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and often incorrect conclusions. Investigation has probably not yet reached the point where these defects can be fully appreciated, but it is not difficult even now to point out limitations in the scope of the work. For instance, no reference is made to the more than fifty years of intercourse between Anglo and Spanish Americans before the revolt of the latter; no adequate discussion of the beginnings of established diplomatic intercourse between the United States and other American republics is presented; and apparently too little attention is given to the aid furnished by the people of the United States to their southern neighbors in their struggle for independence. Moreover, one could have desired a more thorough treatment of the relations of the United States and Mexico since 1848, a more adequate discussion of the mediation of the former country in Hispanic American disputes, and a fuller treatment of the evolution and significance of Pan-Americanism.

After all has been said, it must be admitted, however, that Dr. Latané's work is very important since it is really the only thing in existence which attempts to give anything like a connected account of the relations of the United States and Hispanic America. It may still be too early to expect a more exhaustive study even from a scholar of his reputation. The historical public may well accept the book gladly, but not without regret because of the failure of the author to present what under more propitious circumstances he might have been capable of doing, a volume constituting almost the final word in this field.

University of Chicago.

J. FRED RIPPY.

Atlas America Latina; a Geographic, Economic and Commercial Atlas of Mexico, Central America, West Indies and South America Presenting a Series of new Maps, Commercial Charts and Descriptive Data of the twenty Latin American Republics Compiled from the most recent Surveys, and the Field Notes of Scientists and Explorers, and the best Latin American Authorities. (New York: General Drafting Co., Inc. [c1919]. Pp. 196. 21 commercial charts; 35 maps; index. \$20.00.)

Though the *Atlas America*, as shown by its long subtitle, lays special stress upon commercial matters, this is a work that will be welcome to historical students and can be used in the classroom. The subtitle appears in Spanish and Portuguese as well as in English, thus indicating that the volume is designed for use not alone in the United States and other English speaking countries but also in all the other countries of the American continents, Spain, and Portugal.

The introduction, which is printed also in the three languages, states that "In presenting this Atlas of Latin America the publishers have attempted to place before the peoples of the Americas better means for a more complete understanding of the opportunities for closer commercial cooperation". Following the introduction, which is signed by the president of the General Drafting Co., Inc., O. G. Lindberg, is an article by William C. Wells, chief statistician of the Pan American Union, entitled "Trading with Latin America", also presented in three languages. This deals in general with the monetary systems of the various countries, tariffs, weights and measures, language, the market, qualities, selling and advertising, the salesman, samples, credit, and packing.

Following this excellent article, each country is treated separately, data being presented for each on geography, topography and climate; population and language; religion and education; immigration; principal ports and harbors; transportation facilities; products and industries; and the monetary system. "This information", it is stated in the introduction, "has been gathered from the most authentic sources, the various publications of the governments, and the most recent reports of investigations by persons skilled in the treatment of these subjects". Unfortunately these descriptions are presented only in English and the language of the country discussed instead of in the three languages as is the preceding material. A list of references used in this compilation is appended, and shows a wide range of materials consulted. More use might have been made of the publications of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and mention should have been made of that fact if the excellent files of the Latin American Division of that Bureau were consulted. The list would have presented a better appearance and been more useful had more complete bibliographical data been given.

The charts are distinctly of value. On one general chart is shown by graphic representation the total commerce between Hispanic America and the United States; while for each country separately is shown its commercial growth (including total exports and imports, and imports from and exports to, the United States). The period 1910-1917 is covered in these charts and space is left so that the representation may be carried annually through the year 1923.

There are eight special maps, namely, a map of the world showing trade routes, etc.; a key map numbered according to the last 29 maps; one map showing the winds and natural vegetation; two maps showing

temperature and rainfall; and two maps showing principal products—the first agricultural and the second mineral. The first of the two latter would have been more convenient to use had the various products been represented by numbers instead of by an attempted pictorial representation of the product. The second uses chemical symbols in part and pictorial representation in part. The last of this series of special maps is one showing language areas.

The 29 maps corresponding to the key map show the Hispanic territory in detail, and it is claimed in the introduction that they “constitute a new and comprehensive map of Latin America, containing geographical data hitherto unpublished”. These maps are printed in good colors and are easy of consultation. The necessity of following the key map prevents the portrayal in a number of instances of the whole of a given country on one sheet, but this is not a serious drawback. The addition of legends to the various maps would have been useful. The maps are followed by a geographical index (pp. 181–196) which enhances the value of the volume.

The Atlas should have a wide use among all classes interested in Hispanic America. It should be noted that the form “Hispanic” would have been better than “Latin”. Portions of the text, which is generally of excellent appearance, show careless presswork, which it is hoped will be avoided in a second issue of this work.

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

The Mythology of All Races: Latin-American. By HARTLEY BURR ALEXANDER. (Boston: Marshall Jones Company, 1920. Pp. xiii, 424. \$6.00.)

This work forms volume XI. of the important series which the Marshall Jones Company has been publishing for some years. Like the other volumes of the set, this is a beautiful piece of book-making, a great credit to both the author and the publisher. Mr. A. Marshall Jones, head of the house which issues the “Mythology”, is a man who is willing to undergo much anxiety and to make many efforts for the achievement of an ideal, and the excellence and value of his series well merits all his endeavors.

Professor Alexander presents in his volume on Hispanic American mythology a scholarly review of all the myths of the aboriginal peoples of America south of the Rio Grande. As he himself points out in the first sentence of his Introduction, “There is an element of obvious in-