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chose this man as subject of a study not because of the significance of the man but because Cicero's speeches and correspondence contained a mass of material available for a study. His biography is indeed fair and judicious, but it adds nothing new to our knowledge of the period. Where a careful analysis of Cicero's letters might have offered some new results, as for instance in the treatment of the Salaminians by the agents of Brutus, *CONSTANS* (p. 92) follows the unsatisfactory traditional accounts without question.

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A Lithuanian Etymological Index. Based upon Brugmann's Grundriss and the etymological dictionaries of Uhlenbeck (Sanskrit), Kluge (German), Feist (Gothic), Berneker (Slavic), Walde (Latin), and Boisacq (Greek). By HAROLD H. BENDER, Ph. D.

Anyone who, like the reviewer, occasionally offers a course in Lithuanian for students of comparative philology, knows what a handicap it is that there is no etymological dictionary of the language and how much time is consumed in hunting down the scattered etymological discussions which include Lithuanian words. While Professor Bender does not as yet give us the desired etymological dictionary of Lithuanian, the Etymological Index is a most welcome aid, with its systematic exploitation of Brugmann's Grundriss and selected etymological dictionaries of other Indo-European languages. For without doubt the great majority of Lithuanian etymologies that are obviously correct or reasonably probable are to be found in one or another of these works, and with the aid of the Index can be located at once.

In the selection of etymological dictionaries to be cited only the choice for the Germanic group is at all doubtful. One might wish that in addition to Feist, and in place of Kluge, the fuller and more important Norwegian-Danish etymological dictionary of Falk and Torp, in the German edition of 1910, had been used. The fact that Berneker's *Slavisches Etymologisches Woerterbuch* has not progressed beyond *m* is a misfortune which makes the Index unbalanced in the matter of the many words that have clear cognates only in Slavic. For Slavic loanwords, too, the references to Brueckner, *Die slavischen Fremdwörter im Litauischen*, are apparently restricted to those words which find a place in the Index on account of their occurrence in the main works cited. Thus *migdata* 'almond' is included because it is mentioned by Berneker under *migdalū*, while *mislis* 'thought,' *mislju* 'think,' which the beginner in

Lithuanian is sure to meet, are not given, as they doubtless would have been if Berneker had reached *mūsų*. Leskien's Ablaut der Wurzelsilben im Litauischen, so invaluable for the internal etymological grouping, is freely cited, but inevitably, unless the Index were to more than double in volume, only for a selection of words—a selection which was bound to be embarrassing.

The limitation of the Index to words discussed in the specified works is occasionally broken through by the inclusion of derivatives of other indexed words (cf. the author's remark, p. 10), and such extension for the benefit of "those comparative students who are not at home in Lithuanian" might have been carried further to advantage. For example, the commonest conjunction for introducing subordinate clauses, *kàd* 'that,' is not mentioned. Not every user of the Index will know that it is the same in origin as the *kadà* 'when,' which is included. For this and other conjunctions references to Leskien, *Litauische Partikeln und Konjunktionen*, IF. 14. 89, and E. Hermann, *Ueber die Entwicklung der litauischen Konjunktionalsätze*, would have been useful.

However, it is easier for the reviewer to suggest additions than for the author to decide where to draw the line. The Index is of great convenience as it stands, and if too generously augmented might have exceeded the justifiable expense of publication in this form. For a comprehensive work on Lithuanian etymology is obviously much better cast in the form of an etymological dictionary, with the etymologies actually given and references added, as in Walde or Boisacq. It is to be hoped that the author will sometime produce such a dictionary. The labor which he has devoted to the present work, especially the verification of form and meaning and the inclusion of many words not to be found in other dictionaries, will be all to the good. And it may be incidentally remarked that the facilities for verifying the present-day Lithuanian vocabulary are nowhere better than in this country, with its large Lithuanian population, representing every province and dialect, and its active Lithuanian press.

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It is a great pleasure to be able to announce to the readers of the Journal the appearance of a new quarterly in the field of philology. The broadness of scope implied in the title is limited by the apposition of the words "A Journal Devoted to