THE Annual Congress of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom was held at the Royal Society of Medicine, London, on April 29, 30 and May 1, under the Presidency of Dr. Gordon Holmes, C.M.G., C.B.E., F.R.S.

After welcoming the members of the Congress the President delivered his opening address on "The Prognosis in Papilloedema." The address was rich in matter of considerable clinical value and it contained many interesting personal reflections of the author on the results of some unusual cases of papilloedema. We hope to publish the address in a later number of this Journal.

The Annual Dinner of the Society was held at the Langham Hotel on Thursday, April 29, the President being in the Chair. Thirteen guests and 70 members attended the dinner. In an admirable speech proposing the toast of the Society Dr. Gordon Holmes referred to the relationship between general medicine and ophthalmology particularly in the important field of neurology. He spoke of the life and work of Hughlings Jackson, who besides himself had been the only other physician and neurologist to be President of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom.

Dr. Percival Hay did full justice to the toast of "The Guests" which was responded to by Lieut.-General Sir James Hartigan, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Director General Army Medical Services) and Dr. Stanley Bousfield, M.D. (Master of the Clothworkers' Company).

The health of the President was proposed by Dr. James Taylor who, in a speech that was admirably constructed and delivered, referred to his early association with Dr. Gordon Holmes at the National Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Queen Square, and at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.

On Saturday morning, May 1, the President and the Medical Staff of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Queen Square, kindly arranged an excellent demonstration of clinical cases illustrating disturbances of ocular movements and in the visual fields, ophthalmoscopic conditions and pathological specimens. A most profitable morning was spent.

Through the courtesy of the Directors and Editorial staff of the Evening News a visit was arranged to their premises where the printing of the evening editions was seen.

In connection with the Congress a Trade Exhibition was held demonstrating instruments and equipment of surgical and optical interest. The following firms exhibited:—C. W. Dixey & Son, Ltd.; Theodore Hamblin, Ltd.; Alfred Hawes & Son; H. K. Lewis & Co.,
"Retinal Circulation—Changes in Metabolic Disease." By Dr. Alexander E. MacDonald.

The marked changes in the retina, seen ophthalmoscopically in many cases of uraemia, eclampsia and malignant hypertension, are not sufficiently explained by inflammation, toxins or arteriosclerosis. An explanation based on hydrodynamic grounds is proposed. Lantern slides to show pathology.

"Some Observations on Katholysis in the Treatment of Retinal Detachment." By Mr. R. Foster Moore.

My object in bringing forward the present group of thirty-one cases of retinal detachment treated by means of katholysis is primarily to describe the technique that has been used. The cases are too few and have not been traced for anything like a sufficient period to make it possible to place the proper relative value upon the method.


Katholysis.—Its uses as a localising agent and for closing retinal tears; the benefit of using it in conjunction with diathermy.

Diathermy,—Improvement in the method of surface coagulation and the use of thinner and shorter needles in perforating diathermy.

A new method with fine galvano-cautery points.

A method of trephining with perforation of the choroid with diathermy.

Methods of transillumination as described by Weve with Arruga’s spoon and Lindner’s special marking instrument.

The method of indirect illumination and direct illumination.

"The Internal Limiting Membrane of the Retina." By Mr. Eugene Wolff.

The internal limiting membrane of the retina is classically described as being formed by the apposition of the feet of the fibres of Müller. Evidence, histological and embryological, is brought forward to show that the internal limiting membrane is a separate structure to which the feet of the Müller are merely attached.