

joining regions to the south will be discussed. The collections in the American Museum of Natural History will be utilized for illustrating this course. Prerequisite, 101-102, 103-104, or 105-106, or equivalent reading.

117-118 — American languages — Lectures and discussions. Professor Boas. Two hours weekly. Selected languages representing different types will be discussed. Indian myths will be translated in connection with grammatical interpretation. The course extends over two years, allowing time for the consideration of representative types of North American languages.

119-120 — Morphology with special reference to physical anthropology. Professor Huntington.

121 — The statistical study of variation, introductory course — Lectures, essays, and discussions. Dr Wissler. Two hours weekly and three hours' laboratory work; first half year. This course is intended as an introduction to the study of variation for students of anthropology, psychology, and biology. The characteristic features of variability and the methods of treatment are discussed. This course is open to Seniors.

122 — The statistical study of variation, advanced course — Lectures, essays, discussions, and laboratory work. Professor Boas and Dr Wissler. Two hours weekly and three hours' laboratory work; second half-year. Continuation of course 121 for students who wish to prepare for research work in the statistical study of variation.

123 — The statistical treatment of anatomical and physiological data. Professor Boas. Two hours weekly; first half-year. This course is intended primarily for medical students. The methods of treating vital statistics and anatomical, physiological, and pathological statistics form the main subject of the course.

201-202 — Seminar in ethnology, two hours weekly. Professor Boas. Prerequisite, 105-106 and 107-108, or equivalent reading.

203-204 — Research work in anthropology. Professors Boas, Farand, and Saville. Daily.

Head Deformation Among the Klamath. — The Klamath Indians, together with a number of other tribes of the Columbia river region, still practise artificial head deformation of the variety known as "flat head," consisting of the flattening of the frontal region of the infant while on the cradle-board. The desired effect is produced by applying to the forehead of the child continuous pressure by means of a pad, or of a small padded plank. Rev. J. Kirk, an educated Klamath, who himself exhibited this

variety of head deformation, recently visited the National Museum, where he was measured and photographed. From him it was learned that the Klamath regard a long head *i. e.*, a non-deformed head, with derision. They say it is slave-like, that their slaves had such, and that a man with such a head is not fit to be a great man in the tribe. Deformed heads are called "good heads." The flattening, which is practised to this day, is produced chiefly by means of a bag of seeds, usually of the water-lily, tied over the forehead of the infant, the ends of the bandage that hold the bag in place being fastened to the baby-board. Water-lily seeds are among the principal native foods of the tribe. Sometimes other seeds are used, but they are always of some edible variety. So far as known, the process of deforming the head of the child has no deleterious effect.

A. HRDLICKA.