

of his Address, no science so completely concerns every phase of human life. Geography is, indeed, a union of all the sciences, and history is as unintelligible without it as a General is certain to incur disaster if he wages war without a minute knowledge of the topography of the country to be traversed. Indeed, it seems almost to require a costly campaign before the topography of the Crimea, or Abyssinia, or West Africa, or Zululand, or Mashonaland, or China can be mastered by the average—more or less educated—Englishman. At all events, the Geographical Society saw that they must begin at the other end of the scholastic hierarchy. The schoolmasters taught geography badly because they themselves had never been properly instructed, and ceased to care about improvement when the stimulus of medals was withdrawn. They had to prepare boys for the Inspector, or for the Scholarships and other great prizes in University life, and as the Colleges practically ignored geography they could not afford to ruin their reputation, and the reputation of their schools, by wasting their pupil's time in what did not "pay" in examinations. An effort is now being

made in another direction. Prizes are given in the Training Colleges, and Lectureships have been established in the Universities. But we fear that both are and will be only qualified successes, and for the same cause that the old plan failed. In England few young men can afford to learn for learning's sake. They must take up what the German's call "bread studies"—the subjects which qualify for diplomas and degrees, or are required for entrance into the public service. Before Geography can take its proper place among the subjects of instruction, it will be necessary to convince those who draw out "regulations" for public examinations and fix the "value" of subjects. Let us hope they will be helped to realise the importance of the Science by the splendid week's education which the coming discussions of such a Congress as this ought to supply. We are afraid, however, that many Conferences will meet and separate before the excellent little travellers' school which the Geographical Society have established on the roof of their house in Savile-row develops into an Institute for the study of the conformation of the globe.—*London Standard.*

NOTES FOR TEACHERS.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY.—By the death of Professor Huxley, which occurred at Eastbourne on Saturday last, this country has lost one of her most representative men, and the world of science an indefatigable, honest, and brilliant worker. Thomas Henry Huxley was born at Ealing on May 4, 1825, and with the exception of two years and a half, during which he attended the Ealing School, where his father was one of the masters, was educated at home and by his own

efforts. Mainly through the influence of a brother-in-law, he early took up the study of German sciences, and having determined on medicine as a career was sent at the age of seventeen to Charing Cross Hospital. Here he soon distinguished himself by discovering a certain root sheath in the hair, which to this day bears the name of Huxley's layer. Three years later he passed the first M.B. examination at the University of London, and for a short time practised among the