

appears in the neighbourhood of such passages as σὺ μὲν ἀπὸ πομπυσμῶν τυγχάνεις, οὗτος δὲ ἐξ ἡχοῦς (Abbott's *Joh. Gram.* § 2667). If this suggestion is correct, the

reading may be 'Bacche' as in most MSS., unless we suppose 'ae' had by Horace's time taken on its later sound, or that the singer practised the diphthong. T. NICKLIN.

A NOTE ON THE *EUMENIDES*.

AESCH. *Eum.* 334-5.

τοῦτο γὰρ λάχος διανταία
μοῖρ' ἐπέκλωσεν ἐμπέδως ἔχειν,

διανταία, as used normally of *blows*, means

'unswerving': it is here, then, equivalent to *ἄτροπος*. Therefore we have in three consecutive words a reference to the names of the *Three Fates*—Lachesis, Atropos, Clotho.

RACHEL EVELYN (WHITE) WEDD.

A REMINISCENCE OF AESCHYLUS IN PLATO, *REPUBLIC* III. 406?

AESCH. *Prom. Vinct.* ll. 747-751 (Io speaks).

τί δὴτ' ἐμοὶ ζῆν κέρδος, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐν τάχει
ἔρριψ' ἔμαυτήν τῆσδ' ἀπὸ στύφλου πέτρας,
ὅπως πέδοι σκήψασα τῶν πάντων πόνων
ἀπηλλάγην; κρείσσον γὰρ εἰσάπαξ θανεῖν
ἢ τὰς ἀπάσας ἡμέρας πάσχειν κακῶς.

In *Republic* iii. 406 Socrates pokes gentle fun at Herodicus the trainer, who originated the valetudinarian school of medicine and practised his methods on himself. Μακρόν, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, τὸν θάνατον αὐτῷ ποιήσας . . . οὔτε ἰάσασθαι, οἶμαι, οἴός τ' ἦν ἐαυτόν, ἐν ἀσχολίᾳ τε πάντων ἰατρευόμενος διὰ βίου ἔζη, ἀποκναιόμενος εἴ τι τῆς εἰωθίας διαίτης ἐκβαίη. δυσθανατῶν δὲ ὑπὸ σοφίας ἐς γῆρας ἀφίκετο. But the artisan has no use for these methods, if he received such a prescription ταχὺ εἶπεν ὅτι οὐ σχολὴν κάμνειν οὐδὲ λυσιτελεῖ οὕτω ζῆν . . . εἰάν δὲ μὴ ἱκανὸν ἦ τὸ σῶμα ὑπεινεγκεῖν, τελευτήσας πραγμάτων ἀπηλλάγη.

The *δημιουργός* and Io, unlike as they are

in other respects, hold the same view that death is better than a miserable life. And they express it in almost the same words:

Aesch. τί . . . ζῆν κέρδος, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐν τάχει . . .

Plato. ταχὺ εἶπεν . . . οὐδὲ λυσιτελεῖ οὕτω ζῆν.

Aesch. . . . τῶν πάντων πόνων

ἀπηλλάγην

Plato. τελευτήσας πραγμάτων ἀπηλλάγη.

Aesch. τὰς ἀπάσας ἡμέρας πάσχειν κακῶς.

Plato. μακρόν . . . τὸν θάνατον αὐτῷ ποιήσας . . .

διὰ βίου ἔζη, ἀποκναιόμενος.

Plato often gives a mock-heroic touch to his satire by an allusion to Homeric or Aeschylean legend. (Cp. the quotations in 406a and 408a—close to this passage—also 380a (from Aeschylus) 381d *et passim*.) Is it not possible that here his satire takes the form of parody, introducing tags from Aeschylus as familiar to the Athenian reader as (say) 'To be or not to be' would be to the English one?

M. E. HIRST.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

IN the course of this month Mr. Murray will publish for the Classical Association a book called *The Progress of Classical Studies*, which gives in small compass an account of the work done in all departments in 1905-6.

This is intended to enable those who are engaged in teaching to keep abreast of modern discovery, and those who have any special interest will find in it a guide to further study in their own lines. The book

consists of articles written by recognised authorities. The following is the list of contents: Excavation, Greek (R. M. Dawkins), Italian (T. Ashby), Prehistoric Archaeology (J. L. Myres), Sculpture and other Arts (E. A. Gardner), Coins (G. Macdonald), Mythology and Religion, Greek (L. R. Farnell), Roman (W. Warde Fowler), Private Antiquities (W. C. F. Anderson), the Greek Warship (*id.*), Greek Inscriptions (M. N. Tod), Roman, and Roman Britain, (F. Haverfield), Greek History (M. O. B. Caspari), Roman (L. E. Matthaei), Comparative Philology (P. Giles), Grammar (E. A. Sonnenschein), Textual Criticism and Palaeography (W. M. Lindsay), Papyri (A. S. Hunt), Literature (J. E. Sandys). Mr. S. H. Butcher, M.P., will contribute an introduction.

The current number of *Mnemosyne* contains a complete list of the writings of G. G. Cobet, the famous Dutch critic. It has been compiled by Professor Naber at the suggestion, as we understand, of Mr. Herbert Richards. It should prove of great service to scholars.

The Reform of Latin Pronunciation is one of the questions of the hour. Within the last month it has engaged the attention of three important educational bodies, the Head Masters' Conference, the Head Masters'

Association, and the Assistant Masters' Association. A leaflet containing the scheme of reform has been published for the Oxford and Cambridge Philological Societies by the Cambridge Press. The third edition of Professors Arnold and Conway's 'Pronunciation of Greek and Latin,' and a pamphlet by Dr. Postgate on Latin Pronunciation (Bell and Sons), are also announced.

Our readers will not have forgotten the sudden and untimely death of Prof. M. L. Earle, one of whose last contributions to learning is printed in our present issue. A fund (by which Mrs. Earle will benefit) is being raised for the purpose of purchasing his valuable library of over 2000 books and presenting it to Columbia University. Subscriptions to the 'Earle Memorial Library Fund' may be sent to Mr. George J. Bayles, 208 Fifth Avenue, New York.

We are glad to note that, thanks mainly to the strenuous exertions of Professor Howard Murray of Halifax, the system of higher education in Nova Scotia is likely to be much improved. The new scheme approved by the Provincial Educational Association last autumn will secure the study of languages and especially of Latin being put in a better position than it has yet enjoyed in the schools of Nova Scotia.

REVIEWS

LANG'S *HOMER AND HIS AGE*.

Homer and his Age. By ANDREW LANG. Longmans, 1906. Pp. 335. 12s. 6d.

MR. LANG continues to deserve well of Homer. Since the far-distant 'Butcher and Lang' which charmed our undergraduate days—with its ram on the cover and strange notes at the end, we have had a portion of the *Iliad*, the *Hymns*, with notes, the brilliant 'Homer and the Epic' (1893); and now this book is given us. The two 'Homers,' Epic and Age, are the best work in English on

the subject, and, along with portions of Mr. Monro's Appendix to the *Odyssey* 13-24, contain the real gospel of Homer. The sixth form masters of our larger public schools would do well to commit them to memory, and instead of teaching bad prose, dictate them in lengths to their charges. Mr. Lang plays from a very strong hand. The first English man of letters, he deals with the ordinary philologist like an amiable cat with a mouse: he possesses, so far as I can tell, an accurate knowledge of Greek