WILEY

Review

Source: *The Geographical Journal*, Vol. 37, No. 4 (Apr., 1911), pp. 440-441

Published by: geographicalj

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1778423>

Accessed: 05-06-2016 04:36 UTC

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at
<http://about.jstor.org/terms>

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Wiley, The Royal Geographical Society (with the Institute of British Geographers) are collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to The Geographical Journal

'A Systematic Geography of America.' By G. W. Webb. (London : Methuen. 1911. Pp. viii., 108. *Maps and Diagrams*. 1s.) This volume, completing the series of five from the same pen, maintains the systematic treatment claimed by the title. The book will, no doubt, be found suitable for examination purposes, as is its stated object, but one hundred pages on the two Americas would perhaps hardly carry the examinee far enough, and whether a work on these lines can be expected to be "of interest to the general reader" is open to question. It is no doubt a matter of opinion, but in this, as in so many school geographies, the attempt to outline the history and governmental system, say of the United States, in a single page, may be considered one that had better have been left unmade. There are some clear distributional and other diagrams.

'Through the Heart of Canada.' By F. Yeigh. (London : Fisher Unwin. 1910. Pp. 319. *Illustrations*. 10s. 6d.) There is nothing new in this book, but it is a presentable account of the great longitudinal zones of Canada which are crossed on a journey from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to Victoria—the old eastern zone, the prairies, and the mountains. The wording is sometimes florid, but Canadian enthusiasm is justified and infectious.

'Cuba.' By Irene A. Wright. (New York : Macmillan Co. 1910. Pp. xiv. 512. *Map and Illustrations*. 10s. 6d.) This book is a miscellany, and not an uninteresting one. The writer knows parts of the island well, principally through associations with the local press, which have provided opportunity for intimate study of social conditions among all classes of Cubans, and in this study the chief interest of the book is found. The style will hardly commend itself widely to English taste.

'The Argentine in the Twentieth Century.' By A. B. Martinez and M. Lewandowski. (London : Fisher Unwin. 1911. Pp. liii., 376. *Map*. 12s. 6d.) This is a translation by Bernard Miall of the third edition of the French work. Its interests are almost wholly industrial and commercial, and in handling them the authors have had the assistance of an ex-Minister of Finance in Argentina, and of divers gentlemen whose authority is of the first class. In view of the intimate economic relations between this country and Argentina the translation is to be welcomed; the book is full of details not easily to be obtained elsewhere, and these are supplemented by copious statistics. It was a pity not to expunge from the map the fact (however obvious) that it has done duty in an earlier work.

'The Argentine Republic.' By A. Stuart Pennington. (London : Stanley Paul. N.d. *Maps and Illustrations*. 10s. 6d.) English works on the Argentine are surely less rare than the author of this one appears to suggest in his preface. Be this as it may, there ought always to be room for a well-arranged general survey of a country with such wide interests as Argentina, and Mr. Pennington unquestionably writes with a knowledge which, as regards some departments of his subject, is more than usually intimate. The chapters on the flora and fauna represent close study of these branches, and would serve as a guide to further study in more specialized works. The author also shows by copious quotation and detail a wide knowledge of Argentine literature and journalism, and perhaps these two diverse illustrations are sufficient evidence of his encyclopædic knowledge of the country and its people. On the geographical and geological side his interest is apparently smaller, and his first chapter, of physical description, reads a little like a perfunctory exercise. Lightness, and an adequate map and index are qualities which add to the utility of the book as a work of reference.

'Guía del Viajero en la República de Guatemala. [The Travellers' Guide in the Republic of Guatemala.]' By Francisco Castañeda. (Guatemala : Dept. de Artes Graficas "Electra." 1909. Pp. vi., 272. *Map and Illustrations*.)

This book is arranged in parallel columns giving the text in the native tongue and in an English translation which, to speak frankly, is bad from the first fly-leaf, on which all rights are reserved as to the author's "propriety," to the last page, where errors are quite unjustly attributed at large to the compositors. But the book seems to be most carefully compiled to meet its object, and includes a great deal of information of value to the trader rather than the ordinary traveller.

POLAR REGIONS.

'The Toll of the Arctic Seas.' By Deltus M. Edwards. (New York: Holt; London: Chapman and Hall. 1910. Pp. x., 449. *Map and Illustrations*. S2.50.) It is to be hoped for the authors' sake that the reaching of the North Pole has created a demand for the supply of general works on Arctic exploration which has lately appeared. The present example is a good one in its way. The author caters for the reader with a taste for adventure, and therefore does not attempt a complete survey of the Arctic story, but selects exciting chapters from it. This is not done, however, without method; the various periods and the various directions from which exploration has been prosecuted all find illustration. The author also exercises a reasonable choice in quotation, and, as a rule, writes with restraint, though we have no welcome for "boreal center" as an ornate alias for the North Pole. The American interest, of course, is prominent. After Barents and Hudson, De Long, Tyson, Kane, Greely, and Peary receive the most attention, though several other expeditions are fully dealt with, and those which are not are summarized in a final chapter.

MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

ALTITUDE AND AZIMUTH TABLES.

- 'Altitude Tables, computed for intervals of four minutes between the parallels of latitude 0° and 60° and parallels of declination 0° to 24° , designed for the determination of the position-line at all-hour angles without logarithmic computation.' By Frederick Ball, M.A. Second Edition. 2 vols. London: J. D. Potter, 1910. The same, between the parallels of latitude and declination 24° and 60° 1909. 15s. *net each vol.*
- 'Altitude and Azimuth Tables for facilitating and determination of lines of position, and geographical position at sea. The simplest and readiest in solution. Spherical traverse tables for solving all problems of navigation.' By Lieut. Radler de Aquino. London: J. D. Potter, 1910.

Any devices or series of tables for shortening or simplifying the work of computation of the navigator are valuable, provided they are sufficiently accurate for the purpose, can be easily manipulated, and their object is not defeated by the necessity of too much interpolation. Sumner's method or the "New Navigation," as it has been called, has now thoroughly established itself, having been in general use for years past, and many attempts have been made to facilitate the computations preparatory to the drawing of the position lines. Of these, the two sets of tables mentioned above are the latest. The Rev. F. Ball's series give at a glance the altitude of the sun, or other heavenly bodies, for four-minute intervals of hour-angle for each degree of N. or S. latitude and declination up to 60° . A clear explanation of the manner of using them for finding the position line at sea is given, accompanied by examples and diagrams, and the tables themselves are so simple in arrangement that it would be almost impossible to make a mistake in taking out the quantities. The first volume appeared in June, 1907, and included latitudes 31° to 60° , while the second, which appeared two months after, embraced all latitudes between the equator and 30° . A third