

As the present work is likely to be widely read and there is every prospect of an early call for a new edition, we propose to write with more fulness than usual, for in spite of the excellence of the general plan, there is undoubtedly room for improvement in many points of detail.

To begin with, although the title is as given above, we find at the end of the last page the note, End of Volume I. We are also promised this second volume in the last sentence but one of the book and at the end of the Preface. But surely the title page should have indicated that the present book is only Volume I. We would suggest too that certain Latin and foreign words might be replaced by their English equivalents. For example what will the general reader make of a fortune of 12,500 *asses* (p. 22) or of *civitas sine suffragio* (p. 73)? On p. 149 a capacity of 300 *amphorae* is said to be about equal to 8,000 *litres*. *Lustre* (p. 265) and *supplicatio* (p. 427) also need a note of explanation. On the other hand the Latin word *equites* might perhaps be retained instead of "knights" which might mislead (p. 289). In writing too for English-speaking readers, the modern Italian names of places might have been dispensed with. To them Arretium and Praeneste are more likely to be familiar than Arezzo and Palestrina. A map would be of more use than these Italian names. How many readers, for example, will know where Mount Sila is? We might also suggest that references to Italian books might be dropped in an elementary work like this. On page 321, for instance, we are referred to an article by Lanzani in *Riv. di filologia classica* for 1912. This seems to us rather superfluous. A short bibliography at the end would be more practical.

We also observe an inconsistency in naming ancient places. The old and the new names, Latin and Italian, are sometimes mixed up, even in the same list. For example we have Metapontum, Reggio, Locri (p. 2); Capri, Procida, Aenaria (p. 6); Sutrium, Sesia, Nepi (p. 58). Sometimes the English and Latin names are interchanged; we have Volsci and Volscians on the same page (p. 31). The same country is called Macedon (p. 120) and Macedonia (p. 223). In writing the names of Romans we suggest an attempt at uniformity in a new edition. If we take Marcus Valgius Rufus as a typical Roman name, we should find it written in this book in the following different forms: Marcus Valgius Rufus, M. Valgius Rufus, Marcus Valgius, Marcus Rufus, Rufus and even Marcus. This must, one would imagine, perplex the average reader. The same reader would probably suppose that the Tullianum (p. 298) and the Mamertine prison (p. 397) were different buildings.

It is well known that the opinions of Signor Ferrero are often very original so that they will not always find general acceptance. For example he seems to regard the growth of wealth and luxury as progress in civilization (pp. 314, 389, 215, 214, 217).