

father settled there towards the end of the eighteenth century, having lost all his near relations in Germany during an epidemic of small-pox. In Chester he started a school, but did not become a naturalized Englishman until the early years of the nineteenth century, when he came in to some property. At that time naturalization was a matter of much difficulty, and the first Stolterforth had to procure the passage of an Act of Parliament, and to undertake not to leave the shores of England for at least seven years.

Of Chester institutions the one with which his name was more particularly identified was the Society of Natural Science and the exceedingly successful Grosvenor Museum; to its foundation Dr. Stolterforth materially contributed, and in several of its departments he did much work, his special subject being diatoms. He was keenly interested in higher education, and among other offices was Chairman of the governing body of the Schools of Science and Art and Technical Schools, and of the Higher Education and Free Library Committees of the Town Council; he also represented the Corporation on the King's School and the Queen's School in Chester, and on the Senate of the University of Liverpool, and the Dee Fishery Board. In politics he was a consistent Liberal, and at sundry times of much service to that party in Chester. His personality was marked by a courteous and kind manner, an external quality which correctly represented his true character. Of late years Dr. Stolterforth had not engaged in general practice, but he remained to the end a member of the Chester and Crewe Division of the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch of the British Medical Association. He was placed on the Commission of the Peace in 1891, and was a regular attendant on the Bench. His funeral took place on October 8th, the flags on the Town Hall and other public institutions being flown half-mast high on the intervening days. Dr. Stolterforth leaves a widow, who was the daughter of the late Mr. John Price.

The death is announced, at Whitehall, Pembroke, the residence of his daughter, on October 16th, of Dr. GEORGE SIMON. Dr. Simon, who was in his 70th year, was an undergraduate of King's College, Aberdeen, and became M.R.C.S. in 1858, and M.D., King's College, Aberdeen, in 1859. In the same year he became Assistant-Surgeon on the Army Medical Staff, and was promoted Surgeon-Major in 1874, being placed on the half-pay list in May, 1883, with the honorary rank of Brigade-Surgeon. During the course of his military career Dr. Simon served for many years with the 32nd Foot and the Royal Field Artillery, being when placed on the half-pay list in charge of the barracks at Bradford. On retirement he was appointed Medical Officer of the Whittington Barracks, Lichfield, and remained there until some six years ago.

DR. ROWLAND WIMBURN CARTER, of whose military career some account was given in our issue for October 26th, settled—on his retirement from the army, in the year 1884, with the rank of Deputy-Surgeon-General—at Southsea, and took a considerable part in the work of its various medical charities. Up to the time of his death he was Consulting Surgeon of the Weymouth and Dorset County Royal Eye Infirmary, and for many years acted as anaesthetist to Weymouth Royal Hospital, assisting likewise in the work of the Princess Christian Hospital and Sanatorium. He took a particular interest in everything connected with anaesthetics, and was the inventor of a cleverly-constructed apparatus for administering ether at a definite temperature. On this subject he made several contributions to medical literature, including a paper on the Administration of Chloroform in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL in 1893; on Chloroform Anaesthesia in the same JOURNAL in the following year; and on the precise and scientific Administration of Chloroform and Ether, in the *Transactions of the Society of Anaesthetists*, in 1895.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently died are Dr. Victor Emanuel von Severin, Surgeon to the Nikolai Children's Hospital, St. Petersburg, and formerly Assistant to the late Professor E. von Bergmann in the Franco-German war,

aged 66; Dr. A. Sevestre, Physician to the Bretonneau Hospital, Paris, and formerly to the *Enfantes Assistés* and the *Enfants Malades*, a recognized authority on children's diseases, to the literature of which he contributed largely, aged 64; Dr. Domenico Capozzi, Professor of Medical Pathology in the University of Naples, aged 76; and Dr. Edward Hitzig, Professor of Psychiatry in the University of Berlin, and a leading authority on mental and nervous diseases, aged 69.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

DIRTY MILK: SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT.

THE Medical Officer of Health for the City of Westminster (Dr. Francis J. Allan) has made the following report to the City Council on the recent case in which a milk-seller was sentenced to six months' imprisonment:

"On September 24th Inspector McNair saw Edward Hughes, of 6, Shard Square, S.E., hawking milk in a hand-can in Earf Street. He found that he had also a churn on a barrow with about an imperial gallon of milk in it. The milk had a quantity of sooty particles floating on the surface, and a considerable quantity of filthy-looking matter in the bottom layers. The inspector having informed me, I examined and condemned the milk as unfit for human consumption, and directed him to take it before the magistrate, who ordered its destruction. A sample was taken, and after standing a few hours the milk gave off an offensive smell. The sediment, on microscopical examination, was found to consist of vegetable and other debris, fine grit, hairs, fibres of clothing, etc.

"The process by which the cream is separated results in a considerable proportion of the impurities being removed; presumably, therefore, the contamination found in this milk must have occurred subsequently. The nature of the sediment suggests the street or a stable-yard as its source, and possibly it may have been introduced by the dipping in the churn of the hand-can from which the milk was sold. This would be placed on the ground while the man was serving from it, and on again being dipped into the milk, any matter adhering to it would be washed off and remain in the churn. The Medical Officer of Health of Southwark informs me that the man from whom Hughes bought the milk, and from whom he hired the barrow, at that time sold milk to people in the street.

"Hughes, having failed to appear at Westminster Police-Court in answer to a summons, was arrested on a warrant. The hearing was adjourned to October 16th to enable Hughes to produce as a witness the man from whom he bought the milk, but at the adjourned hearing no evidence was offered in defence, and the magistrate (Mr. Horace Smith) convicted Hughes under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1891, and inflicted the maximum penalty of six months' imprisonment with hard labour."

ROYAL NAVY AND ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

REVISED RATES OF PAY.

THE following revised rates of pay of senior Royal Army Medical Corps officers serving in India have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India: (1) Majors, after twenty years' total service, if promoted to the rank before the date of the new Royal Warrant, and if considered qualified, to draw the same rate of pay as lieutenant-colonels, namely, 1150 Rs. per mensem, or 900 Rs. if in receipt of a staff salary. (2) Lieutenant-colonels promoted to that rank on or after the date of the new Royal Warrant, after three years' service as such, to draw the same rate of pay as lieutenant-colonels specially selected for increased pay, namely, 1250 Rs. per mensem, or 1000 Rs. if in receipt of a staff salary.

Medico-Legal.

SYNCOPE OR FRACTURE OF THE SKULL.

A COMPENSATION case involving incidentally a decision as to the precise cause of death of a man aged 26 was tried in the Sheffield County Court on October 24th. The contention of the plaintiff was that the deceased must have been struck by a screw in working a particular rolling mill, and thereby sustained a fracture of the skull. The defendants maintained that death was not due to an accident at all, but to chronic Bright's disease and syncope. The deceased had been at work up to the time of his death, and his fellow-workmen saw no accident happen, but had noticed that the deceased perspired abnormally. The contention of the plaintiff rested on the