

## The Midwife.

### A Case of Triplets.

The accompanying picture, which we are able to publish by the kind permission of the Editor of *St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal*, is of triplets born "on the district."

The labour was a straightforward one. The liquor amnii was discharged at 11 a.m., January 21st. The first child (a female) was born at 10.45 p.m. the same day, presenting by the breech. A second female (vertex presentation) and a male (also vertex) followed it in rapid succession. The placenta and membranes were spontaneously expelled at 10.50 p.m., after the birth of the third child. Labour lasted for just eleven hours and fifty minutes.

The infants at birth were well formed, vigorous, and though small, apparently full-time children. They weighed 3 lbs. 10 oz., 2 lbs., and 3 lbs. 4 oz., respectively. There were two distinct placentae. Two cords, whose vessels anastomosed *inter se*, were attached to the first, while the second placenta bore the third cord. The total weight of placentae and membranes was 2 lb. 12 oz.

When the case was discharged by the Hospital the children were sound and well, but one has since died. The King's Bounty was applied for on behalf of Mrs. R—. His Majesty, finding on inquiry that the case was a

suitable one, and the children living and in good health, directed the sum of £3 to be forwarded to the mother.

In the illustration the infants are shown in the arms of Mr. D. M. Stone, the Midwifery Clerk in attendance on the case, who is selling copies of this picture for the benefit of the parents.

We learn from the Hospital Journal, to which we are also indebted for the foregoing

information that the number of triplet births attended in the area served by St. Bartholomew's Hospital since January 1, 1888, have been seven, of which 11 were male and 10 female children. The incidence of triplet deliveries has been 1 in 4,657.



### A MAMMARY BINDER.

Miss Gertrude Breslin, of the Women's Hospital and Infants' Home, Detroit, Michigan, writing in the *Canadian Nurse*, says, "Congestion and engorgement of the mammæ occur in almost every case on the third day when lactation is instituted. This is most easily prevented by the use of the mammary binder. One which we use at the Women's Hospital is made with three towels, one is folded wide to fit the back, the other two, which are to support the breast, are folded lengthwise, and are only half as wide. These are pinned to the back to form a V, the ends of which are brought to the front and snugly pinned."

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