first observed, and during eight days this discolouration increased in extent and intensity. On each side the eyelids and skin over the malar bone presented an absolutely black colour, while a narrow, black band crossed the upper part of the nose, and united these patches. Seven days later the colour began to fade, and in fifteen days had completely disappeared. At no time were there any inflammatory signs or special mental symptoms.

On Heredity in Alcoholism.

In this paper Dr. Taguet relates the histories of several families in which, the parents having been drunkards, the children were either intemperate, or suffered from some form of nervous disease.

In the first case recorded, the father is a drunkard and debauchee; the mother is of sober habits, but the daughter and sister of drunkards. Of five children, the eldest resembles his father. He has three children, the eldest of whom has given birth to a hydrocephalic child. Her sister is of loose habits, and her brother an epileptic, drunken imbecile.

The second brother has been twice in an asylum, suffering from acute mania.

The third brother died at twenty-seven of acute tubercular phthisis.

The elder daughter married a sober and intelligent man, and had six children, of whom one became a drunkard and criminal.

The younger daughter has deserted her husband, and leads a loose life.

In the second observation, the father died of cerebral softening, the result of habitual alcoholic excess; the mother of ascites. Their two children appear to have escaped all hereditary taint. The daughter is married to a healthy man, and has six children. The first is an idiot, and born blind. The second and third are of feeble intellect. The fourth was born blind, and is of feeble intellect; the fifth is healthy, and the sixth, born blind, and still very young.

In the third case, the grandfather was a drunkard, and his wife died of specific cirrhosis. Their only son was odd in character, and died of alcoholism in an asylum. His son was timid and impressionable, and is now suffering from mania. He had three children, of whom the eldest lived only a few days; the second remains healthy, at two years, and the youngest was hydrocephalic and died of convulsions.

The usual advance of the nervous symptoms observed in successive generations of drunkards, is as follows:—In the first generation, depravity and drunkenness; in the second, drunkenness, mania, and general paralysis; in the third, hypochondriasis and melancholia; and in the fourth, imbecility, or idiotism, resulting, probably, in extinction of the race.

On Epilepsy, from Malformation of the Skull.

True epilepsy, unless traumatic, appears between the ages of ten and eighteen, the period during which ossification occurs in the various

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