

raphy and the lack of care (as on p. 476) in differentiating them from those by British may be misleading to the general reader. Quotations "to show the author as he is" are printed after many of the books. The selection of authors for extended comment seems haphazard. Latham's *The States of the River Plate* receives two pages (473-474), while a title like *Narrative of Facts connected with the Change effected in the Political Conditions and Relations of Paraguay, under the Direction of Dr. Thomas Francia* is merely mentioned (p. 444).

Not only are there many errors and omissions in the bibliography, but there is a marked carelessness in the printing of the book. We are left in doubt as to the correct form "Londrez" (p. 101) or "Londres" (p. 103); "Hillyar" or "Hillyard" (p. 218). There are inaccurate and imaginative explanations of the terms "gringo" (p. 253) and "Red Shirts" (p. 379), as applied to the followers of Garibaldi. The use of accents is rather capricious, as, for instance, in the forms "Tarapacà" and "Tarapaca". Such words as "Bucaneers", "Inglessa", "Inglez", "Ramcagua" require orthographic attention. The work has a very complete index.

W. W. PIERSON, JR.

In the Wilds of South America. By LEO E. MILLER, of the American Museum of Natural History. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, [1918]. Pp. 424. \$4.50.)

Close and thorough attention to details may reasonably be expected to result from the training that makes the efficient naturalist. Such attention, with ability to see details and exactness in describing them, are shown by the reports made by Leo E. Miller of his six years of exploring and studying nature and her works over 150,000 miles of South America. The value of his work is not lessened by his giving many facts that should have practical value and interest for the prospector, the lumberman, and the engineer, for a carrier, for a capitalist and for other students: nor by the style of his narration, that should make his account delightful for the general reader. For he tells of the shape of the face of the places he saw, the size, height, and trend of the cordilleras, of their biting cold and sweltering heat; of dim aisles beneath tall giants that in tropic forests survived only by smothering their rivals, only to be choked to death by lianas that had for years depended upon their victims. He tells of the peoples, their joys, their griefs and the ailments that sap whatever strength they may have had; and of carriers who, with seventy-five pounds of cargo, and their rations

for the day, marched sturdily up mountains and down again. He tells of the people who dwell in Chocó:

which lies along the western coast [of northern Colombia] and within the San Juan watershed. . . . It has been rarely visited by naturalists on account of its inaccessibility; and the few who have succeeded in forcing their way within its inhospitable borders have found it impossible to remain any length of time. Malarial and yellow fevers are endemic among the natives, but quickly sap the vitality and life of newcomers; rain falls daily—four hundred inches being the average precipitation for one year—and the heat is so intense when the sun appears during the interval between showers the whole jungle is converted into a steaming inferno. Small wonder, then, that the fabulous wealth in gold and platinum of the Chocó has been little more than touched.

Of the dwellers in the village of Juntas de Tamaná, in Chocó, he says:

They suffer from lack of food, for the simple reason that they are too indolent to grow in sufficient quantities the plantains, yuccas and other plants that thrive with a minimum of attention in so favorable a location. Instead of making clearings and cultivating the fertile ground, they prefer to lounge in their hammocks and take a chance of starving to death.

This suggests that the real cause for their indolence, and for that of others whose laziness he, and many others, mention as characteristic of the peoples of tropical America, may be hookworms, mosquitos, and other planters of diseases.

EDWARD PERRY.

Carlos Augusto Salaverry. BY ALBERTO URETA. (Lima: Cas^a Editora Sanmarti y Cia., 1918.)

Unlike most doctoral dissertations, this book is more a source of information simply presented and unpretentiously marshalled than a bibliographical exhibition. In many cases of doctoral theses, the footnotes overbalance the text. In this case the text is the main consideration of the author, not his desire, if he had any, to impress his readers with the extent of his knowledge.

Carlos Augusto Salaverry (1830–1891) was one of the most pathetic and brilliant figures in nineteenth century Peruvian letters. It is not, I think, generally known that the poet Salaverry was a natural son of General Felipe Santiago Salaverry by one Vicenta Ramírez, a resident of the upper Chira Valley in the Department of Piura. The boy was born in the city of Piura on December 4, 1830. Later on, his father,