

grafted upon one another in an almost endless variety of combinations. Nor is the combination necessarily limited to only two diseases. Apparently there is no limit, beyond that of probability, to the possible number that might coexist.

The presence of one infectious disease, so far from preventing the occurrence of a second, in some cases apparently actually predisposes to it, and in order to protect our wards from the by no means rare event of a patient, admitted with one acute zymotic, developing another¹ a few days later, we make it a rule at the hospital with which I am connected not to admit, except into isolation wards, any patient coming from a house in which any other infectious disease is known to be present, special inquiry being made to ascertain this.—I am, etc.,

C. KILLICK MILLARD, M.D., D.Sc.,
Medical Superintendent, City Hospital, Birmingham.

January 11th.

INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO VACCINATION.

SIR,—My experience during the period that has elapsed since the Middlesbrough small-pox epidemic as to the question raised by Dr. Shuter,² How far does vaccination during pregnancy render the child insusceptible to vaccination? does not coincide with Dr. Lockie's case.³

CASE I.—E. M.; mother vaccinated with calf lymph during the sixth month of pregnancy, and took well. Child was vaccinated at three months, three times in four places, and on the third occasion only one small vesicle developed.

CASE II.—G. M.; mother vaccinated during the fifth month, child at three months; result similar to Case I.

CASE III.—E. W.; mother vaccinated during the seventh month, child vaccinated at two months and a-half, three times by myself, and twice by my assistant (Dr. Gillan); in each case the lymph was fresh, and the source of supply the Jenner Institute; the same lymph gave good results in all the other cases, and I may state that this is the first insusceptible form I have filled up during the ten years I have been public vaccinator for this district: hence my anxiety to have this failure verified.—I am, etc.,

GEORGE C. H. FULTON, M.B.,
Middlesbrough-on-Tees, Jan. 9th. No. 4 District Middlesbrough Union.

ON THE INCUBATORY PERIOD IN VARICELLA OR CHICKEN-POX.

SIR,—In the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of January 14th, page 81, there appears an article by Dr. William Sykes upon the incubation period of varicella, in which he states that Dr. Clement Dukes is the only English writer who gives so long an incubation period as nineteen days. May I be allowed to draw the attention of Dr. Sykes to an article in the JOURNAL of September 19th, 1896, by Dr. E. W. Goodall and myself, upon the same subject. In this article we described 19 cases divided into five series. From these cases it was deduced (1) that the incubation period was somewhat variable, (2) that it was never shorter than twelve days, and (3) that it might be as long as nineteen days, and was commonly longer than fourteen days.—I am, etc.,

Cavendish Place, W., Jan. 17th.

J. W. WASHBOURN.

OBITUARY.

ARTHUR HENRY WILSON,
M.R.C.S. ENG., L.R.C.P. LOND.,

Surgeon to the Northern Hospital, Liverpool.

It is with great regret that we have to record the death of Mr. A. H. Wilson, of Liverpool. He was the second son of Mr. C. B. Wilson, formerly of Islington Square, and now of Abercromby Square, Liverpool, and was educated at the Liverpool College. He entered the medical school of the Royal Infirmary, and was by far the most distinguished student of his year, gaining practically every prize which it was possible for him to obtain. On his becoming qualified in 1882 he was appointed House-Surgeon to Mr. E. R. Bickersteth, and afterwards House-Physician to Dr. Glynn, and in both these

offices he maintained the high reputation for industry and ability which he had gained as a student. He then took a voyage to South America, and on his return to England studied for some months at University College Hospital, London.

In 1836 he commenced practice as a surgeon in Liverpool, and was appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Stanley Hospital. He threw himself into his work with energy, and on his promotion to the office of full Surgeon took a leading part in the reorganisation of the nursing and the general improvement of the hospital. There can be no doubt that the Stanley Hospital is under a great and lasting obligation to him for the share he took at that time in the work not only of the medical staff, but of the Committee, more especially as regards the share he had in promoting the training of nurses in the hospital and in organising the out-patient department and the operating theatre.

In 1892 he was appointed Surgeon to the Northern Hospital, in succession to Mr. G. G. Hamilton, and had he been spared to reach the average term of professional life he would doubtless have attained to eminence as a surgeon. His early death was the less to be expected as he had always enjoyed excellent health, and his occupation and pursuits were such as gave promise of longevity. About two years ago it was accidentally discovered that he was the subject of valvular disease of the heart, and last summer it became quite evident that his health was failing. For some time the nature of his illness was obscure, but at length it was established beyond doubt that he was suffering from infective endocarditis. He was attended with unremitting care by Dr. Glynn, and by his friend and colleague, Dr. T. Bushby. The end—which had been expected for some weeks—came on Sunday, January 15th.

Mr. Wilson was a man of high character, and had he been spared he would doubtless have been one of the leaders of the profession in his native city. By his death the Northern Hospital loses a true friend and an able surgeon, who will be long regretted by many grateful patients and many friends. The members of the medical profession in Liverpool feel the deepest sympathy with his family in their bereavement.

EDMUND JOSEPH FURNER, F.R.C.S. ENG.,

Consulting Surgeon to the Sussex County Hospital, Brighton.

A NOTABLE citizen of Brighton, and one of the oldest members of the profession in England, died on January 2nd, mourned by a wide circle of friends. Edmund Joseph Furner was born at Brighton on December 13th, 1805, and had thus recently completed his 93rd year. His father was John Furner, one of a family for many years resident in Sussex. His elder brother was for a considerable time judge of the County Court of Sussex; and another brother (Robert) presented Brighton with the valuable collection of prints which bears his name. Mr. Edmund Furner received his professional education at St. George's Hospital, London; and attended lectures in Windmill Street School. He became L.S.A. in 1828, and M.R.C.S. in 1829; and then took a voyage to India as surgeon in charge of a sailing ship. On his return to England he succeeded his cousin, the late Mr. Vallance, as House-Surgeon to the Sussex County Hospital, and subsequently became Surgeon, holding the latter office for thirty-two years. He retired in 1876, when the Committee of Management passed a resolution recording their very high sense of his great surgical ability, and of his extreme and unwearyed kindness to the patients under his care. His professional colleagues, too, presented him with an address which in highly eulogistic terms characterised his long services to the hospital, and deplored the loss which the institution and they themselves experienced by his retirement. He was at once appointed Consulting Surgeon, and retained the office until the day of his death; so that he was connected with the hospital in one capacity or another for nearly sixty years.

He recorded a case of Successful Ligation of both Subclavian Arteries for Axillary Aneurysm in 1863, a wonderful case in those preantiseptic days. In 1836 he also published a case of Ligation of the external Iliac Artery for Femoral Aneurysm, and a Case of Transfusion as far back as 1835. He had a large private practice, and took great interest in Freemasonry, passing in succession the various offices until he became Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Sussex. He took

¹ The diseases most likely to give trouble in this way are measles, varicella, and whooping-cough.

² BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, December 31st, 1898.

³ BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, January 7th, 1899.