

## OBITUARY

## MR. MUNRO SCOTT.

The death of Mr. Munro Scott has removed a great figure in the history of the London Hospital. From 1880 to 1910 Mr. Scott held the appointment of Warden in the College, and was not a little responsible for its policy as well as for its management. His position as a layman was not an easy one, and it is the highest testimony to his judgment and tact that he performed the duties of the post for so many years with such complete satisfaction to the authorities. The procedure of going outside the ranks of the profession for its chief executive officer was, we believe, an experiment which the "London" alone of the Metropolitan Schools has tried—an experiment which in Mr. Scott's case was eminently successful. By adopting such a course the College authorities were enabled from a wider field to select a man whose knowledge of the world and whose business training had fitted him in certain important respects for the office, although, on the other hand, they could scarcely expect him to possess that full appreciation of the value of the professional curricula and of the difficulties of the students which only comes when one has oneself passed along the ancient Hippocratic path. Any defect in this direction was, however, made good by the wisdom which Mr. Scott showed in the selection of his unofficial advisers, among whom were such outstanding figures as Sir Stephen Mackenzie, Sir Frederick Treves, Arthur Keith, and Leonard Hill. The result was that throughout Mr. Scott's term of office the College steadily advanced in influence and prosperity, its work always maintaining a high level of efficiency, while its policy proceeded along sound and traditional lines. As to this last, it is difficult to see how it could have been otherwise, for that malady which Falstaff

calls "the consumption of the purse" became steadily worse in the Metropolitan Schools as the years passed, and as the cost of medical education increased, effectively precluding the adoption of more liberal and enterprising ideas.

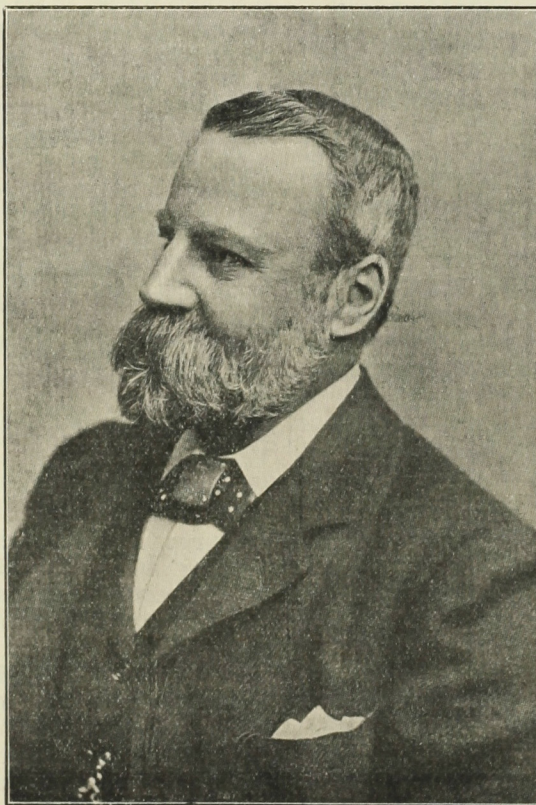
To many members of the Profession the notice of Mr. Scott's death must have recalled various incidents in their career, and perhaps not least distinctly their first meeting, on that far-off day when they began the study of Physick, with that sturdy figure and deep voice which the old Warden possessed, and which he no doubt owed, together with a nautical turn of speech, to his early service in the Royal Navy.

In many other respects Mr. Scott was a distinct "City" type of the mid-Victorian period. A staunch Conservative in politics, he was a man whose habits and opinions altered so little from year to year that it became possible to predicate with almost mathematical accuracy where and how he was likely to be found at any particular hour of the day.

If he himself underwent little change, it was very different with the College. With one exception, that of Dr. Warner, he saw everyone "off the Staff." He saw the Medical College largely rebuilt, and saw what was to him a mysterious and unnatural change creep over the habits of the student. He would in particular lament the silence of the College for his memory went back

to days when everyone took his stick with him into the Lecture Theatre and, beating time on the benches, sang "Rule Britannia" as the prologue to the discourse. Until the end he remained "the boy" in much, finding in the writings of Charles Lever and Surtees that air of rollickingness which so rejoiced his soul.

No account of Mr. Scott would be complete which did not refer to his remarkable gift for remembering both faces and names, a very real asset in a College through which he must have seen several thousand students pass.





It is a source of regret that the last four years of his life should have been clouded by the tragedy of a world from which its youth has so largely departed. To one who, like him, so firmly believed in the stability of the Empire, and the permanence of its Constitution, the doubts and changes must have been little less than tragic.

He is now at rest, free alike from disillusioned hope and baseless fear, leaving behind him a record of long and loyal service to the College in whose success he was so warmly interested, and a memory which will long be cherished by those who knew him.

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MR. JOHN COUPER,

Senior Consulting Surgeon to the Hospital.

We regret to announce the death of our Senior Consulting Surgeon. A portrait of Mr. Couper has been kindly promised us by his friends. This together with a memoir we hope to publish in our next issue. Meanwhile, we may remind those who are aware of it, and inform those who are not, that to Mr. Couper we owe the introduction into our Hospital of the antiseptic treatment.

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MOSES PROSSER JAMES.,

M.D. St. And., M.R.C.P. Lond.

who died at his residence in North Kensington on April 6th, aged 82, had lived in retirement for the last 15 years. Born in 1835 at Olney, Bucks, he was the son of a Baptist Minister, and was apprenticed to a surgeon-apothecary in the early days, ultimately proceeding to the "London," qualifying M.R.C.S. (Eng.) in 1856, at the age of 21, and later obtaining the degree of M.D. (St. Andrews.) At the age of 23 he started practice at Braintree, but after four years came to London and practiced in the City. Attracted by the study of laryngology, he published, in 1861, a volume on "Sore Throat and the Laryngoscope," of which instrument he was a very early advocate. In 1867 he obtained the membership diploma of the Royal College of Physicians, and a little later was appointed physician to the North London Consumption Hospital and the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Ear, Golden Square, London. At the "London" he was appointed Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, and later Lecturer on *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics. In February, 1875, he had an attack of rheumatic fever, which was the commencement of a long life of patiently borne suffering, during which he devoted himself strenuously to many medical

interests. Dr. Prosser James was Editor of the "Medical Press and Circular" at one time, and at another of the "Balneological Journal." He was a great supporter of the Hamilton Association for Trained Male Nurses; one of the founders of the British Laryngological and Rhinological Society; and was at one time on the staffs of the City and Metropolitan Dispensary and the Children's Home Infirmary, Victoria Park, E. For upwards of 35 years he was crippled with arthritis, and had to take his pleasures mainly in his library. He became a good linguist, keeping up a knowledge of the classics, while becoming a fluent student of German, French, and Italian.

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OSWALD MEREDITH JONES, F.R.C.S. Eng.,

died on April 3rd, at the age of 55, at Victoria, British Columbia, where he had been a resident for 27 years.

Meredith Jones was born at Llandilo, South Wales, and was educated at the Bristol Grammar School. He entered the "London" in 1884, qualifying M.R.C.S. Eng., June, 1887, and L.R.C.P. Lond., in October of the same year. He passed the primary examination for the F.R.C.S. in May, 1888, and obtained the diploma in May, 1889.

After qualification he held the appointments in the Hospital of Medical Out-Patient Clinical Assistant and House Surgeon to Mr. Warren Tay. It was at the suggestion of Sir Andrew Clark that he entered the Royal Naval Medical Service in August, 1889, and succeeded in obtaining fourth place in the competitive examination. His first appointment was Surgeon to *H.M.S. Warspite* in 1891, in which he went to British Columbia. Here later he entered into partnership with the late Dr. Dovie. Ultimately he worked alone and gained a wide reputation for his surgical knowledge and ability. He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and served on the Council of the British Columbian College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he held the office of President only a few years prior to his death. He was also an Examiner in Surgery. He served on the Military Pensions Commission, and was appointed by the Dominion, Government-Surgeon for invalid soldiers. Always loyal to the land of his birth, he was prominent in Welsh circles in British Columbia, and was an ex-President of the Cymrodorion Society.

Meredith Jones married a daughter of Mr. James Brady, a well-known mining engineer of Victoria, and is survived by his widow, two sons, and three daughters.

In conclusion we feel that we cannot do



better than quote from the high tribute paid to his memory by Dr. Ernest A. Hall:—

"In the death of Dr. Jones the country has lost a valued friend and a most efficient servant. No other man in the profession in Western Canada had ever attained such prominence in surgery or was possessed of equal surgical judgment. He was the acknowledged leader in the profession in the province. . . ."

"Genial, sympathetic, skilful, and just, the greatest among us has passed. He died in harness, in his country's service, and none will miss him more than the returned soldiers, to whom he gave so much of his attention and care. . . . Without exception he was one of the biggest men who ever came into British Columbia."

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DR. HERBERT COOPER BARNES, M.D.,  
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

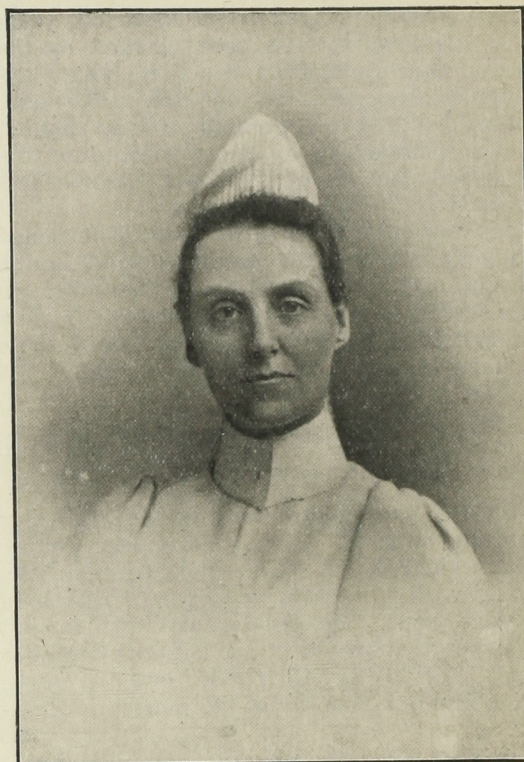
We regret to announce that Dr. HERBERT COOPER BARNES, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., died on the 13th ult., at 47, Gloucester Place, W. He was born in 1868, and educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton. He entered the "London" in 1885, and qualified in 1892. He was afterwards assistant Medical Officer to Blundell's School. Up to the time of his illness Dr. Barnes was Honorary Physician in charge of Mrs. Robert Fleming's Hospital for Officers in Grosvenor Square, where his work was greatly appreciated.

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MISS JACKA.

Nearly a quarter of a century has passed since Miss Jacka entered this Hospital as a probationer in 1894, and for the last sixteen years she had been in charge of the Receiving Room, where she worked with never failing energy, ever watching keenly for those who were really ill, especially the children, but also constantly on the alert to detect the only too numerous cases of exaggeration and neurasthenia which weigh so heavily on R.R.O.'s and so unfairly increase their difficulties. With this latter class, Sister Jacka was duly and rightfully severe. In her the newly-appointed dresser or the recently-qualified resident found a tower of strength, if any question of procedure arose for immediate decision, for she possessed a retentive memory, and was well acquainted with the practice and traditions of the Hospital. Early this year, to the grief of all who knew her, an old malady returned. In March she gave up duty, and on April 16th she died in the Hospital, she had so long and so faithfully served. She was buried at Holmwood next to the late Sidney Morris, her old friend and fellow worker.

*Requiescat in pace.*



MISS JACKA.



LIEUT. B. WYNFORD PHILLIPS, R.F.C.

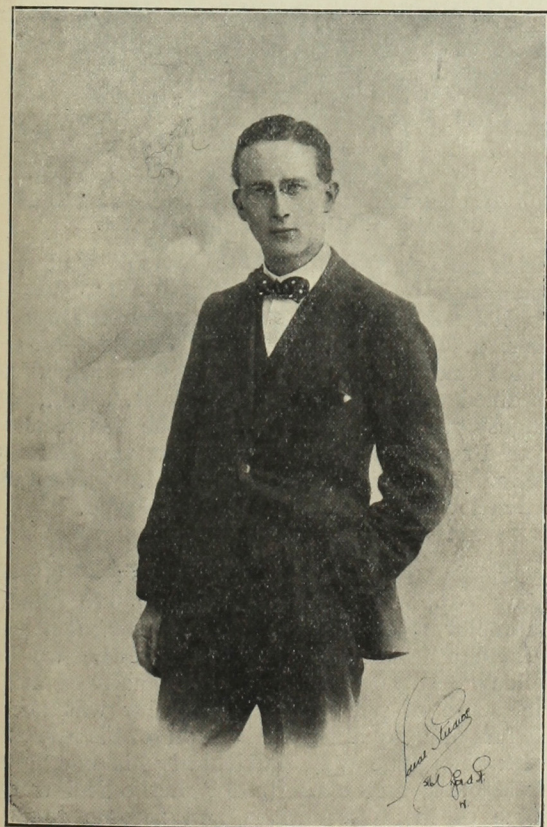


The Editor regrets that by an oversight the foregoing photograph of the late Lieut. B. WYNFORD PHILLIPS, R.F.C., was omitted from the obituary which appeared in our last number (March, 1918).

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LIEUT. WALTER RALPH BARRETT,

was killed in action by a shot in the head on November 2nd, 1917, before Gaza, while leading his company to an attack. The eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Barrett, of 9, Bolton Gardens, South Kensington, he was born on December 4th, 1892, was educated at St. Wilfred's School, Bexhill-on-Sea, and the "Leys" School, Cambridge. He entered the Medical College in October, 1911. Upon the outbreak of war, he obtained his commission and served with the



LIEUT. WALTER RALPH BARRETT.

7th Essex Regiment on home service for a considerable period. On June 1st, 1916, he was sent *via* Egypt to join the forces on the Palestine front. There he suffered considerably from the effects of desert life, and was in hospital at Alexandria for six months.

His Colonel and brother officers write, "We mourn the loss of a gallant officer and comrade; his death will be a great loss to the battalion, and he will be much missed."

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LANCE-CORPORAL LESLIE ERNEST STEVENS,

who was killed in action between March 21st and 28th, was the Laboratory Assistant in the Chemistry Department of the College. His service with the College began on 25th October, 1911, and he joined the Royal Flying Corps at the Polytechnic, Regent Street, on the 28th October, 1915, at the age of 19½ years. On the following day he was sent to Farnborough to receive training with a balloon section. After a period there of seven weeks he was sent to the Curragh, returning three weeks later to Roehampton to complete his training for overseas. On March 9th, 1916, he went across to France, where his good work brought him promotion to first air mechanic. In that position he had many exciting experiences and narrow escapes. In August, 1917—upon the decision of the military authorities to attach all fit men to infantry battalions—he was transferred to the 15th Sherwood Foresters, and after three weeks' infantry



drill, he entered with that famous regiment into the heat of the battle. Within a very short time he was promoted to lance-corporal. He was on active service for over two years, nearly twenty months of which were seen in France.

L. E. Stevens was an excellent and quiet worker in his department, and one who displayed great interest in his work.

The following letter was written by the Captain of the Company in which Lance-Corporal Stevens served :—

" DEAR MR. STEVENS,

I am so sorry I have been so long in answering your letter. I wrote to you about 10 days after your son's death, and am sorry my letter never reached you.

It is impossible for me to speak in high enough terms of your son. Ever since he joined us he had shown himself to be a good soldier and a very fine companion. He was loved by all the men of the company and was marked out for rapid advancement.

He had done such fine work just before he was killed. He killed ever so many of the enemy, and one of my corporal's tells me that your son saved his life by killing a German sniper just as he was about to shoot the corporal.

I am sure you will be relieved to hear that he died an instantaneous death. He was killed on a mound halfway between Curлу and Hardicourt, about a mile east of Maricourt, and I regret to say that we got none of his personal belongings as we were retiring at the time.

The things sent by the Australian were found in his pack which was dumped at Mericourt and never recovered. If there is anything further I can tell you or do for you, I shall be only too pleased to do so. On behalf of my company and myself I express our very deepest sympathy with you and all his friends.

Yours truly,

M. HARVEY, Capt., M.C., D.S.O."

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CAPTAIN H. W. BATCHELOR, R.A.M.C.

Captain (Acting Major) Henry Washington Batchelor, R.A.M.C., aged 30, was killed in action on March 24th. He was the eldest son of the late Dr. H. T. Batchelor, of Queenstown, South Africa, and entered the "London" in 1907, qualifying L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., in July, 1912. He also passed Group 2 of the Final Examination for the Degree of M.B., B.S., London. From July to December, 1912, he held the appointments of Medical and Surgical Clinical Assistant to the Out-Patient Department. These were followed by a House Physiciancy at Poplar Hospital, after



CAPTAIN H. W. BATCHELOR, R.A.M.C.

which he returned to the "London" and was appointed on November 27th, 1913, House Physician to Dr. James Mackenzie, in the Department of Cardiology, which appointment he retained until the outbreak of war, when he obtained a commission in the R.A.M.C., on August 7th, 1914. During 1916 he was recalled from France for research work at the Military Heart Hospital in Hampstead. Captain Batchelor was killed by a bomb at Noyon.

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Captain John Parkinson writes :—" I had many opportunities of learning to know Batchelor both in the Cardiac Department at the "London" and in France, where he was a colleague at a clearing station for many months. His sense of personal responsibility was keen. He had many qualities fitting him for his research work before the War, particularly his exactness, tirelessness, and capacity for methodical work. Some of his observations and records remain unpublished because of the war. He was of a modest and retiring disposition, and as one got to know him more and more there was revealed a man of high and firm character with a steady, happy outlook on life. It did one good to know him and to be associated with him in work and in leisure. No one could have been more thoughtful and kind. He was unquestioning and unselfish in whatever he held to be his duty, and



this was shown in his life as in his honourable death."

Captain Batchelor married in 1916 Miss Kempthorne, formerly a member of the nursing staff of the "London," whom he met in France, and to whom we offer our sincerest sympathy.

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CAPTAIN HAROLD DUNKERLEY, R.A.M.C.

Captain Harold Dunkerley, R.A.M.C., was killed on March 23rd, aged 28, and was the younger son of Mr. Herbert Dunkerley, of Bombay. He was educated at Downing College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1912, and where he was subsequently granted the degree of M.A. He entered the "London" in 1912, and qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., in September, 1914, after which he was appointed a Clinical Assistant in the Surgical Out-Patient Department, a post which he held until December,



CAPTAIN HAROLD DUNKERLEY, R.A.M.C.

1914, when he entered the R.A.M.C. In the following year he went to France with the 8th Rifle Brigade, with which he saw nine months' service, and at the end of this period he was wounded and invalided home. After three months' convalescence he returned to the front, where for six months he was attached to a stationary hospital at Boulogne. Later he was with the North Somerset Yeomanry, from which he was ultimately transferred to a field ambulance, where he remained until his death. Captain Dunkerley leaves a widow.

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CAPT. GUSTAVE ADLER, R.A.M.C.

It is with great regret that we have to announce the untimely death of Gustave Adler, Capt. R.A.M.C., a former student and resident at the Hospital. It is only six months ago that we

saw him full of life and good spirits, and now he is nothing but a memory.

Adler was born in Johannesburg in 1895, and came to England in 1912, joining the Medical College soon after his arrival. He had a most successful career in hospital, carrying off a large number of scholarships and prizes. Qualifying in March, 1917, Dr. Adler was first appointed E.O. and later H.S. to Messrs. Openshaw and Walton.

In October, Adler returned to South Africa and immediately volunteered for active service. As there were no vacancies on the staff of the German East African Campaign, he was appointed to the German West Service, being stationed in Gibeon. It was here that he was struck down, for he developed pneumonia, and, according to the Johannesburg papers, his death followed with tragic suddenness. His body was conveyed to Johannesburg, where he was buried with full military honours.

"Gussy," as Adler was known to most of us, was an extremely popular and capable fellow. He was of an amiable and unselfish disposition, ready to help his friends whenever possible. These qualities were exemplified in his treatment of patients in the R.R. and the wards, which was always carried out with much kindness and patience. Throughout his career at the London he was liked and respected by his chiefs, lecturers and fellow students, who thought very highly of his professional abilities. On behalf of his fellow-students we offer his parents our sincerest condolences on their sad bereavement.

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CAPT. WILLIAM MCQUIBAN, M.B., Ch.B., R.A.M.C.

who died on service in Egypt on May 2nd, was educated at Aberdeen University, where he graduated M.B. and Ch.B. in 1901. He was in practice at Lordship Park, Stoke Newington, till he took a temporary commission in the R.A.M.C. His connection with the "London" as a post-graduate student in 1905 and 1912. He was appointed Aural Clinical Assistant in the Out-Patient Department in November, 1905.

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LIEUT. THOMAS SMITH, R.A.M.C.,

who died on 23rd May, 1917, at the age of 47, was a student of the Hospital from 1887 to 1894, when he qualified L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. He returned to the Hospital in 1904-1906, and held the appointments of clinical assistant first in the Ophthalmic Department, and secondly in the Light Department.



Prior to the War he was engaged in private practice at Church End, Finchley. Upon the outbreak of war he was active in promoting the King Edward Hospital in Finchley, and was its first medical officer. He also gave his services as Lecturer and Instructor to the V.A.D. In August, 1916, realising the need for medical men in the Army, he offered his services to the R.A.M.C., and was granted a commission. He was first sent to Southsea, and then to Luton and Bedford. Ultimately, he was appointed to *H.M.S. Essequibo*, which sailed to and from America, and latterly between England and



LIEUT. THOMAS SMITH, R.A.M.C.

France. During one of these journeys he was found unconscious in his berth, and was removed to Netley, where he partially recovered, and was then taken to a nursing home in Hampstead, where he died after a second seizure of cerebral hæmorrhage.

Lieutenant Smith leaves a widow and five children, to whom we extend our sincere sympathy in their great loss. He was greatly respected at Church End, Finchley, where he took a keen and active interest in the religious and social life of the district. The news of his death will be received with deep regret by those who worked with him in the Hospital and College.

## ANCIENT EGYPT.—V.

By A. A. H. EL ZENEINY,  
M.R.C.S. (ENG.), L.R.C.P. (LOND.).

(Continued from Vol. XXI., No. 9, page 455.)

King Amenhatap III. reigned thirty-six years. His reign was mainly devoted to the peaceful spread of the arts. Of the organization of the country we learn from the tomb of a great vizier, Rekhmara, who records the taxation from the various divisions of Egypt. From these it is evident that the court levied only for its own expenses, and the cost of administration was borne locally by the nobles.

On the western side of Thebes, Amenhatap III. built a great temple for the service of his spirit, the expansion of the old chapel of the tombs. The special home for his spirit was in the two colossal seated figures in the temple, which when complete were sixty feet high. The temple was swept away for stone by the impious hordes of later kings; but the Colossi still remain, looking across the plain at a million sunrises since they were there set by the great king.

An overthrown tablet, which stood thirty feet high, is the only other relic of this great temple. These immense masses of stone were of soft sandstone, easily cut, and floated down the Nile, like most of the Theban building stone, but they were cut in the flinty rock near Cairo, and taken hundreds of miles up the stream to be erected.

This great king was in close relation with Syria, as we know by the correspondence on cuneiform clay tablets, found at Tell Amarna. These show that the kings of all the North of Mesopotamia and Assyria were in friendly correspondence with Egypt. Alliances were made for many generations; daughters were sent as consorts to the kings on each side, and ivory, silver, precious stones, horses, chariots, crystal necklaces, copper from Copros (Cyprus) also came to Egypt; gold was mainly asked for in return from Egypt, also oxen and oils. Another large work of this reign was the temple of Luksor, on the eastern side of Thebes. Luksor is the Egyptian name of a star. The papyrus columns of the great avenue here are sixty-five feet high, and the courts with double colonnades of clustered columns are the most pleasing example of the architecture on a large scale.

This temple was specially built in recognition of the divine birth of the king.

The royal descent was in the female line, like all other property; the king usually a half-



brother of the queen, personated the god Amen as his high priest, and the children born to him in that character were the sons of the god.

The temple was connected with that at Karnak by an avenue by one hundred and twenty-two sphinxes, carved in sandstone. This combination of the lion's body with the king's head represented the guarding protection given by the king as ruler of the country. They have no connection whatever with the Greek idea of a female sphinx, which belongs rather to the harpy tribe, and was destructive rather than protective.

The temple of Karnak, to which this avenue led, was the earliest temple at Thebes, repeatedly enlarged from the XII dynasty down to the Ptolemies, for over three thousand years. Knarak is also the Egyptian name of another star.

The Egyptians named most of their temples after astronomical names. Other names are mathematical, and in some cases named after flowers.

Another great work of this reign was an immense artificial lake at Thebes, surrounded by a high bank formed of the earth dug out.

This was dug in fifteen days, just at the time of highest Nile, 28th of September to 9th of October. It would require about eighty thousand men to dig it, and perhaps a quarter of a million loads to carry the earth.

The wife of King Amenhatap III., Queen Thi, was the daughter of a Syrian prince. She had brought with her a devotion to the Syrian sun-worship of the Aten, which had long survived in the old Semitic capital of Heliopolis which means city of the sun.

Twelve years after the marriage of King Amenhatap III., war broke out between Egypt and Syria. The great scenes of this war are sculptured on the outer wall of the vast temple of Karnak.

The Hall of Columns there was built by Seta, better known as Sety. But half the carving was done by his son, Rameses. This hall has always excited wonder from the overwhelming scale of it.

The character of Sety I. stands higher than that of perhaps any other ruler. Not only was he energetic to recover the status of his country, and left it secure and in good order, but he also had all the inscriptions that had been erased by previous foreign rulers carefully recut with great fidelity, and only placed his own name modestly as restorer.

Happily, the body of this truly great ruler has been more perfectly preserved than any of the royal mummies. The grace, the nobility, the dignity of the man show in all his features. There is no finer presentment of the great dead than

this beautiful facing which had been moulded by so noble a character.

It would seem an impossible romance that we should be able to look in the face of the kings of three thousand years ago. Yet, owing to the care taken to hide their bodies from the ancient destroyers, we can now see the actual persons of many of the greatest movers of the world's history. Aahmus, who expelled the Hyksos; Thathmes I., who swept up to the Euphrates (originally El Phorat). Thathmes III., the great campaigner; Sety I., the noble king, and Rameses II., the greatest of all Rameses. All these, and many others, are as familiarly known by us as they were to the Court of Egypt. In different tombs they were moved about, as robbers increased in audacity, until they were grouped into two great deposits, where, bare of all the pomp and state that could attract the plunderer, they lay until drawn forth again by a generation that would value and reverence their remains.

Truly the Egyptians achieved an immortality of renown and respect which we cannot deny. Nothing is gained by denying a fact. Our knowledge of that past rests mainly upon keeping these bodies with their tablets. The ancient Egyptian language (Hieroglyphy), which really means picture carving, is a very interesting language. Still more interesting and profitable to make use of it. How gratifying it is to look at these writings of people who came to life 6,000 and even 10,000 years before us, and be able to read them.

The reader is reminded with pertenance that the Hieroglyphic language is a different language to the Arabic, which is the diplomatic language in Egypt since 640.

After Sety I., the kingdom was ruled by his son, Rameses II., who continued every progress to his country. He continued wars against Syria. Finally a treaty was made in 1280 B.C., copies of which are preserved in Hieroglyphy at Abu Simbel, in Nubia, and on a cuneiform tablet at Baughaz Kewi, in Asia Minor. Baughaz is the Arabic word for strait.

The treaty shows how carefully international acts were then drawn up. It recites the ancestry of both kings and their former relations; declares permanent friendship; confirms past treaties; makes a defensive alliance, and declares the extradition of any subjects changing sides. A creditable work of Rameses II., which we know is a seated figure in black granite, a statue ninety two feet high looked out over the temple of the City of Tanis. Another colossus of red granite was the seated figure, fifty-seven feet high, at the king's funeral temple at Thebes. These weighed



one thousand tons each. The gigantic rock-cut figures of Abu Simbel are impressive from their size.

After the reign of Rameses II., the country collapsed because of internal troubles. The high priests of Amen made an enormous wealth during that trouble. The history of the Greeks in Egypt is familiar to many of us in modern books on history. Therefore, no necessity for mentioning it here.

But it is necessary to mention here the history of the Macedonians in Egypt. Their history is most complex. Not only were they incessantly occupied in family squabbles, but they had adopted the Egyptian custom of royal succession in the female line, so that the queen carried the right to the kingdom.

The most celebrated Queen Cleopatra VI. was of the Macedonian family. Queen Cleopatra VI. had been most determined and vigorous in holding her rights and in raising armies.

Born in 68 B.C., Cleopatra lived at the court of her father Ptolmey the Flute-player. Her elder sister rebelled against her father and ejected him from Alexandria. The Romans settled down Cleopatra as acting Queen of Egypt. After four years young Ptolmey (the brother of the queen) was proclaimed king, and his advisers promptly ejected Cleopatra in order to have the whole powers in their hands. She fled to Syria, and called together an army, then returned and tried to oust her brother. She does not seem to have succeeded, and therefore she fled to Alexandria, and claimed the protection and help of Cæsar, who had arrived in pursuit of Pompey, and who proceeded to settle the family quarrel. As Master of Egypt he was naturally the consort of Cleopatra.

Cleopatra went to Rome, and there she was looked upon as the Queen of Egypt, heiress of three centuries of kings, the supreme woman of her time, learned, witty, brilliant, and fascinating. She returned to Egypt after four years. Antony, who was master of the East after the great day of Philippi, sent for her to meet him at Tarsus, just over the bounds of Syria, which Egypt claimed—as it were, the garden gate of her kingdom. When they met, she prepared Antony a royal entertainment, in which every dish was golden and inlaid with precious stones, wonderfully chased and embossed. Antony went with to Egypt, the master of the East, and, therefore, Lord of Egypt.

■ The murder of her sister, Arsinoe, and poisoning of her remaining brother, were mere incidents of the settlement of affairs.

Antony had to return to Rome, and thence went on his Parthian war. She met him at

Antioch with their children, whom he named the Sun and Moon. She then went back to Egypt, and visited on the way Herod the Great, at Jerusalem—both supremely full of wiles, both claimants for Syria, both hesitating at nothing. Finally both parted.

At last came the final struggle of the only two great captains left in the Roman world, Antony and Octavius, afterwards styled Augustus. The decisive day came in the Adriatic, off Actium, when Octavins caught the fleet of Antony preparing to return to Egypt. All know the flight of Cleopatra, the defeat of Antony, and the pursuit by Octavius. Then Octavius in Alexandria, Cleopatra's submission to the new master of Egypt, whom neither beauty nor wit could impress; the evident Roman triumph impending, with its disgraceful march of captives; the brave will to die as the last Queen of Egypt should—all this is familiar in the close of that astonishing life at only thirty-one.

Cleopatra is the one known to us among the plays of the great English poet, William Shakespeare as "Antony and Cleopatra." The play was written in 1607-8(?), but it was published, in the folio, 1623. Shakespeare brought the source of the plot from the life of Antonius in Sir Thomas North's translation of Plutarch's Lives. The fable is a short one. Antony, entangled by the wiles of Cleopatra, shakes himself free so that he may attend to the conduct of the world. He makes a pact with the young Cæsar, by marrying Cæsar's sister Octavia. Soon afterwards, being tempted from his wife by Cleopatra, he falls into wars with Cæsar. Being unhappy in his fortune and deserted by his friends, he kills himself. Cleopatra, having lost her lover, and fearing to be led in triumph to Cæsar, also kills herself.

In this most noble play, Shakespeare applies to a great subject his constant idea, that tragedy springs from the treachery caused by some obsession—

Strange it is  
That nature must compel us to lament  
Our more persisted deeds.

The play is on a greater scale than any of the others. The scene is the Roman world. The men engaged are struggling for the control of all the power of the world. The private action is played out before a grand public sitting. The wisdom and beauty of the poetry answer the greatness of the subject. The obsession of lust is illustrated in half-a-dozen of Shakespeare's plays, but in none of them so full as here. The results of that obsession in treachery and tragedy brim the great play.

The intoxication of Antony with the woman degrades him to the condition of blindness in



which the woman-drunken staggers. It is a part of all drunkenness that the drunkard thinks himself a king, though he looks and is a sot.

Shakespeare's marvellous illustration of this blindness (in the third act) is seldom praised as it should be. Antony, crushingly defeated, owing to the treachery of all debauched natures, calls upon Octavius to meet him in single combat.

Mens, judgments are  
A parcel of their fortunes, and things outward  
So draw the inward quality after them,  
To suffer all alike.

When we in our viciousness grow hard,  
O misery on't—the wise gods seal our eyes;  
In our own filth drop our clear judgments;  
makes us

Adore our errors; laugh at 's while we strut  
To our confusion.

The cruel bungling suicide which leaves him lingering in dishonour is one of the saddest things in the play. This was Antony who ruled once, this mutterer dying, whom no one loves enough to kill. Once before, in Shakespeare's vision, he came near death, in the proud scene in the senate house, before Caesar's murderers. He was very great and noble then. Now—

The star is fall'n  
And time is at his period.

"The god Hercules, whom Antony loved"

has moved away with his hautboys and all comes to dust again.

The minds of most writers would have been exhausted after the creation of four such acts. The splendour of Shakespeare's intellectual energy makes the last act as bright a torch of beauty as the others. The cry—

We'll bury him; and then what's brave,  
what's noble,

Let's do it after the high Roman fashion,  
And make death proud to take us

... We have no friend

But resolution and the briefest end.

begins a song of the welcoming of death, unlike anything in the plays.

Shakespeare seldom allows a woman a great tragical scene. Cleopatra is the only Shakespearean woman who dies heroically upon the stage. Her death scene is not the greatest, nor the most terrible, but it is the most beautiful scene in all the tragedies. The words—

Finish, good lady; the bright day is done,  
And we are for the dark.

and those most marvellous words, written at one golden time, in a gush of the spirit, when the man must have been trembling—

O eastern star!

Peace, peace!

Dost thou not see my baby at my breast,  
That sucks the nurse asleep?

are among the most beautiful things ever written by man.

This is a convenient point to stop at and bring the history of Ancient Egypt to an end, in this very brief account of the history of the Pharaohs.

Although it is very interesting to mention the early connection of the Greeks with the Egyptians, but that would require a good deal of time which could not be afforded at present. Meanwhile, the writer wishes the readers the earliest visit to that attractive country. The visitor then would find the place worthy of more valuable description.



We have been pleased to see Molesworth, Valentine, S. Batchelor, Ross, and Monty Jupe about the place again, all of whom appeared to be very fit. Capt. E. C. Lindsay was also home on sick leave, and we were glad to hear from him that his brother, A. B. Lindsay, was quite well, and back again in "Mesopot."

\* \*

Cpts. Ryan and Bowman, late of the R.A.M.C., have joined the ranks of voluntary workers on the Hospital, where their labours are much appreciated.

\* \*

Messrs. Bryan, Vint, Putnam, Sunderland, Hilliard, Jackson, D. M. Jones, Rhodes, Zortman, Lewis, and Clark-Kennedy, after a short stay as Residents on qualifying, were called up. We wish them the best of luck, and offer our congratulations to the two latter on their respective marriages.

\* \*

A. N. Symons left his practice in Jersey to join up, and came on as House Surgeon to Sir Hugh Rigby for a month, prior to his departure for the Western front.



We are all delighted to see Moseley about again after his recent operation. C. M. Kennedy has recently been "warded" and is now convalescing. T. A. Jones was also in as a patient, but happily is again better.

\* \*

Sterwin has written to several of us from India. All communications seem to indicate that he is flourishing as usual.

\* \*

Our heartiest congratulations to Capt. John Trevor Kyffin, of the R.A.F., a former "London," who relinquished his medical studies for the "Great Game," on the occasion of his engagement to Miss Mary Joyce Wills.

\* \*

The Probationers are now lodged in their new abode—the "Edith Cavell" Home. Every congratulation is due to the Hospital authorities on the excellent building and its equipment.

\*\*\*

On Sunday, June 9th, to commemorate the opening of the Home, Viscount Knutsford occupied the pulpit in the Church of the Hospital (St. Phillip's). He preached his sermon with the greatest success. He gave a brief account of the life and work of Edith Cavell and pointed out the lesson and example which such a career and devotion to duty give to us to-day.

\* \*

It is with the deepest regret that we announce the resignation of Sir James Mackenzie from the staff of the Hospital. We express our best wishes to him on his retirement. It gives us great pleasure to hear that he has been appointed one of the three delegates, representing the British Medical profession at the American Medical Conference. It is pleasing to know that one of these delegates has been closely associated with our Hospital for a number of years, and that it is here that he has carried out some of his important researches on "Hearts."

Sir James with Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane and Colonel Herbert Bruce, the other two delegates, were present at a farewell luncheon, given to the American mission by Lord Beaverbrook.

\* \*

It is with the deepest regret that we announce the death of Miss Jacka, on 16th April, 1918. Further particulars appear in our Obituary columns.

\* \*

Sister Wellington retired from active duty on 23rd February, after 26 years' service. She hopes her retirement will only be of a temporary nature,

She received handsome testimonials both from the Nursing and Resident staffs.

\* \*

In the departure of Miss Saunders, who worked for the last eleven years in the Receiving Room with Miss Jacka, the Hospital has sustained another severe shock. Her loss will be greatly felt by all who worked in that department, as she was ever most ready and willing to give help. She was also a born teacher, her lectures to the nurses were greatly appreciated, and from all sides one hears of the great amount of good the nurses derived from them. The Residents presented her with a silver tea service.

\* \*

An extremely interesting case of "gaul stones" (possibly direct from France) was sent up to the Hospital the other day. It caused widespread interest, being the first case of this condition that most of us have seen.

\* \*

On the same day the Aural Department was informed by a patient that her doctor had told her she had a "Muecke's Porpus," but on communication with her medical adviser, we were informed it was merely a "mucous polypus." This was the first indication we had had that the M.O., Officer's Section, was a naturalist.

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## ANATOMICAL SOCIETY OF GT. BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

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At its meeting, held on March 1st, at King's College, the Anatomical Society of Great Britain and Ireland, having received and unanimously adopted the report presented to it by its Committee on Nomenclature, resolved without a dissentient vote that the following paragraph from the Report should be circulated among the several Corporations and other Bodies interested in the progress of Medical Education:—

"The Committee, after consideration of the matter, unanimously reports that it sees no reason for departing from the use of the Old Nomenclature as the recognised medium of description for employment in Anatomical Text-Books and Departments, or by Medical Men in general: on the other hand, it thinks that there are very good reasons to be urged against the adoption of any other nomenclature for this purpose."

(Signed),

DAVID HEPBURN, *President.*

J. ERNEST FRAZER, *Secretary.*



# "LONDON HOSPITAL CLUBS' UNION"

*Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st March, 1918.*

Dr.

EXPENDITURE.

To Wages — Groundman, Extra  
Man and Horse hire...  
Owing for Horse hire ...  
  
Less—Wages paid in  
advance...  
Received for use of  
ground for sheep  
grazing ...  
  
Repairs ...  
Less Received ...  
Grants to Clubs—  
Athenæum  
Owing ...  
  
Cricket ...  
Football, Association ...  
Do. Rugby ...  
Tennis ...  
Less Received ...  
  
Rowing ...  
Owing ...  
  
Interest to Hospital on Loans,  
aggregating £10,228 4s. 10d.  
at 4 per cent. per annum,  
owing ...  
On Unpaid Interest on Loans:—  
Add 5%—  
9 months on  
£511 8s. 4d.,  
capitalised Jan. 1,  
1917 ...  
3 months on  
£946 2s. 2d. capi-  
talised Jan. 1, 1918  
  
Owing ...  
  
Interest on Bankers' Overdraft  
Rates and Taxes ...  
Less prepaid ...  
  
Water ...  
Owing ...  
  
Insurance ...  
Less prepaid ...  
  
Telephone ...  
Less prepaid ...  
  
Sundries ...  
Printing and Stationery ...  
Audit Fee owing ...  
Depreciation—  
Turfed Athletic Ground ...  
Football Stand ...

£ s. d.  
187 4 3  
7 5 3  
  
194 9 6  
  
£3 7 0  
5 0 0  
  
8 7 0  
10 19 10  
0 3 0  
  
£22 14 10  
19 15 3  
  
42 10 1  
4 6 3  
2 6 9  
5 0 0  
  
£2 13 5  
1 3 3  
  
2 5 0  
0 15 0  
  
3 0 0  
  
409 2 6  
  
£19 3 6  
11 16 6  
  
31 0 0  
  
145 6 10  
1 11 6  
  
4 11 3  
1 10 5  
  
7 2 2  
2 12 8  
  
34 2 1  
7 14 7  
  
69 11 2  
10 7 0

£ s. d.  
186 2 6  
  
10 16 10  
  
1 10 2  
  
58 13 3  
  
409 2 6  
  
31 0 0  
  
440 2 6  
0 12 2  
  
143 15 4  
  
6 1 8  
  
4 9 6  
  
26 7 6  
8 18 11  
1 5 6  
5 5 0  
  
79 18 2

INCOME.

By Subscriptions—  
Staff, &c. ...  
Students ...  
  
Chingford Special  
Constabulary  
Billetonian Club ...  
Boy Scouts' Association ...  
  
Note.—Subscriptions owing  
by Students, £532 12s. 3d.,  
a large proportion of  
whom have enlisted for  
the War, leaving their  
receipt under existing  
aspects problematical.  
Balance, being excess of Ex-  
penditure over Income ...

£ s. d.  
134 8 0  
353 16 9  
  
488 4 9  
10 0 0  
3 0 0  
2 2 0  
  
503 6 9  
  
469 2 1

Cr.

£ s. d.

£ s. d.

£972 8 10

£972 8 10



## "LONDON HOSPITAL CLUBS' UNION"

*Balance Sheet, 31st March, 1918.*

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>To Sundry Creditors—</i>			<i>By Sundry Debtors—</i>		
London Hospital for Interest as under:—			Subscriptions owing by Students, a large proportion of whom have enlisted for the War, leaving their receipt under existing aspects problematical	£532 12 3	
On Loans at 4 per cent.					
No. 1—			<i>Sums paid in advance—</i>		
£6,461 0 5	£646 2 0		Wages ... ..	3 7 0	
No. 2—			Insurance ... ..	2 12 8	
£2,167 4 5	216 14 5		Rates and Taxes ... ..	1 11 6	
No. 3—			Telephone ... ..	7 14 7	
£1,600 0 0	160 0 0				15 5 9
£10,228 4 10 for period Oct. 1915—Mar. 1918—	1,022 16 5		<i>Football Stand—</i>		
Note:—Outstanding			Balance as at 1st April, 1917	103 10 3	
31st March, 1916	306 16 11		Less—		
" " 1917	306 17 0		Depreciation at 10 per cent. per annum ... ..	10 7 0	
" " 1918	409 2 6				93 3 3
	£1,022 16 5		<i>Drained and Turfed Athletic Ground—</i>		
On unpaid Interest capitalised at 5 per cent., Jan. 1917— Mar. 1918—			Balance as at 1st April, 1917 ... ..	1,391 4 4	
1917, 1 year on—			Less—		
£511 8 4	£25 11 4		Depreciation at 5 per cent. per annum ... ..	69 11 2	
1918, 3 months on—					1,321 13 2
£946 2 2	£11 16 6		<i>Old Pavilion—</i>		
		37 7 10	Balance as at 1st April, 1917, as per Contra ...	£1,024 4 0	
Note:—Outstanding		1,060 4 3	<i>Cash at Bankers ... ..</i>	38 6 2	
31st March, 1917	6 7 10		<i>Cash in Hand... ..</i>	8 2 8	
" " 1918	31 0 0				46 8 10
	£37 7 10		<i>Income and Expenditure A/c.—</i>		
Athenæum for Magazines and Stationery ... ..		19 15 3	Balance as at 1st April, 1917 ... ..	749 2 1	
Rowing, Store of Boats ... ..		0 15 0	Do. for the year ending 31st March, 1918... ..	469 2 1	
Wages, Horse Hire ... ..		7 5 3			1,218 4 2
Water ... ..		1 10 5			
Auditors ... ..		5 5 0			
Loan No. 3—					
From the House-Committee of the London Hospital for Draining and Turfing ad- ditional Ground ... ..		1,600 0 0			
Amount advanced on Loan No. 1 by the London Hospital for erection of Old Pavilion, as per Contra... ..		£1,024 4 0			
<i>Note.—This structure, under Minute passed by the Finance Committee of the London Hospital held on 26th February, 1914, may be pulled down to make room for the erec- tion of a New Pavilion.</i>					
		£2,694 15 2			£2,694 15 2

*Audited and found correct—*

(Signed) CHATTERIS, NICHOLS & Co.,  
Chartered Accountants.

*London, E.C., 15th May, 1918.*



# "THE LONDON HOSPITAL GAZETTE"

*Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March, 1918.*

Expenditure.				Income.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Printing and Stationery ...	£100	17	8	By Subscriptions ...	84	19	1
Owing ...	185	12	10	„ Sales ...	38	3	4
				„ Advertisements ...	£23	19	5
Postage ...				Outstanding ...	14	11	5
				„ Excess of Expenditure over Income ...	130	11	3
	£292	4	6		£292	4	6

## Balance Sheet, 31st March, 1918.

Liabilities.				Assets.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Sundry Creditors—				Cash at Bank ...	36	19	2
Printers...	185	12	10	Sundry Debtors for Advertisements ...	14	11	5
				Balance—			
				As per Balance Sheet 31/3/17 ...	£3	11	0
				Excess of Expenditure over			
				Income during 1917-18 as above ...	130	11	3
	£185	12	10		134	2	3
					£185	12	10

Particulars regarding the amount of annual subscription for the GAZETTE, and other information, are given in the advertisement columns.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

FERNLEY HOTEL,  
BLACKPOOL.  
22/3/38.

DEAR DR. WRIGHT,

Just a few lines to say *au revoir*, ere I leave for across the water. I really do not exactly know when we sail, it may be in a few weeks' time, it may be in a very few days. . . . We are going out as a unit forming a general hospital, a much more agreeable way than running a one-man show of R.M.O. to a battalion of men. D. F. Panton is the only other London man in the unit besides myself, that is, of my time.

Combes and Twort are in another unit which is also bound for Salonika. Zortman, who came about 14 days ago, expects to go to Egypt.

How goes O.T.C. work? Have found the work that I put in, especially at camp, has stood me in good stead, as one does not do the foolish things that men who are entirely new to the game seem to have the unhappy knack of doing.

I must close now. Kind regards to Mr. Burdon.

CHAS. F. RAINER.

30/3/18.

DEAR DR. WRIGHT,

Very many thanks for sending on the GAZETTES; they are much appreciated. After I'm finished with mine I send 'em on to T. E. Blunt, the staff-surgeon of the *Woolwich*, who, I think, enjoys them as much as I do.

I have no Service news worth relating—one day is just like another.

I heard from Bonar Lindsay a short time ago; he is convalescing after a severe go of pneumonia, and when he wrote said he expected to be sent either up to Baghdad or to Palestine. He told me that Costobadie was with him in India, at some place called Nasik. Tenny Mosse and George Huddy are still in Greece, the former with an A.S.C. train and the latter apparently dodging between the trenches and a C.C.S. Both get lots of work, so they say. I expect Molesworth is back at the London 'ere this—he told me he was getting some leave. I heard indirectly of Bill Sarra some time ago, though I haven't actually had a letter for some months. He was apparently very fit and—as usual—"on the top line"!

I hope everything is going on all right at the "London" in these strenuous times. All the com-