

by unnoticed. But, speaking with approximate accuracy, we may say that the edition in the "College Series" contains all that is in the edition in the "Harper's Series," and a great deal more. From a somewhat minute examination, and making due allowance for the difference in the size of the type, we find that the commentary in the "College Series" is more than three times as extensive as that of the Harper's. Prof. Lamberton seems to have aimed at the construction of a good and serviceable text-book for a young man who is learning Greek. We think he has been remarkably successful in accomplishing this purpose. But the editors of the volumes of the "College Series," while keeping this object in view, have aimed at much more. Both Prof. Morris and Prof. Smith have made the edition of the German scholar Classen the basis of their own, and have incorporated in their commentary the great bulk of his labors. But they have modified, altered, and added as they saw fit, and have assumed the responsibility of the whole. They have endeavored to give us an edition of Thucydides, not only for the use of pupils but of professors and special students, exhibiting all the essential results of modern scholarship, or, where this would lead to an inconvenient amount of discussion, pointing out the sources of more minute information. We had marked several notes on the same passage in the two editions for comparison, but omit them for want of space. But a very fair idea of the greater elaboration of the edition in the "College Series" may be obtained from a comparison of the summaries placed at the heads of the chapters. Taking the first chapter of the seventh book, Prof. Lamberton in the "Harper's Series" has:

"Chapter 1. Gylippus lands at Himera. Collects a force of Greeks and Sicels, and advances towards Syracuse."

Prof. Smith in the "College Series" has:

"1. After refitting his four ships, Gylippus leaves Tarentum, and, receiving at the Epizyphian Locri more favorable news of the situation at Syracuse, proceeds undisturbed by Attic ships through the Strait to Himera. From this point he enters into communication with Selinus and Gela and various Sicel localities, and with seven hundred men of his own troops, and over two thousand who joined him from Himera and the allied places, begins his march through the interior towards Syracuse."

This is not more than an average specimen. In fact, the summaries of the chapters in the "College Series" edition, when read consecutively, form a more interesting and more detailed narrative of the ruin of the great expedition than will be found in many large histories of Greece.

In the "College Series" the first book of Thucydides bears upon its title-page the name of the late Prof. Morris as editor. But he left it in an incomplete condition. "Death prevented him." Out of the 146 chapters of which the book consists, he had completed the commentary on 124 and revised it in print. He had, however, left blanks, from chapter 88 on, for the subsequent insertion of the dates of the events recorded in that part of the book. The critical notes were also left in a very inchoate state. The chronology and the criticism are precisely the two points in regard to which scholars would have most liked to see a full statement of Prof. Morris's views. At the end of chapter 88, Thucydides pauses in his narrative of the events immediately preceding the Peloponnesian war, and, in one of the most interesting episodes of his work, proceeds in the next 30 chapters to sketch the history of the development of the Athenian power during the half century, the "penteconta-etia," or "fifty

years," of the Greek grammarians, which had elapsed since the close of the Persian war. The date of nearly every event recorded in these chapters has been a matter of controversy. Prof. Morris had made the chronology of the whole period a special study, and although, from papers read by him before the Philological Association, from correspondence, from his memoranda, from MS. notes on the margins of the editions of Thucydides which he used, and from friends, Prof. White has probably succeeded in giving us the conclusions at which he arrived, yet the reasoning by which those conclusions were supported is irretrievably lost. The preparation of the commentary on the last 22 chapters of the book and the revision, and to a considerable extent the preparation of the critical notes on the whole book, have devolved upon Prof. White. In performing this task he has "endeavored to follow out with scrupulous care the lines which he [Prof. Morris] laid down." For practical purposes it is altogether probable that the book does not differ essentially from what it would have been had Prof. Morris lived to finish it.

The notes include a number—unequalled, we believe, in any edition of a classic author that ever appeared on this side of the Atlantic—of references to parallel passages of Thucydides, to other Greek authors, and to grammatical, philological, and historical works. Thus, on chapter 1, which consists of fourteen lines of text, we have ninety-three references, on chapter 2, consisting of twenty-eight lines, we have ninety-seven, on chapter 3, consisting of twenty-three lines, we have seventy-one, and so on through both the first and the seventh books. In very many of these cases reference to the original sources is rendered unnecessary, by quotation or by summary statements of the views of the authors referred to. There are, however, a great number of works which, from the language in which they are written, from their inaccessibility except in large libraries, or for other reasons, are of no use to the average pupil in Greek, but to the professor or specialist are of the highest value.

*The Household Library of Ireland's Poets*, with full and choice selections from the Irish-American Poets, and a complete department of authentic biographical notes. Collected and edited by Daniel Connolly. Published by the Editor, 28 Union Square, New York.

This sumptuous cyclopædia of Irish poetry, with its eight hundred closely filled pages, excites at first the sort of vague and remote curiosity with which the visitor at the Dublin University Library looks at the loaded shelves of untranslated Erse literature; but these contributions to poetic treasure have the advantage of the English tongue, and of being as a rule far easier reading. The collection is of the greatest variety, yet gives on the whole a creditable impression of that Irish harp which appears, laurelled with shamrock, on the wide green covers. In quantity Mr. Connolly exceeds all previous editors, yet so much of the interest of Irish poetry is retrospective that his arrangement, which is wholly topical, affords, after all, a less attractive volume than the smaller work of Alfred M. Williams, 'Poets and Poetry of Ireland' (Boston: Osgood, 1881), which preserves the historical form. Viewed historically, such a collection may almost be called fascinating in its interest; there is nothing in the Scottish ballad literature, before Burns, more thoroughly poetic than some of the songs of the Irish Bards and Hedge-Poets, as translated by Sir Samuel Ferguson and others.

Mr. Connolly gives us a few of these, as, for instance, "Dark Rosaleen" (p. 404); but they are necessarily intermingled, by his arrangement, with what is modern and contemporary, thus losing their peculiar flavor. In Croker's 'Popular Songs of Ireland,' although we have less of this earlier matter, we at least have the works of each author brought together and elucidated; but Mr. Connolly's topical arrangement prevents even this, and though the book is thoroughly indexed, and there is an appendix of biographical sketches, yet we have, after all, an encyclopædia rather than a manual. Of this, however, there is no good reason to complain; it is simply a question of arrangement.

It is perhaps a just ground of complaint that out of 260 poets we have biographical sketches of only 167; although in many cases, where the career is unchronicled, the place and date of birth, and sometimes of death, are given. The ground of this limitation is not clear: there is, for instance, no memoir of Dion Boucicault, who is certainly well known without it; but neither is there any of Julia Crawford, whose tender lines "We parted in silence" found a place in many albums of the last generation, but of whom we are here only assured that she was "born in Ireland." Equally questionable is the too-expanded range of the selection. There can be no fair objection to including those who are Irish through their parents or even through one parent only—thus comprising, for example, the Brontë sisters; but to include James Whitcomb Riley, on the ground that one of his four great-grandparents was Irish, and to print the "Bunker Hill Centennial Ode" of the late Mr. George Sennott without offering evidence that he had any claim to Irish origin at all, is to stretch the range almost as widely as when Ossian is placed on the rolls (p. 477), with the assertion that it is a vexed question whether he belonged to Scotland or Ireland. Mrs. Sarah Helen Whitman's insertion is explained on the ground that although her ancestors for four generations had lived in America, they (the Powers) were descended from the Norman family of Le Poer, one of whose ladies defended the castle of Don against Cromwell; and that Mrs. Whitman wrote a poem on this subject, which appears in this volume. So Thomas S. Collier is included, not merely because one of his ancestors left Ireland soon after the battle of the Boyne, but because his "Sunburst" is a warm and vigorous protest against English rule. Yet this is to make the book a campaign pamphlet, which it should not be, and which it is not really designed to be, since the editor inserts Charlotte Elizabeth's spirited verses on the siege of Derry, "The Maiden City," though omitting, strangely enough, to index her under her proper name of Tonna; and adds, also, though with some unnecessary apology, the Orange ballad, "Oliver's Advice," by William Blacker. Inasmuch as the editor rightly makes no distinction, among Irish-American poets, between the songsters of the Union and the Confederacy, there seems no reason why the far older Irish feuds should be commemorated even in foot-notes.

It is curious to notice how many of the best poems in this large volume are in that rolling ballad measure of which Moore knew nothing, but which is only too familiar to the ear, through the hand-organs, in "The Wearing of the Green," and is exemplified in literature by Sir Samuel Ferguson's "Forging of the Anchor" and Thomas Davis's "Fontenoy" and "The Sack of Baltimore." Mrs. Norton indicated her Irish blood by employing it in "Bingen"; and Boyle O'Reilly holds to it in "The Fishermen of Wexford." Mr. Connolly gives

the text of all his poems with much critical and typographical accuracy; and where he has a new text of his own he has doubtless reason for the substitution. Thus, in poor Callanan's fine verses beginning;

"There is a green island in lone Gougane Barra,"

he gives a version differing in some respects from that familiar to us in Croker's and in Williams's collections, and, on the whole, more effective; yet this affords no explanation of his spelling the name of the poem differently in different places. It is "Gougane" (the usual form) on pages 9 and 734 and "Gougane" (twice) on page 184. In some cases we note omissions: Mr. Connolly leaves out Lady Wilde's strongest poem, "A Million a Decade"; and that best stroke of Charles G. Halpine's wit, his song in favor of the enlistment of black soldiers in the Union army, with its droll burden:

"Ivery day in the year, my boys,  
And ivery hour in the day,  
I'll let Sambo be murthered in place of meself,  
And niver a word I'll say."

The exclusion of humorous songs has, we think, been carried rather too far; it may have been very well to draw the line this side of "The Night before Larry was Stretched," or even of "Bumpers, Squite Jones"; but we confess to a sigh at looking in vain for "The Gathering of the Mahonys." After all, Mr. Connolly is better than his word, and gives us "Groves of Blarney" and "The Widow Malone"; but it must be remembered that an Irishman without humor becomes a miserable being; if you doubt it, visit the essentially cheerful slums of Dublin, and then the grim haunts of the transplanted Irish in Glasgow. If we may believe one of our editor's best poets, this sense of fun extends fully among the priesthood; thus, in Arthur Graves's "Father O'Flynn," we read:

"And though quite avoiding all foolish frivolity,  
Still, at all seasons of innocent jollity,  
Where is the play-boy can claim an equality  
At comicality, Father, with you?  
Once the bishop looked grave at your jest,  
Till this remark set him off with the rest:  
Is it I have galety?  
All to the lady?  
Cannot the clergy be Irishmen too?" (P. 536.)

*Near and Far: An Angler's Sketches of Home Sport and Colonial Life.* By William Senior, Angling Editor of the *Field*. London: Sampson Low. 1888.

MR. SENIOR, to whom we owe several previous entertaining and well-written books on angling and pastoral life, has made this one in two divisions—the first entitled "Sketches of Home Sport," the second, "Sketches of Colonial Life." The chapters on home sport are a charming combination of narrative and divergence therefrom to the varied topics of rural life and economics suggested by the scenes and incidents presented to the reader, and seeming to come naturally and properly within the scope of the chapter headings. No fishing excursion is described in which there is not conveyed a pleasing and graphic idea of much more than the sport it yields—the peculiarity of the people of the district, interesting facts of the neighborhoods (and what country so full of them as England?), the trees and flowers, their seasons and changes, the animal life—all incidentally brought in, with scarcely anything left out that a lover of nature would observe.

All this, however, must yield in interest to the contents of the second division of the book. The "sketches of colonial life" are mostly from Queensland, a part of Australia not well known, in this country at least, and give descriptions of the life, manners, customs, and industries of that colony, from which the average reader will learn much more than he would get from a volume of statistics. A most interesting

chapter is the third, on "Horse-hunting." It seems that in parts of Australia wild horses, there called "brombies," the descendants of animals which have escaped from their owners, have become such a nuisance that, besides being captured in large numbers for use, they are shot for their hides and hair. The extent to which this is done can be imagined from Mr. Senior's statement, p. 183, that one hunter whose acquaintance he made had shot, within two years, 3,000 horses. There are twenty pages of description of this novel sport, which certainly leave one to infer that Mr. Senior did not regret his own lack of success in killing the noble specimens of horseflesh he writes about. At any rate, the sympathies of the reader are altogether with the animals.

Chapter v., "The Dugong," gives a history of this marine animal, and of the Queensland industry of catching and converting him into leather, meat, ivory, and oil, the latter having remarkable medicinal effects in the diseases of rheumatism and consumption. Chapter iv., "Among the Sugar-canes," can be recommended; and Chapters viii. and xii., "The Sheep Station" and "On a Cattle Station," contain full and well-written accounts of these chief Australian industries, of the people engaged in them, and their mode of life. Chapter xi., on Kangaroos, is also most interesting. They are the great foes of the Queensland colonists, and it is estimated that each one consumes yearly sufficient grain to feed two sheep. At certain seasons when it is very dry, the kangaroos come down in vast hordes from the mountains, and literally "eat up the country," with the result of bringing thousands of sheep and cattle to starvation. The colonial authorities give a reward for each kangaroo scalp, and to earn this, and for self-protection, the settlers organize hunts, in which, by the employment of numerous beaters, the kangaroos are driven within range of the concealed sportsmen. At one of these, in which Mr. Senior assisted, 921 kangaroos were killed, and he states that an idea of the "incredibly great number" of these animals can be got from the fact that at one station in the same district 23,000 were shot during one year.

*The Land of the Pueblos.* By Susan E. Wallace. New York: John B. Alden. 1888. 285 pp., with illustrations.

THIS little book is a reprint of a series of papers published several years ago in different periodicals. As such it must be judged, and while it, of course, still possesses the same charm which these papers offered to the reader at the time, it also suffers from the same defects. The author should have informed herself, before undertaking this republication, of whatever advance historical knowledge has accomplished in the lapse of time intervening, and should have incorporated it in the present issue, insofar as it entered in the scope of her work. For, while the book has many bright sides, it is lamentably adrift in all that touches upon the history and ethnology of New Mexico. It would be useless to go into any details; the entire picture of New Mexico's past is so utterly at fault that it would be superfluous to specify. This is the more regrettable, since the headings of several chapters give the idea that the author's data and facts are derived from the Spanish Archives at Santa Fé. Nevertheless, it is plain that, while the author has doubtless seen many documents, she has had no opportunity of reading, let alone studying, any of them. As far as actual life in New Mexico is concerned, the author cannot be too much praised for her admirable pictures of it. But the past seems to

her a sealed book, in regard to which she is content to repeat, though in a beautiful way, statements and appreciations which at their time were just and seemed true, but which are no longer of our period. Should a second edition of the work be intended, a thorough revision of these parts would make it very valuable.

*Schriftsprache und Dialekte im Deutschen* nach Zeugnissen alter und neuer Zeit. Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache von Adolf Söcin. Heilbronn: Gebrüder Henninger. 1888.

THE idea of this elaborate and learned treatise is to exhibit the evolution of literary German in its relation to the spoken dialects of the people. This object the author endeavors to accomplish partly by descriptive exposition of his own, but mainly by means of illustrative quotations from the literary documents and the grammatical authorities of every epoch. Thus we are given not simply a history of the German language, but also a history of opinion with regard to it; a history of the contending forces, the controversies, the reformatory efforts that have made it what it is. Along with this purely historical matter the author finds space to interweave a tolerably full account of the researches and conclusions of recent scholarship, so far as these bear upon his general subject. Thus the book serves the double purpose of a mine of facts and a conspectus of discussion.

A treatise of this character was a real desideratum, and it is a pleasure to be able to testify that the task set himself by Söcin has been performed with thoroughness and good judgment. He does not, indeed, so far as we have discovered, bring forward any new material of importance, and his personal contributions to the numerous learned discussions touched upon by him are not very momentous. It is also true that specialists may criticise here and there the perspective of the work and the leanings of the author with regard to controverted matters. In a longer notice than is here possible we might ourselves indulge in a few animadversions of that sort. It is to be remembered, however, that no book of like intent could possibly be written which would be altogether secure against criticism along those lines. Such strictures, in any case, would affect but little the real value of the great service which Söcin has performed in patiently digesting an enormous literature, much of which is difficult of access, in presenting the results of his reading in a clear and compact form, and thus furnishing what may be called a bird's-eye view of this vast field of scholarship.

#### BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Adams, W. I. L. - The Photographic Instructor. Scovill Manufacturing Co.  
Besant, W. - Fifty Years Ago. Harper & Bros.  
Brewer, D. C. - Madeleine's Poem in Fragments. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25  
Broken Fetters: The Light of Ages on Intoxication. New York: Amies Publishing Co.  
Chateaucclair, W. - The Young Seigneur. Montreal: Wm. Drysdale & Co.  
Cobb, S., Jr. - Karmel the Scout. Cassell & Co. 50 cents.  
Cook, Prof. A. S. - Phonological Investigation of Old English. 50 Problems. Boston: Ginn & Co. 10 cents.  
Dall, Mrs. C. H. - Life of Dr. Anandabai Joshee. Boston: Roberts Bros.  
Davidson, J. W. - The Poetry of the Future. John B. Alden.  
Davis, M. E. M. - In War Times at La Rose Blanche. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. \$1.25.  
Dickinson and Dowd. - A Winter Picnic. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.  
D'Ooge, Prof. B. L. - Colloquia Latina. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents.  
Finch and Sibley. - John B. Finch: his Life and Work. Funk & Wagnalls. \$1.50.  
Galton, A. - English Prose from Maundeville to Thackeray. London: Walter Scott.  
Gibbon, C. - Beyond Compare. Chicago: T. S. Denison.  
Gosse, E. - Life of William Congreve. London: Walter Scott.  
King, Capt. C. - A War-Time Wooling. Harper & Bros.