

cape on the original manuscript chart made on the Franklin rescue-ship H. M. frigate *Herald* in 1845-'61.

The *Geographical Journal* for November contains an account of a journey in Oman in southeastern Arabia, which is interesting as showing the natural capacity of the people, especially in their admirable mountain roads and hanging gardens irrigated by artificial underground water-courses. A certain strength of character is also indicated by the fact that a feud exists between two tribes which had its origin in a horse race in 562 A. D. The name Green Mountain, which its now barren range bears, makes it probable that deforestation in ancient times has desolated the larger part of the region. Mr. Archibald Little describes a voyage in flood-time through the four great gorges of the Upper Yang-tse. Its most curious incident was the passing over the site of a manufacturing city "which is annually submerged each summer and again annually reconstructed each winter as the water subsides." He mentions also seeing a Government steamer which was carrying munitions of war from Shanghai to Chéngtu, and adds—"of which a continuous stream, including machine-guns, has been flowing west for two years past." Other articles are upon the British Association's geographical sessions, and Mr. Dickson's paper on the mean temperature of the atmosphere and the causes of glacial periods. In a note on progress in Rhodesia, it is stated that 2,734 miles of roads have been constructed.

While Germany is still timidly experimenting with the admission of girls to the secondary schools that open the way to the universities, and, of the twenty-five States that compose the empire, only three—namely, Oldenburg, Baden, and very recently Württemberg—have introduced co-education in institutions, Sweden is already celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the successful inauguration of this innovation. The famous Palmgren Gymnasium in Stockholm was founded in 1876 by Dr. Palmgren for the very purpose of demonstrating that boys and girls can be successfully educated together in the secondary schools; it has become the model for many others in Sweden, Norway, and Finland. It is a complete classical Gymnasium, a semi-classical Realgymnasium, and a scientific Oberrealschule. The attendance averages 200, about equally divided as to sex, in ages from six to twenty years. Not only are boys and girls taught in the same class, but they are seated together. The total teaching force is seventy-five, of whom half are women; the latter teaching in the higher as well as in the lower classes. Originally founded as a private undertaking, the school has gradually won the approval of the authorities, and in recent years has received some \$2,000 annually from the state. The quarter-centennial of this, the first co-educational secondary school in Europe, has attracted the general attention of European educational circles.

By a slip of the pen last week, we attributed otherwise than to Macmillan, for this market, the pretty Dent edition of Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*.

—The Life of Mary Rich, Countess of Warwick, in the "Saintly Lives" Series (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.), affords an instructive, if not entertaining, glimpse of family life in the seventeenth century. As

one of the fifteen children of Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, Mary Boyle, before her marriage with Charles Rich, passed her early girlhood in Ireland on Lord Cork's estate at Youghal. There, too, was born her brother, Robert Boyle, the most illustrious of the clan, closely associated with the founding of the Royal Society. Of him we hear too little in this memoir. The Boyles were a scattered family, and their alliances and fortunes are a bewildering piece of history. When Charles Rich succeeded to the Earldom of Warwick, the saintly life as practised by his wife was well begun. It is a most sober record, this life of a wealthy countess in the gay reigns of Charles the First and Second. The episode of the Protectorate did not affect the fortunes of the Warwicks, whose sympathies were on the whole Puritan. They lived a well-ordered, peaceful existence at their beautiful house, Leighs Priory in Essex, and the surprising lack of incident in this volume proves how happy they were in standing aside from the making of the troublous history of the times. The Riches have died out, and Leighs Priory is a ruin; the great estates of those earlier Warwicks who had no stake in the Midlands having been divided and dissipated. The tale of their fortunes does not make exciting reading, but the antiquarian and historian of the seventeenth century might do worse than glance through these pages. Pious and eminently worthy of esteem as was Mary Rich, it is her father Lord Cork's figure that gives force and value to the earlier chapters of the book, which fall off in interest when Mary usurps the foreground.

—Persons who are in the way of writing French will find the *Concise French Grammar* of Mr. Arthur H. Wall (Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Henry Frowde) convenient, owing to its embodying the effect of the *Arrêté* of July 31, 1900, so that, for example, they not only must, as formerly, write, "Cette dame est toute gracieuse," but may write, "Cette dame est toute aimable." We do not think, by the way, that the permission to write "Ces dames sont toutes aimables" for "Ces dames sont tout aimables" will be felt to be an advantage by anybody; but some of the old rules were certainly intolerably senseless. We observe that Mr. Wall says that "neither rules nor explanations are of much practical value" in guiding us to the preposition that ought to accompany an infinitive following a verb. That, perhaps, depends upon how much "much" means. We are certainly dominated in the matter by psychological principles of association which to a certain extent follow formulas. No rule can be given which will dispense with the necessity of learning the construction of each verb along with its signification. To trust to any rule would be much like trusting to the English or Latin for the precise import of the word. But as nobody would deny that the recollection of the Latin meaning does help us to remember the meaning of a corresponding French or English word, so rules can be given which will aid very much in retaining the French construction, even when it is exceptional. Without doubt, subconscious rules there are in the minds of people who talk French, sometimes without their being able to say two minutes later what preposition they had employed. The little volume of two

hundred and fifty pages well deserves recommendation, and is wholly free from the nonsense that fills the pages of Girault-Duvivier and even Bescherelles—nonsense not without its utility, however.

—The sixteenth number of Cornell Studies in Classical Philology ("The Epigraphical Evidence for the Reigns of Vespasian and Titus"), by Homer Curtis Newton (Macmillan), differs from other publications in this series in that they are devoted mainly to questions of a philological character. The author has gathered more than three hundred and fifty inscriptions, which he has arranged under twenty-eight different headings—as satisfactory a classification as we have a right to expect in view of the diverse character of the material employed. The basis of selection is chronological. Twenty-nine inscriptions refer to the censorship; twenty-two to the Jewish War; thirty-seven are from milestones and bridges; twenty relate to the erection of buildings. There are seven military diplomas which grant privileges of marriage and citizenship, and two state letters of the Emperor Vespasian. All these vary in length and in importance, from the text of the inscription of the College of the Arval Brotherhood and the famous *Lex de Imperio* to the few words of trifling value on a tombstone or wall inscription. The various classes are accompanied by brief explanatory statements, and although there are abundant footnotes, there is no attempt at writing a commentary, or indicating what special value each inscription has in the study of the history of the period. The text is printed in ordinary type, but the abbreviations are not regularly filled out, and in consequence the Latin can be read only by one familiar with epigraphic symbols. The most impressive lesson of this excellent thesis is that epigraphy holds an important place in the study of the history of Rome, inasmuch as it is seen to correct generally accepted theories, to determine with certainty many disputed points, and to supplement the knowledge we already possess by adding innumerable facts which can be obtained from no other source.

—When the dream-day of the Americanist comes true, and university students abandon the study of Assyrian cuneiforms in order to listen to the professors who will expound the meaning of the more picturesque Mexican hieroglyphics, there will be a place high in the list of American patrons of learning for the name of Joseph Florimond, Duke of Loubat. It is not easy to estimate fairly the value of services rendered, as his have been, to a branch of learning which has as yet attracted the attention of very few students whose work is recognized as worthy by other scholars. There have been more than enough of imaginative lovers of the curious and the uncertain who have printed books about American antiquities, and who enjoy the distinction of ventilating ideas which nobody can contravene. The subject, nevertheless, remains worthy of investigation, despite the character of those whose pseudo-scholarship has made it a by-word. Whatever the significance of the puzzling picture-writings of Central America may be, so long as their meaning is not known, American scholarship, which has contributed so freely to the solution of the prob-

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