

in albumenuria. You scarcely need to be told that the ophthalmologist is frequently called upon to make the diagnosis in this disease, and the eye changes are found not only in chronic interstitial nephritis (rarely in the acute forms of the disease), but also in the albumenuria of pregnant women and that following scarlet fever. We find in these cases inflammation of the retina, either alone or associated with inflammation of the optic nerve head, hemorrhages into the retina, and exudations into its substance. Most remarkable recoveries of vision are seen in the albumenuric retinitis of pregnancy, a case of my own having recently advanced to normal acuteness of vision after complete blindness and an ophthalmoscopic picture which revealed not one spot of normal retina as far as I was able to discover. Before dismissing the subject of albumenuria I might mention that in victims of uræmic poisoning sudden blindness—the so-called “uræmic amaurosis”—occurring usually after a convulsion and lasting from twelve hours to two or three days, is one of the acute symptoms.

In diabetes there are many ocular complications. A diminution in the range of accommodation, together with the onset of myopia in individuals of advanced age, are frequently noticed; partial or complete paralysis of the ocular muscles may occur; but exudations and hemorrhages into the retina and cataract are the most characteristic changes found, the retinitis being one of the late manifestations.

Here, as well as elsewhere, might be mentioned gonorrhœal ophthalmia, that most destructive of all conjunctival diseases, as well as its younger associate, blenorrhœa neonatorum, happily growing more rare year by year; hemorrhages into the vitreous humor in disorders of menstruation; puerperal retinal hemorrhages; syncope in difficult labors with the usual eye symptoms; and embolic panophthalmitis of the puerperal period with destruction of the eye.

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*Diseases of the Respiratory Organs* have no characteristic eye symptoms, and *Diseases of the Digestive Organs* few, if we except the consequences of poisoning by various substances—to be referred to shortly—and reflex asthenopia from affections of the teeth or errors of refraction.