

from such a disposition of this class of maladies, it is not without its drawbacks.

There is a fairly well-defined and important group of diseases, affecting various parts of the visual apparatus, whose signs and symptoms are especially prone to be overlooked or misinterpreted by the general practitioner simply because he has abandoned the inspection of the eye. In this group are some that call for recognition in tones so loud that they ought to be detected at once by any man who will use his ordinary powers of observation, while others require stricter attention upon the part of the observer. Many of them, too, are by no means simple matters. When not recognized and promptly treated by the surgeon, they go on, in the ordinary course of events, either to a more or less rapid destruction of the organ itself, or to considerable impairment of its function. The claims which the study of this particular set of diseases makes upon the profession become all the more urgent when one reflects that in every instance an early diagnosis may be correctly made by the exercise of the same quality and amount of care and intelligence which are commonly brought to the investigation, let us say, of affections of the lungs and uterus.

It is not claiming too much, we are sure, of the *student of medicine* that he should have at least a fairly intimate knowledge of the eye signs and symptoms of disease in general. Chapters