

abdominal tenderness and swelling, nausea, vomiting, frequently recurring attacks of diarrhœa, accompanied by inflamed mouth, tongue, and pharynx; (when these latter symptoms have been present, she has always with one exception, tasted throughout the attack, the vulcanite of which the plate was composed,) temporary suppression of urine, loss of voice, pain and numbness in left arm, hand, face, and sometimes of whole left side.

On several occasions she has been faint, powerless and unconscious for some hours. I have never seen her while thus attacked, but from the description of her then condition, given me by others, I may state that her symptoms resemble those of a person suffering from a form of hysteria not unfrequently met with in young females. It is necessary here to add, that she had on more than one occasion been somewhat similarly affected prior to the accident.

The menstrual function has never been interfered with, and I have generally found the heart's action undisturbed.

At times she has been apparently well, and for some weeks after her discharge from hospital, her health was as good as usual; but recently she has failed in strength, and has more frequently suffered from some of the local or reflex symptoms above referred to, and will be obliged to relinquish her situation from physical inability to perform its duties.

REMARKS:

The measurements taken by me of the space occupied by the plate—as defined by the patient—would make its length about three inches, and its breadth fully one inch; but it is probable that the figures given by A. C. Cogswell, Doctor of Dental Surgery of this city, who has written an account of this case in the *Canada Journal of Dental Science* for November, 1870, are more accurate. He states the measurement to be respectively 2 inches, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. Allowing these figures to be correct, it seems difficult to imagine how a plate of this size, with three teeth attached,—its curve being more acute than usual, in consequence of the formation of the superior maxilla of the woman—could have passed down the canal from the mouth to the stomach.

By a most unhappy circumstance, the deep inspiration which drew the loosened or detached plate into the pharynx, carried it thither, with its long axis directed backwards and downwards; else it never could have entered the narrow superior strait of the canal. Being properly directed by the contractions and propelling power of the stomach, it may have passed through the pylorus; but I think this is not probable. There is not, neither has there