possible, however, not to question why such palpable breaches of rules are allowed to remain as "jung" for "jang", "Gofind" for "Govind", "Kutb" for "Qutb", "Moharak" for "Muharak", "Khabir" for "Kabir", "Kharim" for "Karim", "Punjab" for "Panjab," and several others.

The introduction gives a remarkably concise outline of the country, climate, peoples and religions of the great peninsula; and the first chapter deals well, though all too shortly, with the system of caste and the absorbing power of Brahmanism. In the central period both of the Mughal and other dynasties one cannot help longing for a little more time to pause on particular epochs, especially comparing the graphic accounts and details of De Bernier's & Tavernier's books. But it is an inevitable drawback to an attempt to give a complete history of all the periods that you cannot linger on any one however attractive, but must be hurried on to the next. Perhaps this is most apparent in the last few chapters, which have become in consequence hardly more than a bare record of acts of reform and advance with periodical setbacks. A few instances of a fuller discussion on some outstanding events would be a welcome variety and a proof that the author in hurrying over details has not done so from any real lack of knowledge or opinion. E. g. we could gladly bear with a little fuller account of the controversies which have raged round Warren Hastings & Hodson of "Hodson's Horse"; with more details of the typical influence of John Nicholson and Herbert Edwards; with a contrast of the policies of Lord Lytton and Lord Lawrence; even at the expense of the omission of some record of events. The undercurrents of political feelings are, intentionally we may suppose, left to be inferred from facts rather than discussed. So also the deeper drifts of moral and religious thought are hardly noticed after the first introduction. Still for its purpose, as a wonderfully concise history, written in a charming style, it is well worth its re-issue.

"G."

Armenia and the War. By A. P. Hacobian. Published by Hodder and Stoughton. London. 1917.

The author of this statement of Armenia's case writes with vigor, excellent style and, one must also say, prejudice. Perhaps, however, if we who criticise his violent championing of the cause of Armenian nationalism and his bitterness against the Turks and, to a lesser degree, against the European Powers who failed to restrain Turkey, had suffered as his people have suffered from massacre and worse, we would show greater narrowness and bitterness than he does. At any rate, it is well that his cause should be set forth to the British and American public. We may not approve the plan for reorganization that he presents; in fact because of the changed conditions in Russia it must be seen by all men now to be impracticable. But all friends of Armenia and lovers of righteousness "endorse his plea as to the importance and the urgency of the question and the absolute necessity" that the coming peace conference give this martyr nation the chance for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" that they have been denied under Turkish rule.

E. M. PUTNEY.

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