The Classical Review

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It is with much regret that I find myself obliged to retire from the Editorship of the Classical Review, for which I have no longer sufficient time at my disposal. I am glad, however, to be able to announce that my place will be taken in October by Dr. Postgate, and also that Mr. A. Bernard Cook, of Trinity College, Cambridge, will be added to the Staff as an Assistant in the Editorial work. I cannot let this announcement go forth without adding an expression of deep gratitude, not only to my Colleagues on the Staff, but also to those many distinguished scholars, both of this country and of America, who, during the past five years, have contributed their writings, and in several cases have aided me by their counsel on matters of difficulty.

G. E. MARINDIN.

THE MINOR WORKS OF XENOPHON.

(Continued from p. 195).

XI. THE CYNEGETICUS.

WE come lastly to the Cynegeticus. Two parts of it are so peculiar that great doubt has been felt as to their genuineness, and this doubt has sometimes extended to the body of the work. The latter is a very plain, business-like, technical account of hunting, chiefly hare-hunting, full of matterof-fact details about hares, dogs, nets, and all the incidents and methods of the sport. But to this is prefixed a curiously high-flown introduction about the legendary heroes of Greece who were taught 'hunting and other noble things' by the centaur Each of these heroes is briefly commemorated in a very artificial and florid style. The sudden drop from this ornate procemium to practical hints on the con-NO. CVII. VOL. XII.

struction of nets is somewhat grotesque. When the practical details have been given, the writer goes on to remark upon the excellent training, bodily and mental, which young men get from their hunting, contrasts it with other and inferior ways of spending time, and passes into a vehement attack upon the sophists and such men as in politics or private life seek their own advancement by unfair means. This is so unnecessary an appendage to a book on hunting, that it has not unnaturally been regarded with great suspicion.

It will conduce to clearness if we take the three parts separately. I will begin with chapters i.-xi., the body of the work, and examine the language of it, trying to ascertain first what things it contains, if any, that are at all characteristic of X., or that,

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