

well trained teachers to take charge of the subject in the schools. There is no sufficient reason why the school teachers of physiography should not be as well prepared for their work as the school teachers of Latin, mathematics, or physics. are for theirs. Certainly, the examination papers for admission to college should be effectual barriers against scholars who had not been well taught by well-trained instructors. In the second place, the standard of expectation in physiography thus set for scholars who wish to enter college will be accepted as the standard for those who do not go to college; and in this way a large number of young people will be raised to a higher educational level than they now reach. In the third place, the graduates of the high schools, who go to teach in the public schools, as so many do, will have a better preparation than they can now secure for their work in a much neglected subject; namely, elementary geography. While I recognize warmly and fully the conscientious efforts of the teachers of to-day, it is mortifying and even disheartening to discover their ignorance of so fundamental a subject as geography. Little wonder that it has come to be a discredited subject in our lower schools, and that much talk is made nowadays of the need of its improvement. There is no single step that will do so much to raise the standard of the grammar-school teaching of geography as the establishment of a respectable standard for physiography in the high school. In the fourth place, physiography is now commonly regarded as a subject only good enough to study in the schools, but not good enough to be accepted as a measure of preparation for college. When this stigma is removed, the study will gain much in prestige, not only among college students, but per-

haps even in college faculties; and instead of turning over the college course in physiography to some one, a historian, a geologist, or whoever is willing to take it, special preparation and real proficiency may be expected of the professor in charge of it. What results may in the future follow this change from the customs of to-day might be taken as the ground for interesting speculation, but not for anything more at present, because in this country at least we have yet to reach the general recognition of physiography and advanced geography as worthy college subjects, demanding a man's whole time, as much as physics or economics.

It is therefore not too much to claim that in physiography, as in any other study, a favorable effect will follow all along the educational line when it is recognized as worthy of a place among college admission examinations. In its modern development, it fully deserves such a place; and I look to this Association as one of the bodies by which physiography shall be helped to secure its deserts.

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HEALTH—To guard against degeneracy—be it physical, mental, or moral—one must be continually on the watch. Health is everything, and wealth gathered at the expense of health is of no earthly benefit when the latter is gone, as no expenditure of wealth can bring it back. Health is something that should never be risked or trifled with, any more than one's moral status or welfare. As a noted criminologist observes, there is no worse calamity that can befall a man than the successful issue of his first piece of villainy. So it is with the man who successfully gets through his first debauch, or who does not suffer at once from the evil effects of an unhealthy habitation, or while following some health-undermining occupation.—*Redmondino.*