

and from this point of view the old classification of the parts of speech is preferable.

The Locative was recognised by Quintilian, and Mr. Roby is quite justified in giving it separate recognition as a case, even in a school book. But is he justified in classing *anxius animi* as a Locative apart from the Genitive *judicii rectus*? This is done unhesitatingly in the advanced Grammar; but he seems to feel doubt about doing so in the School Grammar, for under §485 we only find *discrutior animi*, but, on turning to the Genitive, we read at §526 *judicii rectus, avi maturus, &c.*, classed as such, and a note referring *animi* with *anxius, reger, &c.*, to the former section. A finished scholar must recognise a difference, but would a school-boy do so? Is it not true that the Latins themselves considered this metaphorical Locative to be actually Genitive? In his larger *Historical Grammar* Mr. Roby was within his ground in adopting the novel arrangement, since he considered this and the Genitive of Price (*tanti, quanti*, and so by mistaken analogy *pluris, minoris*) to be Historically Locatives. The smaller Grammar, however, professes to give "approximations to the truth, with especial regard to the classical authors and usages of recognized authority in schools." Now whatever *tanti, quanti, &c.*, may have been originally, we know from *pluris, minoris, &c.*, that classical authors regarded them as Genitives. With regard to the Subjunctive Mood, Mr. Roby quite rightly dispenses with the Conjunctive for which Dr. Kennedy and his school fight so hard (cf. *Public School Latin Grammar*). There can be little gained by distinguishing as different moods what were identical in form. But here again elaboration is carried too far for a school-book. A few plain rules would have done the work better. As it is, the consideration of the Subjunctive occupies sixty three pages.

The book is, as the Preface announces, in the main an abridgment of the larger work. It has however, various additions. Among these must be noted an analysis of the Third declension which its author considers "new and interesting." It seems, however, rather out of place in a work of this nature. There are besides three Appendices on Metre, on Grammatical and Rhetorical Terms and on Latin authors, for which teachers and scholars should be grateful. Upon one of these there is a word to be said. Mr. Roby's treatment of the *Alcaic stanza* is rather arbitrary. "Looking at the character of