

it is important to call the attention of other workers to this, or at least suggest something that will cause them to do the same thing.

The slide box or tray is marked with Roman numerals. The places for the slides are usually marked with the Arabic numbers by the manufacturer of the boxes. On the label of each slide are marked the Roman numeral, which indicates the number of the box in which the slide is to be placed and the Arabic number, which indicates its position in the box.

All the slides are now catalogued on cards or on sheets of paper. In cataloguing, the name of the specimen on each slide should be given and following in the Roman and Arabic numbers on that particular slide. The cards should be arranged alphabetically and kept near the slides. Since the slides are used by the different students, they will have to be replaced, and by this method any one can tell in an instant where they belong. If, for instance, you desire a section of liver, look for same on card. The reference may be XII—24; hence, find box XII, and the slide will be found at "24."

A METHOD OF REGISTRATION FOR ANTHROPOLOGICAL PURPOSES.

BY AMOS W. BUTLER.

The Board of State Charities has undertaken a registration of the inmates of the various benevolent and correctional institutions of the State. The work began by an enumeration of the inmates of poor asylums, orphans' homes and insane hospitals, some years since, and has been elaborated so as to give the individual and family history of each person. This is now being extended to the prisons, reformatory, reform schools, school for feeble-minded youth, and institution for the education of the deaf. The information to be obtained includes the name, age, color, date of admission, physical and mental condition, together with information concerning education, home influences, religious influences, character of training, whether possessed of a trade, and other facts that are thought will have a bearing upon the individual. Family history includes the names of both parents, the place of their nativity, their pecuniary condition, whether intemperate, criminal, insane, epileptic, feeble-minded or con-

sumptive, whether living together, or dead. It also is intended to obtain whatever collateral information is possible relating to other members of the family.

It is the purpose to extend this investigation, eventually, so that it will include the names of the inmates of all institutions coming under the supervision of the Board of State Charities. The information obtained is being registered upon cards, which are arranged after the manner of a library catalogue, so that everything known about each individual will be readily available in concise form. The purpose of this work is to learn, so far as possible, the causes of dependence and crime and the conditions under which they exist. The value of such statistics, either when one considers the case of the individual or of his descendants, can not be calculated. When fully covering the whole field and extending over a series of years, it will give the State the data from which to arrive at the most important conclusions regarding the treatment of its unfortunates and delinquents.

AIDS IN TEACHING PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

BY V. F. MARSTERS.

For a number of years physical geography has barely received recognition in the high schools of this State. From the standpoint of accumulating useful knowledge, as well as achieving mental discipline, it is to be regretted that the subject has received so little attention. It would seem that it has been tolerated or simply permitted to exist, while the sister sciences have been fostered and developed in a manner commensurate with the means at hand. The past few years, however, have witnessed not only a remarkable advancement in geographical science, but also the introduction of new and rationalized methods in teaching the subject. The large accumulation of geographical facts accompanied by an increasing demand for rational explanation or interpretation furnishes the key to the recent interest in this subject.

The importance of geography as an educative science must be conceded when it is known that the most progressive universities have