within narrower limits than his contemporaries; on the other hand, Desmarest in 1795 began a very large work in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, in which he treated the subject in the wide sense more generally accepted at that time.

No less a scientist than Immanuel Kant was the first in Germany to hold academical lectures on physical geography. Kant's lectures were published in text-book form at Königsberg in 1802. They contained nothing remarkably new, yet an importance attached to them as the first attempt to collect the subject-matter within concise and definite limits.

In the years 1827 and 1828 Alexander von Humboldt delivered his famous lectures at the Berlin University and the Academy of Singing. Under the inspiring influence of this great geographer, Friedrich Hoffmann prepared his interesting work on physical geography (1837). Almost simultaneously, in the year 1836, Heinrich Berghaus published at Gotha a Physical Atlas which contained a collection of maps presenting the facts of physical geography in a manner that at once appealed to the eye and understanding. This graphic treatment of the subject marked a new and successful departure in geography, which was immediately imitated in other countries. The excellent Physical Atlas of the Scottish publisher, Keith Johnstone, is essentially an imitation of the Berghaus Atlas, increased by a few special maps of Great Britain, and some additions contributed by two German colleagues, H. Lange and A. Petermann. The Geographical Institute at Gotha kept its leading place in cartographical science, and published between the years 1886 and 1892 a new and enlarged edition of the original atlas of Heinrich Berghaus, under the editorship of his nephew, Hermann Berghaus.

The year 1845 will ever be remembered in geographical science as the date of the publication of the first volume of Alexander von Humboldt's great work, *The Cosmos*. This magnificent physical description of the world gives a complete account of the knowledge of natural science in all civilised races up to the middle of the nineteenth century. It is a more extensive work than had ever before been undertaken by a single individual, and a work that is not likely to be attempted again in the future. As Peschel has said, Humboldt's *Cosmos* comprises thousands of facts, of measurements, and of calculations reckoned according to the most exact scientific