It is an integral part of the medical department of Tulane University of Louisiana, and begins its second year of existence with bright prospects.

THE ESKIMOS OF CORONATION GULF

The Stefansson-Anderson expedition to Arctic America was organized in 1908 and sent out under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History. The expedition was in charge of Mr. Vilhjalmr Stefansson, a graduate of Harvard University, and Dr. R. M. Anderson, of the University of Iowa. Mr. Stefansson devoted his attention to the anthropological work of the expedition, while Dr. Anderson was occupied with the zoological work.

Between May 13, 1910, when he first came in contact with the Eskimo of Cape Bexley, and May 18, 1911, when he left the Prince Albert Sound people to return to his base near Cape Parry, Mr. Stefansson saw about a thousand persons, roughly speaking. He took cephalic measurements of 206 of these.

It appeared both to Mr. Stefansson himself and to the Alaskan and Mackenzie River Eskimo who accompanied him on this journey that the people visited differed considerably in physical characteristics from any Eskimo they had seen previously. Perhaps the most striking feature was that beards were not only more common and more abundant than among the men of the western Eskimo, but also of colors varying from black to a very light brown tending to red.

The blond tendencies are most prominent in southwestern Victoria Island, but they are met with at least as far east as a hundred miles east of the mouth of the Coppermine River, Coronation Gulf. Although no scientific census was taken to determine the exact degree of blondness of every individual seen, Mr. Stefansson feels safe in saying that more than half the individuals seen have eyebrows lighter than black and ranging all the way to a very light brown. The tendency to blondness seems less strong in the women than in the men. A few individuals had curly hair and perhaps a dozen had eyes noticeably lighter than the ordinary Eskimo brown, ranging to blue or blue-gray.

These and other facts of a similar character were observed by Mr. Stefansson and will, in due course, be published by the museum. It is too early to settle definitely on any theory explaining the facts. Of the various explanations that have so far been suggested it seems to Mr. Stefansson that the one open to the fewest serious objections is that of the admixture of a large amount of European blood at some fairly remote period. In this connection the disappearance in the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries of the Norse colony from Greenland suggests itself as a possible source of the European-like characters. Many things militate against the supposition that they can be derived from any of the Franklin expeditions of the middle of the last century; one of these is that the only Eskimo of this district seen at close quarters by Franklin himself is described by him in terms which fit very well the blond type found to-day ("Narrative of a Journey to the Shores of the Polar Sea in the Years 1819–1822," by John Franklin, Philadelphia, 1824, p. 316). The purely biologic theories that might explain the facts also seem to have their serious drawbacks.

RETIREMENT OF PROFESSOR HENRY SHALER WILLIAMS

Professor Henry Shaler Williams, of the department of geology of Cornell University, has retired from active teaching and has been appointed professor of geology, emeritus. In making the appointment the Board of Trustees adopted the following resolution:

The trustees of Cornell University desire to record their appreciation of the long and varied services of Professor Henry Shaler Williams and their regard for his high personal character.

A graduate of Yale University in 1868, he was afterwards in the service of that university and professor in the University of Kentucky. His connection with Cornell University began in 1879, when he was appointed assistant professor of geology, becoming later professor of geology and paleontology. He also discharged the duties of secretary of the faculty and was dean of the general