

The Classical Review

OCTOBER 1905.

DR. F. G. KENYON's paper recently published in the *Proceedings of the British Academy* upon 'The evidence of Greek Papyri with regard to Textual Criticism' should have a special interest for readers of the *Classical Review*. An estimate of the available evidence leads him to conclude that on the whole the papyri confirm the 'vulgate texts' and discountenance critical conjectures. Those who are disposed to carry these conclusions beyond the sphere of Dr. Kenyon's investigations will however do well to remember that there are texts and texts; and that the discovery of an early and good papyrus of, say, Aeschylus might cause us to open our eyes. They do not anyhow apply to the Latin classics of whose history a continuously living vulgate forms in most cases no part.

In the *Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel* no. 160 Professor K. Brugmann draws attention to a practice which he justly denominates 'Eine typographische Torheit.' This is the renumbering of the pages of an article in a learned publication when separately published. These extracts, he points out, form a very important portion of a scholar's library and the change of the authorised pagination is a serious inconvenience, when references have to be given or verified. This objectionable practice is not common in England; but there are nevertheless some learned

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societies who might take the lesson to heart.

Classical Associations continue to be formed. A meeting for the foundation of a Birmingham and Midlands Branch has been arranged for October 5th, the Bishop of Birmingham to preside. In America we have the recently formed Classical Association of the Middle West and South with, we understand, a roll of already 600 members. Its organ is to be a new periodical, called the *Classical Journal*, beginning in November and appearing eight times in the year.

By the death of D. B. Monro, Provost of Oriel, in August last Oxford has lost one of her most distinguished scholars, Homeric linguistics and criticism its foremost British exponent, and the cause of progress in classical Scholarship and education an enthusiastic and enlightened, if somewhat silent, friend. Dr. Monro's interest and activity were not limited to the province of Greek learning which he had made peculiarly his own, as his work upon ancient music is sufficient to show. His austere and fastidious judgement did something no doubt to check his productiveness. But the stores of his learning were always at the disposal of other students, as personal experience enables us to testify. It may be added that his last contribution to classical learning was sent to the *Classical Review*.

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