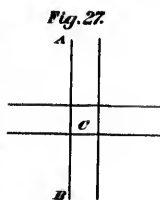


"This was done by Prof. Bell, and immediately he exclaimed: "I have found it!" And such was evidently the fact, as was verified by the personal examination through the telephone by every gentleman present. The response when the instrument was moved over the seat of the ball was loud and distinct, and left no room for doubt."

After all the visitors present had had the opportunity of verifying my discovery of the sonorous spot on the chest of Colonel Clayton, experiments were made to determine as accurately as possible the exact position of the ball.

The exploring instrument (Fig. 23) was first held over that part of the chest where the maximum sound was obtained. The instrument was then moved slowly towards the left until the sound could no longer be perceived. The position of the centre of the instrument was noted, and a vertical line (A B, Fig. 27) was drawn with ink upon the skin through that point. This line indicated the boundary of the sonorous area towards the left. The experiment was then repeated by moving the instrument from the point of maximum sound towards the right, and also upwards and downwards, giving us the four boundary-lines shown in the diagram. (Fig. 27.) The bullet was thus located within a square, C, of about one inch.



"The exact situation of the ball," as described in the *Medical Gazette*, "was found to be within the thorax, probably in immediate contact with the inner surface of the ribs, the point being a little to the left of the sternum, between the third and fourth ribs, and two or three inches above the cicatrix on the front of the chest, where the sinus, long since closed, had evacuated itself, and in a direct line from this cicatrix towards the left shoulder, which indicated the line of the track of the original sinus."

Experiments with Needles.

During my absence from Washington and from all conveniences for experimenting personally with Induction Balance apparatus, I devised a method of verifying the indications of