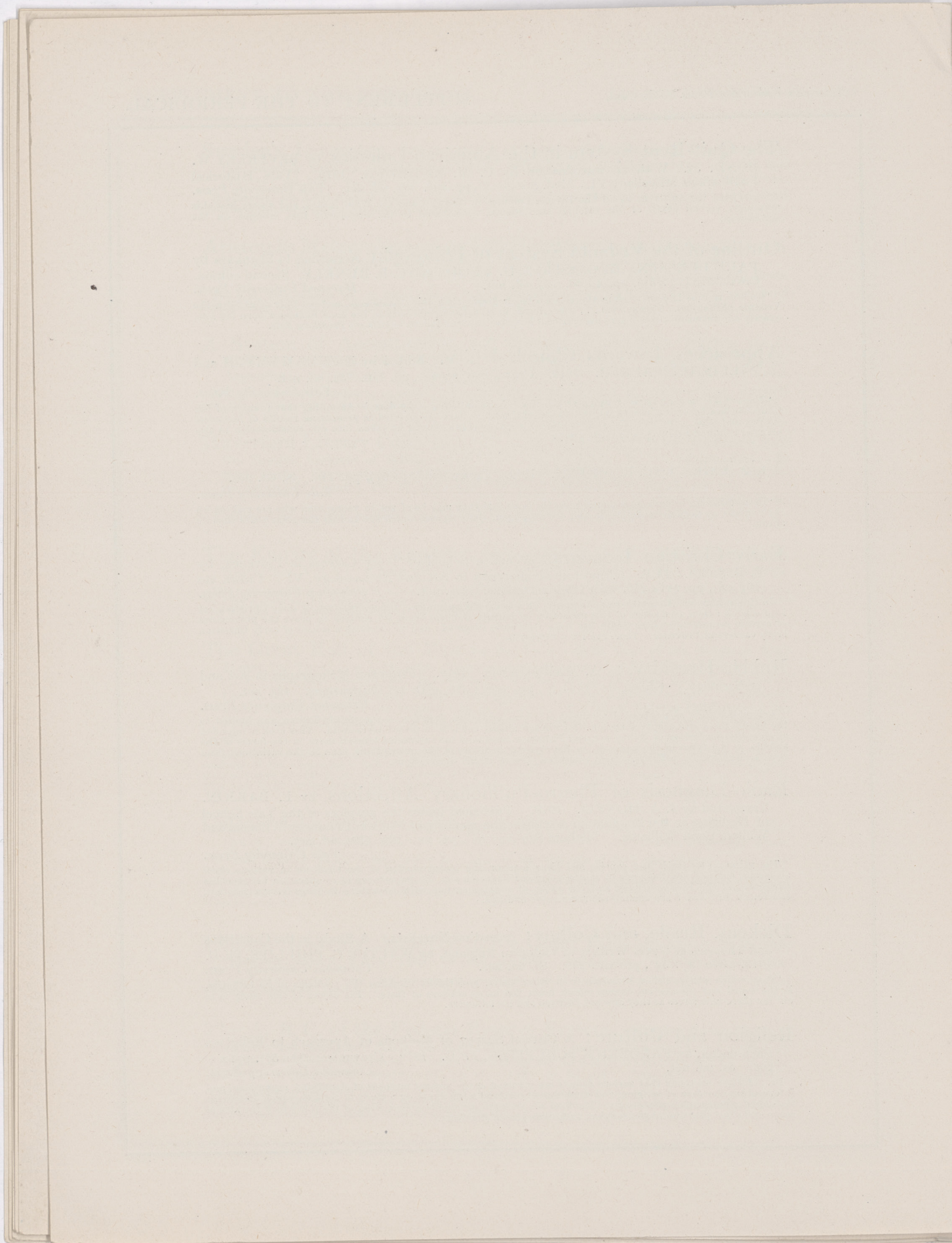
The volume sets forth in a concise and clear manner the interpretation of the shadows in various chest affections, emphasizing the scope of Röntgenological diagnosis and the importance of co-operation between the clinician and the Röntgenologist and the value of supplementing with laboratory findings (serum reaction, tuberculin test, and Wassermann) the radioscopic findings.

Dickens, Reade, and Collins: Sensation Novelists. A Study in the Conditions and Theories of Novel Writing in Victorian England, by WALTER C. PHILLIPS, Ph.D. 1919. 8vo (8¼ × 5¾), pp. xii + 230. 8s. 6d. net. *Columbia University Press.*

'That which distinguishes Victorian from other times, and chiefly explains the problems in its esthetics, is the social and intellectual change which made the many arbiters of taste.' The object of this study is to outline these new forces as they affected Dickens and his followers.

Religion and Culture: A Critical Survey of Methods of Approach to Religious Phenomena, by FREDERICK SCHLEITER, Ph.D. 1919. Crown 8vo (7¾ × 5¼), pp. x + 206. 8s. 6d. net. *Columbia University Press.*

Dr. Schleiter contends that serious defects are involved in the present methods of classifying, organizing, and interpreting the data of religion, and condemns theoretical work based on a study of religion which disregards the actual ethnographic phenomena. The final chapters are devoted to a discussion of the rôle which the idea of cause and effect plays in magic, religion, and other phases of culture.



THE OXFORD DICTIONARY

'The saddle and bridle of literature.'—MAX MÜLLER.

It would be interesting to know to what extent the Oxford Dictionary is made use of in newspaper offices and other places where they write. Has there been any advance in this respect? Recent testimony in the *Saturday Review* may be quoted appropriately: 'Going some years since into the office of a great newspaper, we penetrated by accident into the room where the books of reference were kept. It was unlighted and the books were covered with dust. The indifference of those who write to the resources of their native tongue is curious, though they might be expected to improve on the sloppy untidy expressions of the incoherent. Still, an Englishman's ignorance is like his castle; it is not easily attacked. Thus it happens that the Oxford Dictionary has been steadily progressing at the devoted hands of a band of expert scholars, and gets little or no attention from the world of sciolists. Exploded etymologies and fanciful conjectures are bandied to and fro in the press with all the old assurance. Meanwhile, the truth has long since been published for all to read, and very interesting reading it makes.'

Professor W. P. Ker contributed a column or so on the Dictionary to the *Observer*, in which he wrote:—

'Wanted: a wizard (must be well educated) to produce a pocket edition of the Oxford Dictionary. Nothing else is needed to make it favourite reading with all persons of culture and intelligence. Even as it is, a little too large to be easily managed, it is possible to read one of the separate parts in bed, or at the fire, without a reading desk. Poetry, History, Manners, Slang are all exemplified here.'

Impressed by this a member of the *Observer* staff went to Oxford in search of good copy, which he obtained from Mr. Chapman. Here are some quotations:—

'The word "stunt", of doubtful etymology, is traced to the slang of American college athletics, and is defined as "a prescribed item in an athletic competition or display; an event; a feat undertaken as a defiance in response to a challenge; an act which is striking for the skill, strength, or the like, required to do it; a feat".'

'In the "U" section of the Oxford Dictionary, the earlier part of which is now in type, "U-boat" is given and defined as a submarine. "Umpteen", on the other hand, which is vague in significance, has no literary standing, and is unlikely to survive, is omitted. Only a small proportion of the words coined during the war are likely, it is thought, to live. "Camouflage" will almost certainly be amongst them; but probably not "brass-hat".'

'When the "R" volume of the Dictionary was published there was some discussion because of the omission of the word "Rand", which was being much used in the newspapers at the time. But the decision of the editors has been justified, for the term, which never had more than a local significance, is now rarely, if ever, employed.'

“Khaki”, a word of Urdu origin, signifying dust, is recorded in the “K” section of the Dictionary, its use in this country to describe dust-coloured material being traced back fifty years or more. Its popular use during the Boer War is recalled, as well as its half-forgotten political form, at that time, in such phrases as “voting khaki”, “khaki election”, and “khaki policy”.

The Oxford Dictionary was the first to discover that the word “syllabus” ought never to have been in the language. “Syllabus” is what is called a ghost word, being an error in the manuscript of Cicero’s letters for “sittybas”, a Greek word meaning a tag or label.’



VAN DYCK'S PORTRAIT OF THE CHILDREN OF CHARLES I

(One of the illustrations in Lieut.-Colonel F. DE FILIPPI'S British Academy Lecture on 'The Relations of the House of Savoy with the Court of England')

A letter in the *Observer* later suggested that the etymology of 'stunt' is not doubtful, and that it is pure, if archaic, English, like chore. 'With us in former days chore and stent seem to have meant pretty much the same thing: an allotted portion of work, a fixed task; a "job", in short. The Dialectical Dictionary quotes many references to the word in this sense; stent, staint, and stant (which is as near to stunt as may be), according to county, though the word was mostly of northern use. The same instructive work mentions the use of the word in America, with this quotation from *David Harum* (1900):—

"The only way I ever knowed I'd done my stent fur's father was concerned was that he didn't say nothin'."

It is stated that the Dictionary will be complete in about three years' time. The collection of material by members of the Philological Society began in 1857, and the first part, edited by Sir James Murray, was published thirty-nine years ago.

The Oxford Dictionary will beat all records as regards size and speed of production, far outdistancing the only comparable German (*Deutsches Wörterbuch*), begun by the Grimms, Dutch (*Woordenboek der Nederlandsche Taal*), and Swedish dictionaries.

Nine of the ten volumes are now complete, and with the portions of the tenth volume already published carry the vocabulary without a break from 'A' to 'Thyzle'. 'V' is completed, and only one section of it remains to be published. Most of 'U' is practically ready for the printer, and part is in type. 'X' and the beginning of 'W' and 'Y' are also in type.



There is an interesting article on 'Mustard Gas Poisoning' in the *Quarterly Journal of Medicine*, by C. M. Wilson and J. M. Mackintosh, who write:—'A certain air of mystery has, from the first, gathered around the subject of poison gas (mustard gas = dichlorethyl sulphide). The obligation of secrecy put upon all workers in this field, then and since, has ended in a very general failure on the part of the profession to grasp the true significance of a weapon new in warfare. The use of mustard gas by the enemy in 1917 and 1918 was in itself a bid for a decision on the great scale; it came to play on land the part the submarine filled upon the seas. And now that this ban has been removed, or at least partially removed, we wish, without further delay, to describe some of the clinical aspects of the larger campaign by which the initial success of the enemy—and it was no inconsiderable success—was happily converted into ultimate failure. Already M. Achard, in the course of a recent communication to

Mustard
Gas.

**The results
of Gassing.**

the French Academy of Medicine, has taken full advantage of his release, and his paper is an important contribution to the literature of gassing. He had a tale to tell of work of scientific value that was carried through in silence in the public interest, work of which it is high time that we should hear more, for, as M. Achard pleads, the sequelae of gassing will persist for some years, and their treatment can no longer be confined to army hospitals. He asks for a wider appreciation of these results, and seeks to awaken the curiosity of those who are not as yet familiar with their nature. "Il importe donc que tout médecin les connaisse." The authors analyse a consecutive series of 1,500 mustard gas casualties admitted to No. 7 Stationary Hospital between January 1 and October 31, 1918. 'Since in mustard poisoning the mortality is only about 2 per cent., the efficiency of the gas as a weapon of warfare must depend on the number of men gassed, and on the average length of time a man is incapacitated. . . . The figures given deal with the disposal of 559 cases admitted during a period of five weeks. . . . Taking a month as the maximum time it is possible to keep cases at a French base, we arrived at 13 per cent. as the proportion of all mustard casualties arriving at the Base that it is necessary to send to England. Bearing in mind that some of the less seriously gassed men do not reach the Base, but are retained in casualty clearing stations and corps gas stations, the fact that 87 per cent. of all who arrive at the Base can march within a month is a partial answer to the question of the efficiency of mustard gas in war. . . . Reviewing a considerable number of after-histories that we obtained by letter and by the courtesy of the Medical Research Committee, it was found that the period of invalidism varied between three and six months. After six months the men had either returned to duty or had been discharged as permanently unfit and lost sight of.'



**Shake-
speare.**

'If we are brought near to Shakspeare by the "flora and fauna" of his native land, how much more so by our contemporary men and women? It would be going through too long a list were we to try to reckon them up—but Shakspeare's people are *ourselves*. Dress them in different clothes, place them in different surroundings, and there is no reason why we should not to-morrow meet Hamlet on an Oxford reading-party, find Cordelia walking by a bath-chair on the King's Road at Brighton, or Goneril and Regan in a fashionable hotel, as two smart women who have married for money, and are as hard as their own diamonds. We may encounter Portia on a G. F. S. platform, or a Board of Guardians, find Shylock somewhere on the Stock Exchange, Antonio as Chairman to a Relief Committee; Cleopatra as a fascinating "Society" woman, or possibly an actress; Mark Antony in a fast set about town, Rosalind captain of a girls' hockey team, dear little Juliet still in the schoolroom, but secretly treasuring Romeo's letters from South Africa, Polonius in a Government office, Prince Hal and Falstaff at the Derby, Bassanio as a popular preacher—but where is the list to end?'—From Miss ELIZABETH WORDSWORTH'S *Essays*.

THE NEW SECRETARY

The Delegates of the Press on January 15 appointed Mr. Robert William Chapman, M.A., Oriel College, to be Secretary in succession to Mr. Cannan. Mr. Chapman was Guthrie Scholar in the University of St. Andrews, and came to Oriel as a Scholar in 1902. He won the Gaisford Prize for Greek Prose in the following year, and was placed in the First Class in Classical Moderations in 1904, and in Literae Humaniores in 1906.



In 1906 Mr. Chapman was appointed Assistant-Secretary to the Delegates, and continued to discharge the duties of that office until March 1915, when he obtained a commission in the Royal Garrison Artillery. He served as a gunner with the Salonika Force from October 1915 to November 1918, being then second in command of a siege battery.

Although he has had a hand in many Oxford books, as their authors have testified, there is only one volume to his name in the Oxford Catalogues—the fruit of his foreign sojourn—namely, *Selections from James Boswell's Life of Johnson*. Mr. Chapman also wrote, while in Macedonia, a tribute to his old friend Bywater, which formed part of the second edition of Dr. Jackson's memoir of that great scholar.

OBITER SCRIPTA

MR. JOHN VARLEY ROBERTS, M.A., Mus. Doc., for many years organist at Magdalen, who died on February 9, aged 79, wrote *A Practical Method of Training Choristers*.

SIR THOMAS RALEIGH, K.C.S.I., Fellow of All Souls and Deputy Steward of the University, who died on February 8, aged 70, edited Cornewall-Lewis's *Remarks on the Use and Abuse of some Political Terms*, wrote a primer on *Elementary Politics* (now in its sixth edition), and was also the author of an *Outline of the Law of Property*.

MR. WALTER WILLIAM FISHER, who died on February 7, aged 77, was the author of a well-known *Class Book of Elementary Chemistry*.

MR. VINCENT ARTHUR SMITH, C.I.E., D.Litt., I.C.S., who died on February 6, aged 71, was one of the most voluminous authors of the Oxford Press. His works include an *Early History of India* (from 600 B.C. to the Muhammadan Conquest); the *Oxford History of India*, published last year; the *Oxford Student's History of India* (eighth edition, 1920); *History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon* (with nearly 400 illustrations); the first volume of a *Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta*; *Akbar, the Great Mogul* (second edition, 1920); *Asoka, the Buddhist Emperor of India* (the latter in the Rulers of India series); and the *Oxford History of England* (for Indian students); and he edited Bernier's *Travels in the Mogu. Empire*; Sleeman's *Rambles and Recollections of an Indian Official*, and Macaulay's *Essays on Clive and on Warren Hastings*. Mr. Smith also contributed the article on the 'Political Geography, Government, and Administration of India' to the *Oxford Survey of the British Empire*.

THE REV. EDMOND WARRE, former Head Master and Provost of Eton, died on Jan. 22, aged nearly 83. His *Grammar of Rowing*, with appendices on the Henley course, the stroke, and coaching, were published in 1909.

MR. EDMUND CROSBY QUIGGIN, who died on Jan. 4, aged 44, wrote the paper *The Later Irish Bards, 1200-1500*, published in the Proceedings of the British Academy.

THE REV. HAROLD FRANCIS HAMILTON, D.D., D.C.L., son of the late Archbishop and Primate of Canada, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, died at Ottawa, on Dec. 20, aged 43. He was the author of *The People of God*, recently reissued in one volume. The writer of an obituary notice in the *Church Times* says that this work 'remains a magnificent apologia of the Church of England and its teaching about all that centres in the New Testament and the Primitive Church. The usefulness of the book, it is needless to say, is not yet exhausted: it ought to be even more widely known and more deeply studied'.

MR. FREDERICK N. JUDSON, author of *The Judiciary and the People* (Yale University Press), died on Oct. 17 last, aged 74.

THE New Year Honours included the following:—Sir Claud Schuster, K.C., C.V.O., the author of *Peaks and Pleasant Pastures*—a K.C.B.; Sir Thomas William Holderness, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., who revised the second edition of Baden-Powell's *Lana Revenues and Tenure in British India*—a baronetcy; Ernest A. Wallis Budge, M.A., Litt.D., &c., editor of *The Book of the Bee* (Anecdota Oxoniensia), *Syrian Anatomy*—'The Book of Medicines', and of many British Museum texts, of which the best known is *The Book of the Dead*—a knighthood; Halford John Mackinder, editor of 'The Regions of the World' series and author of one of its volumes, *Britain and the British Seas*, now in a second edition—a knighthood; James Richard Thursfield,

who wrote the Oxford Pamphlets *The Navy and the War* and *Sea Power and the War*—a knighthood; G. H. Mair, editor of Wilson's *Art of Rhetorique* (Tudor and Stuart Library)—a C.M.G.

MR. PERCY E. MATHESON, Fellow of New College, has been appointed a Perpetual Delegate of the Press in place of the late Sir William Osler.

CANON BERESFORD JAMES KIDD, D.D., the new Warden of Keble, edited for the Oxford Press *Documents of the Continental Reformation*.

MR. WILLIAM PATON KER, the new Professor of Poetry at Oxford, edited Dryden's *Essays*, in two volumes, contributed articles on Browning to *Essays and Studies* (English Association), on Boccaccio—a Taylorian lecture—to *Studies in European Literature*, and on Panurge's English to the *English Miscellany* presented to, and in honour of, Dr Furnivall; wrote the Royal Society of Literature's commemorative address on Andrew Lang; an address on Jacob Grimm (Philological Society); and is the author of the Romanes Lecture on Sturla the Historian, and of two British Academy papers *On the History of the Ballads* and Thomas Warton, the latter being the first Warton lecture on English Poetry, delivered in 1910.

MR. HENRY STUART JONES, the new Camden Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford, edited the histories of Thucydides, two volumes in the Oxford Classical Texts, and wrote a general introduction to the school editions of Books II and IV annotated by T. R. Mills. He also edited the catalogue of *Sculptures of the Museo Capitolino* compiled by members of the British School at Rome, and is the author of a much admired *Companion to Roman History*. For some years Mr. Stuart Jones has been engaged on the herculean task of revising Liddell and Scott.

MR. FRANCIS DE ZULUETA, Fellow of All Souls, who has been appointed Professor of Civil Law, in the room of Dr. Goudy, is the author of *Patronage under the Latin Empire*, one of the 'Oxford Studies in Social and Legal History'.

DR. HENRY GOUDY'S chief demands in his address on *Law Reform* are: the creation of an Imperial British School of Law, the creation of a Ministry of Justice, codification of the law. These objects, he observes, will not be attained without effort.

MR. CHARLES GRANT ROBERTSON has been appointed Principal of the University of Birmingham, and will take up his duties in the summer. He wrote the Oxford War Pamphlet *Germany: The Economic Problem*, and, with Mr. Marriott, *The Evolution of Prussia: the Making of an Empire*, originally published in 1915, and now in a second edition. He also contributed the letterpress on Germany 1648-1795, and on the growth of Prussia, the German Empire, published in the *Historical Atlas of Modern Europe*; and, with Mr. Bartholomew, edited the new popular *Historical Atlas of Modern Europe, 1789-1914*.

MR. STANLEY FISHER has been appointed Chief Justice of Cyprus. He is the author of *Ottoman Land Laws, containing the Ottoman Land Code and Later Legislation affecting Land*, with notes and an appendix of Cyprus laws and rules, published in December.

SIR CHARLES WADE, K.C., who has been appointed to a judgeship in New South Wales, wrote the recently published little book on *Australia: Problems and Prospects*. He has also been elected to an Honorary Fellowship at Merton College.

THE following is from the *Evening Standard*: 'A well-known poet, in a lecture delivered in London the other evening on modern poets, endeavoured to place in order of merit the ten best poets of to-day. Without giving his list, it will be sufficient to say that the first two were G. K. Chesterton and Charles Williams. Though many

of those who heard the lecture knew something of the poetry of G. K. C., it is very doubtful if any had ever seen the work of Charles Williams. He writes quietly at the Oxford University Press, and his poems are, I should imagine, known only to few people. He certainly deserves a place among the ten best.' Mr. Williams has another volume in the press entitled *Divorce*.

IN the course of a lecture on Gerard Hopkins and his poetry, delivered at the Loreto University Hall, Dublin, Miss Violet Connolly stated that the poet's mother is still living, 'though upwards of a hundred years old'. Mrs. Hopkins derived great pleasure from the publication of her son's poems, but she is not yet quite a centenarian.

OF Dr. Toynbee's *Walpole* supplement the *Daily Telegraph* says:—'Good editing can no further go; every reference is explained, every personality elucidated, every reference verified. And when to the most conscientious literary workmanship there are added all the possible refinements of perfect type, paper, and binding, it may safely be said that the Clarendon Press has never set forth volumes more thoroughly worthy of its high reputation, and of the august University whose credit it maintains in the world of Art and Letters.' The *English Historical Review* also says 'it would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to name any editorial task of a like character carried out with greater thoroughness and skill'.

IN the opinion of the *Daily News*, 'Mr. Cheng comes nearer to doing for China on a smaller scale what Mr. Dicey has done for Great Britain and Lord Bryce for America than anyone who has essayed the task so far. Altogether (it is said) this is the most important book on China that has appeared for a good many years, and it is a notable fact that a work marked alike by its comprehensive grasp of its subject and its command of a clear and faultless English style should come from the pen of a native Chinese.'

THE Chinese Branch of the Oxford University Press at Shanghai not long ago received a letter from the head master (British) of a college in Canton announcing that 'we have had a school strike and our numbers have gone down from 300 to 150. A good many students here seem to prefer politics to lessons'.

MR. C. CHESTER LANE has resigned his position as Director of the Harvard University Press, and has been succeeded by Mr. Harold Murdock.

WITH the sixth number the *Seale Hayne Neurological Studies* ceases to be issued as a separate publication.

A LETTER was received the other day from the neighbourhood of Cardiff addressed 'D. Defoe, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, London', asking for a copy of *Robinson Crusoe*, and enclosing a postal order made out to D. Defoe.

THE Russians have been fighting again beside the Terek River, which is the district treated of in Tolstoy's *Cossacks* and in the other stories in that volume of the *World's Classics*.

ONE of the most valuable portions of Mr. Heatley's new volume are the chapters on the literature of international relations. In these the following Oxford books are specifically mentioned:—Sir Travers Twiss's *Law of Nations*, described by Sir E. Satow as 'a necessary book for the student'; W. E. Hall's *International Law*; S. R. Gardiner's *Constitutional Documents of the Puritan Revolution*; Oakes and Mowat's *Great European Treaties of the Nineteenth Century*; Poole's *Historical Atlas of Modern Europe*; Machiavelli's *Il Principe*, edited by L. A. Burd, with introduction by Lord Acton, and N. H. Thomson's translation; Merriman's *Life and Letters of Thomas Cromwell*; Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*; Holland's *Studies in International Law*; Anson's *Law and Custom of the Constitution: The Crown*; Keith's *Responsible Government in the British Dominions*; and *The Oxford Survey of the British Empire*.

THE 'rediscovered principles of Greek design, their appearance in nature, and their application to the needs of modern art' now find expression in a new illustrated monthly called *Diagonal*, edited by Mr. Jay Hambidge and published by Yale University Press or by Mr. Milford in this country.



DANIEL O'CONNELL

From a miniature by Bernard Mulrenin, R.H.A., in the National Portrait Gallery
(From *Historical Portraits*)

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS NEW BOOKS

List of the latest publications to Jan. 8. Particulars of earlier books will be found in the General Catalogue with Supplement (see also 'Alphabetical List, April 1919'), and in previous issues of the *Periodical*.

GENERAL LITERATURE

Transactions and Report of the Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom. Second Series, Vol. XXXVII, 1919. 8vo (8 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 5 $\frac{3}{4}$). Transactions, pp. 202; Report and List of Fellows, 1919, pp. 94. 7s. net.

Oxford University Press, London.

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FIG. 59. LEAF-ROSETTE OF A SAXIFRAGE.—The margins of the leaves are encrusted with lime from chalk glands at the ends of the teeth.

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Be not startled to see so great a subject handled in so small a volume. When you have read but a little of this little, you'll think the Authour was tender of your trouble but not of his own.—Sir JOHN BOROUGHS (*The Sovereignty of the British Seas*, 1633).

'The one man who may claim to have been the first to naturalize Greek studies in England is William Grocyn, the first who undertook to teach Greek in an English university. Grocyn's work in this capacity begins in 1491; but there is some reason to think that even before this there was in Oxford not only an interest in Greek matters but also the possibility of acquiring at any rate some elementary knowledge of the language. . . . Grocyn was a middle-aged man when he at length made the Italian journey and joined the throng that crowded the class-rooms of Politian and Chalcondyles. On his return in 1490 he began a new life as a teacher of Greek in Oxford. . . . In this work he had before long associated with him two younger men, Linacre and Latimer. . . . In this way then, in the last years of the fifteenth century, Oxford had, for the

**Greek
Studies at
Oxford in
1491.**

**Erasmus's
tribute.**

first time in history, a school of Greek—a school of such distinction that Erasmus is able to say, with perhaps some little friendly overstatement, that it was now no longer necessary to cross the Alps to learn Greek as there were men in Oxford quite as well able to teach it as the Italians.' . . .

**The
Paganism
of the
Renaissance.**

'To the men of this period Greek was a matter of supreme interest and importance. They were drawn to it as humanists by the treasures of literature, science, and philosophy that it contained; and they were drawn to it as theologians because it took them back to what they regarded as a purer and better form of Christian life and doctrine. Our English humanists accordingly—Grocyn, Linacre, Colet, More, Pace, and the rest—are all men of the same type as Erasmus: Reformers before the Reformation. There is nothing of the pagan spirit in our English Renaissance. And it seems to me, if I may venture to express an opinion, that we are apt to exaggerate the pagan character even of the Italian Renaissance. In the Latin literature of the Italian Renaissance there is no doubt a vein of pagan licentiousness, but one must not take this too seriously, as it is generally nothing more than a literary affectation. On the Greek side, however, there is very little of this; there is nothing of it in Bessarion, or Pico della Mirandola, or Ficinus. And we must never forget that Aldus Manutius printed a collection of *Poetae Christiani*, and that among the very first of his greater undertakings was a project to give the world the real Bible in Hebrew and Greek, the original tongues.' . . .

**Reformed
pronunciation.**

'The one noteworthy fact in the history of the Greek learning of this period is the controversy as to the pronunciation of Greek at Cambridge. The older English Greek scholars had followed the modern Greek pronunciation—the pronunciation which they had learnt from their Italian and Greek teachers. Cheke, the Regius Professor, and his friend Thomas (afterwards Sir Thomas) Smith, came to the conclusion that this was radically wrong, and devoid of any historical or rational basis; and they had arrived at this view, apparently, before they became aware that Erasmus had written a famous monograph on the subject. When the reformed pronunciation came to be adopted in practice, Gardiner, the Chancellor of the University, denounced the innovation in an edict threatening all innovators in the matter of pronunciation with the direst pains and penalties: even a schoolboy, who ventures to speak in the new way, is to be whipped for his "temerity".'

[From BYWATER'S *Four Centuries of Greek Learning in England*. The lost inaugural lecture of 1894. Now first published by Humphrey Milford. Price 1s. 6d. net.]