

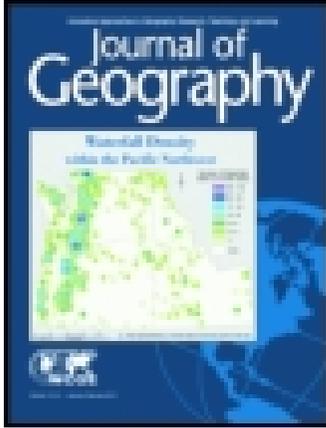
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On: 05 January 2015, At: 10:39

Publisher: Routledge

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954

Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street, London W1T 3JH, UK



Journal of Geography

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/rjog20>

Reviews

Published online: 20 May 2008.

To cite this article: (1903) Reviews, Journal of Geography, 2:3, 162-163, DOI: [10.1080/00221340308985938](https://doi.org/10.1080/00221340308985938)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00221340308985938>

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because there the proper emphasis can be placed on relations between facts.

We should also remember that a good map is the most accurate representation of a region we can get. Words, however pleasingly joined, in the descriptions of a traveler cannot give as clear cut a picture of a region as can a map. A map gives only the facts so far as they are known to all students and is not biased in its presentation. It speaks for all men and not for an individual. Hence a map should be sought before an encyclopedia or a descriptive text in most cases where such books of reference are needed.

There is no better habit to form than the atlas and encyclopedia habit, which is ingrained in all students of geography, and which deserves exploitation by all teachers of geography, or of any subject that deals with the relative distribution of phenomena in the world.

REVIEWS

The New England States. By Philip Emerson. Size, 7 x 5½. Pp. viii and 128. Supplementary volume to Tarr & McMurry's Geographies. The Macmillan Company, 1901.

Emerson's volume on the New England States is selected for review because it is the best of the several volumes that have appeared as supplements to the Tarr & McMurry Geographies. The order is logically progressive, and proper emphasis is constantly given to the relation between social and industrial conditions and physiographic facts. The author has a wealth of well ordered facts at his control and has shown great ability in weaving them together into a readable and appealing text. The book is well illustrated and the cuts are reproduced effectively. An appendix contains such statistical facts as may be needed for use in schools.

The chapters on industries, pp. 33-66, deal with the details of fishing, lumbering, agriculture, quarrying, textile manufactures, shoe manufactures, manufactures of metals, and commerce. These chapters are very complete, clear in statement, and are valuable to all who have to deal with the technique of industries.

The last fifty pages of the book are devoted to the general geography of the several states, treated in the order of their economic importance. The different states, except Vermont and Maine, are treated by physiographic divisions, but in some instances closer relation could have been shown between the physiography and the general geography.

As a whole, the book is useful as a supplementary volume, both in New England and without, and is to be commended strongly. It lacks the spirit of advertising and the curt gazeteer tone of so many supplementary volumes, and can be read with pleasure, rather than as a task. The author has set a standard that his colleagues in the series will do well to emulate.

R. E. D.

Home Geography for Primary Grades. By Harold W. Fairbanks. Size, $7\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 236. Illustrations and maps, 134. Educational Publishing Company, Boston, 1902.

In "Home Geography for Primary Grades" the author has attempted the difficult task of putting in readable form for little children a discussion of the elements of geographical knowledge.

On the whole, the work is successfully done. It is generally accurate, the subjects are presented in an interesting manner, and the style is simple enough to make the topics comprehensible to a very young child. It would seem on the whole rather better adapted to pupils of the third year, however, than to fourth year classes, for whom it is primarily intended.

In many of our primary texts the adaptation of the subject to the child has been made with so great an effort on the part of the author that it is at once apparent in a forced style. The reader under consideration is not entirely free from this fault, though it is not of frequent occurrence. "By and by we shall grow up and become men and women. . . . The world will be our happy home," is a typical illustration of a style which fortunately fails to commend itself to the dignity of every well regulated fourth, or indeed third, year boy and girl.

The book covers a broad field, discussing for the most part soil, climate, the atmosphere, the surface of the earth, the ocean, rivers, forms of land and water, animal and vegetable life and occupations.

Much of the material presented is drawn from the child's immediate environment. In so far as this is the case, with the exception of a few chapters which are purely biological, the book is certainly what it claims to be—a "home geography." All of the subjects treated, however, do not fall in this category; in order that the book should conform to the title, an occasional chapter should have been omitted, and in other cases the bearing of the subject upon the home should have been shown.

The illustrations are well chosen, but for the most part are poorly reproduced.

On the whole, the defects of the book are not serious ones and are largely atoned for by its strong features.

C. B. K

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Eskimo Stories. By Mary E. E. Smith. Pp. 189. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co., 1902.

A well illustrated and artistic volume for supplementary reading in the earlier grades.

Man and His Work, an Introduction to Human Geography. By A. J. and F. D. Herbetsen. Pp. 136. London: Adam and Charles Black, 1902.

An illustrated edition of a small book on human geography that should be in the hands of every teacher of geography.

Triumphs of Science. Edited by M. A. L. Lane. Pp. 154; volume in Youth's Companion Series. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1903.

Selected articles, usually by recognized authorities, dealing with interesting discoveries of modern times. Several chapters are geographical and valuable for supplementary reading in intermediate grades.