

studied are selected as types of races or of geographical changes which have gone on in other countries. Italy, in the records of diverse races out of which its population has become welded, with its Normans in the south, Teutonic Lombards in the north, Burgundians in the west, and Slavs in the east, offers evidence of the meaning of a political map which is not inferior in interest to Germany or Russia.

This method of teaching geography, by types, long since had to be introduced in other departments of knowledge. The botanical student no longer studies the history of the different palms or coniferous trees, but is content at the outset to know the characteristics of a conifer, or palm, or grass, and its differences from other types, because he needs a solid foundation upon which his future attainments may be built, and, also, because his seed-time of student life is too short to permit of any part of it being wasted in acquiring generalities which will not form a part of the ultimate fabric which education is to build. It is not too much to say that the whole of the natural history sciences owe their modern development and importance in education to the loyalty of teachers in accepting these inevitable limitations to their work. So that, instead of training a promising youth here and there with a view to his possibly becoming a naturalist, they have trained multitudes of students into varied powers of seeing and thinking about the facts of life which are at hand around us. The kind of result is to be desired, not only in relation to historical geography, but for every branch of the subject.

In the classification of knowledge it is possible that these two subjects (historical and commercial geography) may be some day combined, under anthropology, into a logical history of mankind, in which the national and international relations of people may be considered in their cause and effects, and be recognized as based upon that scientific physical geography which offers its results at the hands of the map-maker, and is probably the largest store-house of fact based upon observation which any science contains. This is the end towards which the historical and economic branches of geography tend to converge.

The ultimate record of all geographical work is a map. It is a picture of the earth's surface drawn direct from nature, with varying degrees of precision and on varying