

mange is assured ; and horses feeding in the same pasture with mangy ones, rarely escape, from the propensity they have to nibble one another. Mange in cattle has been propagated to the horse—and from the horse to cattle—but there is no authenticated instance of the same disease being communicated from the dog to the horse. There is as much difference in the character and eruption of mange in the horse and dog, as between either of them and the itch in the human subject ; and the itch has never been communicated to the quadruped, *nor the mange of the quadruped to the human being.*”

My only reply to the above quotation, is the presentation of the case related ; and if I am not sustained in my corollary from the facts of the case, this article will go for nothing. I pretend to no familiarity with cutaneous diseases ; but if I were called upon to classify the mange, I should locate it in the group *dermatoses scabienses* of Wilson, not only from the pathology, but also from the therapeia of the disease ; for I find sulphur the anchor of safety to the veterinary surgeon. Nor do I think there is anything very strange in all this ; and the only reason why we have never before had the mange communicated to man arises simply, I think, from the fact, that in all probability more caution has hitherto been exercised than was in the case before us. We have examples of other diseases occurring in the human subject, the result of propagation from the lower order of animals. In the *Révue Médicale* of July, 1845, we have detailed the case of an officer who took the glanders and farcy from a horse, and in which experiments were made by M. Andouard, to test the contagiousness of the human fluid introduced into other animals—the results of which experiments went to prove that the disease was not only communicable to man from the horse, but that the disease was again transmissible from the human subject to the quadruped. In the *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal*, Nov. 1847, we have a case of glanders in the human subject, derived from the horse, reported as occurring in your own city. Other diseases might be mentioned occurring in the great paragon of animals, communicated from the lower order ; but I have already spun out this article to a greater length than was designed at its commencement, and will conclude by merely advising those persons who may have to treat the mange in stock, to touch it lightly, and never make a curry-comb of their hands ; to which injunction I know my friend S. will say amen.—*Southern Medical and Surgical Journal.*

CASE OF OSSEOUS DEPOSIT WITHIN THE NERVOUS PULP OF A MOLAR TOOTH.

BY S. S. HORNOR, DENTIST, PHILADELPHIA.

ABOUT two months since, I was waited on by a young lady, a member of one of our most respectable families, for the purpose of having the first superior molar tooth (left side) filled. On examination, the tooth presented but a slight decay, yet it was so exceedingly sensitive, as to require a mild application for the purpose of allaying the sensibility

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before filling it; after which I succeeded in plugging it with gold, to my satisfaction, and, as I had reason to hope, effectually preserved the tooth.

On Monday last, however, I was called to see her, when she complained of constant pain in the tooth, and was also suffering from a bilious attack, for which my eminent friend, Prof. Mitchell, was attending her.

As she was unwilling to submit to leeching, an opium plaster was prescribed, without the desired effect, and on Wednesday last I extracted the tooth, which I found highly inflamed, the nerve entirely dead, and the periosteum of the fangs in a suppurative state. Upon further inspection, its singular appearance induced me to break it, for the purpose of examining the nervous pulp, which had assumed the character of gristly mass, of a blood-red color, surrounded by a sero-sanguinolent liquid, containing in the very centre, and constituting about two thirds of the whole mass, a semi-transparent bony substance, so hard as to resist the point of a penknife.

After freeing the bone from the surrounding substance, and placing it under the field of a microscope, of moderate power, it presented the appearance of a transparent and irregular pebble, with many projecting points, beautifully rounded off.

Oudet describes bony formations within the tooth from altered secretions of the pulp, in *Dictionnaire de Médecine*, Vol. 1. p. 186; but this is the first case of the kind ever met with in my own practice. I have therefore taken the liberty of sending you a description of it, with the request that you will give it a place in your valuable Journal.—*Philad. Med. Examiner.*

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EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

[The notes from the editor on Milan, Venice and Padua, although written previously to those on Rome, already inserted in the Journal, were not received in Boston till the latter were in type.]

Milan.—The beautiful city of Milan is now fairly in the possession of Austrian soldiers, and priests; the latter in broad three-cornered hats and black gowns, buttoned from the chin to the instep. Churches are so numerous, and people are so constantly running to them, making the sign of the cross and fingering their rosaries, that a stranger cannot perceive that much else is attended to. A sight, however, the other morning, renders it very probable that some great sinners abide there. After completing the rounds of the great hospital, which was represented to have at that moment two thousand five hundred patients, a request was made to view the post-mortem examination room. To our surprise, there lay stretched upon the table the body of a woman, about 35, a widow, spoken of as being respectable, who had been stabbed through the right breast, into the region of the left side of the chest, with another wound through the