

Squire.) But it must not be inferred that all albinos will evince what Prof. Shepherd happily terms "the screwing of the eyelids" under a strong light; neither are they all weak-eyed; Squire's case could read perfectly in daylight and in the numerous cases which it was my good fortune to see, although their vision was keener at night, yet by daylight they saw perfectly well, neither did I see any resort to the wearing of glasses. (*Ab albinismi causa.*)

*Hair.*—The hair is possessed of a greater or less degree of whiteness, at times immaculate, at times flaxen, whitish yellow, always exceedingly fine and of a silky lustre, sparse, leaving the brow and nucha well denuded and apt to leave the corona bald in men.

This condition especially in women, often, if not always, demands the wearing of false hair. In children their hoary denuded head in the presence of the other conditions makes a picture most sad to behold.

Beards were not to be seen among the men in my cases, yet some would see fit to encourage the tonsorial artists, at long intervals, by requesting the removal of what seemed to me more like down than beard. What this would come to, if left unmolested, I am unable to say, other than it must of necessity be a caricature of the genuine article.

In the axillæ and over the pubes, the growth of hair was seen to be more vigorous, and the hair yellowish-white, curly, more brittle—a condition which was no doubt due to the hyperidrosis of the part.

*The Skin* is also devoid of pigment, but it may acquire a rosy colour from the underlying vessels, in places where the integument is thin as over the cheeks and the dorsum of the hands. This gives the albinos a pale, sallow, sickly appearance; extreme anæmia may appear to exist.

The skin is soft to the touch, dry, in some places very thin. Yet in the portions of the body subjected to pressure as the surface of the hands or the soles of the feet the skin was granular, rough, full of rugæ not only in working people but in individuals not inured to hard labour and in whom, presumably, this condition could not be due to this cause.

In the normal, the pigment occurs between the cuticle and the cutis vera; here seemingly an epiblastic derivative has one of its functions absent, whilst in the eye some mesodermic derivative is at fault.

*The Nails.* I am now going to speak of a condition which was found to exist concurrently with those already named, in a great number of cases. I refer to a particular conformation of the nails; this was so characteristic, so general in the cases that came under my