

A Case of Triplets. By GEO. D. SPOONER, M.D., Clarke, C.W.

ON March 21st, 1864,—I was called to attend Mrs. D.,—the mother of several children, in her then expected accouchement. On my arrival I found the child born and in the arms of a nurse, but the patient, as I observed on approaching the bed, did not appear as if she had given birth to a little one. Had some slight pains, and an examination revealed another presentation (head), and in half an hour the second child was born. I was again surprised to find that that made no apparent diminution in the size of the abdomen. Made another examination and found another child, breech presenting, which in another half hour was brought into the world. I had considerable difficulty in getting the last to respire; but after diligent perseverance, with hot and cold water alternately applied, and inflation of its lungs by direct application of my own mouth, I had the satisfaction of hearing the little thing cry very vigorously.

There were three placentæ and two sets of membranes: the cords were remarkably short, the longest being fifteen inches, the shortest eleven. The mother made a good recovery; and now, thirty-three months after, "the three" are as well-grown and healthy looking as any in the country. At their birth they weighed $5\frac{3}{4}$, $6\frac{1}{4}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., one being a girl, and two boys.

December 7th, 1866.

CANNIFF'S PRINCIPLES OF SURGERY.

To the Editor of the Canada Medical Journal.

Would I trespass too much upon your space in making a few remarks respecting the very kind notice you have been pleased to give of my Principles of Surgery?

I do not come as a fault finder, for you have accorded me no little credit. But I would beg permission to demur to your statement that you "cannot commend the book as containing original teaching, the result of extended observation." The same thing has been stated by a Medical Journal in the United States, although the Medical Press there has bestowed upon the work praise of the most decided kind.

This broad statement at the commencement of your remarks, beyond which some readers might not go, I fear may leave an erroneous impression upon the minds of some, as to your opinion of the work. The credit you subsequently grant me is most gratifying, and would almost be sufficient to satisfy any one; but an author, when he thinks he has given to the public original thoughts in connection with the thoughts of