SUBSECTIONS.

Engineering Theatre.

I. OTOLOGY.—*Chairman*, E. Woakes, M.D. *Vice-Chairman*, J. B. Story, M.B. *Honorary Secretary*, D. D. Redmond, L.R.C.S.I., 14, Harcourt Street, Dublin.

LARYNGOLOGY AND RHINOLOGY.—*Chairman*, W. H. MacNeill Whistler, M.D. *Vice-Chairman*, Kendal Franks, M.D. *Honorary Secretary*, R. A. Hayes, M.D., 56, Merrion Square South, Dublin.

Local Honorary Secretary.—George F. Duffey, M.D., 30, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin.

Members desirous of reading papers, or joining in the discussions, are earnestly requested to communicate, without delay, with the Secretaries of the respective Sections.

All the rooms required for the purposes of the meeting will, by the kindness of the Provost and Senior Fellows, be provided in Trinity College. The Sections of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetric Medicine, Therapeutics and Pharmacology, and of Pathology, will be held in the Medical School, and the remaining Sections and Subsections in the Museum Buildings of the University. The President's Address will be delivered in the Dining Hall, and the General Meetings will be held in the Examination Hall, where also the stated Addresses will be delivered.

The front hall over the main entrance to Trinity College will be fitted up as a reception-room, and will be opened at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, August 1st, and on the following days at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and will remain open until 6 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, for the issue of tickets to members and for supplying all necessary information.

PROGRAMME OF PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2ND, 1887.

9.30 A.M.—Meeting of 1886-87 Council. Council Room, Museum Buildings.
10 A.M.—Service at the Pro-Cathedral, Marlborough Street. Sermon by the Rev. Martial Klein, S.G.F.R.U.I.
11.30 A.M.—First General Meeting. Report of Council. Reports of Committees; and other business. Examination Hall.
4 P.M.—Choral Service at St. Patrick's National Cathedral. Sermon by the Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Meath.
8.30 P.M.—Adjourned General Meeting from 11.30 A.M. President's Address. Dining Hall.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3RD, 1887.

9.30 A.M.—Meeting of 1887-8 Council. Council Room, Museum Buildings.
10.30 A.M. to 2 P.M.—Sectional Meetings. Medical School and Museum Buildings.
3 P.M.—Second General Meeting. Address in Medicine. Examination Hall.
9 P.M.—Soirée given by the President of the Association and by the Dublin Branch. Royal University of Ireland.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4TH, 1887.

9.30 A.M.—Meeting of Council. Council Room, Museum Buildings.
10.30 A.M. to 2 P.M.—Sectional Meetings. Medical School and Museum Buildings.
3 P.M.—Third General Meeting. Address in Surgery. Examination Hall.
7 P.M.—Public Dinner. Royal University of Ireland.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5TH, 1887.

10 A.M. to 1.30 P.M.—Sectional Meetings. Medical School and Museum Buildings.
3 P.M.—Concluding General Meeting. Address in Public Medicine. Examination Hall.
4.30 to 6 P.M.—Garden Party.
9 P.M.—*Conversazione* given by Surgeon-General Hassard, C.B., P.M.O Ireland, and the officers of the Medical Staff. Museum of Science and Art.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH, 1887.

Excursions.

ANNUAL MUSEUM.

THE Annual Museum will be held on August 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th, in the Anatomical Department of the Medical School of Trinity College, Dublin.

The Museum will be arranged in the four following Sections, and intending exhibitors are requested to communicate with the Secretary of the Section or Sections in which they propose to exhibit.

SECTION A.—Food and Drugs. (Honorary Secretary, F. J. B. Quinlan, M.D. Univ. Dub., 29, Lower Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin.)

SECTION B.—Recent Books, Instruments, and Appliances—Medical, Surgical, and Electrical. (Honorary Secretary, John Lentaigne, F.R.C.S.I., 29, Westland Row, Dublin.)

SECTION C.—Anatomical and Pathological Specimens and Drawings, Microscopes and Microscopical Preparations. (Honorary Secretary, Alex. B. McKee, M.B. Univ. Dub., Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin.)

SECTION D.—Hygienic and Sanitary Appliances. (Honorary Secretary, H. C. Tweedy, M.D. Univ. Dub., 2, Gardiner's Row, Dublin.)

Particulars should be supplied to the Secretaries of the objects proposed to be exhibited and the amount of space required. No show cases will be allowed.

As it is intended to print a catalogue, with appendix of advertisements, it is requested that inquiries be addressed to the Secretaries as early as possible.

All articles sent to the Museum for exhibition should be addressed to care of Professor Cunningham, Medical School, Trinity College, Lincoln Place, Dublin, and delivered, carriage paid, between the 5th and 26th of July.

Chairman of Museum Committee—Wm. Thornley Stoker, F.R.C.S.I., 16, Harcourt Street, Dublin. Vice-Chairman—D. J. Cunningham, M.D., 69, Harcourt Street, Dublin.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A WINTER TRIP TO "THE FORTUNATE ISLANDS."

IV.

The Sanatorium at Orotava and its Gardens: La Paz.—The Garden of Acclimatisation: its Riches: its Testimony to the Climatic Qualities of Orotava.

WE have spent a week of delightful rest at the hotel and sanatorium of Orotava, drinking our fill of natural beauties in a spot which, after all our varied experiences in Europe, Asia, and Africa, impresses me as one of the loveliest scenes on earth, and in a climate which is nearer perfection than any I have ever approached. To the constant kindness of Dr. Perez, of Orotava, and of his son Dr. George Perez, I owe many opportunities of studying the climatic and medical history of the island, and investigating its natural history. Dr. Perez is a distinguished graduate of Paris, and his son is an M.D. of London, and studied for ten years in England. The works of Marcet and of Jaccoud give little idea of the comforts and resources of Orotava as it is now developed. Marcet wrote in 1883,[1] "I am inclined to believe that Teneriffe will eventually become a favourite station for consumptive invalids.....it will be necessary, however, to put up with Spanish cooking and Spanish attendance." Professor Jaccoud, after a stay of a few days in 1880, wrote that "The climate of Teneriffe (Orotava) is drier and more tonic than that of Madeira, and it is capable of completing and usefully extending the therapeutic applications proper to Madeira in a number of cases. It unites the advantages of mild and equable temperature with those of proximity to the sea and with the advantages of mountain climates;" but according to him, and from his unfortunate experiences of four days' scamper through the island at that time, "the want of any suitable installation," and the want of any suitable guides and the discomforts which he suffered, "judge the question." The want of "a good hotel in the foreground" spoilt for him, as for Dr. Johnson, the charms of the landscape, and annihilated the natural advantages of the place. That is, perhaps, a little too severely gastronomic a judgment, and somewhat too Parisian a point of view, even for a French professor. But the fact is that the want which he felt so acutely has now been filled with supreme success, and the hotel at Orotava is, perhaps, the most beautifully situated, and is certainly one of the most luxurious, well-appointed, and well-managed sanatoria south of Europe. It reminds me somewhat of the Hotel Beausite at Cannes, but has many elements of superiority. Its construction is that of a Cuban villa; its management approximates to that of a London club. It is built in two storeys only, the main reception-saloon facing the sea; two side buildings containing lofty and spacious reading-rooms, smoking-rooms and galleries, and verandah stretching at right angles towards the shore. All the rooms open with French windows to the ground. The terraced roofs, the galleries, and covered verandahs are surrounded by gardens commanding exquisite views of sea and mountain. As I write at seven on this March morning, sitting in the open, raised terrace, in an already delightful air and sun bath, I look across the gardens in front, which run down to the shore. The garden-plots are filled with tall hibiscus-trees, which are resplendent with gorgeous blossoms of different shades throughout the winter; lilies grow high in bushes, with flowering trumpets of pure white, or striped with tiger-yellow and deep crimson; and a mass of lilac blossom peeps out from a lily-bush of which I do not know the name. Masses of roses, geraniums, poppies, stocks, chrysanthemums, heliotrope, campanulæ, enliven the somewhat formal garden-beds. The paths glisten with powdered white pumice dust. Three stately

[1] *Southern and Swiss Health-resorts.* London: Churchill.

acacias rise stiffly from among them; in one corner the Ficus Bengalensis lifts high a massive evergreen head with laurel-like leaves, whence its popular name here, *laurel de la India:* to the right are three small palms, specimens of the Phœnixs Canasiensis, and a juniper tree of the Bermudas springs up, looking like a huge Christmas tree; a small row of orange trees border the lower edge of the garden, and through the foliage we look upon the blue waves. Over the trellis of the covered billiard-room, which is open on all sides to the air, and of which even up to midnight the curtains are rarely drawn, climbs a luxuriant, spreading creeper, the Bougainvillia glabra, and the corresponding dining-rooms on the other side of the garden are shaded by a huge bignonia, with golden masses of flower, which are at their best in the months of January and February, but of which scattered bunches still remain. Just in sight from this point of view is a grove of banana trees to the left, and clumps of the brilliant scarlet poinsettia (Euphorbia pulcherrima), which flowers here in fullest beauty at Christmas, and hence is called here the "Flor de Pascua." Christmas, I may mention, is in Spain the "Pascua de Navidad," and Easter the "Pascua de Resurreccion." In the near foreground, on the right of the landscape, rises the rocky headland of La Paz, crowned by the Villa La Paz, belonging to the Marquis of Candia, and now occupied by an English family, who are arranging to spend three years here. It is at a height of 300 feet. A tuft of palms stand out sharply at the extreme front of the garden-terrace; the garden is adorned with a stately avenue of cypresses and myrtle. Below it is a winding path cut in the face of the rock overhanging the sea, along which are passing at this moment a donkey carrying barrels and some peasant figures of men and women balancing casks and earthen jars upon their heads. They are fetching the water from the spring Wartianez, a deep rocky source which supplies the hotels with drinking-water of irreproachable purity. The supply is abundant and perennial; in the cool clefts of this rock I found growing abundantly tufts of the maidenhair fern. Wandering along the path, I have come across the mesembryanthemum noctiflorum, the orchil of our worthy trader, Captain Glas, whose tomes so much delight me; the source of the *barilla* of Spanish traders, formerly a chief commercial source of alkali, and a great article of trade; this transformation of the crystalline seaside herb into "a stone" by calcining flames was one of the never ending miracles of the simple faith of the Canarians. Beyond stretches an indented coast, rising precipitously into terraced mountain slopes, and in the distance the Cape of Santa Ursula, and further, the points of Sausal and La Punta stretch out into the sea. Looking backward on to the amphitheatre of the mountainous ranges which shelter Orotava on the land-side from the parching south and south-easterly African winds, we see the rocky heights crowned by the Villa Sitio del Pardo, the lovely residence of Mrs. Charles Smith, the widow of an old and much respected resident. It is flanked by araucarias and a beautiful palm; the lovely terraced gardens are widely known, and supply the subject of some of the remarkable sketches of Miss North, to be seen in the famous gallery of floral pictures with which she has endowed the nation at Kew. The lava-covered territory around it affords nourishment to native flora of the lava grounds, the stiff Euphorbia Canariensis, with its abundant acrid milky juice (which the Guanches were accustomed to throw into shallow seapools, and thus to stupefy the fish, which floated and were easily caught); the Euphorbia dulcis, and a variety of odoriferous rock-plants, and some pretty chrysanthemums. The milky juice of this Euphorbia is used in the island to intensify the action of blisters, and it has been employed by quacks as a drastic purgative and emetic. A short climb on foot or in the *carro*—a sledge like those in use in Madeira, drawn by bullocks—takes us to the famous Jardin de Aclimatacion of Orotava, well known to all botanists throughout Europe. This famous garden is the favourite resort of visitors, and a great addition to the resources of the sanatorium. Twice during our stay here a public concert has been held, with the local music of the Estudiantina and the band of the Philharmonic Society, where the rank, fashion, and beauty of Orotava assembled. It is only doing justice to the extreme courtesy and kindness of the leading Spanish residents if I take this occasion to express my sense of the honour done to us by their unfailing and kind attentions, and especially express our obligations to the Marquis of Candia, Count Salazar, Señor Peña, President of the Philharmonic Society, and others, who did so much to make our prolonged visit as socially agreeable as it was otherwise delightful. I must add some fuller details of the botanical history of the gardens, as I gathered them at various visits from the able and devoted curator, Herr Wilpret, who has spent thirty years in developing them, and has planted and nurtured most of their treasures. It is not too much to say that to his unremitting devotion the gardens owe their success and their fame, and that his attention and kindness to visitors are untiring. I dwell upon the botanical features of the gardens, not only or chiefly from their intrinsic interest, variety, and beauty, but because the truest and most unfailing evidence to the qualities of a climate is afforded by the silent but unerring testimony of these plant-witnesses. Whatever of rigour of wind, variation of temperature, or excess of sun there may be they will show; and the outdoor vegetation is the truest index to the medical climatology of any place.

The famous Garden of Acclimatisation of Orotava is situated at a short distance from the hotel, about a hundred yards above the sea-level. It was founded in 1790 by Charles IV, under the auspices of the Marquis of Nava, but at his death it fell into decay, and was let to a private person who sowed it with barley, wheat and potatoes. It was not until 1858 that some persons of influence obtained from the government a subsidy of 5,000 francs for its restoration. The garden is only two hectares in extent. In 1860 it possessed 250 species of not very rare varieties of plants. Its resources are most inadequate. The honorary director, who does little or nothing so far as I could find out, receives £200 a year; the curator (Herr Wilpret), on whom the whole burden of the work falls, receives only £40 a year. With the small resources at his command he has done wonders, and the garden now contains 3,000 varieties of useful medicinal and ornamental plants belonging to tropical, temperate and subtropical zones. It is a delightful resort for the visitors to the hotel, and for those who come to Orotava to seek health and to study nature. It seems exceedingly desirable that the Spanish government should place at the disposal of this important establishment more important resources. Nothing can give a better idea of the extraordinary mildness and climatic qualities of Orotava, than a brief study of the wide range of the flora, of which examples may here be seen in the finest condition. Among the rarest specimens are the Royal palm (Aureodoxa regia) of Brazil and the Antilles; the Fan palm (Latania Borbonica); the Areca palm (Areca-nut, areca rubra or lutescens); date-palm (Phœnix dactilifera); Phœnix Canariensis, the finest of all; the filament palm or Pritchardea filifera, of California; eight species of the Chamœrops; the Sago palm, or Cycas revoluta; the feather palm, Dion edule. Among the spiral palms are the Pandanus utilis, of Australia; the Pandanus odoratissimus, of Java, with great white flowers. Many fine varieties of ficus, the Ficus elastica, india-rubber tree, flourishing richly; the quaint Ficus imperialis or Artocarpus imperialis, of Para, with its strawberry-flavoured fruit springing from the ground and from the trunk, but which, coming from the Brazils, requires more tropical heat than it gets here to ripen well; the Ficus Benjamini, commonly called here the Indian laurel, which its rich foliage imitates; a delightful shade tree, one of the best testimonies to the qualities of this climate, for it grows to perfection in the gardens of the hotel, but it requires a good soil and mild equal climate, and cannot even be grown out of doors successfully at Cadiz, where its introduction has been attempted. There are dozens of other examples of ficus in these gardens, all of which flourish well. Passing to the Musaceæ, we find exceedingly fine examples of the banana, of which there are eight varieties from America and Africa, among them the Musa speciosa with its grand masses of fruit, and the Musa Sinensis, or Cavendishii, which gives the fruit most abundant in the Canaries; the Musa Paradisiaca, of which the fruits are the largest, and which is held to be the actual fruit with which Eve was tempted, and the Musa Ensete of Abyssinia—the Abyssinian banana, which the French call the Abyssinian cabbage, an ornamental tree, of which the leaves but not the fruit are eaten. It was discovered in Abyssinia during the war against King Theodore, growing on the mountains at a height of 4,000 feet. In all, there are from eighteen to twenty varieties of bananas. The near neighbours of the bananas are the Strelitzia—Augusta, regina, Nicolaiji—remarkable for their beautiful foliage and for their flowers, shaped like a bird's head. The fruit trees of the Antilles and of Central America are represented by the Avocados, alligator pears, or Persea gratissima, of which the interior represents a sort of vegetable butter, and which, eaten with bread, pepper, and salt, is also agreeable and nutritive; it is eaten also cut into salad, or boiled in a vegetable soup; of these there are four varieties in the garden. Of the Guava tree there are eight species—psidium pomiferum, and pyriferum, the pear-shaped and apple-shaped varieties being the most edible. The Guava tree flourishes freely in the island, and its fruit is valued for its astringent properties (containing much tannin), and having a great reputation—somewhat overrated, I think—as a preserve; "Guava jelly" is still esteemed by many a peculiar delicacy; the custard apple in six varieties. The mango tree (mangifera Indica), in these gardens and in Santa Cruz produces abundant and delicious fruit, of which it is probable that, in this new period of rapid steam communication, the London

market may profit by being supplied with, perhaps, the only tropical fruit which is unrivalled by our English hot-houses. Among the medicinal plants are the Liquidambra styraxiflora, which produces the resinous storax; the Helicium anisatum and religiosum, the star-anise of Japan, which flavoured the old anisette of Holland and Bordeaux, and which, till lately, the Dutch settlers at Deshima had the sole right of exporting from Japan; the Laurus Cinnamomum, the false Cinnamon tree (the Cinnamomum Aromaticum of Ceylon does not find here sufficient heat); the Laurus Camphora, the Strychnos nux vomica, the Rhus succedanea, the candle-tree of Japan. Among useful plants we find the Manilla hemp plant, or Musa textilis; the Phormium tenax or New Zealand hemp, the and China grass, Urtica nivea, the bamboo of India and of China, and the indigo plant—indigofera anil. Among ornamental trees and flowers I can mention only the magnolia grandiflora of splendid dimensions; the tulip tree; a considerable collection of the acacias of New Holland and South Africa; a great tree of Hibiscus, forming lofty flowering tiers of most magnificent double and single blossoms; Poinsettia, the Bignonia, the Bougainvillia, the Oleanders; Amaryllides Agapanthus, lilies of gigantic size and rare beauty; flowering aloes; Daturas, laden with grand trumpet-shaped flowers. These are all flourishing in the open air. Not to extend the catalogue further, it will be seen how delightful a study may be made here of some of the rarest and most interesting botanical products, and how rare must be the qualities of the climate which, without tropical heat or winter cold, favours alike the growth of the flora of both.

PARIS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Treatment of Hœmorrhoids by Dilatation.—Radical Cure of Varicocele.—Aconitine in Neuralgia.—New Beef Extract.—Gastric Complications in Disease of the Urinary Organs.

In the *Gazette des Hôpitaux*, M. Verneuil publishes a note on the treatment of piles by dilatation. According to him, 98 cases out of 100 may be radically cured by this simple process. The duration of the treatment scarcely ever exceeds eight days, during four of which the patient remains in bed, keeping his room during the remaining four. Piles of 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years' standing have been completely cured in this manner. Even when the disease is complicated with prolapse of the rectum dilatation should be performed. M. Verneuil has used this method for the last fifteen years without a single failure. He prefers the speculum to the finger as a dilator.

At a recent meeting of the Société de Médecine, M. Wickham read a note on the radical cure of varicocele by Horteloup's operation. This consists, in addition to the partial excision of the scrotum according to the American method, of a resection of a portion of the venous plexus at the back of the spermatic cord, these veins being more often found in a varicose state than any others of the same region. M. Wickham proposes to modify Horteloup's mode of operating in the following manner: A catgut suture is passed through the walls of the scrotum, five or six centimètres above the testicle in front of the posterior venous plexus, so as to enable the surgeon to draw out from the clamp the veins to be excised. The clamp (which is practically a pair of pincers with double pronged blades, resembling in shape the letter V with its ends turned outwards) is now applied. At a short distance from the convex and horizontal portions of the clamp, pins are made to transfix the walls of the scrotum at intervals of about one centimètre; these pins prevent the clamp from slipping, and aid in applying the superficial suture. Resection of the scrotum and veins is now performed either with scissors or by means of thermo-cautery, the line of incision being about half a centimètre from the pins. Twisted sutures are then put in on a level with the pins. An antiseptic dressing is applied, and the clamp is allowed to remain *in situ* for about thirty-six hours, its pressure being relaxed from time to time. A few days later, the superficial sutures are removed.

In the *Gazette des Hôpitaux*, M. Guesdon has published a note on the effects of aconitine in neuralgia. Aconitine diminishes or suspends the functional activity of the nerves of sensation, and, while producing anæsthesia, it gives steadiness to the circulation, diminishes the calibre of the capillaries, and lowers the temperature. The action of the drug is sure and regular, but, owing to the powerful effect which it produces, it should be given in small doses at long intervals. A safe and convenient way of administering the medicine is in the form of pills, made up according to the formula of Dr. Moussette, of Chauny. Each of these contains one-fifth of a milligramme of pure aconitine and quinine. On the first day the patient takes three pills, one in the morning, one at noon, and one at night. If these have no effect, one pill may be added each day until six are given in the twenty-four hours, this dose being maintained until the pain ceases. Should diarrhœa come on, the dose must be reduced.

The *Gazette des Hôpitaux* of March 5th contains an account by M. Richardey of the analeptic qualities of a preparation of beef known as the *tablette Rousseau*. This consists of condensed beef reduced to a powder by a new process; it is unalterable, pleasant to the taste, and easily digested. It is very rich in nitrogenous material and in phosphates, and its assimilation is rendered certain by complete and rapid peptonisation. Each tablet contains twenty grammes of beef-powder, representing eighty grammes of fresh beef. According to the author, this preparation soon makes chlorotic and cachectic patients able to digest other kinds of nourishment easily.

At a recent meeting of the Biological Society M. Pilliet communicated the following note on lesions of the gastric mucous membrane associated with renal and urinary disease. In two patients, one suffering from cancer of the bladder, and the other from stone, both of whom succumbed to urinary cachexia, there were distinct though slight lesions of the mucous membrane. There was marked shortening of the gland-ducts in the stomach, and the villi were injected. The glandular elements had a tendency to remain cubical, and there were also fewer of the granulations which Nussbaum considers as peptic ferments. In the stomach of a patient who died of stricture which had caused extravasation of urine, the lesions were more marked. The glands, which were much shorter, had a more distinct outline, with a tendency to arrange themselves in rows; they appeared to be separated from each other by a network of connective tissue fibres. The membranous cells forming the walls of the gland-ducts were swollen and granular, and the tubes themselves were dilated to double their usual diameter in the lower part. The cells in this part were prismatic, with their nuclei pressed against their base. The villi were raised, thickened, and club-like. In a woman who succumbed to interstitial nephritis, with frequent vomiting, the proliferation of the connective tissue was still more marked. The glands were separated from each other by interstitial tissue filled with round cells. This tissue projected between the glands and invaded the villi, making them appear raised and thickened, so that they looked like the papillæ of the skin with the epidermis stripped off.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A PHILANTHROPIC PROFESSION AND A NIGGARDLY PUBLIC.

SIR,—There are two classes of philanthropists; the one is satisfied to perform its philanthropic work by such means and agencies of its own as it may be able to dispose of; the other prefers carrying on the work of philanthropy vicariously. But small heed is given by the general public and by our governing powers to the immense amount of unrequited and self-sacrificing labour bestowed upon the nation by the Medical Profession, and the ignorance of the general public in this respect is paralleled by their depreciation of our scientific zeal, which leads so many of us, for the benefit of humanity, to devote years of labour to the acquisition of fresh knowledge, and to enter upon fresh fields of inquiry for the investigation of disease and suffering.

There ought, however, to be a limit to the vicarious charity which the general public perform through our agency; and it is with a view to preventing what appears to me an unwarranted abuse of our professional liberality, that I take the liberty of drawing your attention to an undertaking which is especially characteristic of Saint Crispin's method of providing shoes for the poor.

A circular lies before me which, under the authority of a long list of peers, members of parliament, bishops, authors, and others, proposes that a certain number of physicians and surgeons who make a specialty of the treatment of certain diseases, shall attend and give advice at a central establishment during a certain number of hours daily—the object of the association being to "provide advice for patients of very moderate means," who can neither avail themselves of "existing charities, nor can attend, for financial reasons, the consulting-rooms of eminent specialists."

The promoters of this remarkable scheme evidently are not aware of the fact that the eminent specialists they wish to employ, "at a fixed fee of five shillings," are already giving their services to the public without fee or reward at their respective hospitals; that those who have gained the confidence of the public have done so by years of patient and anxious labour; and that, when they have arrived at the