

When the Territorial Army was formed in 1908, Mr. Grant Andrew was attached to the 4th Scottish General Hospital with the rank of major *à la suite*. On the outbreak of war in 1914 he was mobilized with his unit and served at Stobhill during the war years, except for a period of six months in which he did good work as divisional surgeon with the 58th General Hospital in France. After demobilization he was appointed surgeon to the Bellahouston War Hospital under the Ministry of Pensions.

From time to time he made many contributions to surgical literature, but in particular we may cite two publications—*An Investigation into the Treatment of Tubercular Disease of the Hip-joint—a Critical Examination of Seventy Cases* in 1901, and *The Age Incidence of Disease* in 1909.

His was a cheerful and genial personality. He always looked on the bright side of things, and his optimistic outlook carried him over many difficulties, and gained for him many friends in Glasgow, who mourn his loss. He is survived by his widow—a daughter of the late Mr. Crerar Gilbert of Yorkhill, Glasgow—one son, and two daughters.

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WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Sydney Stephenson, which took place on December 15th after a long period of ill health and bodily weakness. He was an ophthalmic surgeon of world-wide repute, particularly as founder and editor of the *Ophthalmoscope*, a monthly review which he established in 1903. At that time there were in existence two reviews which had been published for some years, and the advent of a new review was looked upon as more than an uncertain speculation. But Mr. Stephenson had a real flair for journalism, so that his review speedily made its mark as a progressive and valuable organ. He made a specialty of combined reviews upon some subject of topical interest, securing good contributions from many writers on these subjects, together with succinct reports of papers by writers in foreign reviews. What he accomplished in this way for other workers in the field of ophthalmology was of real service to the specialty and will not be forgotten. By 1913 the review he edited had become by far the most important periodical of British ophthalmology, and at that date, through a movement initiated and carried through by the energy of the late Mr. Walter Jessop, the three British periodicals—the *Ophthalmoscope*, the *Ophthalmic Review*, and the *Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital Reports*—were combined into one periodical, the *Journal of British Ophthalmology*. The venture was secured financially by a small limited company, and the editorship of the new journal remained in the competent hands of Mr. Stephenson, an office which he continued, despite his severe physical disabilities, until his lamented death. The combination proved a real success, the journal adding to the dignity of British medicine in no small measure; and by good management the company has been a success also.

There was much else besides journalistic work in which Mr. Stephenson made his mark. He was at one time the ophthalmic surgeon of Queen Charlotte's Hospital, and through that office gained much insight into the conditions of ophthalmia neonatorum. When in 1908 the British Medical Association appointed a special committee to consider the causes and means of prevention of this fell disease he was chosen chairman of the committee; its report, which was largely the work of Mr. Stephenson, became a classic on the subject, and a basis for much of the propaganda which has so materially reduced the incidence of the disease in recent years. Associated with this work was his success as Middlemore Prize essayist of the British Medical Association in 1907; his essay, published in a book entitled *Ophthalmia Neonatorum*, was a veritable encyclopaedia of knowledge, leaving little else for anyone to add at that time.

For a time Mr. Stephenson was a medical officer of the Poor Law ophthalmia schools at Hounslow and did valuable work in that capacity, presenting a parliamentary paper on the "Ophthalmic State of the Poor Law Children in the Metropolis." His interest in the study of disease in

children led him in association with the late Dr. Carpenter to found a society for that special study. The effort attained an immediate success, and when the amalgamation of many societies resulted in the formation of the Royal Society of Medicine the society became, and still is, one of the constituent sections. He was a great friend of the late Mr. R. Doyne, who had a close connexion with Oxford. Between them they founded the Oxford Ophthalmological Congress, which meets yearly in Oxford. From the beginning its pleasant air of good fellowship gave it a strong appeal, particularly to provincial members of the specialty, so that it was to be expected that on the death of the first Master of the Congress, Mr. Doyne, he should be succeeded by Mr. Stephenson. There will be many members of that Congress who will regret the loss of its second Master. The papers and books published by Mr. Stephenson are too numerous to name, but there are few of them which have been without some influence upon his compeers and the generation which succeeds them.

He went to school at Epsom College, was a graduate in medicine of Edinburgh University, and a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. He leaves a wife and one daughter, to whom we offer our sympathy.

Dr. EDOUARD MEYER, dean of the Nancy Faculty of Medicine, has recently died at the age of 63.

The Services.

VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENTS.

New Organization.

THE Army Council has approved a scheme under which, in the event of war or other national emergency, the medical services of the Navy, the Army, and the Air Force will be supplemented by the personnel of voluntary aid detachments. These detachments will furnish the recruits for motor ambulance convoys and ambulance trains, hospitals and hospital ships, rest stations, convalescent homes, and other requirements for the sick and wounded. Detachments must be registered at the War Office through the Joint Voluntary Aid Detachment Council. Existing detachments need not be re-registered, but all members of such detachments will be re-enrolled. Detachments will be recruited and organized on a county basis, and will be administered by county controllers appointed by the Territorial Associations.

The personnel of detachments will comprise a mobile and immobile class. The mobile members of men's detachments will be between the ages of 19 and 40, and of women's detachments between 21 and 40. They must be prepared to undertake service on mobilization either at home or abroad, while immobile members, both men and women, who must not be under 18 years of age, will serve within reach of their homes. Men of military age, enrolled in any of the detachments, will not be held to be exempt from military service in accordance with any Military Service Act that may be in force. Candidates for appointment in the men's detachments, unless qualified as pharmacists or by previous experience in the medical services, must be in possession of a first aid certificate, and similarly women, with the exception of trained nurses, pharmacists, qualified dispensers, and hospital cooks, must have taken the certificates in first aid and home nursing.

The Territorial Army Associations will be responsible for the enrolment and efficiency of the various detachments, acting in close co-operation with joint county committees, and those who will train the personnel in their respective areas. A Central Joint Voluntary Aid Detachment Council—consisting of representatives of the Admiralty, War Office, the Air Ministry, Territorial Army Association, the Order of St. John, the British Red Cross Society, and the St. Andrew's Ambulance Association—will have full administrative and executive powers within the limits of the scheme. Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. A. De la Pryme has been appointed secretary of the Council, and the offices of the Council will be in 80, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

The fourth annual dinner of the 4th Northern General Hospital was held in Lincoln on December 13th, 1923, with Lieutenant-Colonel Lambert in the chair. It was decided that in future the dinner should be held annually in the spring and that invitations should be extended to all medical officers who had served in the Navy, Army, and Air Force, and who lived in the vicinity of Lincoln, as well as to the quartermasters and chaplains who had served in the 4th Northern General Hospital. Hospitality will be provided for any officers who attend the dinner, and who live out of Lincoln. The next dinner will be held in April, 1925, under the presidency of Colonel A. M. Connell, A.M.S., T.D.

The annual dinner of the 14th Stationary Hospital was held at the Trocadero Restaurant, London, on December 14th, under the presidency of Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Harper. The next dinner will be held on the second Friday in December, 1924.