

fractured, followed by its inflammation, death and removal of a portion; for some pieces of bone had been discharged before the patient applied for treatment. At the operation referred to, several pieces were also removed. The case was doing well for some time, but it was apparent the lad was not cured. Subsequently the inflammation extended to the ramus and posterior portion of the body of the bone, leading to necrosis, as is indicated by the nipple shaped processes present.

The boy was put under the influence of chloroform. The probe came in contact with a rough surface of bone. The two openings were connected with the knife, and a large piece of dead bone extracted. The two masses of semi-organized granulations were scraped away, which must always be done, for as long as they exist there can be no healthy action.

The part should be kept clean by syringing with tepid water, or water impregnated with permanganate of potassa, or chlorinated soda, making a detergent lotion.

This case illustrates the fact, that the extraction of a tooth not well performed may be followed by prolonged suffering. It was upwards of a year ago that the extraction was affected.—*Philad. Med. and Surg. Reporter*.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE NEW ANÆSTHETIC.—“Although laughing-gas has only quite recently and suddenly come again before the notice of the profession, the properties of the oxides of nitrogen have not been wholly neglected by physiologists. In two papers published about four years ago, Dr. Hermann arrived at some interesting results touching the physiological action of nitrous and nitric oxide. (Reichert Du Bois Reymond's *Archiv*, 1864, p. 521; 1865, p. 469.) From these researches it would appear that, while laughing-gas is very readily absorbed by blood, it neither enters into combination with, nor produces changes in, nor suffers changes from, the action of blood. As our readers are aware, it is now generally believed that the oxygen present in blood exists in a peculiar loose combination with the blood corpuscles, and is not retained by simple physical laws of absorption. Laughing-gas, on the contrary, is merely physically absorbed, and blood will take up rather less of it than it will of water—that is to say, 100 volumes of blood will, at the temperature of the body, absorb somewhat less than 60 volumes