Case of Monstrosity. By SAMUEL TYLER, M. D., of Frederick, Maryland, Sept. 8th, 1845. My father being called to a lady of this place in labour, made an examination per vaginam, when he discovered there was a placental presentation. Upon the removal of his hand, a strong uterine contraction caused the expulsion of the placenta. Renewing the vaginal examination, he discovered a soft pulpy mass in contact with the finger; but before he had time even to imagine what this anormal presentation could be, another strong uterine effort expelled a fœtus presenting the following peculiarities: viz. Total deficiency of parietal and occipital bones; the frontal and temporal only partially developed. The brain was perfect, enveloped in its membranes, the dura and pia mater. A total absence of the seven cervical vertebræ, the imperfect head being placed immediately upon the rest of the superior column which presents two distinct sets of spinous processes to the extremity of the sacrum. Whether the bodies of the vertebræ are distinct and separate, or blended into one confused mass, I am unable to say, as I have reserved the specimen entire, (with the exception of the brain, which I dissected,) as a present for the distinguished Professor of Obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania. The viscera of the thorax and abdomen were normal.

Scarlatinoid Fever. By SAMUEL TYLER, M. D., of Frederick, Maryland.

An epidemic scarlatina has been raging to a considerable extent for twenty months, or perhaps longer, in Frederick city and county. Some cases being of the simplex, others of the anginose or malignant form, the majority of cases though being of the former type.

Within the last three months I have seen many cases of disease which I have termed scarlatinoid fever, there being every symptom of scarlatina except the eruption, particularly violent anginose symptoms, pricking and consequent huskiness of the skin, and for the most part confined to adults, but not alone to those performing the duty of nurse.

Of course every one has observed the fact that nearly all diseases are much modified by the prevalence of any epidemic, but I think the general prevalence of this disease (scarlatinoid), and its confinement to adults, and those who have had scarlatina, conjoined with the fact of the violence of its symptoms, which, though not so great as those of scarlatina, entitle it to rather more consideration than as a mere modification. Nor do I think we could exactly call it *scarlatina sine exanthemate*, described by Fothergill and Huxham (1766), as the *scarlatina cum exanthemate* has been, and is still prevailing. All these facts combined have induced me to consider it as not a mere modification, but rather "sui generis," bearing the same relation to scarlatina that typhoid does to typhus, or varioloid to variola.

I have employed the same treatment, with very little modification, as in scarlatina.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

History of a Case of Ligature of the Left Subclavian Artery between the Scaleni Muscles, attended with some peculiar circumstances. By J. C. WARREN, M. D., of Boston.—The author remarks that the history of an operation for the ligature of the subclavian artery, would seem scarcely worthy the attention of the society. This operation has been done many times in various parts of the world, and the annals of this distinguished body contain no less than twelve cases. The case which he has the honour to lay before them possesses peculiarities, and will, he hopes, afford some practical inferences.