

Quæque phylaxque, coraxque creant, et cum
nece rectis,
Orba suis, vicis atque precis.

Sufficiently harsh sounding; but note the pathos of *orba rectis suis*, bereft of their nominatives. An hexameter, occurring elsewhere previously, is curious as containing, we are told, all the letters of the alphabet:

Gazifrequens Lybicos duxit Karthago triumphos.

The regime of this advanced Scottish Grammar, wherever it prevailed, must have been tremendous. If to the youth of many successive generations the *Propria quæ Maribus* and *As* in præsentî of the Westminster and Eton books were as whips, the "*Institutiones*" of Thomas Ruddiman must have been as scorpions. Nevertheless, we may be sure that in the country of George Buchanan, every jot and tittle of the manual in question was doggedly mastered by many a resolute youngster; and whoever had at his fingers' ends each rule and instance therein supplied could not fail to shew himself, whenever such display was needed, an adroit technical Latin grammarian.

Another fine old Scottish Latin Grammar, to which we were often referred, was Adam's; and of this I am glad to find I have preserved an excellent copy. It is the eleventh edition, and was printed at Edinburgh in 1823 for Bell & Bradfute; sold also by Francis Pillans, Edinburgh. The Preface of the first edition, which is here repeated in the eleventh, is dated 1712. The author was Dr. Alexander Adam, Rector of the High School of Edinburgh, 1771-1809. The well-remembered and widely-used treatise on "*Roman Antiquities*" was by the same scholar. This grammar is wholly in English, and is a great improvement on Ruddiman in point of arrangement. It is also more scientific, combining the study of English

Grammar with the study of the Latin; just as the ancient Romans, Dr. Adam observes, joined the grammar of their own language with that of the Greek. The title of the work indicates Dr. Adam's aim. It is styled "*The Principles of Latin and English Grammar*, designed to facilitate the study of both languages by connecting them together." "It is particularly necessary in Scotland," Dr. Adam writes in his preface to the fourth edition, 1793, "to pay attention to the English in conjunction with the Latin, as by neglecting it, boys at school learn many improprieties in point of grammar as well as of pronunciation which it is difficult in after life to correct." Dr. Adam strongly condemns the metrical verses of which Ruddiman's book so largely consists, although, in condescension to the prejudices of many of his contemporaries, he gives them all as an appendix to his volume.

His account of the origin of Latin metrical rules is interesting. It is as follows: "Soon after the invention of printing the custom was introduced of expressing the principles of almost every art and science in Latin and Greek verse. The rules of Logic, and even the aphorisms of Hippocrates were taught in this manner. Among the versifiers of Latin Grammar," Dr. Adam proceeds to say, "Despauter [a Flemish grammarian], and Lily were the most conspicuous. The first complete edition of Despauter's Grammar was printed at Cologne, anno 1522; his Syntax had been published in 1509; Lily was made master of St. Paul's School, in London, by Dr. Colet its founder, anno 1512, so that he was contemporary with Despauter . . . Various attempts were afterwards made by different authors to improve on the plan of Despauter and Lily, but with little success. The truth is," Dr. Adam says, "it seems impracticable to ex-