

least as probably true as any that have been offered, suggested by the student in physiologic psychology, that it would take too much space to give in detail here.

The whole range of the special senses in their normal and abnormal conditions fall directly under this head, as already indicated, and there is yet another special value of these studies for the physician, in the education as to methods and as to valuation of observed facts that they give. On this account alone it would seem that some instruction in this direction could well be added to the courses of our regular medical schools. But without this, the "newer psychology," the psychology of facts as opposed to that of mere theory, is a perfectly legitimate and highly profitable subject for the occupation of any unoccupied leisure of the scientific physician. And for the nervous or mental specialist some acquaintance with it would seem to be an absolutely essential portion of his professional mental equipment.

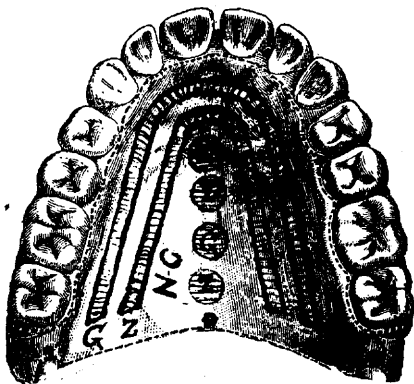
PROFESSOR HORATIO C. WOOD.

Our readers will read with pleasure the lecture by America's foremost medical therapist, in this issue of the JOURNAL, in the Society Proceedings Department, under the heading of the Cleveland Medical Society. The important subject, the well-known reputation of the lecturer, and the substance of his lecture, make this article one that will, we are sure, be appreciated by our readers.

NEW INSTRUMENTS.

ELECTRIC MOUTH BATTERY.

The object of this invention is to obtain an electric battery which can be worn in the mouth of a person for its therapeutic effects, and also to give strength to the plate when false teeth are worn.



G, gold plate; Z, zinc plate; N C, non-conducting plate.

This battery consists of a non-conducting plate arranged to fit in the mouth, metal plates of opposite electric polarity imbedded in the non-conducting plate, conductors connecting the metal plates, such conductors imbedded in the non-conducting plate, and such metal plates so disposed as to be exposed to the action of an electric excitation by the saliva or other fluids in the mouth, and the organs of the mouth, to form elements completing the circuit of the battery.

We believe this to be the most rational form of electric treatment for cases which are indicated, inasmuch as we have a mild and uninterrupted current which may be made stronger or weaker to suit the case.

These batteries being in close proximity to the brain, the medulla and spinal cord, the air passages and the alimentary canal render it easy for the current to be carried to all parts of the body, thus charging the entire system; hence it may be seen that it would be beneficial in many diseases common to mankind, especially catarrh, deafness, weak eyes, headache, various nerve disorders, stomach and lung troubles, and diseases of the mouth, reducing inflammation arising from regulating the teeth. In inhalation the air would pass through electrified tissue, rendering it ozonized before entering the lungs. In mastication and deglutition electrified food would pass to the stomach.

Will cite a few practical cases, as far as tests have gone, of positive relief; the method being new, have not had time for extensive experiments.

1. Trial for acute gastric disturbance; wore plate and was relieved in a half hour; had no more trouble for two weeks when it re-occurred. Not being satisfied that the battery had caused the relief in the previous case, different medications were used without relief; then plate was worn again about seven hours, when trouble disappeared. In several weeks, beer-drinking and smoking brought on trouble with renewed vigor, which was allayed in twenty-four hours by wearing plate. A series of experiments were kept up with good results.

2. A case of insomnia treated with electric plate from 11 A.M. until 11 P.M. Patient went into a sound sleep, without waking until 9 A.M. next day. The patient expressed himself as having had the most refreshing sleep he had had for years. Treatment is still continued with satisfactory results.

3. Closure of the Eustachian tubes, dullness of hearing and general catarrh of the nares. Plate worn for about twelve hours; trouble almost entirely disappeared. Treatment continued for two days in daytime only. Head and ears clear as a bell ever since, four weeks having elapsed since treatment was discontinued.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

More about Truffles.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 26, 1895.

To the Editor:—Referring to your valued JOURNAL of the 13th inst., page 85, I would respectfully call your attention to an error in the article on "Tuckahoe," in the statement that trained dogs are used to hunt the truffle in the Old World; in France, in which nearly four-fifths of the entire production is found, *trained pigs* are used. They are mostly muzzled by a ring around the jaw to prevent their swallowing the delicacy. The sense of smell in these pigs is very highly developed, the truffles being often exceedingly deep underground.

Asking pardon for thus bothering you, I remain,

Yours sincerely, SYDNEY H. BOHN.

NECROLOGY.

WALTER ALFRED MORTON, M.D., of Brooklyn, died July 22, aged 35 years. He was a native of Westmoreland County, Virginia. He was graduated at the medical school of Dartmouth College, in 1889; also at the Long Island Medical College two years later. Since that time he has been a resident of Brooklyn. He was a member of the Kings County Medical Society. His final illness was due to pulmonary tuberculosis, the attack dating from the latter part of 1894.

ALBERT F. TRACY, M.D., of Westfield, Mass., died of pul-