universal in his interests, must be a great loss to the present period. All true souls, men and women, who have come in contact with Dr. Janes and his work, have been made the better thereby, and thus the chain is welded that will bear fruit in ages to come. 'By his fruits ye shall know him.'"

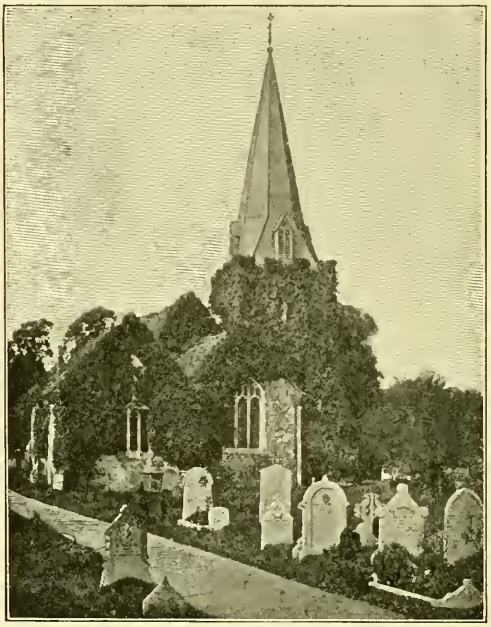
AN IDEAL SERIES OF GEOGRAPHIES.

American publishers and text-book writers have at last succeeded in producing an ideal series of school geographies,—one peculiarly adapted to American needs,

RELIEF MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.
(From *Tarr and McMurry's Geography*. Third Book.)

and, in addition, combining the best scientific and educational features of European manuals with uncommon originality and breadth of treatment. It is a delight

to compare Tarr & McMurry's books[1] with the ordinary run of geographies. They are of convenient size, easily handled, durably bound, and of superior typography. The maps are small and graded, and never burdened by unnecessary detail. Their number and variety (political, physiographic, meterologic, geologic, industrial, commercial, statistical, ethnologic, etc.) form a distinctive feature of the work, the political and physiographic maps being particularly beautiful, though the former do not, we think, approach to the artistic perfection of the best products of European map-making. The illustrations, which are admirably chosen and made, are mostly actual photographic scenes, in organic and logical connexion with the text, and set these books immeasurably above their competitors in this field. By the courtesy of the publishers we are enabled to reproduce here a specimen map and two illustrations from the work.

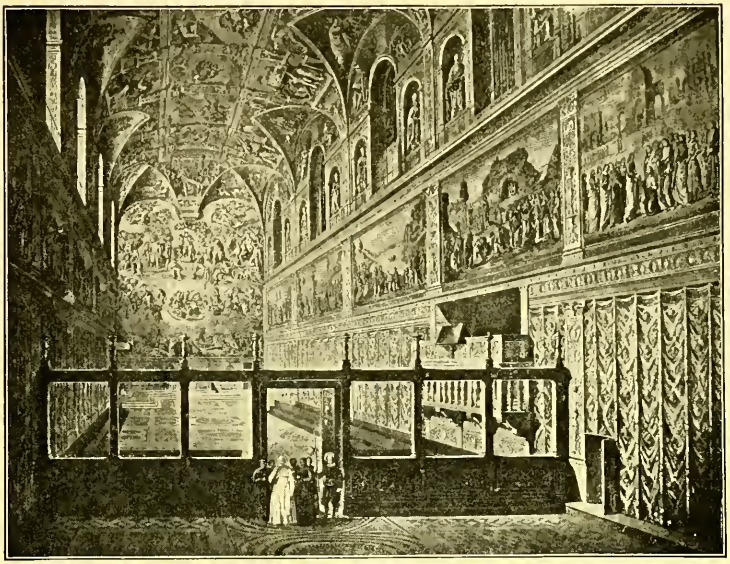


THE CHURCHYARD DESCRIBED IN GRAY'S ELEGY.
(From *Tarr and McMurry's Geography.*)

The authors being respectively a professional geologist and a professional educationist, it was to be expected that physiographic features and their relationship to the development of human civilisation and industry generally should be emphasised more than is ordinarily the case. Geography is thus lifted from its barren isolation in the curriculum, and made an integral part of instruction. The same is true of the authors' treatment in respect of climatology, ethnology, etc., and notably of their constant association of their subjects with the history of civilisation.

[1] *Tarr & McMurry's Geographies.* A Three-Volume Series of Text-books for Class Use. By Ralph S. Tarr, B. S., F. G. S. A., Cornell University, and Frank M. McMurry, Ph. D., Teachers College, Columbia University. Vol. I.—Home Geography and the Earth as a Whole (60 cents). Vol. II.—North America (75 cents). Vol. III.—Other Continents, and Review of the Whole (75 cents). New York: The Macmillan Co. 1900–1901.

If this were not so, the devotion of so large a part of the school course (the text of the three volumes covers over 1800 pages) to geography pure and simple would seem entirely unwarranted from an economic point of view, especially as mathematical geography is very sparingly treated in the books, and as the publishers have just announced a fourth, supplementary volume by another author on New England.



THE SISTINE CHAPEL IN THE VATICAN.
(From *Tarr and McMurry's Geography.*)

As it is, the work is a model compend of the combined physiographic, political, social, industrial, and general cultural conditions of the world. The statistical maps and tables are unexcelled for variety, and the marvellous cheapness of the books, (considering the vast expense that their preparation must have entailed,) is the culminating feature that renders consideration of them at the hands of the educational public imperative. T. J. McC.

MR. W. M. SALTER ON THE SOUL.

Old-time readers of *The Open Court* may still remember a controversy which Mr. Salter had with the editor on causation and life; and we are glad to see that in many respects Mr. Salter has accepted some arguments as to the *vis viva* that must be assumed to be inherent even in inorganic matter. The stone that falls is not passively attracted by the earth, but possesses gravity which we take to be a quality of the stone, not a pressure exercised by some power outside, and thus the descent of the stone is an active action of its mass. We regard this quality, inherent in all matters, as being ultimately the same force which is noticed in the autonomous movements of life, for life in the narrow sense of the word is simply