



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

REVIEWS

Für Kleine Leute by Anna T. Gronow, Ginn and Company, 1915.
12 mo., xi + 194 pp.; 60 cents.

Gronow's *Für Kleine Leute* is intended for pupils of the fifth to the eighth grade. In view of the dearth of handbooks for this more elementary stage of German instruction, in which the number of pupils has moreover been constantly increasing of late, the book will be heartily welcomed. It consists of a series of 82 "Stunden", followed by an Appendix of "Spiele".

The individual lessons are short enough to allow of treatment within the compass of a single period. In most cases a children's rime or jingle is made the basis of the lesson—an idea which, while good in itself, is perhaps carried through too consistently not to result in a certain monotony. There is in such jingles the further danger of the odd and unusual in form and expression, a danger that does not, of course, affect the native child but which is real enough in the case of one who hears German for a period of thirty or forty minutes a day only. Thus "Mutter, sag' mir ein Sprüchlein an" (p. 32), "Das Wünschen mein" (p. 98), "Gerne vergess' ich dein" (p. 106). "Mit den langen Beinern" (p. 108) are all abnormal and had better be kept away from the beginner, especially at a stage where no effort is made to teach formal grammar. In justice it should be added that, while the above list could readily be added to, there is relatively little of this objectionable phrasing.

The exercises are well-planned and of great variety and interest. There are also a number of, in the main, excellent illustrations. One wonders, to be sure, whether the drawing on p. 39 is the illustrator's idea of a German "Garten", and whether in the case of the girl on p. 129 he is not laboring under a confusion of the terms Dutch and German.

The Vocabulary is much less complete than the Note on p. 157 would seem to imply. The German script on page X is far too small to be of practical use for young pupils. As regards the text, it may perhaps be worth while to point out that the dog's name (p. 48) is Phylax, not Philax; and that eggs at "drei Pfennig" (p. 28) must rest on a confusion of "Pfennig" and "penny" that should hardly be permitted. One is sorry also to see (p. 55) the unusual form "Hansel" for the universally known "Hänsel".

B. J. Vos.

Indiana University.

Heinrich Seidel, Leberecht Hühnchen, edited by William F. Luebke (The Walter-Krause German Series). New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1915. 12 mo., xiii + 145 pp.; 50 cents.

Leberecht Hühnchen is a text that both for its intrinsic merit and on account of its Berlin *milieu* deserves to be read more widely than it has been. Two editions, one by Bernhardt (American Book Company), the other by Span-