The site of origin was possibly the semilunar fold, though later it involved the bulbar conjunctiva.

In this case the growth was pretty rapid, its duration being only six months.

REFERENCES
2. Elliot and Ingram.—The Ophthalmoscope, August, 1912.
6. Elliot.—Tropical Ophthalmology, pp. 200 and 204.

ANNOTATIONS

“Pay-beds” in Voluntary Hospitals

A Committee, consisting of the late Viscount Hambleden (chairman), Sir John Rose Bradford, Mr. Warren Low and Professor Winifred Cullis, was appointed last year to investigate the question of the accommodation available in London for patients prepared to pay a moderate fee. This Committee has just issued its report, in which attention is drawn to the desirability of a much more adequate provision for the middle and professional classes who are prepared to pay sums of from four to six guineas a week. Serious illness or surgical operations in this class of life are a very grave addition to an annual expenditure that is seldom much less than the income. The report states that there are at present 1,055 pay-beds in the London hospitals, and suggests that new wings to existing hospitals or even separate hospitals might make good the deficiency. It is obvious to any hospital surgeon that it is not possible to make use of any of the present beds for this purpose; these are none too many and waiting lists are long. It is further suggested that for the more wealthy patients accommodation might well be provided that could show a clear profit. For surgical purposes, at least, even the best nursing home falls short of a good hospital with its resident staff. More particularly is this the case in such special work as ophthalmology. Those more fortunate surgeons whose operative work is on a sufficiently large scale to keep a nursing home regularly supplied, can train the staff to their requirements, but for most of us this is not the case, and we have to be not only surgeon, but also nurse and house-surgeon.

The Times published a leading article on the subject on July 26, in which it strongly supported the work of the British Provident
Association and also the projected London Clinic and Nursing Home. The London Clinic is to be incorporated under the Companies' Acts, and is to provide an establishment in which there will be accommodation for a group of consultants of established reputation, together with complete equipment for comprehensive examination and diagnosis, and a nursing home in which patients can be treated. The nursing home is to have 175 beds. The capital is to be raised privately.

Albrecht von Graefe. 1828—1870

This year marks the centenary of the birth of von Graefe. It is fitting that some notice of this fact should be taken in the BRITISH JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY. von Graefe did for ophthalmology in Germany what was done in England for the speciality by Sir William Bowman and George Critchett. He placed it upon a sure scientific foundation. He was the son of Charles von Graefe, a well-known surgeon of Berlin and was born March 22, 1828. His father died while von Graefe was still in childhood and most of his home training was due to his mother's care. Having completed the usual course of study in Berlin, he spent some time at Prague and in Vienna, while he also paid a short visit to London, Edinburgh and Dublin. It was Arlt, of Prague, who is credited with having first turned his attention to ophthalmology; in 1851, while he was still a very young man he recognised the fundamental value of the invention of the ophthalmoscope by von Helmholtz.

Having ample private means he was able to build a private hospital of his own, where his reputation as an accurate observer and first-rate surgeon quickly became known and spread with rapidity throughout Germany and indeed the whole world.

He died in his 43rd year, on July 20, 1870, during the Franco-Prussian war. Of von Graefe it may truly be said that he touched nothing that he did not adorn. His name is one of our household words in ophthalmology; his work on glaucoma has stood the test of time; his cataract knife is daily in our hands throughout the world.

In 1854 he founded the Archiv für Ophthalmologie and edited it single-handed for the first year before he was joined in the editorship by Arlt and Donders. In 1857 there appeared in his own journal that epoch-making paper on “Iridectomy in Glaucoma, and on the Glaucomatous Process;” this was followed in the next year by “Additional Clinical Remarks.” Both papers were translated for the New Sydenham Society and appeared in English in 1859.