

and mouth, and to have collected the meaning of what was said from noticing the motion of the speaker's lips. To prove that this was not the case, the circumstance with regard to the watch is referred to; she could also hear distinctly what was said to her, when her eyes were shut, and mouth and nose closed. Pressing the fingers on the situation where the external meatus ought to have been, or covering it closely with thick cloths, made no difference in her hearing. Her face was covered with cloths, and she heard the questions asked her the more faintly in proportion to the extent of the coverings. She cannot hear sounds at a distance, be they ever so loud.

Mr. Swan observes that in this case no means were employed but such as are used for the instruction of children in general, nor were any pains taken, as is common in the education of dumb children, to make her understand. He asks, therefore, if the reason may not be why those dumb people who have had much pains bestowed upon them for their instruction, do not occasionally have the faculty of hearing perfected, (he here speaks of those only whose auditory nerves are perfect, and who have the portio dura capable of recovering impressions of sound,) 'because their whole attention has been taken up with signs, &c. and no methods have been used to increase the power of the provision usually made by nature for supplying the defects occasioned by imperfections of the tympanum.' 'I think this may be the case;' says he, 'because we find that the sensibility of the nerves, as far as the performance of their particular functions is concerned in the production of the senses, is increased by proper use.' He goes on then to prove this by some familiar facts, and then says, 'If this be true, may we not suppose that in dumb people the facial nerves would have much more power of receiving the impressions of sounds if they were properly exercised, than where no exertion of this sort is made? I doubt not but that many people have the power of hearing sounds with the face, where the mechanism of the ear is perfect; for I have frequently stopped up the external ear as close as possible, and yet the human voice has been heard. I have in one instance seen the ears so stuffed with wax, as to produce all the noises attending that complaint, without the patient being at all deaf. These noises had existed a year; and I conceive, in this case, the facial nerves must have been of essential service to the patient.'

*Case of Amputation of part of the Tarsus and Metatarsus, and preservation of the shape and usefulness of the foot.* By JOHN DUNN, Esq.

The subject of this case, (a boy of 14 years old) had removed from his foot, by two different operations, the oscuboi-

des, os naviculare, the three cuneiform bones, also the tarsal extremities of the metatarsal bones of the second and third inner toes. The part soon healed and the boy did well. The place from which the bones, &c. were removed is stated to have been so filled up with cartilaginous matter, that hardly any deficiency could be perceived. Mr. D. in a postscript to this paper, observes that he has received a letter from Mr. Dowson relating to this case, written four years after the operation, and gives the following extract from it. 'The sound foot is at present one inch and a half larger than the other. This difference, so much greater than at the time the cure was effected, would appear to arise from the imperfect powers of growth of the diseased foot, and the want of a proper bony basis. The lameness is extremely slight, and is caused solely by the want of flexion in the foot; for he never experiences any pain, even after very great exertion, and is equal to several hours daily labour in the coal pits. His appearance is delicate, but his health at present very good.'

*An account of a case in which numerous calculi, were extracted from the urinary bladder, without the employment of cutting instruments.* By ASTLEY COOPER, Esq. F. R. S.

This interesting case is related by the patient himself, (the Rev. Mr. Bullen.) By repeated operations, 84 calculi were extracted from the bladder of this gentleman.

'The instrument which I first had made,' says Mr. Cooper, in his remarks on this case, 'for the purpose of removing these stones from Mr. Bullen, were merely common forceps, made of the size of a sound, and similarly curved; but Mr. Weiss, surgeon's instrument maker in the Strand, shewed me a pair of bullet forceps, which he thought would, with a little alteration, better answer the purpose I had in view. He removed two of the blades of these forceps, for there were four, and gave them the form of the forceps which I had constructed: the blades of this instrument could be opened whilst in the bladder by means of a stilette, so as to grasp and confine the stone, and they appeared so well constructed for the purpose, as to induce me to make trial of them.' He here refers to the plate which gives a representation of these forceps. 'On the 23d of November, 1820, I first employed them, and the manner in which they were used was as follows: Mr. Bullen was placed across his bed, with his feet resting on the floor, and a silver catheter was then introduced, and the bladder emptied of its urine. I then passed the forceps into the bladder, and was so fortunate in my first operation as to extract eight calculi.'