

represented by adding together the properties of oxygen and hydrogen. Suppose, then, that the assumed combination of material and ideal in God give a new set of properties: are they given recognition in this treatment by partition? We are not impugning in any way Professor Alexander's conclusion, but simply stating some objections that have occurred to us as to his method of reaching it.

The concluding chapter, on the 'Doctrine of cause and effect,' is both the longest and most finished in the book. It is a concise and admirable summary of the historical aspect of the doctrine of causation from the pre-Socratic philosophers to Mill and Spencer, and a profoundly suggestive indication of the true theory of cause and effect. All of Professor Alexander's work is thoroughly well done, and we regret to see that not a few typographical errors have crept into an otherwise model piece of book-making. We trust that the book will have a wide circulation, for it will be found an excellent mental tonic as well as an emphatic protest against the philosophical dilettantism now so current. N. M. B.

A NEW EDITION OF JUVENAL.

AN edition of Juvenal that should be sufficiently practical for the college class-room, while embodying the latest results of classical research and criticism, has for several years been greatly needed. It is therefore with interest that one turns to the present work in the hope of finding a happy medium between the too fine-spun commentary of Simcox and the too rudimentary treatment adopted by Hardy.

Apart from the typography, the book is a disappointment. The notes contain nothing whatever that is new, being too evidently condensed and simplified from Mayor, and are so desultory and ill-assorted as not even to deserve credit for judicious selection and arrangement. Moreover, real difficulties, both of syntax and exegesis, are passed over, while an inordinate amount of space is given to the elucidation of matters that ought to be familiar to any intelligent school-boy. How meagre are the grammatical notes, may be seen from the fact that on the 171 lines of the first satire there are but two; on the 322 lines of the seventh, with its fourteen pages of commentary, there are but two; and on the 365 lines of the tenth there is only one. When the editors do venture to elucidate some syntactical peculiarity, it is always one that would seem to need no com-

ment whatsoever: as, for instance, the vivid use of the imperfect subjunctive in vii. 69, 70; or the *by no means* extraordinary employment of the indicative in x. 123; while peculiarities like the metrical *quis* in xii. 48, and the implied *ut* from *ne* in xvi. 9, are still untouched. But, on the other hand, there is a superabundance of commentary like the following on xvi. 14:—"*Grandes magna ad subsellia*: the bench had to be ponderous to support its huge occupant."

An important feature of this edition is the professedly idiomatic translations sprinkled through every page. These are not intended to be paraphrases, for they are enclosed in quotation-marks; and, besides, a paraphrase is elsewhere prefixed to each satire. One instance of this extraordinary rendering will probably suffice. Satire vii. 36 is *translated*, "Now hear the rich man's tricks. To avoid subscribing to you, he poses as a fellow-poet, and trusts to the maxim that 'dog does not eat dog.'"

The editors have very commendably refrained from the absurd expurgation that disfigures so many college editions of Juvenal. Excessive expurgation only excites prurient curiosity; while it so emasculates the author as to make it quite impossible for the reader to claim any real acquaintance with Juvenal as he is, or to understand the bitterness and the motive of his *saeva indignatio*, from the perusal of these fragments of the scattered poet.

The introductions, the summary of a paper by Professor Nettleship, and a brief account of the Codex Pitheaeus, are interesting; but why discuss the Codex Pitheaeus in a work of so elementary a character as this last edition of Rome's greatest satirist? H. T. PECK.

EDWARDS'S DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

A NEW text-book on the differential calculus comes from the press of Macmillan & Co. It resembles, in size and appearance, the well-known works of Todhunter and Williamson. An exceedingly satisfactory introductory treatment is secured by a close adherence to one point of view, that of limiting ratios. The symbols *dy* and *dx* are not used apart, nor the meaning of such a use explained, until the formulas of partial differentiation in chapter vi. prevent any further postponement. In this way, however, there is lost the advantage of exhibiting the variety of original conception and breadth of foundation distinguishing this branch of mathematics, — an advantage,

Differential calculus, with applications and numerous examples. By JOSEPH EDWARDS, M.A. New York, Macmillan. 8°.

Thirteen satires of Juvenal: with introduction and notes. By C. H. PEARSON, M.A., and HERBERT A. STRONG, M.A., LL.D. Oxford, Clarendon pr. 12°.