

accusation of pseudo morality prevent them from advocating views which already receive their private sanction.

A New York letter to the *Springfield Republican* gives the following as an account of the incomes of medical men:

"A physician in good practice will receive patients at his office four hours daily, and make calls for about the same length of time. From ten to twenty callers, and half as many house patients, would be a fair average; the fees would be two and five dollars each. At these figures it would not be hard to make up an income of 20,000 dollars or more. It is said of Dr. Willard Parker, I believe, that having been called out of town to attend a patient, he returned a bill of 300 dollars, and when it was disputed he showed by his books that his daily receipts were much over that sum. Surgeons' single charges are larger than those of physicians, though the incomes of the latter are probably the highest. For ordinary attendance their rates are about the same, or say five dollars a visit. From twenty-five dollars upwards is the charge for operations. For setting an arm or leg 250 dollars would be asked; larger undertakings being in proportion. For a case requiring a delicate operation and six weeks' constant attendance, sometimes two or three times a day, 1,000 dollars was lately asked by a leading surgeon. In another instance, where a wealthy gentleman was badly jammed by a railroad car, he was attended by Dr. James R. Wood, who made about a dozen visits, without any important operation, and sent in a bill of 2,500 dollars, which was paid. This is exceeded by Dr. Carnochan, who charged 2,000 dollars for an operation alone, while another surgeon is said to have received 4,500 dollars from one patient. The prices charged by dentists are quite as high as those of physicians. A man of ordinary reputation in the profession will ask from five to thirty dollars for pulling a single tooth, while Mr. Alkinson, one of the most fashionable dentists, is reported to charge 10 dollars for simply examining a person's teeth, and 25 dollars an hour for operating upon them, and has brought in a bill of 200 dollars for filling a single tooth. Many people refuse to pay these fancy prices, but it is a common thing to have to pay anywhere from 10 to 100 dollars for dentists' bills. Most practitioners of any reputation have engagements very far ahead. Ten days is a short time to wait for your turn, while a friend of mine, who went to Europe in the middle of last October, on applying

to her dentist for treatment, was told that he could not give her a single hour's heed until February, or nearly four months in advance. Dentists are kept busy all the year round, and seldom have any leisure. Their practice is confining, and not healthy, but it is very profitable. Their incomes range from \$5,000 to \$50,000 a year, while they have no expenses for carriage hire, books or travel, and not a very heavy outlay for materials and keeping up their offices."

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

In our last issue we mentioned the somewhat sudden death of the Siamese Twins, at their residence, Greensboro, North Carolina. Chang was discovered to be dead by his brother Eng, who immediately showed symptoms of great mental shock. Cold sweat came all over his body, and in the course of an hour from the time of the death of Chang, he became profoundly comatose, and so continued till he died. A Commission from the Academy of Medicine of Philadelphia proceeded to the residence of the twins, and after some difficulty succeeded in getting permission to remove the bodies to Philadelphia for the purpose of anatomical examination. This took place on the 18th of February, and was made by Drs. Pancoast and Allen. A complete report has not yet been published; but so far as the examination was made on the above date, the following, copied from the *Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter*, gives the anatomical peculiarity of the band which united these singular beings, and which, of course, was the principal object of interest:—

The band which united them was four inches long and eight inches in circumference. Processes of the peritoneum ran up to the median line of this band, but there was a complete separation of the peritoneal cavities at this line. The hypogastric arteries under the anterior walls of the abdomen distributed branches from each body into the band. The ensiform appendices of the sternum were united in the median line by a continuity of cartilaginous structure, but not by any true articulation. A vascular connection between the two bodies was demonstrated by injecting colored plaster into the portal circulation of Chang, which appeared in the portal circulation of Eng. The track of this injection passed beneath the peritoneal prolongation of Chang, and above that of Eng, and although little parenchymatous structure was present, no reasonable doubt existed but that the communication between