



A

TREATISE ON HEADACHES:

INCLUDING

ACUTE, CHRONIC, NERVOUS, GASTRIC, DYSPEPTIC, OR SICK-HEADACHES; ALSO,
CONGESTIVE, RHEUMATIC, AND PERIODICAL HEADACHES.

BASED ON

TH. J. RÜCKERT'S

CLINICAL EXPERIENCE IN HOMŒOPATHY.

WITH INTRODUCTION, APPENDIX, SYNOPSIS, NOTES, DIRECTIONS FOR
DOSES, AND FIFTY ADDITIONAL CASES.

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BY JOHN C. PETERS, M. D.  
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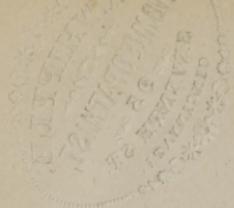
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TREATISE ON HEADACHES

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To
RICHARD M. BOLLES, M.D.,

As a Testimony of Respect

FOR HIS

GREAT FAITHFULNESS AND ACCURACY IN THE STUDY AND TREATMENT OF DISEASE,

AND ADMIRATION FOR HIS

TRULY UPRIGHT, CHARITABLE, AND

CHRISTIAN CHARACTER,

THIS TREATISE

Is Respectfully Dedicated

BY HIS FRIEND

J. C. PETERS.



AMERICAN EDITOR'S PREFACE.

I HAVE undertaken the translation and elaboration of "Rückert's Clinical Experience in Homœopathy, or a complete collection of all the cures and practical remarks recorded in the literature of Homœopathy from the year 1822 to 1850;" of which this little treatise on Headaches forms the first part :

(1). Because it possesses much practical value, and will lead to the better homœopathic treatment of the sick ;

(2). Because it evinces in every line so much industry and honesty of purpose, that it of itself furnishes strong proof that some homœopathic physicians, at least, are both pains-taking and sincere ;

(3). Because Rückert has recorded and compared the experience of all classes of homœopathic physicians with the most wonderful faithfulness and impartiality, utterly regardless of his own preferences and opinions, and without the least trace of a narrow, sectarian or bigoted spirit ;

(4). And finally, because I believe that the experience of the numerous physicians he has recorded is as real and true, as the majority, at least, of all that is published in the general annals of medicine.

One is strongly led to wish, that an equally complete collection of allopathic cures, effected by a single remedy in each case, had been compiled faithfully and impartially by some one of the dominant school, who is as honest, well educated, and liberal as Rückert. In default of this, I have occasionally alluded in various notes scattered through the work to the best established old school curative and palliative treatment, by way of contrast with the homœopathic, and for the information of such medical students and young practitioners into whose hands this treatise may fall.

I trust that no excuse will be necessary for enlarging the eighty-five cases of Headache reported by Rückert into the present treatise. Rückert truly says: "There are but few diseases to which the human frame is liable, in which painful sensations about the head do not occur more or less frequently; but few proximate or remote causes which are capable of exciting disease at all, that do not frequently cause headaches; and yet, there are but few monographs on the subject of Headaches; but few works on the Theory and Practice of Medicine in which they are treated of fully and systematically. On the other hand, how frequently is the practical physician called upon to relieve and cure headaches;" and how scanty have been the aids to cure, compared with the frequent demands for cure! It is true that the admirable articles of Dr. Black, in the *British Journal*, and of Dr. Tietze, reprinted in the *Boston Quarterly Journal of Homœopathy*, have lately done much towards lightening the labours of physicians in the treatment of headaches; still Rückert correctly judged that it could not prove an unnecessary task to collect and arrange all the cases of cure to be found in the published records of Homœopathy.

As Rückert confined himself to a bald and condensed statement of cases and their treatment, it was regarded as imperatively necessary to add a few general introductory remarks upon the Nature and Causes of the different varieties of Headache. (See page xi.)

As he limited his excerpts almost exclusively to the *German Medical Journals*, it was felt incumbent to add the cases most easy of access,

published in the French, English and American works, and periodicals (see cases, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 18, 19, 20, 40, 41, 47, 55, 56, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 71, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 89, 98, 111, 112 to 114, and 163.)

As his remarks are almost entirely clinical, or drawn from bed-side experience, it was suggested to me to add other indications for the selection and use of remedies against Headaches, to be drawn principally from their well-known pathogenetic and curative effects. (See Synopsis, page 101, and numerous notes scattered through the body of the work.)

Although Rückert has been as minute in his directions about the size and repetition of doses, as a strict adherence to his authorities would allow, still the publisher requested the addition of still more explicit directions. In the notes on doses, I have mainly followed the advice and practice of my lamented friend Dr. Noack, late of the Leipzig Homœopathic Hospital, and of the celebrated Fleischman, of the Vienna Hospital. Personal opportunities of observing their practice have strongly prejudiced me in its favour, corroborated as it then was, and now is, by the successful results of many thousand cases of every variety of disease.

I have also added short articles upon several remedies, viz.: Arum, Carb. veg., Glonoine, Gratiola, Hepar sulph. and Iris versicolor, and regret that time and space would not permit me to allude to a few other well established remedies against chronic and nervous headaches.

Thus Rückert's valuable, but bald compilation and condensation of cured cases, has been gradually enlarged and modified into a more or less complete treatise on Headaches.

I feel constrained, however, to make a few remarks upon the varieties of pain, which have been met in the course of translation. Every English and American physician is necessarily surprised at the infinite variety of pains, which the Germans describe so readily; we admit aches and pains in general, make some distinction between constant and intermitting pains, between dull and sharp pains, fixed and shooting pains, &c., but we know little about the wonderfully numerous, and

minute distinctions of pain admitted by the Germans. Still, these trivialities, or profoundly accurate distinctions, whichever they may be, are inherent in the German mind; I shall never forget my first surprise, at hearing these minute distinctions admitted, and fluently spoken of, by peasants and mechanics, not only in the Homœopathic Hospitals of Leipzig and Vienna, but also in the large Allopathic Hospitals of Dresden, Leipzig, Berlin, Vienna, Munich, and others. In Rückert's part of this work I have encountered the following kinds of pain, among others: Klopfind-stechend, or throbbing-piercing; Klemmend, or compressing; Stechend-bohrend, or piercing-boring; Klopfind-reissend, or throbbing-rending, or tearing; Drückend, or pressing, or aching; Betaubender, or stupefying; Glucksender, or clucking pain; Klopfinder, or throbbing, or beating; Reissender, or rending, or tearing; Auseinanderpressender, or asunder-pressing pain; Pressender, or pressing; Zerspringender, or bursting pain; Wogender, or dashing-beating; Schwappender, or undulating-dashing; Ziehend, drawing; Spannend, tension-pain; drückend-pressend, i. e. pressing-pressing, or pressing-squeezing, or aching-pressing pain; Schraubender, screwing; Zwängender, pinching; Herauspressend, out-pressing; Zusammen-pressend, together-pressing; Ziehend-wühlend, drawing-rooting pain; and many others, some of which have no real meaning, or are of no practical value to any except a hair-splitting pedant, who doubtless would overlook the state of the most important functions, neglect the most palpable and significant physical signs, and think it of no importance to ferret out the exact seat, or nature of any disease.

Still, to a certain degree, the character of the pain varies according to the nature or seat of the disease, and in many instances is a sufficient guide to a discrimination between some forms of disease, and often enables a homœopathic practitioner to select a curative remedy, which else had been next to impossible. In a forthcoming work, I will take occasion to enter fully into the signification of the principal varieties of pain, and their appropriate treatment.

One great objection may be raised against this and similar works,

viz.: that all the cases reported are successful ones. Malaise and Henderson have published several unsuccessful trials, and Dr. Black, in his Article on Headache,* says that he had intended, if space permitted, to report several cases in which treatment proved of no avail; but such statements might merely afford an opportunity for some less honest physician to insinuate that a wrong medicine had been given, or that a better indicated one might easily have been selected. Hence he contents himself with simply stating the fact, that several unsuccessful cases had occurred in his own practice, as well as in that of other physicians, in order that those just commencing homœopathic practice might not suppose, from silence on this point, that all cases admit of at least temporary relief; nor be too much disappointed when they meet with such instances. He says it is advisable from the outset to make the patient fully understand, that chronic headache of many years' standing cannot reasonably be expected to be cured in a few months, and may not even be alleviated in that time, but as a general rule, relief, if not a cure may be looked for in most cases, after the lapse of some months, or one or two years. Of sixty-six cases of chronic and sick headache treated at the New York Homœopathic Dispensary in 1851, eleven were cured, seventeen much relieved, and thirty-eight remained under treatment; in 1848, of eleven cases, seven were cured, one improved, two not improved, and one unknown. In the General Homœopathic Hospital Report,† of fifty-three cases of chronic headache, seventeen were cured, and sixteen much relieved; of fifty-eight cases of nervous and sick headache, fifty-six were cured and two not cured; of one hundred and thirty-eight cases of rheumatic and gouty headache, one hundred and thirty-five were cured, and three not cured. Of two hundred and nineteen cases reported by Kiesselbach of Bremen, one hundred and ninety-nine were cured, and twenty unknown. Thus, of five hundred and forty-five cases of Headache, of all kinds, no less than four hundred and twenty-five were cured under homœopathic treatment, thirty-four were relieved, and sixty-six

* See Brit. Jour. of Hom., vol 5.

† See Annual Report of the New York Homœopathic Dispensary for 1851.

cases were either not relieved, or the result was unknown. Although some of these reports are more favorable than the general practitioner may always meet with in his own practice, still it will be impossible, after consulting some of the cases given in this treatise, to deny that many persons suffering with chronic headaches may obtain permanent relief under homœopathic treatment; see cases 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 32, 34, 37, 40, 41, 43, 44, 46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 55, 56, 59, 63, 64, 65, 71, 74, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82, 86, 88, 89, 92, 95, 98, 104, 105, and others.

N.B. A volume on Apoplexy, Inflammations and Dropsy of the Brain, similar in design and execution to the above, is in an advanced state of preparation and will soon be published.

J. C. PETERS.

742 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ON THE
NATURE AND CAUSES
OF
HEADACHES.

IN order to render this treatise rather more complete, it has been regarded as imperatively necessary to make introductory remarks upon the different varieties of Headache, of which cases of cure have been reported in the following pages.

Of the cases reported by Rückert, he has assumed that :

(a). Six cases, had a *nervous* character; viz.: cases 9 and 16, cured by Bell.; 72 and 76, cured by Nux; and 96, by Pulsatilla.

(b). That twenty-seven, were cases of *Hemicrania*, *Migraine* or *One-sided* headache, viz.: cases 9 and 10, cured by Bell.; 29, by Calc.; 46, by China; 57, by Ignat.; 67, 69 and 70, by Natrum; 74, 76, 77, 78, 79 and 81, by Nux v.; 87, by Opium; 92 and 96, by Puls.; 101 and 102, by Sang.; 103, 104, 107, 108, 109 and 110, by Sepia; 112 and 118, by Spigelia.

(c). Eleven cases had a *congestive* character, viz.: cases 14, 15 and 16, cured by Bell.; 30, 34, 35 and 36, cured by Calc. c.; 37, by Camph.; 68, by Natrum; 94, by Puls.; and 104, by Sepia.

(d). Nine cases had a *rheumatic* character; viz.: cases 23, 24 and 25, cured by Bryon.; 44, by Causticum; 54, by Dulc.; 61, by Merc.; 101, by Sang.; 108, by Sepia.

(e). Five cases, were of a *gastric* nature, or attended with derangement of the stomach, viz.: case 14, cured by Bellad.; 33, cured by Calc.; 43, cured by Causticum; 95, by Puls.; 119, by Sulph.

- (1). With retching to vomit, in case 21, cured by Bryonia.
- (2). With nausea and vomiting in general, in eleven cases, viz.: case 4, cured by Arnica; 22, by Bryonia; 42, by Causiticum; 57, by Ignat.; 67 and 70, by Natrum; 76, 78 and 80, by Nux; 106, by Sepia; and 121, by Sulph.
- (3). With vomiting of bitter substances in two cases, viz.: case 12, cured by Bellad.; and 97, by Puls.
- (4). With bilious vomiting in five cases, viz.: case 31, cured by Calc.; 72, 74 and 77, by Nux; and 92, by Puls.
- (f). Twenty-two cases bore a *periodical* character, occurring in paroxysms, viz.: case 8, cured by Asarum; cases 9, 10, 12 and 16, by Bellad.; case 26, by Bryon.; case 45, by Cham.; case 46, by China; 52, by Coloc.; 53, by Creosot.; cases 65, 66 and 70, cured by Natrum; cases 72, 74, 77 and 79, by Nux; and cases 120, 122, 123 and 124, by Sulph.
- (g). Fourteen cases were of an *undetermined* character, viz.: case 1, cured by Acon.; 11, 13 and 17, by Bellad.; 27, 28, 32, 35 and 36, by Calc.; 49 and 50, by Coloc.; 73, by Nux; 88, by Phosph.; and 91, by Puls.

1. NERVOUS HEADACHES.

These are generally understood to include periodical and neuralgic headaches, Hemicranias, Migraines, one-sided, or uni-lateral headaches, and some forms of so called sick-headache, viz.: those in which no disturbance of the stomach has been evident before the headache set in, and nausea and vomiting do not occur until after the pain in the head has lasted some time, and become severe. The substances vomited in an attack of *true nervous* headache are generally destitute of acid, bile or any acrid property; while in *sick-headache*, previous derangement of the stomach, bowels or liver is generally evident, and undigested food, bile, or some other offending substance is always vomited up.

Nervous headaches occur most frequently in delicate males, and females of a highly nervous temperament, and are apt to be reproduced by any unusual excitement, by joy, hope, fear, excessive pleasure, anxiety, fasting, fatigue, &c. They are

said, generally to depend upon a feeble, disturbed, or irritable state of the nervous system; still, as the Great Sympathetic nerve in some of its ramifications is the most common seat of the disorder, and this nerve also presides over the circulation of the blood, we are apt to have more or less of passive or active congestion, attending the so-called nervous affection. It has long been a stumbling-block in the way of pathologists to explain why a weakened and debilitated state of a nerve should be followed by pain, rather than of loss of sensation; or by congestion, rather than anæmia; but late experiments by Claude Bernard have apparently thrown much light upon this point. He says it has been known for a long time that cutting the medulla spinalis through, or certain other nervous trunks, such as the par vagum, the sciatic nerve and others, will cause a general or partial, but decided diminution of the warmth of the body; but the *reverse* of this is the case when the great sympathetic is cut through. Bernard noticed in cutting through the cervical branch of the sympathetic nerve which unites the cervical ganglions, that there followed immediately, an increase in the heat of the corresponding side of the face, which could very easily be appreciated by the hand, and which was found to be from 4° to 6° centigrade higher by the thermometer. When the superior cervical ganglion of the great sympathetic was entirely extirpated, Bernard found the same effect produced with even greater intensity; and at the same time that the heat was increased, the circulation of the blood became more active. This new phenomenon of increased calorification continued for a long time; Bernard found it to last at times for several successive months, without being attended with, or followed by any appearance of inflammation or œdema, or any other pathological change. If all this be true, it is easy to understand why a feeble state of the sympathetic nerve may be attended by heat and congestion to the head. The occurrence of pain is explained in a similar way:

Bernard asserts, that when a nerve of sensation is cut, every one knows a loss of feeling in the part to which it is distributed

is produced; but the *reverse* is the case when the great sympathetic is cut; if the superior cervical ganglion be extirpated, the sensibility of the whole corresponding side of the face is augmented; and it is particularly in the *eye* that this phenomenon can be detected with most ease. Somewhat similar experiments by other physiologists, were cited by the translator as early as 1841, in the second volume of the Homœopathic Examiner, old series, p. 131. If these things be really true, it is very easy to infer, that a debilitated condition of certain parts of the great sympathetic nerve may be followed by heat and congestion to the head, pain about one side of the head, one temple or one eye; in fact, by all the phenomena of nervous headache or hemicrania.

There is one form of *true nervous headache*, which might very properly be termed the *nervous sick-headache*, because it is attended with violent and long continued nausea, retching and vomiting; it is frequently mistaken for the true gastric, dyspeptic, or bilious sick-headache. Although I am very far from denying that some derangement of the stomach or blood often causes headache, still I feel convinced that the nausea, retching and vomiting which attend nervous sick-headache, are always sympathetic and secondary, to a primary disorder of the brain, or nervous system. The true nervous sick-headache probably arises from an affection of the right Corpus Striatum; at least experiments conducted by Budge seem to prove this almost conclusively; after killing a young dog, he removed the skull rapidly, while an assistant laid open the abdomen and exposed the bowels; the hemispheres of the brain were then cut away, the Corpus callosum raised, and the Corpora quadrigemina and Corpus Striatum irritated with a sharp needle, with the effect of producing marked peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels; even when all peristaltic action of the bowels had entirely ceased, it could at once be reproduced by irritating the Corpora quadrigemina, and motions of the stomach could always be excited by irritating the Corpus Striatum, especially on the right side. These experiments

throw much light, not only on the vomiting which attends nervous sick-headache, but also explain the early occurrence of vomiting in dropsy of the brain, the presence of obstinate constipation, and we will soon see that they afford an explanation of the slowness of the pulse which attends the same disorder. In fact, every careful observer must have noticed that vomiting does not occur in nervous sick-headache, until the pain has lasted some time and become quite severe, proving that the nausea and vomiting are secondary to the brain-affection. I have regarded it imperative to lay much stress on these points, because all sick and nervous headaches have much too generally been viewed in the light of secondary affections, dependent upon derangement of the stomach and liver, and thus their existence as primary disorders greatly overlooked. Black truly says this error has no doubt rendered the ordinary treatment so uncertain, and will also confuse the homœopathic practitioner, if not sedulously guarded against. Still, I have already willingly admitted that derangement of the digestive organs will often cause headache or neuralgia, which may depend upon the mere presence of acid in the stomach; Dr. Rigby tells us, that having suffered in his own person an intense attack of Tic douloureux which Opium would not assuage, he swallowed, at the suggestion of a friend, some Carbonate of Soda dissolved in water; the effect was almost immediate, carbonic acid was soon eructated, and the pain at once abated. Again, the celebrated PROUT, from personal and other experience, concluded that excessive acidity of the cœcum is generally accompanied by a deficient secretion of bile, and sometimes by a complete temporary suppression of the biliary discharge, apparently from spasmodic constriction of the common gall duct; or, may be, of the biliary ducts themselves. In this state of things, all persons, he says, feel more or less of uneasiness; but the point which he wishes to mention is, that certain individuals under these circumstances, experience what is called *nervous* headache. This species of headache is frequently accompanied by nausea, is confined to the forehead, and when severe produces

complete intolerance of light and sounds, and a state of mind bordering on delirium. After a greater or less period of time the pain ceases, sometimes quite suddenly, and the remarkable circumstances to be mentioned are, that this sudden termination is preceded by a peculiar sensation, sometimes accompanied by an audible clinking noise in the region of the gall ducts, which immediately after is followed by a gurgling sensation in the upper bowels, as if a fluid were passing through them; in a few seconds after this fluid, which Prout supposes to be bile, has reached the cœcum, the headache at once vanishes like a dream. One of the greatest martyrs to this species of headache Prout has ever seen, invariably experiences the train of symptoms above described; and Prout has witnessed it in a greater or less degree in many instances; and indeed has experienced it in his own person. This variety of headache is generally termed *Billous*. These facts simply prove, that irritation in the brain and nerves may be propagated down, along the sympathetic nerve to the stomach; and vice versa, that irritation in the stomach may travel up along the same nerve to the brain or face, producing the so-called dyspeptic or gastric headache.

The most superficial knowledge of the anatomy of the great sympathetic nerve, will suffice to explain the readiness with which irritation of the stomach, bowels, liver, urinary or genital organs may be propagated to the brain, viz.: to those parts of it supplied with filaments from the sympathetic nerve. Thus, 1st: the *Pars cephalica nervi sympathetici*, consists principally of two filaments which proceed from the upper part of the superior cervical ganglion; the larger and more anterior being called the *Carotid nerve*, the smaller and posterior, the *Jugular nerve*. They effect the communications of the sympathetic nerve with almost all the cerebral nerves.

(a). The *Carotid nerve* follows the course of the internal carotid artery, passes through the carotid canal into the skull, and divides into an anterior and posterior branch, which, with their twigs form the *Internal Carotid plexus*; from this plexus arise the Inferior and Superior Carotico-tympanic nerves which go

to the internal ear, and explain the occurrence of noises in the ears, sensitiveness to noises, &c., which attend many headaches. The Internal carotid plexus of the sympathetic nerve gives off: (1) the deep and superficial Vidian nerves going to the Spheno-palatine plexus; (2) three branches going to the Ganglion of Gasser, situated in the orbit of the eye, and giving off a twig to the Ophthalmic branch of the fifth pair of cerebral nerves; (3) two twigs to the Oculo-motorius and abducens nerves of the eye; (4) a twig which connects with the Ciliary ganglion of the eye; (5) and finally, sends off branches which accompany the Cerebral carotid artery, one of them sinking into the Pituitary gland, and another reaching the interior of the eye and retina, by following the course of the Central artery of the retina. These intimate connections of the sympathetic nerve with the nerves and substance of the eye sufficiently explain the intolerance of light, pain in the eye, dimness of vision, motes, colors, and other phenomena of the eye which so commonly attend nervous and sick-headaches; and the readiness with which excessive use of the eyes will excite headache in some persons.

(b) The cervical ganglions of the sympathetic nerve give off branches to the heart, throat, windpipe, to the temporal, maxillary and facial nerves, to the scalp, the vagus and recurrent nerves, &c., sufficiently explaining the occurrence of palpitation of the heart, choking about the throat and windpipe, pains about the temples, jaws and face, tenderness of the scalp, and other sufferings which so often complicate and aggravate nervous headaches.

We are now prepared to understand why such an immense variety of exciting causes, and so many disturbances of distant organs will produce attacks of headache; thus, the effects of mental emotions and passions may be propagated from the brain to the various branches of the sympathetic nerve in, and about the head. The same happens with the eye; at least PROBY has drawn particular attention to the frequency with which one-sided headache, or hemicrania arises from irritation of the retina and iris, excited by excessive

use of the eye, bright light, or gorgeous spectacles; in short, he regards hemicrania as originally a neurosis or neuralgia of the retina and iris, confined at first to these parts, but soon extending to the branches of the sympathetic and cerebral nerves connected with them, and then marked by disturbance of vision, pain in the eye, about the orbit and temple, in the head, or on the surface of the skull, and finally followed by nausea and vomiting. Affections of the ears, loud or long continued noises will produce the same kind of headache in those predisposed. I have already referred to other exciting and remote causes of headache; at present we will confine our attention more particularly to some of the peculiarities and symptoms of *Migraine*, *Megrim*, *Hemicrania* or *one-sided headache*:

Tissot says, when Migraine is hereditary it often commences as early as the seventh or eighth year, or even earlier, but most commonly makes its appearance from the thirteenth to the twentieth year of life, and continues in full force to the fifty-fifth or sixtieth, then almost wholly ceases by the seventieth. If one is not attacked by it before the twenty-fifth year, it is rare to become subject to it afterwards. I have seen boys of three or four years, and girls of five or six years subject to repeated attacks of sick-headache.

Some persons have only eight, or nine attacks a year; and true Migraines, which occur more than three times a month, or less than four times a year, are very rare. The paroxysms have been known to occur with great regularity every fifteen days, or every Monday, or Friday or Sunday, or some other particular day of the week, for years, always at the same hour of the day, and to last at least twenty-eight, and never more than thirty hours; some of these cases are cured by travelling, at least the celebrated FRANK reports the case of a lady in Milan, who was attacked every Wednesday with severe headache; she was cured by going out into the country every Tuesday, and not returning until Thursday. Still, susceptible persons are generally liable to it at any time, and from a great variety of causes; from breathing certain odors, from the influ-

ence of stormy weather, from moral emotions, from long continued studies, from an unaccustomed walk in the open air, from the impression of cold on the bare head, from various disturbances of the stomach, difficult digestion, hunger, the use of certain articles of food, reading, studying, or pre-occupation directly after eating, &c. Hence it is evident, from the great variety of the exciting causes which produce headache, that the number of cases which occur at irregular periods must be very much greater than those which re-occur at regular and fixed periods of time. It is rare for a paroxysm of true hemicrania to last less than six hours, and it is not common for it to be prolonged more than two days. TISSOT thought, when an attack commenced with a slight sensation of chilliness, the paroxysm was apt to be very severe, and to be confined to the side on which the chill was felt; and that in most attacks the same side of the head was apt to be affected, although they have been known to affect each side alternately, with great regularity. He also thought that those attacks which were preceded with sadness and irritability for several days, were apt finally, to set in severely on the going down of the sun, and to commence with a severe chill. China, Arsenicum and Nux, are said to be almost specific in these cases. Other attacks may be preceded by a degree of deafness for twenty-four hours. See Puls. and China. PIERRY thought that nervous and sick-headaches occurred chiefly under one of two opposite conditions of the stomach, viz.: either from a state of too great repletion, or of too great abstinence. The so-called *hungry* headache is sufficiently common in many young persons; it is apt to be preceded by acid eructations, or by excessive hunger, or vomiting of acid or acrid matters, and by an annoying sense of gnawing at the pit of the stomach. Calcarea, Carb. veg., Veratrum, &c., deserve attention.

Some attacks are relieved by spontaneous vomiting; in others, the vomitings are a mere consequence of the severity of the pain, and do not afford relief; C. PISON first drew attention to the difference between the sympathetic and convulsive

vomitings, and the curative ones. Ipec., Puls., Cocculus, Zinc., &c., are suitable.

Some attacks are much relieved by sleep; but others, in which the disorder is seated primarily in the brain itself, and extends to the sympathetic nerve secondarily, the more the patient sleeps, the more the brain becomes congested, and the worse he is; improvement only commences when he is fairly aroused, and wide awake. Opium, Hyosc., Coffea, Thea, and other remedies are indicated.

Some paroxysms terminate by profuse sweats upon the fore-arms and hands, and when these perspirations occur regularly every morning the hemicrania will soon cease for ever. Aconite, Arnica, Valerian, Sambucus, Ammon. acet., Nux, and other remedies may be useful in bringing about this desirable result.

Some cease after a slight bleeding of a few drops from the nose. In such cases, Crocus, Carb. veg. and China, deserve attention.

Sometimes an eruption of small pimples terminates the attack, or a sweat on the affected side of the head and face, or a profuse flow of tears, or free discharge of serosity from the nostril. All these varieties of critical terminations doubtless require remedies suitable to aid and produce them, not to check them. See Sulphur, Hepar sulph., Sepia, Gratiola, and Arsenicum.

Although repose is necessary in most cases, some are only relieved by riding in a carriage. Some are relieved in the beginning of an attack by exposure to the fresh air, others are made much worse. See Cocculus, Calcarea, Merc., Natrum, and Hepar s.

In some cases the face of the sufferer is pale and shrunken, in others red, hot and flushed, in others again, pale but bloated. See China, Bellad., Ars., Verat. and Sepia.

When the pain follows the course of the external carotid nerve the scalp becomes excessively sensitive to touch, and the pains resemble those of rheumatism of the scalp; Wepfer has even seen the hair to rise on end during the severity of

the paroxysm. See China, Colocynth, Bryonia, Carb. an., and others.

In other cases, the pains extend themselves violently towards the teeth, and sometimes to all the parts supplied by the fifth pair of nerves, so that the patient cannot open his mouth, nor articulate a word; in other cases, the sufferings extend to the neck, shoulder and arm, which remain painful for some time afterwards. I have seen several cases which always pass off when severe pain in the back, one knee, or leg sets in. See Colocynth, Aconite, Aurum, Bryon., Cauticum, Rhus, and others.

In other cases the disorder extends down along the sympathetic or pneumo-gastric nerve towards the stomach, liver, and bowels; eructations occur, either inodorous, and without taste, or of an insupportable mawkishness; abundant mucosities and salivary fluid flow into the mouth, intermixed at times with those of a bitter, bilious taste; there is extreme disgust for food; the general malaise is increased by a fatiguing beating of the heart, and by paroxysmal distensions of the stomach with gas, followed by belchings, with transient relief; or vomiting may occur, excited by the swallowing of the fluids which collect in the mouth, and mucus, or a little bile, and much wind may be expelled. From time to time some alleviation may ensue, the distress in the epigastrium be less great, the headache less severe, but occasional aggravations also occur, followed again by intervals of relief, and finally one or two easy loose stools set in, occasionally liquid and bilious, and the whole attack subsides. See Colocynth, Cocculus, Carbo animalis, Caps., Caust., Lachesis, Natrum, Creosote, Pulsatilla, Sepia, and others.

Hence numerous varieties of Hemicrania have been admitted by PELLETAN.

- 1st. The Migraine stomacale.
- 2d. " " Irienne, or of the Iris.
- 3d. " " Uterine.
- 4th. " " Plethorique, &c.

These divisions are of importance to the homœopathist, as they impress still more forcibly upon him the necessity of selecting a remedy which acts, not only on the part of the head involved by the Hemicrania, but which will also regulate the variously disturbed functions of distant organs.

Hygienic treatment of Nervous Headaches.

A general invigorating mode of life, diet and exercise are considered indispensable. Those who have brought them on by sedentary habits, much mental exertion and loss of sleep, must reform; they must exercise freely and regularly in the open air, sleep sufficiently; and avoid the excessive worry and perplexity of engrossing cares, or they may ultimately be forced to take a journey into the country, or a long voyage, to save their minds from becoming perfectly wrecked. If the patient be in the habit of using strong tea, coffee or tobacco habitually and excessively, he must try the effect of abandoning them, for three or four weeks at least.

It is ordinarily thought sufficient to abstain from the use of coffee and green tea, but WOOD had one striking instance occur to him, in which a patient, after suffering long and severely with nervous headache, obtained an entire exemption from it, by abstaining from the use of *black tea*, which was his only indulgence. The shower-bath, and salt water bathing, either at the sea-side, or in the house, are often useful adjuncts.

BOERHAAVE advised persons who suffered from chronic headaches to use a warm bath frequently, and to rub their feet briskly every morning with a piece of flannel, or cloth dipped in cold water. OSLANDER says, if people would but rise every morning, at 5 o'clock; and continue it during the summer, or take an hour's walk before breakfast, they would get rid of their headaches. He also affirms that simply combing the hair carefully and constantly, just before going to bed, relieved a lady from chronic headache.

Hard rubbing of the feet with rough cloths after a foot bath is one of the best external remedies, according to BUSHAN.

The meals of the patient should be taken regularly, and

when body and mind are refreshed, not wearied by exertion, anxiety or needless worry.

It need scarcely be added that the bowels should be kept regular, costiveness obviated, (and tendency to diarrhœa controlled), as far as possible by attention to diet. The functions of the stomach and liver should be kept in as healthy a state as practicable by the patient, by control of the appetite and tastes in food and drinks; those of the kidneys and skin, by attention to clothing, bathing, drinking of cold water, &c.; and those of the uterus by great care at the monthly periods, favoring the flow, if it be scanty, by avoidance of cold and wet, excessive fatigue or mental emotion, the use of the warm, or mustard foot or hip-bath, &c.; if the flow be excessive and debilitating, absolute rest, cool drinks, cold-water injections, &c., may be used.

Those who will indulge in the dissipations of excessive pleasure, business, grief, or gormandizing, will needs retain their headaches.

2. CONGESTIVE HEADACHES.

These may be active or passive, venous or arterial, arising from too great and too rapid a flow of blood to, or too slow a return of the blood from the head. They may occur singly, or as complications of nervous or irritative headaches, the congestion being secondary; or they may arise from irritation of the brain or neighboring parts; or the brain-trouble may be entirely secondary to an irritated, or sluggish state of the general circulation.

I have already alluded to the frequency with which nervous headaches are attended with congestion, and have cited the experiments of C. BERNARD as affording some explanation of the manner in which congestion follows disorder of the Great Sympathetic nerve. But TURENNE has lately advanced a new theory of nervous headache or hemicrania; he decrees that the pain in the head is caused by compression of the facial nerve, especially of its ophthalmic branch, from accumulation of blood in the sinuses at the base of the brain. He alludes,

in proof of this, to the fact, that the ophthalmic nerve and its branches are spread on the external wall of the cavernous sinus, and hence are necessarily compressed whenever this reservoir is crowded with blood. The nausea and vomiting of nervous headache are said to arise from compression of the eighth pair of nerves, at the Foramen lacerum posterius, or somewhere along the neck. The swelling, redness, pain, and watery condition of the eyes, and disturbances of vision in nervous headache, are said to arise from the difficulty with which the ophthalmic vein empties itself into an already overfull cavernous sinus, and from consequent compression of those fibres of the ophthalmic nerve which go to the eye, white of the eye, lachrymal gland and eyelids. Hemicrania is also decided to be most frequent on the *left* side, because the *left* sinuses of the brain are larger and more distensible than the right.

The more common varieties of congestive headaches are so well understood, that it will only be necessary to say a few words about the less common forms.

(a). *The Stupid Headache of Dr. Good*

Is said to be marked by obtuse pain, sense of heaviness extending over the whole head, and may arise from various causes, especially from whatever prevents a free evacuation of the right auricle and ventricle of the heart, and contributes to retard the motion of the blood in the veins which discharge their contents on this side of heart. The congestion is supposed to be secondary to nervous debility, or in other words, to arise from the want of a proper and sufficient supply of that nervous power, or may be fluid, on which the feeling of organic comfort, refreshment, and vigor depends. Hence this variety of headache has been decreed to be peculiarly marked by a sense of general disquiet and confusion, rather than severe pain; by a general hebitude of sensorial power which disqualifies the one laboring under it for a continuance of mental labor; the sight is dim, the hearing dull, the memory vacant, and hence it is most common in feeble persons, and in hard students.

The stupid headache from nervous exhaustion is closely allied to that from venous congestion. See Opium, Hyosc., Bellad., Stramon., Coffea, Bryon.

(b). *Menstrual Congestive Headache.*

Another very frequent variety of congestive headache is that which occurs near, before, during, or shortly after menstruation, especially when this is scanty, painful or difficult. The state of system previous to the first establishment and periodical recurrence of menstruation tends obviously to a state of general plethora, which ought in due time to be fully relieved by a means which nature adopts for the purpose. But tendency to irritation of the brain, or some other organ, or a loss of balance in the circulatory and nervous system, or other causes, may allow the blood at such periods to rush towards some distant organ; or want of proper and abundant flow from the uterus may leave the system, or some particular organ, oppressed and crowded with blood. Sabina and Stramonium are particularly suited for these menstrual congestions of the head, and many other organs. Almost every variety of headache is aggravated about the menstrual period; but when headache occurs just after the menstrual flow, especially if this has been quite profuse, the headache is probably not congestive, although it may be severe, for nervous headache in excitable persons is apt to be brought on by whatever directly, or indirectly debilitates, viz.: by bleeding, purging, fatigue, loud noises, vivid lights, using the eyes too much, or too closely, and other fatiguing or debilitating causes or losses, such as diarrhœa, excessive perspiration, or profuse menstruation.

(c). *Hæmorrhoidal congestion.*

Suppressed, or retarded piles are apt to be followed by irregular hæmorrhoidal congestions to the head, chest, stomach, bowels, liver, spleen, kidneys, uterus, bladder, or any other predisposed organ; hence may arise redness and heat of face, illusions of vision, dizziness, threatening of apoplexy; or constriction and anxiety about the chest, and

even spitting of blood, or vicarious bleeding from the lungs; or throbbing and aching about the stomach, with or without vomiting of blood; or aching in the liver and spleen with threatening of dropsy; or venous congestion of bowels with vicarious bleeding from them, or aching in the region of the kidneys with scanty discharge of urine, or tenesmus of the bladder from venous or hæmorrhoidal congestion of it, and bleeding from the kidneys or bladder, or congestion to the womb with more or less profuse and vicarious hæmorrhage from it. In females, the vicarious menstrual and hæmorrhoidal congestions and hæmorrhages are so similar in their symptoms that superficial or careless physicians are very apt to confound, and maltreat them. Sabina is the specific for the former, Aloes for the latter. According to Schönlein, *menstrual congestion of the head* is frequently marked by stiffness of the neck; dull aching pain in the nape and occiput, from congestion of the cerebellum; by rushing and roaring noises in the ears, hardness of hearing, confusion of the head, momentary loss of consciousness, followed by bleeding from the nose, ears, or Caruncula lachrymalis. Still the symptoms may differ widely from the above description, and very frequently assume the appearance of a most perfect one-sided nervous headache.

According to the same authority true hæmorrhoidal congestion of the head is marked by great heaviness and confusion of the head, the choroid coat is over-filled with blood, and the sclerotica acquires a peculiar blue tinge, owing to a varicose state of this membrane; there are also illusions of the senses, appearances of sparks, figures, motes, flies, spider webs and feet before the eyes, which often cause partial blindness. From time to time violent vertigo sets in, throwing the patient into violent nervous agitation, as he supposes that he is struck with apoplexy.

(d). *Throbbing Headache.*

This is generally mistaken for the true congestive variety; the pain is pulsatory, chiefly in the temples, often attended with sleeplessness, and a sense of drumming in the ears; it

depends upon an affection of an artery, or part of an artery, without any dependence upon the regular systole of the general circulation; thus, one or both temporal arteries are often disturbed by this spastic irritation, and a pulsation is produced nowise synchronous with the action of the heart, but often half as rapid again. (See Camph., Valerian, &c.)

(e). *Anæmic Headache.*

It is well known that excessive loss of blood will produce all the signs of violent congestion to the head. (See China, Ferrum, Manganese, &c.)

3. RHEUMATIC AND GOUTY HEADACHES.

Rheumatic headache is described by some as a chronic headache with vehement pain, but especially characterized by a sense of *tension* of the whole head. If this form be not always rheumatic, it is always dependent upon some local irritation, of which rheumatism is the most frequent. As all rheumatic affections, when they become chronic, have a tendency to intermit and return periodically, we may easily see why the disease before us should do so in many instances. Good says it may be distinguished from other varieties by its being rather limited to some particular part of the head, by its remissions and intermissions; by the acuteness of the pain during the paroxysms, by an intolerance of all motion of the head, far more than of light or sound, both of which, however, are sometimes highly irksome; but especially by a peculiar feeling of tenseness or constriction over the brain, as though its membranes were muscles, and were spasmodically contracted. When the headache is entirely rheumatic, it ceases as soon as another rheumatic pain sets in, in some other part of the body. Frequently the disorder may be detected by attention to its exciting causes; thus, Dr. PARR was for many years a sufferer from irregularly returning paroxysms of headache, for which he could assign no cause, but at last noticed that they frequently returned after having his head shaved; he suffered his hair to grow, and from that time the

disease gradually lessened in frequency, duration and violence, and from being a highly serious complaint, and one beginning to affect his memory, its returns became so rare and slight as never to unfit him for any exertion of body or mind. LINNÆUS is said to have cured himself of a severe and obstinate rheumatic hemicrania, which returned every week and continued for twenty-four hours, by merely drinking a draught of cold water early in the morning, and then walking himself into a glowing heat. The majority of those so-called neuralgic headaches which arise from decayed teeth are also rheumatic in their nature, being excited by the frequent alternations of heat and cold which reach the exposed nerve. But the secretions of the skin and kidneys afford the most decided diagnostic signs of the presence of rheumatism; the perspirations and urine are intensely sour, even the secretions from ulcers are unusually acid in rheumatism; the urine in rheumatic affections may seem nearly natural in color, and be perfectly clear, and yet found to redden litmus paper very much more decidedly than in any healthy condition. According to FRICKE the principal cause of rheumatism, as is well known, is the action of cold upon the skin, by which its exhalations are retained, and the lactic acid, instead of passing off as lactate of ammonia, is retained in the blood, finally it becomes oxydized, and is eliminated as carbonic acid and water, but this conversion is produced at the expense of the uric acid, which, thus unoxydized, is deposited about the joints or other parts, causing pain, swelling and fever. Until the pulse loses its hardness, the skin and urine their intense acidity, rheumatic headache will persist, or relapse. (See Aconite, Bryonia, Pulsat., Rhus, and other remedies.)

ON THE
HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT
OF
HEADACHES.

The remedies used in the following cases of cure and recovery, were: Aconitum, Agaricus, Arnica, Arum, Belladonna, Bryonia, Calcarea, Camphor, Causticum, China, Cocculus, Colocynth, Creosote, Dulcamara, Gratiola, Ignatia, Lachesis, Magnesia, Mercurius, Nux vomica, Opium, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Sanguinaria, Sepia, Spigelia, Silicea, Sulphur, Zincum.

1. ACONITE.

GENERAL REMARKS.—(a). It relieves the most violent headaches when the patient lies as if unconscious, retches to vomit at times, whimpers and complains, fears to die, cannot endure the slightest noise or motion, and in which the pulse is small, or even intermitting; especially when the pain is throbbing and piercing, or compressing, seated over the root of the nose, and the talking and the speaking of others aggravates it very much. Aconite is also useful against headache from taking cold, attended with catarrh of the head, noises in the ears, and pains in the abdomen, or by an annoying sensation as if a ball rose up into the brain, spreading a cool wind around it.

Also in catarrhal headache when relieved in the open air, and increased by talking.

Also in migraine, or one-sided headache, when marked by a violent, piercing, boring pain over the *left* eye, and attended with nausea and vomiting, and aggravated by jarring. In such cases *Acon.* should be followed by *Sulph.*—DR. HERING, p. 136-140.

(b). Aconite is indicated in headaches of a congestive-inflammatory nature, when the patient has a feeling of fulness and tension, as if a band were fastened around his head; in this respect it resembles Bellad., China, Merc., and Sulph.—
DR. BLACK.

CASE 1.—A woman, aged 54, of an irritable, complaining, and vicious nature, readily breaking out into complaints and reproaches from slight causes, had suffered for 24 hours, after taking cold, with severe but undefined headache, so violent as almost to drive her distracted. Aconite removed it in 4 hours. *Annals*, vol. 1, p. 234.—GASPARI.

[NOTE.—*From Fleming's Experiments.*—I infer that Aconite is homœopathic to Headache when attended with numbness and tingling of various parts, and with a sense of tightness and dragging.

Also for headache marked at first by a sense of warmth diffused through the body, with numbness and tingling, and a sense of swelling of the lips and face, and tingling at the roots of the teeth, followed by a feeling of muscular weakness, by slowness of breathing and of pulse, giddiness, confusion of sight, disinclination to be disturbed or to exert oneself, and attended with much chilliness, particularly of the extremities, which become cold to the touch.

Also in headaches attended with numbness of the flesh, lancinating pains in the bones and joints, vertigo, dimness of vision, moisture and coolness of the skin, sickness of stomach and vomiting, and by paleness and a sunken state of the face.

Also in headaches accompanied with a feeling of weight as if a heavy load were resting on the abdomen, bearing one down to the bed; this peculiar symptom was present in five cases, and seemed to resemble closely the feeling of oppression experienced in nightmare, which is said to be owing to congestion of the right side of the heart, from accumulation of blood in venous system, in consequence of a weakened state of the circulation.

In two cases it proved homœopathic to shivering, severe pain in the head and eyeballs, constant lachrymation, intense

photophobia, heat of skin, quickness of pulse and general restlessness; to nausea, severe and constant vomiting, with pain and tenderness of pit of stomach, numbness and pricking of the skin, dizziness, dimness of vision, noises in the ears, sensations of weight and enlargement of various parts of the body, but especially of the face and ears, sinking feeling at pit of stomach, &c.

It is also homœopathic to general venous engorgement of the brain and cerebral membranes, and considerable sub-arachnoid effusion.

It has been assumed that the more nearly the headache approaches a neuralgic character, or rheumatic neuralgic, the more readily Aconite will relieve. Still Fleming used it internally in fifteen cases of headache, with complete success in ten; of the successful cases three were nervous headaches, four were congestive or plethoric, and three were rheumatic. Of the unsuccessful cases three were nervous, and two dyspeptic. Relief was usually experienced after the first dose, and a complete cure effected on the first or second day, or at least there was no relapse for several weeks or months. Drs. Burgess and Radly announced to Fleming that they had seen Aconite of incalculable service in relieving the agonizing pain of nervous headache. Professors Henderson and Miller, of Edinburgh, informed Fleming that they had employed it with marked benefit in headache. Storck and Vogel recommend it in rheumatic headache, while Copland found it useful in both nervous and rheumatic cases.

In two cases in which the internal use of Aconite did not afford relief, the external was employed with much benefit; in fact, Fleming, as a general rule, found the external application of the tincture very effectual in the treatment of hemi-crania, both when the pain affected a circumscribed portion of the head, and when it extended along the course of a nerve. Dr. Patterson, of the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh, corroborates this assertion.—PETERS.]

CASE 2.—[E. W., aged 43, had suffered for three weeks with a more or less constant pain extending over the temporal

and frontal regions of the left side of the head ; firm pressure lessened the pain ; exposure to cold, wet feet, or anxiety of mind usually brought on an attack if it was absent, or increased its severity if present. She had taken Opium with but partial relief ; was ordered to rub in a teaspoonful of the Tincture of Aconite thrice daily. The first application afforded much relief, and in five days she was quite well ; ten weeks after, at last accounts, there had been no return of pain.—*Fleming on Aconite*. English edit., p. 139.—PETERS.]

Dose.—In *acute* cases, and for adults, in the beginning of an attack, put from two to five drops of tincture of Aconite in a tumbler half full of water, and give from a tea to a tablespoonful every one, two, or four hours, according to the severity of the symptoms. If the paroxysm becomes more severe, and is not owing to an aggravation by the remedy, give a dose every quarter, half, or one hour, until some relief ensues, and then lengthen the interval of time between the doses to one, two, or more hours. Or six globules may be solved in a wine-glassful of water, and one teaspoonful given as often as above directed. Frequently, however, in sick headache, the stomach becomes so irritable that it will not bear even a teaspoonful of water, then three or four globules must be given dry upon the tongue, or one or two drops of tincture of Aconite given per dose, upon a bit of sugar, as often as above directed. One half, or one quarter the above quantities will suffice for children. A dose of Aconite may also be given regularly, night and morning, in appropriate *chronic* congestive cases, and in those with a *chronic* inflammatory tendency, for three or four days in succession ; then a dose of four globules may be given at night, dry, for three days more ; then every other night, until three doses more have been taken ; then, every third night, for three doses, and so on, until the case is entirely cured, or it becomes evident that Aconite will not relieve it.—PETERS.

2. AGARICUS MUSCARIUS.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Agaricus is indicated in nervous and congestive headaches, in which fulness, sleepiness, frequent and irresistible inclination to yawn are present, attended by relaxation and soreness of the whole body, pain in the back, and a feeling as if the joints were dislocated.—Genl. Hom. Journal, vol. 26, p. 223.—DR. BLACK.

[NOTE.—It is homœopathic to congestion of the head, with pulsation in all the vessels, redness and heat of the face, and delirium ; also to catarrhal headache, with aching in the fore-

head over the eyes, drawing pain in the forehead extending to the root of the nose, rending pain in the forehead above the root of the nose as if the brain were lacerated, with burning pain in the nose and eyes, great dryness of nose, profuse bleeding of the nose, and abundant discharge of thick, viscid nasal mucus, followed by frequent dropping of water from nose.—PETERS.]

[CASE 3.—D. C., aged twenty-five, had been subject to headache every six weeks for seven years. The attacks commenced with acute pain over the eyes and sense of fulness, gradually extending through the head, but most severe in the forehead, soon becoming oppressive and violent, when the eyelids drooped, pulse rose, face flushed, tongue became dry and brown, the skin dry and hot. The attacks lasted from two to four days, and after the first or second day copious vomiting, principally of a bitter, bilious fluid, took place; urine was scanty and high colored. After a day or two the pain extended from the head down the spine, the neck often became stiff, he felt bruised all over, and his joints painful; the whole being followed by great exhaustion, wakeful nights, and tendency to delirium.

Treatment.—Lach. 6 and Ars. 6 effected some improvement during the whole of six months; then a severe attack was promptly relieved by Agaricus 6, and a continued use of Agar. 3 kept the paroxysms off entirely for five months. Finally Agar., aided by Sulph. and Stramon., cured him effectually at last accounts, three years after.

Dr. Ker says the symptoms which led him to select Agaricus were the violent oppressive pains, principally in the forehead, often attended with delirium, the sense of languor, feeling as if the body were bruised and the joints dislocated, and the sense of uneasiness and weakness all down the spine. These he thought so characteristic of Agaricus, that he selected and gave it with the most happy results.—DR. KER, Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 5, p. 436.—PETERS.]

Dose.—Same as directed for Aconite.—P.

3. ARNICA MONTANA.

CASE 4.—A man, aged thirty-five, after receiving blows upon the head, was attacked with the following sufferings, which daily increased in severity.

Symptoms.—Pressing pain in the forehead; painful but dull aching upon the edge of the right orbit; heat in the head, with coolness of the rest of the body; pain in the head, increased after eating; heat in the face, noises in the ears, contracted pupils, nausea every morning; disgust for tobacco smoking; tenesmus, with constipation; anxious dreams; evident fever every evening; irritable and complaining disposition.

Treatment.—After taking Arnica 6, all the above disorders disappeared in the course of two days.—Archiv., vol. 5, part 1, p. 68.—DR. BAUDIS.

[NOTE.—According to A. T. Thomson the flowers of Arnica contain Igasaures Strychnion, and some of the full effects of Arnica are similar to those of Nux vomica; thus it not unfrequently causes a sensation of formication, and a prickling, piercing, spasmodic feeling, which may be compared with that produced by slight electric shocks.

It is homœopathic to disorder of the chest marked by anxiety, oppression, palpitation, dry irritating cough, with symptomatic headache and vertigo.

Also in the headaches, flushings and perspirations which attend the change of life in women.

It deserves attention in the headaches which precede or follow attacks of apoplexy. Schneider did wonders with it in such cases.—PETERS.]

Dose.—Comparatively larger doses of Arnica may be given than of most other remedies, except Camphor; to adults one or two drops of tincture of Arnica may be given in a teaspoonful of water, or on a bit of sugar, every one, two, four, or more hours, in acute cases; or two or three times a day in *chronic* cases. For children, or very sensitive and delicate adults, from three to six globules may be put in a wineglassful of water and given, a teaspoonful as above directed.—PETERS.

4. ARSENICUM ALBUM.

GENERAL REMARKS.—(a.) Tietze says it is indicated in persons who suffer with the signs of abdominal plethora or fullness, in which the whole appearance of the patient reminds one of liver complaint, and in which bilious colics often occur in alternation with Hemicrania.

The pain itself in these cases is of a very indefinite character, so that the patient cannot describe it accurately; but throbbing and rending pains, or pressing or stupifying ones, are the most common, generally most severe in the anterior portion of the head, which is unusually sensitive to the fresh air. The patient cannot find any ease, must move his head to and fro, even toss his feet about, and imagines he receives relief from these restless movements; external warmth also affords relief; he is very weak, thinks that he must die, seems to be bloated, is chilly, and seeks the warmth of the fire, and finds relief from covering and compressing the head with warm cloths.—Genl. Hom. Journal, vol. 34, p. 13.

(b.) According to Black it is useful in the headaches of emaciated persons, who suffer with disease of the heart, or of the digestive organs. He saw the most marked curative effects in a lady who had suffered for twenty years with attacks of the most violent Hemicrania, lasting for the most part at least three days, during all of which time the patient generally lay almost unconscious, and tortured by the most violent vomitings.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 36, p. 223, and Brit. Jour. of Hom.

(c.) Hering recommends it in throbbing, rending pains in the head, when increased in the warm room and relieved in the open air.

[NOTE.—In the second number of the N. A. Hom. Jour., Dr. Marcy has given two cases of periodical headache successfully treated with Arsenic; but it seems to have been used much more successfully in old school practice than in the homœopathic. Watson (see Practice of Physic, p. 391) says: “Arsenic is considered by many to have a specific power

over the complaint, and believes that four to six drops of Fowler's solution, given three or four times a day, will be almost sure to remove Hemicrania in nine cases of ten in which it occurs." Still it is very certain that the majority of patients will not bear such doses, and that much smaller ones will suffice.

Arsenicum is homœopathic when the eyes are inflamed during the attacks of headache, when the lids are swollen and face bloated, when a pricking sensation is experienced in the tarsi, the eyes are suffused with tears, and the conjunctiva is inflamed.

It is also particularly suited to those patients who have liver spots, and pityriasis, in many of whom those parts of the skin protected from the light also acquire a brownish, dingy, unwashed appearance. Dr. Hunt cured many such cases with one-fourth of a drop of Fowler's solution three times a day.

It is also useful in headaches attended with chronic diarrhœa, or gastric irritation.

In headaches from suppressed eruptions, especially of the scaly kind.

In those dependent upon or attended with scanty urine, or with dropsy; or arising from the incautious healing of ulcers.

It has also been found specific against the headaches which attend an irritable state of the uterus and ovaries, marked by constant pain, with heat, varying in severity, in the lower part of the sacrum, in the left groin and under the pubes, and by bearing down pain, much increased by walking, standing or sitting upright, almost forcing the patient to stay in bed, or recline upon a sofa, the uterus being tumid and tender. Such cases may be cured radically by Arsenic, without any local treatment applied to the uterus.

Schoenlein says, in the worst cases of chronic headache we must have resort to Arsenicum, which often cures the disease, even when of years' standing, better than any other remedy. Bright says that the periodicity of Hemicrania has suggested some similarity between its nature and that of genuine inter-

mittents; however this may be, he says it is certain that Bark, Iron, and Fowler's Solution, remedies which are most successful in ague, are equally efficacious here.

Chapman says so many cases of cure of periodical headache occur to homœopathic physicians, that it may be superfluous for him to cite any, but two may be briefly stated:

CASE 5.—A gentleman had for many years been subject to periodical headaches, always occurring once a week, sometimes twice, and lasting several hours. The headache was stunning, rendering him incapable of all movement, or of attention to any subject; he could only rest his head on something, and bear the pain as best he could.

Treatment.—Arsen. was given him, and during many months he had only one or two slight paroxysms, and has had none lately.—CHAPMAN, Brit. Jour., vol. 7, p. 398.

CASE 6.—The wife of a physician was subject to distressing periodical headache, with boring, circumscribed pressure on a small spot in one temple.

Treatment.—A few doses of Arsen., of 12th and 30th dilution, cured her as if by magic, and five years have passed without a return of the headache.—CHAPMAN, Ibid, p. 399.

CASE 7.—A weak, thin, poor woman, who had nursed a child for eleven months, had had headaches for six months; the pain commenced over the left eyebrow and temple, and lasted, without intermission, for twelve hours, after which she generally vomited a quantity of yellow, bitter, or tough matter; during the headache, and for some days after, she could not touch food on account of irritability of stomach; as soon as she recovered from one attack, another came on, periodically, every ten days; bowels regular, but loose and bilious after a headache.

Treatment.—Child to be weaned. Arsen. 30 and 18 was given with most decided improvement in three weeks, and entire cure in a month.—MADDEN, Brit. Jour., vol. 5, p. 438.—PETERS.]

Dose.—This powerful remedy must be given with the precautions due to its great power for good or evil. *Noack* advises for adults one or

two drops per dose, of the second, third, fourth, sixth, or twelfth dilutions, to be repeated every two, four, six, eight, twelve or more hours in acute cases; or, as much of the powder as will go on the point of a penknife may be taken as often as above directed. Children and delicate adults may take, of a solution of three or six globules in a wine-glassful of water, one teaspoonful every two, four, six, eight or more hours. In *chronic* cases, one dose may be taken every twelve hours, or night and morning until six doses have been taken; then every night only, for six nights in succession; then every second, third, fourth, or sixth day.—PETERS.

5. ASARUM EUROPÆUM.

CASE 8.—A young lady of good constitution, but plethoric, had suffered for several years with the following head-affection.

Symptoms.—Sharp pain over the left eye, with lachrymation; could not read with that eye; bright light increased the pain; the left side of the head was sensitive to touch, and the hair would not bear combing; in violent attacks, both eyes became painful, and nausea was superadded; constipation; menses regular, still the attacks were apt to come on just before or after menstruation.

Treatment.—Asarum europ. $\frac{1}{2}$ given during the interval of relief, removed the whole disease.—New Archiv., vol. 2, part 1, p. 49.—DR. GROSS.

Dose.—Noack advises one or two drops per dose of the pure tincture, or first or second dilution, every two or more hours, in acute, or one or two times a day in chronic cases.—P.

6. ARUM.

Bergius asserts that when Arum is taken in doses of half scruple of the compound powder, he has never known it fail of giving relief in nervous headache, even after the most celebrated remedies had proved useless or injurious. Noack advises it in headache from weakness of the stomach.—PETERS.

7. AURUM.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Gold has frequently relieved the sense of rushing and roaring in the head, such as occurs at times in hysterical females from disorder of the uterine system; it not

only relieves this permanently, but often improves the whole general disorder connected with it.—DR. HARTMANN, by Rückert, p. 132.

NOTE.—It is suited to that form of headache which, commencing early in the morning, is increased by meditation and reading, but especially by talking and writing, to an extreme degree of violence, and attended with perfect confusion of mind.

It is also useful against congestion to, with rushing and roaring in the head, bloating, glowing and shining of the face, with protrusion of the eyes, especially when followed by a feeling as if all the blood passed suddenly from the head to the legs. When there is great heat of the head and face, with coldness of the hands and feet; heat, pain, fulness of the head, sleeplessness and anxious dreams; congestion of the head increasing to delirium; throbbing of the carotid and temporal arteries. It is also indicated against a twisting, boring, acutely throbbing, one-sided headache, commencing immediately after waking in the morning, increased by coughing and bending the head backwards.

It is particularly useful against hæmorrhoidal and menstrual headaches.—PETERS.

Dose.—One or two grains of the first, second, or third trituration, dry upon the tongue; or, for children and delicate adults, from three to six globules in a wineglassful of water, one teaspoonful every two, four, six, or eight hours, in *acute* attacks, or every two or three days in *chronic* cases.—P.

8. BELLADONNA.

GENERAL REMARKS.—(a.) It is indicated against headaches attended with pressure, fulness and heat of the head, transient redness of the face, roaring in the ears, dulness of hearing, dilated pupils, &c. It is suitable for persons predisposed to active congestions; for plethoric persons of sanguine temperament, with great irritability of the uterine system; in the headaches of scrofulous children who learn to walk with difficulty, and are inclined to convulsions.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 36, p. 223.—DR. BLACK.

(b). Heichelheim says that several forms of headache may be cured by Bellad. : 1, those occurring after taking cold, attended with visible congestion of blood to the head, red, bloated face, hard beating of the carotids, violent pain, as if the head would burst ; 2, in other cases, in which the face is pale and cold, the pain resembling a dull, insupportable pressure in the brain, as if the latter had not sufficient room in the skull, often attended with vomiting.—Hygea, vol. 5, p. 209.

(c). According to Tietze, Bellad. is indicated in Hemicrania under the following circumstances : when there is a characteristic one-sided pain over the eye-brow, extending down into the ball of the eye and into the bones of the nose, and attended with increased secretion of tears ; the pain is apt to be severely pressing in the forehead and upon the eye ; at times it seems as if the affected parts were forced or pressed outwards. Every motion of the head or eyes increases the pain to an insupportable degree, especially when light also falls upon the eyes ; every noise or movement of others in the sick-room has a like effect ; the affected eye is often reddened, and waters. Sympathetic affections of the stomach, such as pressure in stomach, nausea, eructations, or even vomiting may be present ; but when dyspepsia is the primary affection, and the head affection a secondary affair, Bellad. will never afford certain relief, but generally merely palliates.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 34, p. 7.

(d). DR. SCHWARZE says that he has treated several migranes, some not very severe, and some of not very long standing, occurring in not very robust or plethoric males, and cured them all, without exception, with BELLAD.

(e). Griesselich has found it useful, when the scalp was very tender, the veins of the head and hands much distended, with sense of rushing in the head, roaring in the ears and darkness before the eyes ; also against the most violent pains in one half of the head, extending to the eye and nose, with a sense of pushing, bursting, rushing and beating, increased by every motion, by moving the eyes, by every noise or jarring, and by the moving about of others ; and attended by a sense

of moving and beating in the head and forehead at every step, especially when going up stairs.

It is also useful against those pains in the head which set in every afternoon, last till midnight, and are aggravated by the warmth of the bed. Also in pains which commence suddenly, change into a sharp stitch, which seems to penetrate so deep into the brain that one almost loses consciousness.—*Hygea*, vol. 5, p. 136.

CASE 9.—A young, slender man, aged twenty-six, suffered with attacks of Hemicrania on the right side for fifteen years; commencing in the morning, increasing until midday, and subsiding in the evening; the pain being drawing and pressing, beginning about the right orbit and extending to the ball of the eye, to the forehead and temples; increased by stooping, reading and writing.

Treatment.—Bellad. 30, 1 drop, every four or five days for four weeks cured him perfectly.—SCHWARZE, p. 7.

CASE 10.—A gentleman, aged fifty-six, of medium stature and phlegmatic temperament, suffered twenty years with attacks of headache, occurring every Friday. The pain was always on the right side, attended with sense of pressing outwards, bursting and tension, with dizziness and loss of memory; the paroxysms lasted twenty-four hours, the face was hot, red and bloated; there were stitches of pain in the eye, with acrid tears and sensitiveness to light.

Treatment.—Old school remedies had been used in vain; *Nux vom.* was given without effect; then he was cured by *Bellad.* 30, given every Thursday for some time.—Practical Observations, vol. 1, p. 183.—DR. SCHUBERT.

CASE 11.—A lady, aged forty, suffered two weeks with severe headache of indefinite character; she could not keep still an instant, but moved her head and the upper part of her body to and fro constantly.

Bellad. 24 cured her on the first day it was used.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 17, p. 242.—DR. FIELIZ.

CASE 12.—A maiden, aged seventeen, suffered several years with attacks of nervous headache, commencing early in

the morning, increasing till midday, and ceasing in the evening; often attended with bitter or bilious vomits, with violent pressure upon the vertex and temples, with dizziness from raising or moving the head, with coldness of the hands and feet, rush of blood to the head, heat and redness of the face. Was cured by two doses of Bellad. 30.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 5, p. 65.—DR. KNORRE.

CASE 13.—A young lady, aged nineteen, suffered with throbbing pains in the forehead, of which she was cured by Bellad. 400 and 800.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 29, p. 275.—DR. HAUPTMANN.

CASE 14.—A plethoric, sanguine, young man, aged nineteen, suffered three years with spasmodic twitchings, and latterly had kept his bed for four weeks, on account of violent throbbing, piercing pains in the forehead and occiput, great heat in the head, and vertigo increased by motion; accompanied by noises in the ears, heaviness of the arms, and swelling of the veins; his eyes were fixed, his pupils very movable, and he had various gastric derangements.

Treatment.—Bellad. 2, one drop every two hours, cured him quickly, after previous aggravation.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 21, p. 66.—DR. NOACK.

CASE 15.—A woman, aged fifty, otherwise healthy, suffered four years with headache, marked by rending pain in forehead to the right temple, with transient pains in the whole head, with heat therein, worst in the morning, with sleepiness during the attacks, rush of blood to, and heat in the face, and chilliness over the whole body. She also had leucorrhœa, especially when walking.

Treatment. Bellad. 300, in solution, one spoonful a day, cured her in sixteen days; the leucorrhœa was relieved by Sepia, 18.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 35, p. 222.—DR. PERRY.

CASE 16.—A young lady, aged twenty-five, suffered eight years with periodical headaches, generally occurring every eight days, commencing with chilliness over the back and shoulders, soon attended with violent nausea, disgust and vomiting, with violent aching, pressing and rending pains in

the whole head, especially in the forehead, increased to an insupportable degree by the slightest motion of the head or eyes; the softest bed seemed too hard, and only the greatest rest and quiet brought the slightest relief. Finally the pain extended to the whole front head, a glowing hot spot was to be felt in the forehead, and the bones of the nose became painful; she was obliged to lie in a dark place, as even a ray of light irritated the eyes and increased the headache; her limbs felt as if bruised, and she had palpitation to such a degree that every pulsation jarred the head.

Bellad. 24 followed by Bell. 30 cured her.—Archiv., vol. 6, part 3, p. 84.—DR. HARTMANN.

CASE 17.—A young lady, aged 24, of sanguine temperament and regular menstruation, had suffered for three years, almost uninterruptedly, with the following

Symptoms.—Burning and pricking in the gums, which soon swelled up and became blanched; in a quarter of an hour the upper lip and right side of face commenced to swell, with twitching, pricking and drawing therein; then followed screwing, boring, rending, pinching and piercing pain in the right ear, with noises therein; piercing and drawing pain behind the ear; piercing and rending pain in the occiput, and feeling as if it were screwed or pressed apart; boring and piercing pain in the right temple; extreme painfulness of the scalp. These attacks occurred in the afternoon, lasted until three in the morning, were increased by the warmth of the bed and by laying the head down. She often seemed almost unconscious; the sub-maxillary glands were somewhat swollen; she had great despondency.

Treatment.—Bellad. 30, one drop per dose, moderated the attacks up to the fifth day; from the fifth to tenth day she was quite well; a slight attack on the eleventh was treated with Pulsat. 15, after which she remained well for four months. Subsequent slight returns were treated with Bellad. 30, and she was perfectly cured.—Archiv., vol. 3, part 1, p. 85.—DR. A. SCHUBERT.

Besides the above cases, Bellad. was often used as an inter-

current remedy in other and in the following additional case.—PETERS.

CASE 18.—A gentleman, aged 50, very subject to attacks of headache and blindness, lasting the greater part of the day, and headache generally for two days, was relieved by Bellad. 18, in a quarter of an hour, and almost entirely cured of one attack in half an hour.—HENDERSON AND FORBES, p. 70.

CASE 19.—A married lady, aged 37, had suffered for six hours with severe pain across the top and middle of her head, extending to both temples; the pain was heavy and crushing; there was a sense of tightness across the eyes and root of nose, with constant pain; the eyes were painful to motion and to light, which produced frequent flashes in them; she also had ringing in the ears.

Treatment.—Bellad. 6, two doses at intervals of twenty minutes, almost entirely removed the attack.—HENDERSON.

CASE 20.—A spinster, aged 40, subject to severe attacks of headache, coming on gradually, lasting all day, keeping her awake a great part of the night, and not usually ceasing till the day after, and often not for several days, had been suffering for six hours with severe headache on right side of forehead and in right eye, with great increase of pain on moving the eye.

Treatment.—Bellad. 6, afforded no relief in twenty-five minutes; twenty minutes after a dose of Lachesis 6, was taken, not a trace of uneasiness remained.—HENDERSON.

Henderson reports several other brilliant cures in which Bellad. and other remedies were used.—PETERS.]

REVIEW.—Of the nine cases reported by Rückert, three were in males and six in females, their ages varying from 18 to 56 years. Schwarze found Bellad. most useful in males. [Of the three additional cases, two were females and one was a male, their ages varying from 37 to 50 years.—PETERS.]

The temperament of the patients was phlegmatic in one case, sanguine in two, and Dr. Black found Bell. most useful in those of a plethoric, sanguine temperament, while Schwarze cured many migranes in males who were not robust or plethoric.

Tietze noticed that the pains which Bellad. relieved most rapidly were those seated in the ophthalmic branch of the fifth pair of nerves.

The pains were one-sided in cases 9, 10, 15 and 17, and in § c, d, e; they involved the whole head in case 17; the back of the head in cases 14 and 17; the forehead in cases 9, 13 and 16; the orbit, brow, and root of the nose in § c and e, and cases 9 and 16; the temples in cases 9, 15 and 17; the vertex in case 12.

As regards the *kind* of pains, they are described as a dull, insupportable aching, pressing out and pressing asunder in § b, c, and e, and cases 10 and 16; as drawing and aching in cases 9 and 12; piercing and boring in cases 14 and 17; as stretching and throbbing in case 13; beating in § e; beginning suddenly and becoming piercing in § e.

Among the accompanying complaints we find vertigo, heat of the head, redness and heat of face, redness of the eyes; noises in the ears, beating of the carotids, and all the signs of congestion to the head. On the other hand, Heichelheim saw the face pale and cold, with dull pressure and vomiting. Many gastric derangements are apt to be present, such as coated tongue, bitter taste, inclination to vomit, vomiting of bitter substances, oppression of the stomach; still Tietze remarks, when the dyspeptic symptoms are primary, and the headache secondary, that Bell. will rarely cure, but at most only alleviate transiently. Further, the pains may be attended with loss of memory, soreness of the scalp, distension of the veins of the head and hands, coldness of the limbs, and chills.

The majority of the cases belonged to the *chronic* forms of headache; the disease had lasted for at least several years in six cases, in the others several weeks.

The cures in some cases were effected very soon, in others, after three or four weeks.

Of the nine cases, Bellad. effected a cure, unaided by any other remedy, in eight; the dose was 24th or 30th dilution in six cases; the 2d dilution was repeated in one case; the high potencies in solution and repeated, were used in two cases.

Dose.—The most efficient doses are sufficiently pointed out in the above paragraphs. When the high dilutions are used, five or six globules may be dissolved in a wineglassful of water, and one teaspoonful taken every half, one or two hours in severe cases, or only every two, four, six or eight hours in milder ones. When the lower dilutions are preferred, one or two drops of liquid Belladonna may be given every two, three, four, six, eight or twelve hours in mild attacks, or every quarter, half, one or two hours in severe cases, and in such as are not relieved by doses given at longer intervals. In *chronic* cases from two to five globules, or one or two drops may be taken every morning, or every second, third or fourth morning, as Belladonna is apt to cause aggravations when given in the afternoon, evening or night. *Children* may take one globule per dose, or one drop of the second, third, sixth or twelfth liquid dilution at the same intervals of time as above directed.

PETERS.

[NOTE.—One of the most frequent forms of Belladonna headache is a dull, heavy frontal pain; a heavy regular pain over the whole forehead; a general, dull frontal distress, usually ushered in by a sense of dryness in the mouth and throat, dimness of vision and slight dizziness, attended with enlargement of the pupils.

It is homœopathic to headaches followed by delirium, especially if it be of an extravagant or pleasant character, accompanied with uncontrollable laughter or incessant loquacity, and the face be flushed and the eyes glistening.

It is also particularly suited for hysterical headache with excessive irritation of the bladder, strangury, bloody micturition, followed by an excessive flow of urine.

Piorry has rendered himself celebrated by his bold use of Belladonna in hemicrania: he assumes the disease to be a neurosis or neuralgia of the iris, or, more properly speaking, of the nerves of the iris, and that it is most frequently brought on by exposure to bright light, or dazzling spectacles, and excessive reading. From thence he assumes that the disorder spreads to the great sympathetic nerve, soon involving the stomach, and to various branches of the fifth pair, causing pains about the head and face. On account of the specific action of Belladonna upon the iris, and its well established reputation against neuralgia, he selected it as the principal remedy in hemicrania, and applied it locally about the eye,

using from one to four grains of the extract moistened with a little water and rubbed upon the temples and lids. Piorry avers that he hardly ever fails to check the paroxysms if the Bellad. be applied at the moment of their commencement, or soon after. One drop of a solution of Atropine may also be applied, according to Piorry, to the eye itself, or a small quantity rubbed on the lids, brow and temples. I have witnessed several cases in which patients had found this mode of treatment of almost certain efficacy, the attacks subsiding in a few hours.—PETERS.]

9. BRYONIA.

GENERAL REMARKS.—(a). The head-symptoms caused by Bryon., when viewed in connection with the physiological phenomena which it excites in other organs and systems of the human body, point to alterations and disturbances in the nerves of sensation, and in the operations of several cerebral nerves, viz. : of the frontal and temporal branches of the trifacial; in fact it causes an actual hemicrania. In this respect its action is nearly allied to that of Colocynth and Nux vom.; Colocynth, however, does not affect the motor nerves of the face, while Bryon. often attacks the temporal and maxillary twigs of the superior facial branch.—Austrian Hom. Jour., vol. 3, p. 118.

(b). Bryon., according to Knorre, relieves headaches affecting the forehead, brows and temples, the pain being aching and pressing out as if the head would burst; attended with penetrating stitches so violent as to force one to cry out; arising from congestion of blood to the head, and increased by stooping, moving the head, coughing or sneezing.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 5, p. 68.

(c). According to Black it is indicated when the pain is on one side of the forehead and extends to the neck, arms and face, and is more throbbing in its character the more severe it becomes. It may be given with advantage in alternation with Alumina.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 36, p. 224.

(d). Griesselich thought it was most useful in burning and

pressing pains, with the feeling when stooping, as if everything would fall out of the forehead; especially when they are increased by walking, and relieved by pressing upon the head, or tying something tight around it. He also advises it against superficial rending pains extending to the face and temples; in aching, boring and rending pains in small spots, occurring in persons of an irritable, angry disposition, and subject to rheumatism.—Hygea, vol. 14, p. 228.

CASE 21.—A lady, aged 30, of relaxed constitution, very irritable and timid, formerly irregular, generally too profuse, but now regular in her menstruation, had suffered for years with violent headaches, occurring especially after depressing mental emotions.

Symptoms.—The paroxysms commenced early in the morning, increased during the whole day, and were so intense by evening that she lay almost senseless. The pain was compressing, and involved the whole brain; her eyes were dull, glassy, contracted, and she could scarcely open them from pain; she could not bear the least noise or light; was irritable, inclined to find fault and scold. During the afternoon palpitation of heart, oppression of chest, nausea and retching to vomit generally set in. If she got some sleep during the night she was generally better the next day, but if fever and wakefulness set in, she was often obliged to keep her bed for several days in succession.

Treatment.—Bryon. 3, one drop, was soon followed by sleep; the next day she was quite well, although a fresh attack occurred seven days after from the reception of distressing news; still Bryon. again brought on sleep, and she remained permanently cured.—Archiv., vol. 1, part 2, p. 104.—DR. MORITZ MULLER.

CASE 22.—A young lady, aged 20, irritable and inclined to anger and vexation, had suffered for a year with attacks of headache commencing in the morning, marked by drawing, boring-aching in the forehead, and by piercing, rending and burning in the whole head, gradually decreasing after vomiting set in.

Treatment.—Nux vom. 9 lessened the attacks, and two doses of Bryonia then cured her entirely.—Archiv., vol. 6, part 3, p. 100.—DR. SCHULER.

CASE 23.—Mrs. P., aged 34, suffered frequently and periodically with one-sided headaches. After taking cold she was attacked, June 2d, with violent headache in the left temple, the pain being pressing and outward-pressing.

Treatment.—Nux 6, two doses, was given without benefit; then Merc. 3, two doses; in the afternoon a violent aggravation set in, the pain shifted from the left to the right side, became piercing and drawing, and so severe that the patient cried out from the slightest touch or motion of the head. At 2 o'clock Bryon. 200 was given, and at eight o'clock the patient was almost beside herself with suffering; then Bryon. 6, four drops in solution, was given every two hours; at 12 o'clock she was relieved, and the next day was perfectly well.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 33, p. 101.—DR. KALLENBACH.

CASE 24.—A tailor, aged 44, slenderly built, with the signs of abdominal disease, had suffered from his youth, after a severe fall, with periodical attacks of pain on the right side of his head. The paroxysms were generally excited by changes in the weather, and often were so violent that he fainted away.

Symptoms.—Violent, piercing headache fixed in a small spot on the vertex, with the feeling as if the coronal suture were forced apart and a cool air passed through the brain; vertigo; illusions of visions; lachrymation; sensitiveness to light; loss of appetite; white coated tongue; feeling of heaviness in abdomen; constipation; turbid urine; drawing pains in the joints, without swelling or redness; emaciation; paleness; dejection; loss of hope; his pulse was generally slow and soft, but became frequent and hard during the attacks.

Treatment.—He had taken every conceivable remedy, in the old way, for six weeks, he then received four grains of Rad. Bryon., divided into six powders with sugar, one dose to be taken morning and evening; after the second dose the pain became so violent that he became unconscious, but the next

day it was gone and never returned.—Austrian Hom. Jour., vol. 3, part 1, p. 119.

CASE 25.—A powerful man, aged 50, was attacked with violent pains in his head after a severe cold; the pains involved the right side, and were rending and drawing; the temporal veins were unusually distended, and his eyes glistening; he was exceedingly restless, his tongue coated, he had oppression at the epigastrium, constipation, dryness of the skin, and hard, quick pulse.

Treatment.—After a great variety of allopathic remedies, among others leeching and bleeding, had been used without avail, he received one grain of Rad. Bryon., morning and evening, and was cured in a few days after a violent aggravation.—Ibid., p. 120.

CASE 26.—A servant girl, aged 22, of robust frame, suffering at times with epileptic attacks, was seized almost without exception at every menstrual period, with pains in the head, always commencing in the night, and lasting for several days; the pains were violent and piercing, confined to the right side, and deprived her of all sleep; her eyes were blood-shot and protruding; her face was pale and covered with cold sweat; her tongue coated; appetite gone, and constipation had lasted four days; her pulse hard; skin dry; urine scanty and turbid. She had great anxiety, and complained of crawling and pricking pain in the ankle-joints.

Treatment.—After six days' allopathic treatment without relief she received Bryon. one grain, three times a day, with relief the same day and perfect cure in a few days.—Ibid., p. 120.

REVIEW.—Of the six cases, two were in males and four in females, all middle aged.

In two cases taking cold was the exciting cause; in one case changes of weather; in one case the time of menstruation; in another depressing mental emotions; while, according to Hering, Bryonia is useful in the headaches of rheumatic subjects, and those of an irritable, timid disposition and inclined to anger and vexation.

In two cases the pain was on the right side, in the temples, forehead and vertex; in one case it was on the left.

In two cases the pain commenced early in the morning and increased till evening.

Drawing pains occurred in three cases; piercing pains as often; besides, we meet with penetrating, compressing, outpressing, rending, boring, burning, and throbbing pains, especially when the attacks become severe. In several cases the paroxysms occurred periodically.

Among the attending affections, we find congestion to the head in case 24; vertigo in case 24; distension of temporal veins in case 25; redness, protrusion and glistening of the eyes in cases 25 and 26; dimness, glassiness and inability to open the eyes in cases 24 and 26; illusions of vision in case 24; paleness of the face in cases 24 and 26; face covered with cold sweat in case 26; coated tongue, nausea, retching to vomit, vomiting, constipation and turbid urine in cases 24 and 26; hardish, hard and quick pulse in cases 24 and 26; drawing pains in the joints in case 24; extension of the pains to the nape, arms and face in § c.

The conditions of increase of the pains were: moving the head, or touching it, sneezing or coughing, stooping, walking, noise and light; the pains generally commenced early in the morning and were worst at night.

Bryon. cured four cases, without aid from other remedies, viz.: cases 21, 24, 25, 26. In two cases *Nux vom.* was given previously without effect.

Black generally found Alumina useful in alternation with Bryon.

The most of the cases were of a chronic nature, and the cures set in quickly.

The doses were of Bryon. 3d and 6th dilution. In case 23, the high potencies merely excited, while the 6th relieved quickly. The doses given by Allopaths were grain doses of the Root; they cured but caused severe aggravations in two cases.

Dose.—The lower or stronger dilutions seem to be most useful. Noack says one or two drops of the pure tincture, or of the 1st, 2d or 3d dilution may be given as directed for Bellad. in *acute*, or once or twice a day in *chronic* cases. When the globules are preferred two or three may be given per dose, every $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 or 4 hours in severe cases; and every 6, 8 or 12 hours in slighter attacks; or five or six globules may be solved in a wineglassful of water, and one or two teaspoonfuls given as often as above directed.—PETERS.

10. CALCAREA CARBONICA.

GENERAL REMARKS.—(a). According to Hahnemann it is most suited when there is heaviness and aching in the forehead, forcing one to close his eyes; in headaches from excessive reading and writing; boring in the forehead, as if the head would burst; throbbing pain in the occiput; pushing in the middle of the brain; hammering headache after walking in the open air, forcing one to lie down; headache and buzzing in the head, with heat of the face, icy coldness of the right side of the head, and sweat on the head at night.—*Chronic diseases*, vol. 2, p. 308.

(b). Black says Calc. may be used in some cases in which Bellad. seems indicated, viz.: in those with heaviness, fulness, aching and heat in the face. It may also be given when there is a violent aching pain over the eyes with trembling of the lower lids, especially when the patient is dull and confused in the morning, awakes from sleep unrefreshed, and suffers with nervous debility. Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 36, p. 224.

(c). According to Tietze, Calc. is next to Sepia the most important remedy in chronic migraine, especially in persons who have had to contend much with dyscratic diseases, and in whom a scrofulous predisposition is still evident. The pains which it relieves most readily, are dull aching pains in the vertex, extending towards the forehead; or drawing pains and coldness in the forehead attended with nausea, and arising or being increased by exposure to the free air; or rending pains in the right side of the forehead, with great soreness to touch; or throbbing and pushing in the middle of the brain; or headache generally confined to the right side, from which it radi-

ates to other parts. These headaches may be attended with eructations, inclination to vomit and vomiting; or the menses may appear too early and flow too freely.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 34, p. 19.

CASE 27.—A young lady, aged 23, had suffered for two years with headaches; she had been scrofulous when a child; commenced to menstruate scantily when 12 years old, often with an interval of six weeks.

Symptoms.—Dulness of the head, boring in the forehead as if the head would burst; hammering headache when in the free air, forcing her to return and lie down; buzzing in the head with heat of the face, and falling out of the hair; webs before the eyes, dimness of sight especially when reading; inclination to diarrhoea; during menstruation cutting pains in abdomen, and grasping pain in the sacrum; frequent awaking at night, with weeping and unhappiness. Calc. 30 effected a cure.—*Annals*, vol. 1, p. 74.—DR. SCHROTER.

CASE 28.—A woman whose menses occurred too frequently and freely, and who felt worst early in the morning, had suffered for 15 years, with:

Feeling of coldness in the whole head; with vesicles or aphthæ in mouth constantly going and coming; acrid eructations from the stomach, without thirst; drawing pains in the legs, extending up to the back, and pricking in the ankle-joints.

Treatment.—Sulph. 30 merely relieved the pains in the limbs, but Calc. 30 removed the whole trouble permanently.—*Archiv.*, vol. 17, part 1, p. 9.—D. B. in D.

CASE 29.—Miss G., aged 19, had suffered almost daily for 7 years with headache, sometimes affecting one side only, at others the whole head. She had frequent nausea and vomiting, and her menses were rather profuse.

Treatment.—Sepia and Carb. veg. were given without avail, except the pain became more limited to the right side; Calc. carb. 500, was also given without relief; then Tinct. sulph., four doses of two drops each, one dose daily; then Calc. carb. 4th dilut., six doses, two every week, with improvement after

2d dose, so that she had no return of headache for four months; then a slight attack was immediately relieved by one dose of Calc. c. 4th, and she remained permanently cured.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 33, p. 106.—KALLENBACH.

CASE 30.—Miss J. had suffered for a long time with violent pressing pain over the left frontal protuberance, which prevented her from attending to any household duties; it was increased by over-heating and by fright; relieved by binding up the head and by lying down; it commenced early in the morning, persisted the whole day, and then returned again in a few days; she had heat and rush of blood to the head, pain in her eyes, dimness of sight, red, dull spots on her cheeks; also sore throat from every cold, constant pain in her back and stitches in the sacrum; she was annoyed with falling asleep of her feet, and constant drowsiness; her menses were very profuse and attended with pains in the hips. Calc. c., repeated every 8 days, cured her entirely. Practical Observations, vol. 2, p. 5.—DR. SCHINDLER.

CASE 31.—A robust woman, aged 51, had an attack of headache, coming on with every rain-storm, and lasting 24 hours; consisting of constant darting and pricking in the head, attended with much drowsiness, and vomiting of bile.

Treatment.—Sulph. 30 did not relieve; but after taking Calc. c. 30 she had no attack subsequent to the first 8 days of treatment.—Archiv., vol. 17, p. 1, page 8.—DR. B. OF D.

CASE 32.—Mr. J., aged 40, of sanguine temperament, had suffered when a child with scald-head, afterwards with worm complaints, and finally for many years with the following constantly increasing malady.

Symptoms.—Tearing pain, extending from the temples towards the vertex, which then became hot; when the pain increased much, throbbing set in, and was aggravated by mental exertion and spirituous drinks. These attacks were worse every four weeks; and if he ate rather freely in the evening he was generally attacked with spasms of the stomach and vomiting of food. He had burning in the eyes, and purulent discharge from the ears; when reading his head

became confused, and painful on one side, with sweat on that side; his hair fell out freely; his nose was filled with offensive pus; he hawked up phlegm from the throat; was constipated; had piercing pain in the left side from motion; shortness of breath from stooping and going up stairs; nocturnal pains in the back and arms; loss of strength; talking weakened him very much; he fell asleep early in the evening, awoke frequently during the night; was irritable and easily excited to anger.

Treatment.—As he had been in the habit of being bled every year, for four years, he first received Aconite; then Nux vom. 30, followed by some relief from headache; then Calc. c. 30, for five weeks, when he was fully relieved of all his complaint.—Annals, vol. 1, p. 236.—DR. SCHROTER.

CASE 33.—Chronic headache occurring after suppression of itch; affecting the forehead, most violent in the forenoon, increased or excited by mental occupation, attended with paleness of the face, disordered digestion, and weakness, especially in the morning.

Treatment.—Nux vom. only afforded palliative relief, but several doses of Calc. c. 3, given at long intervals, cured the case permanently.—Hygea, vol. 20, p. 355.—DR. MALY.

CASE 34.—A young lady, aged 21, of slender make, and taciturn, but irritable disposition, whose menstruation occurred profusely every three weeks, and was preceded by swelling and painfulness of the breasts and leucorrhœa, had suffered for several weeks:

With throbbing pain in the forehead, internal heat in the head and sensation as if it would burst, setting in every afternoon and increasing till evening; during the attacks the blood flew to her face, her cheeks became very red and spotted, and her sleep was heavy with loud, almost snoring breathing. Calc. c. 30 effected a permanent cure.—Archiv., vol. 17, p. 1, page 8.—DR. B. OF D.

CASE 35.—A lady, aged 43, of choleric temperament, had suffered since the suppression of a chronic catarrh of the nose with:

Violent one-sided headache in the forehead over the left eye, attended with feeling of coldness, with stitches in the epigastrium, and pain in the back.

Treatment.—Calc. c. 30, followed in eight days by Sulph. 30, and after eight days more by Calc., cured her entirely in three weeks.—Archiv., vol. 17, p. 1, page 10.—DR. B. OF D.

CASE 36.—A single woman, aged 25, of violent temper and bilious constitution, who had suffered formerly with discharge from the left ear, was troubled with an internal sense of coldness and numbness on the left side of head near the back, accompanied by rending pain, shooting through the left arm down to the hand, and often extending to the left leg, with swelling of the knee, most severe in the evening, and while at rest.

Treatment.—Calc. 30 for four weeks, followed by Nux 30, for eight days, and again by Calc. c. 30, effected a perfect cure.—Ibid.

REVIEW.—Of the ten cases, two occurred in males, eight in females, their ages varying from 19 to 51 years. The temperament is given as sanguine in one case; choleric in one case; venous or bilious in one case; delicate in one case.

The most common exciting causes were previous scrofulous affections, scald-head, suppressed discharges from ears or nose, or suppressed itch. In case 31, the attacks always occurred during rain storms.

In four of the female cases, the menses occurred too soon and too profusely; in one case only, in a scrofulous person were the menses too late and scanty.

The *character* of the pains varied very much; most frequently they were of a hammering, throbbing or pushing nature, as in § a, c, and cases 32 and 33; pressing and dull in § a, b, c; boring with sense of bursting in § a, and cases 27 and 34; pricking in case 31; rending in § c; stretching in case 32; piercing in case 31; radiating in § e.

Quite peculiar to Calc. is the sensation of coldness in the head, the icy coldness of the right side of the head, mentioned in § a, c, and cases 28, 35 and 36; and the night-sweats, § a.

As regards the *locality* of the pains, the majority were seated in the forehead over the eyes, see § a, b, c, and cases 30, 33, 34, 35; next in the middle of the brain § a, c; then in vertex, see § c; occasionally in the occiput, see § a; or in the side of the forehead, § c; or on one side, see case 33, viz.: on the right side in § c, and case 29; on the left side in cases 30, 35 and 36.

As regards the *time of day* in which the pains commence or increase, we find early in the morning in cases 30 and 38; in the forenoon in cases 33 and 34.

Among the accompanying disorders, we find congestion to the head and face in § a, and cases 30 and 34; red spots upon the cheeks in cases 30 and 34; dimness of vision in cases 27 and 30; paleness of face in case 33. Dr. Black mentions quivering of the lower eye-lid. Among the gastric derangements we find nausea, eructations, hot risings from the stomach, vomiting of bile or food, inclination to diarrhœa; also aphthæ in the mouth; and sleepiness.

Among the causes of the commencement or increase of the Calc. headaches, we find mental labor, reading and writing in § a, and cases 32 and 33; household occupations in case 30; speaking in case 32; exposure to free air and walking in § a, c, and case 27; touch in § e; fright and over-heating in case 30; use of spirituous liquors in case 32. Among the causes which alleviate the pain, we find, closing the eyes in § a; binding up the head in case 30; lying down in § a, and cases 27 and 30.

Calc. effected four cures unaided by any other remedy; in several cases Sulph. was given with little or no effect; in one case Calc. was given in alternation with Sulph.; and in one case with Nux.

All the cases were old chronic ones, and the cures were effected in a few weeks.

As regards the *dose*, Calc. 30 was given in seven cases; Calc. 3 in one case; Calc. 4 in one case. Generally one dose sufficed to effect a cure. In case 29, Calc. 500 was given without avail, while four doses of Calc. 4 effected a cure.

Dose.—In *chronic* cases, two or three grains of the 1st, 2d or 3d trituration, or as will cover a sixpence, or the top of the cork of the vial, may be taken once or twice a day, or every 2d, 4th or 6th day. Or from three to five globules may be taken as often as above. It is not often used in *acute* cases.—PETERS.

11. CAMPHORA.

CASE 37.—A woman, aged 36, with unusual development of the cerebellum, had suffered for several months with :

Throbbing and heavy beating in the cerebellum ; pulse irritable and synchronous with the beating in the brain ; great redness and heat in the face.

Treatment.—Spirits of Camphor. 1 to 10, ʒij, of which one or two drops were given every five minutes, removed the whole attack in the course of an hour.—GRIESELICH.

CASE 38.—A young lady, aged 19, suffered with paroxysms of headache of the following character :

Throbbing in the cerebellum synchronous with the pulse beats. Camphor $\frac{1}{10}$ th, one drop per dose, every ten minutes, relieved the attack in a few hours.—GRIESELICH.

CASE 39.—A man, aged 39, was attacked with throbbing headache in the cerebellum, which he himself described as synchronous with the pulse.

Spirits of Camphor, four or five drops per dose, were given every fifteen minutes, and sufficed to remove the difficulty in the course of two hours.—Hygea, vol. 13, p. 456.

REVIEW.—Camphor is the only remedy which produces and promptly cures throbbing pains in the cerebellum synchronous with the pulse.

[NOTE.—Judging from Christison's records, Camphor is homœopathic to some varieties of nervous and congestive headaches, when the patient is languid, listless, giddy and confused ; when all objects quiver, and sparks appear before his eyes, and his body feels so light that he seems to skim along the floor almost without touching it ; when the patient is pale and chilly and his head feels numb ; followed by a strange feeling of anxiety, so that without thinking himself in danger he sheds tears, but cannot tell why. These symptoms may be

followed by some heat of skin, palpitation, hurried pulse, sense of intoxication, moisture of the skin, and profound sleep for some hours, attended with excessive sweating.—PETERS.]

Dose.—The proper dose is sufficiently indicated in the treatment of the above cases. It is a matter of regret that other mild remedies, such as Chamomilla, Coffea, Borax, Ferrum, Ipecac., Lycopodium, Nux moschata, and many others are not given as freely as above recommended for Camphor, instead of being administered in doses as infinitesimal as if these remedies were as powerful as Arsenic, Bellad. or Merc. corrosiv.—PETERS.

12. CARBO ANIMALIS.

GENERAL REMARKS.—According to Black, *Carb. an.* is useful in nervous and congestive headaches, in which pressure in the occiput sets in after eating, attended with soreness of the scalp, and by pains arising from irregular action of the digestive organs, connected with flatulence.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 36, page 224.

13. CARBO VEGETABILIS.

CASE 40.—A young gentleman, aged 8, had been subject for two years to attacks of excruciating headache, commencing with giddiness and sense of fulness, ending in most acute pain. Carb. veg. relieved him entirely.—DUNSFORD, p. 104.

CASE 41.—A gardner, aged 40, became subject to headaches after a fall upon the head; the paroxysms came on two or three times a day, lasted an hour and were followed by great weakness and palpitation.

Treatment.—Bellad. kept off the attacks for three weeks. Carb. veg. was then given and the pain did not return for six months; it was repeated and the malady was overcome, slight pain only being experienced on sudden changes in weather.—Ibid.—PETERS.

Dose.—Carb. anim. and vegetab. may be given in the same doses as recommended for Calcarea.—PETERS.

14. CAPSICUM.

GENERAL REMARKS.—(a). According to Hering, Capsicum is often useful against throbbing headaches, or those marked

by distending, bursting or out-pressing pains, increased by motion or walking; or against piercing-rending pains, occurring while one is at rest, or when moving the head or eyes, or stooping; when exposure to the free air or cold aggravates the pain; and the attacks occur in phlegmatic, dull, or irritable people, or in children who are very contrary, apt to be chilly, especially after drinking, and are afraid of the free air and of active exercise.

(b). Tietze uses Caps. when the pains are throbbing, or aching and piercing and attended with nausea to the point of vomiting; when they are aggravated by moving and bending the head, by moving the eyes, and the patient is very sensitive to the cold air.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 34, p. 32.

Dose.—Capsicum may be given at the rate of one or two drops of the 1st, 2d or 3d dilution, every two, four, six or more hours, according to the severity of the symptoms. Children and delicate females may take one or two globules as often.—PETERS.

15. CAUSTICUM.

GENERAL REMARKS.—According to Hahnemann it is indicated against dull, stupifying aching in the brain; piercing in the head; stitches in the temples; burning piercing in the vertex.—Chronic Diseases, vol. 3, p. 86.

CASE 42.—A delicate seamstress, aged 37, had suffered for a long time with an affection of the head.

It began with stitches in the scalp, shot to the temples, where it also became piercing, and was attended with nausea; the pain was most severe in the morning, soon extended through the whole body, which became chilly and covered with goose-skin, whilst the head and face became burning hot. Her menses were very irregular, at times too early, at others too late.

Treatment.—Bellad. not only did not relieve, but the paroxysms became more severe in the evening. Causticum 30, removed the whole difficulty.—Archiv., vol. 17, p. 1, page 10.
—DR. B. OF D.

CASE 43.—A merchant, aged 52, of robust constitution, had suffered for several years with the following complaints:

Violent stitches of pain in the right temple, most severe in the evening when he came out of the open air into a warm room, and attended with giddiness. Irregular appetite, at times poor, at others ravenous; fulness in the abdomen, constipation for several days at a time; at night when in bed he had drawing pains in all his limbs, persisting severely until midnight; chills during the evening, with dejection of mind, and gloomy anticipations about the future; frequent sorrow and care.

Treatment.—Pulsat. afforded but little relief, but Caust. 30, removed the whole difficulty.—Ibid.

CASE 44.—An old lady, aged 75, a great coffee drinker, had suffered several years with:

Nocturnal pains of a rending and digging character, attended with constant roaring and rushing in the head; formication in the arms and rending in all the limbs, increased by motion.

Treatment.—Sulph. 30, one dose every fourteen days for five doses, with the continued use of coffee, removed the pains in the limbs, and Caust. 30, five doses at the same intervals of time cured those in the head.—Ibid.

REVIEW.—All three cases were chronic; the pains affected the temples in particular; they were piercing and connected with rending and drawing in the limbs.

Dose.—Causticum is regarded by many physicians as a very mild or almost inert remedy, still it seems to have been exceedingly useful in the above three *chronic* cases, and that in the high dilutions. Two or three globules may be given two or three times a day at first; then every two, four or six days; if this does not suffice, one or two drops of the first, third or sixth dilution may be used in *chronic* cases once or twice a day, or at the longer intervals above directed. It is rarely given in acute cases.—PETERS.

16. CHAMOMILLA.

GENERAL REMARKS.—According to Hering, Chamomilla is useful in pains from taking cold and from excessive use of coffee; especially when there is rending and drawing in one side of the head extending down into the jaws; stitches in the

temples; heaviness, or very annoying throbbing over the nose; especially when one cheek is red and the other pale, or the whole face is swollen, and the patient has a bitter putrid taste in the mouth. It is often suitable for children and for persons who become ill-natured from pain.

CASE 45.—Mrs. P., aged 34, suffered periodically with one-sided headache.

Symptoms.—Violent piercing pains in the left side of the head, extending from the occiput to the upper jaw of the same side; at times she had rending pains in the left ear, the left cheek became red and hot, and frequent slight chills were followed by stitches in the region of the liver.

Treatment.—Chamomilla 200, afforded no relief from early in the morning until 10 o'clock at night; then Chamom. 3, three drops in solution, one teaspoonful every hour was given with relief in the course of an hour, and the next day she was well.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 33, p. 101.—KALLENBACH.

Dose.—Cham. is rarely or never suitable in the cure of *chronic* headaches. It is such a very mild remedy that in *acute* attacks several drops of the pure tincture may be given every half, one, two or more hours; or the same quantities of the first, second or third dilutions may be used for children or very sensitive adults. In the very rare cases in which these doses do not suffice, the higher potencies may be tried, viz.: six globules in a wineglass of water, one teaspoonful per dose, as often as above directed.—PETERS.

17. CHINA.

GENERAL REMARKS.—(a.) According to Hering, China is often useful in the headaches of sensitive persons when the pain is pressing and prevents sleep at night, or causes such tearing in the temples that it seems as if they would burst; also against boring pain in the vertex, with feeling as if the brain were bruised; or jerking, rending, sense of fluctuation and bursting pain, aggravated by stepping, walking, by every movement, and by opening the eyes, and relieved by lying down and by quiet. It is also indicated when the scalp is very tender to touch; and for the headaches of discontented and irritable persons, and those of disobedient and obstinate children, who are fond of stuffing themselves with all kinds of

improper food, have pale faces, who are only occasionally red and warm, and then become very talkative, or are restless the whole night. Often suitable after *Coffea*.

(b). Tietze thinks China most suitable when the pain is a pressing rending, or tearing pressing, especially when most severe in the temples, worst at night, preventing sleep, the pain being aggravated by the slightest touch, by stepping, draughts of air or wind. Also when there is excitement of the mind and imagination, and the patient is wayward, abusive and angry.—*Genl. Hom. Jour.*, vol. 34, p. 22.

(c). According to Black, China is indicated in drawing, rending, pressing headaches, which abate from quiet, but increase from the slightest motion, and do not remain fixed in one spot; also against the passive congestions of the head which follow great losses of blood, violent purgings, and loss of semen; when there is a feeling of emptiness in the head, ringing in the ears, weakness of sight, with rending, drawing and squeezing pains.—*Genl. Hom. Jour.*, vol. 36, p. 232.

CASE 46.—A girl, aged 15, not yet menstruated, had suffered for six months, with longer or shorter intervals of relief, from headache.

Symptoms.—Very painful movement and beating of the brain against the skull; she could not keep her head still, but shook it up and down; severe pain on the left side; feeling as if the upper part of skull would burst off, the pain being increased by motion and stepping; the left eye was affected; the left side of neck was painful and stiff; and she was lachrymose and dejected.

Treatment.—*Rhus* did not help; but China 12, half a drop, removed the pain in four hours; it returned in six hours more, and was then removed entirely by a second dose of China.—*Annals*, vol. 10, p. 414. Dr. HARTLAUB.

CASE 47.—Mrs. D., suffered with severe pain on the top of her head, with a flushed face, but not a frequent pulse; consequent upon immense losses of blood after miscarriage, and at other times.

Treatment.—*Bellad.* 3 was given without relief, and the

pain became distracting. Nux 3 was also given without benefit, as she was worse if possible on the third day; then China 6, one dose, cured her promptly and completely.—Dr. SHARP.—Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 9, p. 585.—PETERS.

REVIEW.—The pains relieved by China consisted of rending or pressing, or of both combined, attended by a feeling of fluctuation and of beating in the brain as if the head would burst; they were worst at night, aggravated by the slightest touch, by moving or stepping and by currents of air, and relieved by rest and lying down. The mind was excited, irritable, or inclined to scolding and anger. It was also found useful against passive congestions from loss of fluids.

[NOTE.—China and Quinine have been used much more freely in old school practice than in the homœopathic. Wood says: “In relation to the permanent cure of headache, sulphate of quinine should always be employed in intermittent and periodical cases and may be tried with the hope of good in others. In hemicrania he has found Quinine in connexion with Oil of Valerian almost uniformly successful; he gives from ten to thirty grains of the Sulphate and about twenty drops of the Oil daily, divided into six or eight doses, and persisted in, if necessary, for a week or more; and thinks that enough quinine should be given to induce its peculiar effects upon the brain, such as buzzing in the ears, &c.” Dr. W. tells us that “it very often happens that the pain is increased for the first day or two, after which it gradually subsides;” and perhaps takes the patient along with it. Johnson says Quinine and Arsenic are the most potent of all remedies in this disease; they seldom fail to put a stop to the complaint.—PETERS.]

Dose.—Noack advises one, two or several drops of the pure tincture of China per dose; or like quantities of the first, second or third dilution, repeated every half, one or two hours in severe cases, or every two, four or six hours in milder attacks. Children and delicate adults may take from one or two, to three or five globules as often.—PETERS.

18. COCCULUS.

GENERAL REMARKS.—(a). Hartmann relieved several headaches by it, which were increased after eating and drinking,

attended by a sense of emptiness and hollowness in the head, and by pains which the patient could not describe accurately.

(*b*). According to Black, Cocculus is most suitable for hypochondriacal and melancholic persons, inclined to anxiety and fright; for nervous gastric headaches attended with nausea or actual vomiting; for headaches during menstruation, especially when that occurs too soon. Black also says he has had frequent occasion to observe in chronic headache with vomiting, that the remedies first check the latter, and then the headaches become less severe and diminish in frequency. When the headache is severe and attended with vomiting, he has found Cocc. the most useful intercurrent remedy in checking the vomiting; also Ignat. and Eugenia.—PETERS.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 36, p. 232.

The only case recorded by Ruckert in which Cocculus was used, is case 60, in which it was given in daily alternation with Phosphor.

As the English physicians have used it more frequently and successfully I subjoin the following additional case.—PETERS.

CASE 48.—Miss H., aged 35, of full habit, had been subject to headaches for 15 years; they came on shortly after menses first set in and have regularly appeared at that time ever since; the pain was violent and dull, affecting the whole head; she was obliged to lie on her side, and could not rest for a moment on the back of her head, nor bear the least light; while the slightest noise excited nausea and vomiting; the attacks lasted from 36 to 48 hours, generally commencing on the third or fourth day of menstruation; menses were abundant but not painful.

Treatment.—Cocculus 6, from every half to every six hours during the paroxysms, almost freed her from her headaches in three months. Then Bellad. 6 and Cocc. 18 were given and she had no return of pain for twenty months.

The principal indication in this case for the selection of Cocculus was the marked tendency to nausea resembling sea sickness, as if the stomach heaved up and down. So great was

this peculiarity that travelling in a carriage made the patient feel ill, and nausea had often been brought on by looking at a vessel pitching up and down on the sea.—BLACK.—Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 5, p. 430.—PETERS.

Dose.—One or two drops of the first, second or third dilution of *Cocculus* may be given every half, one or two hours in severe cases; or every two, four or eight hours in milder attacks. When the stomach is exceedingly irritable the doses should not be given in water, but on a bit of sugar, or granules should be prepared and given dry upon the tongue, from one to three per dose, as often as above directed.—PETERS.

19. COFFEA.

GENERAL REMARKS.—(a). According to Hering, *Coffea* is useful in violent one-sided, drawing, pressing pains, as if a nail were driven into the side of the head; or as if the brain were crushed, torn or bruised; arising from slight exciting causes, such as thinking, vexation, taking cold, eating too much, &c., attended with disgust for accustomed coffee, with sensitiveness to noise and music; the pains seeming quite insupportable, forcing the patient to weep; or the patient gets quite beside himself, screams, cries, tosses about, is extremely anxious, fearful of the cold air, and chilly.

The remedy may be frequently repeated, and followed by *Nux v.* or *China*, or at times by *Ignat.* or *Puls.*

(b). According to Tietze, *Coffea* is useful in migraine when the pain is drawing and pressing as if from a nail driven into one side of the brain, or as if the whole brain were bruised or crushed; when the pains drive one to distraction, force one to walk around the room, and are attended with great sensitiveness to noise, and fresh air, with chilliness; and are increased after eating. If such a headache has been produced by mental exertion in a person who seldom or never takes coffee, then *Coffea* will almost certainly relieve.—Gen. Hom. Jour., vol. 34, page 21.

(c). When the above state of mental irritability is present with headache, *Coffea* often relieves with wonderful celerity.

[NOTE.—Coffee and tea are also used much more largely for the relief of headaches in the old practice than in the new;

Wood says: "on the whole, he has found nothing more effectual for the relief of severe headache than two or three cups of strong tea; but when the disease depends upon the use of tea or coffee (there is some homœopathy here), they act simply like ardent spirit in relieving the horrors of intemperance, and then should not be employed, as they aggravate the evil in the end." Trousseau (*see Traité de Thérapeutique*) says, common usage has sanctioned the efficacy of coffee in headaches, especially in that form which sets in after eating, in nervous persons; slight attacks of migraine almost always are removed by it. Sandras (*see Traité pratique des maladies nerveuses*, vol. 1, p. 354) says that the only remedies that he has used with any success in migraine are: tea, morphine and emetico-cathartics. Tea, he says, if taken in very strong doses during the first few hours of the attack, will sometimes dissipate it, as if by enchantment; but to obtain this result one must drink several cups of strong tea, with but very little sugar, and no milk or alcohol. Valleix (*see Guide du Médecin praticien*, vol. 4, p. 766) says: In some cases a cup of the infusion of coffee will drive away an attack. Formey recommends an infusion of crude coffee as follows: coffee, finely ground but not roasted, and perfectly dry, 15 grammes; boiling water, sufficient for a cup; make an infusion and drink at once. The regular daily use of the Tinct. of Crude Coffee and the Tinct. of Green Tea, deserve a much more extended trial than they have yet received. Good says, as a general palliative strong coffee has often proved serviceable, and where its own sedative virtues are not sufficient, it forms one of the best vehicles for the administration of Opium; it diminishes in some measure the hypnotic power of Opium and counteracts its secondary disturbing effects; still if Opium be given mixed with strong coffee for the cure of many modifications of headache, tranquillity and ease will often be produced though no sleep follows; but when Opium is taken alone, sleep will perhaps follow, but it is mostly succeeded by nausea and a return of pain. For similar reasons the Turks and Arabs make coffee their common vehicle for taking Opium.—PETERS.]

Dose.—Noack advises one, two, or four or more drops of the pure tincture of *raw* coffee per dose at short intervals of time; in some rare cases the first, second or third dilution may be used, or several globules per dose, either dry upon the tongue or dissolved in a teaspoonful of water.—PETERS.

20. COLOCYNTH.

(a). According to Hering, Colocynth will help the most severe and raging rending pains; or one-sided, drawing, pressing, squeezing pains; or aching in the forehead, increased by stooping and by lying upon the back; and, finally those attacks which set in every afternoon or evening, affecting the left side, attended with great restlessness and anxiety, especially when the sweat of the patient has a urinous smell; when but little urine is made, and that which is passed at first is very offensive, but becomes very abundant and clear during the severity of the pains.

(b). Tietze thinks that Coloc. is most indicated when the one-sided pains are aching and pressing, or else drawing, and attended with nausea and vomiting; when they affect the forehead and left side of head, and the attacks generally set in in the evening, the pain being increased by stooping, moving, shaking the head, moving the eyelids; also by mental emotions, such as indignation, bitter feelings, or mortification about unworthy treatment. Great restlessness and anxiety often attend the pain.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 34, p. 22.

(c). According to the Austrian provers, the forms of hemi-crania curable by Colocynth depend upon an increase of sensibility, aroused by rheumatic, arthritic or gastric irritations. It cannot cure megrims arising from thickening of the arachnoid, adhesion of the membranes, or other organic changes. Generally, the hemi-crania which Colocynth cures most readily is seated in the course of the frontal nerve, is attended with violent pain in the eye, and alternates with neuralgia of the cœliac plexus.—Austrian Jour., vol. 1, p. 148.

CASE 49.—Coloc. 30, cured a violent, piercing pain in the forehead and eyes, shooting from without inwards, and which had lasted for 90 hours, both by day and night; the

pulse was hard, thirst excessive, there was a bitter taste of all food, general dry heat and constipation. Entire relief followed in six hours.—Gen. Hom. Jour., vol. 4, p. 13.—ATTOMYR.

CASE 50.—A young lady, aged 24, of delicate constitution, formerly scrofulous, was attacked with intensely violent, pressing, rending, headache; she could not lie still, was constantly getting up, bent herself together, wept and screamed. When the headache abated attacks of suffocation set in, with oppression of chest, gasping for breath, clenching of the hands, &c. The paroxysms recurred every half or one hour. Coloc., six doses, relieved the whole suffering.—Practical Observations, vol. 2, p. 9.—DR. SCHINDLER.

CASE 51.—An old lady, aged 50, had suffered for several years with headache on the left side, occurring periodically in the afternoon about five o'clock. She had been treated allopathically without relief.

Treatment.—Asarum afforded some relief, but Colocynth cured her in a few days permanently.—Archiv., vol. 11, part 2, p. 114.

CASE 52.—Mr. W., aged 29, of robust frame and choleric, phlegmatic temperament, suffered with:

Periodical headache, recurring every morning about half an hour after awaking, being rending, piercing and jerking in its character, and affecting the right temple in particular, but extending from thence over the whole right side of the forehead. He also had dulness of the head; turning out of the right eye, which was red and watery, and seemed smaller than the other; flimmering before and dimness of the same eye. The pains extended to the teeth, where they became raging, aching, and jerking, attended with sensitiveness of the right side of the head, especially about the eye, with soreness to touch; he also had loss of smell; flowing catarrh; cough, with greenish expectoration and increase of headache; white coated tongue; inclination to vomit; contraction of the stomach, with soreness to touch; heaviness of the limbs; coldness and thirst.

The attacks lasted from 6 A. M. to 3 P. M., attended with great anxiety and restlessness, so that he walked about the room in agony.

Treatment.—Nux v., Bell., Bryon., China, Cham. and Sulphur were given without much benefit; then Coloc. 2 was given and rendered the next attack lighter, and seven more doses effected a perfect cure.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 27, p. 293.—DR. HAUSTEIN.

REVIEW.—The above cases presented the following striking peculiarities: the pains occurred in paroxysms, generally lasting from morning till afternoon; they were violent, rending, compressing, drawing, pressing, piercing and jerking. In three cases they were on the left side of the head, in one case on the right, in others more in the front-head and forehead, and were attended with nausea, vomiting, great restlessness and anxiety; with perspiration of urinous smell, with scanty and offensive urine; the attacks were excited by vexation and mortification, increased by stooping and lying on the back, by moving, especially of the eyelids, by shaking the head and by touching it.

[NOTE.—The use of Colocynth as specific to some forms of neuralgia of the head, hip and other parts, has long been known to the homœopathists, but Watson tells us that Sir Charles Bell, drawing a bow at a venture, achieved a cure of a patient upon whom much previous treatment had been expended in vain, by some pills composed of Extract of Colocynth, Croton Oil and Galbanum. He mixes one or two drops of the Oleum Tiglii, with a drachm of the compound extract of Colocynth, and gives five grains of this mass, with ten grains of the compound Galbanum pill at bed-time. Watson says he mentions the exact proportions and dose because other cases have been since reported, both by Sir Charles and others, in which the same prescription was followed by the same success. The small quantity of Colocynth in the above farrago would probably have been equally useful.—PETERS.]

The **Doses** were Coloc., 2d dilution, 6th and 30th; the cures took place quickly. [Noack advises one or two drops of the 1st, 2d, or 3d dilution, repeated at longer or shorter intervals, according to the severity of the headache.]—PETERS.

21. CREOSOTE.

CASE 53.—A man, aged 40, strong and plethoric, was attacked three weeks after having the influenza, with :

Violent pain in the whole back head, extending to the nape, and most severe on the right side ; the pain commenced at five o'clock, A. M., with great severity, increased for several hours, then lessened, and finally ceased about eleven, A. M. These paroxysms occurred daily, but anticipated and postponed somewhat. Every movement of the head increased the pain ; the sexual desire was much lessened, and the attacks were more severe after gratification of it. Every kind of cure, together with Bark and Quinine, had been tried in vain.

Treatment.—Creosote 3d, one dose per day, for ten days, produced a marked alleviation, then it ceased to cause improvement, and finally the disorder commenced again to increase in severity. Creosote 2d was given, and after being continued, one dose daily, for some time, the patient was entirely cured.—Vehsemeyer's Journal, vol. 2, p. 228.—REISIG.

[*Dose.*—Noack advises one or two drops of the 1st, 2d, or 3d dilution every two, four, six, eight, twelve or twenty-four hours, according to the acuteness or severity of the attack.—PETERS.]

22. CROCUS.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The pains in the head so frequently occurring during the change of life in women, may often be relieved by Crocus, especially when they are of a pushing, throbbing character, with pressure upon the eyes, attacking first one spot, then another, with distension of the blood-vessels, not confined to the head only, but spreading to other parts of the body ; also when the pains are most severe at the times when the menses used to occur, and persist uninterruptedly for two or three days, having but few intermissions even during the night, sufficiently long to allow of sleep ; becoming less severe and continuous after the menstrual period has passed. Dose. Crocus 3d, repeated two or three times a day, and resumed again at each monthly period.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 18, p. 111.

[**Dose.**—Noack advises one drop of the pure tincture, or of the 1st or 2d dilution, every half, one, two or three hours in severe attacks, and two or three times a day only, in mild cases.—PETERS.]

23. DULCAMARA.

CASE 54.—A healthy woman, aged 40, was attacked with headache on coming to, after suddenly falling senseless to the floor.

Symptoms.—Violent boring burning in the forehead and vertex, with digging in the brain from within outwards; sensation as if a board before the forehead pressed back the brain; increase of pain from every motion, even from speaking; heaviness of the head; accumulation of saliva in the mouth; dryness of the tongue and thirst; hard, tense pulse; great weakness and bruised feeling of limbs; attacks of sickness during damp, rainy weather.

Treatment.—Ten minutes after Dulc. 8, increase of pain set in and lasted an hour, followed by sleep for three hours, from which she awoke well.

See Mat. Med. Pur., Symptoms 11, 16, 23, 27, 34, 37, 59, 95, 97.—Annals, vol. 1, p. 234.—DR. GASPARY.

Dose.—Dulcamara is one of the milder remedies, of which Noack advises one or two drops of the pure tincture, or of the first or second dilution every one, two, four or six hours. In appropriate cases the higher dilutions may be used, or three globules solved in a wineglassful of water, one teaspoonful to be taken per dose as often as above directed.—PETERS.

24. GRATIOLA OFFICINALIS.

[Chapman has used it in sick headache with benefit when there is nausea, disgust for food, giddiness relieved by being in the open air, heaviness of head and constriction of forehead. A drop of the second or third dilution will sometimes cut the attack short, but its effects are generally merely palliative; one patient has frequently succeeded in breaking up the attacks during the course of several years, but still remains subject to them.—Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 8, p. 226.—PETERS.]

Dose.—Gratiola is an acrid remedy, and apt to cause aggravations, hence Noack advises but one drop per dose, of the 2d, 4th or 6th dilu-

tion, once or twice a day, or only every two days in chronic cases. In acute and severe attacks, two or three drops of liquid Gratiola may be put in a wineglassful of water, and one teaspoonful given per dose every half, one or two hours, until relief ensues, and then only every two, four, six or eight hours. For children and delicate adults, as many globules may be put in the same quantity of water, and one teaspoonful given as often as above directed.—PETERS.]

25. HEPAR SULPHURIS.

CASE 55.—Miss J., aged 17, had suffered with headache almost constantly for three months; she had dull, pressive pain over the root of the nose, and a little over the eye, worst in the morning, increased by reading and mental exercise, generally relieved by rest; also weakness of back and occasional derangement of stomach.

Treatment.—Hepar. 6 caused an aggravation for seven days, then Hepar 15 caused a relief for a month, and Hepar 18 effected a complete cure.—BLACK, Brit. Jour., vol. 5, p. 428.

CASE 56.—Lady A., highly nervous, had suffered more than eight years with severe headache, consisting first of a dull pain in forehead, then becoming acute and extending to the whole head.

Treatment.—Hepar for six weeks, when decided improvement commenced, followed by extreme languor and weakness, which lasted fully more than a month—when this curative weakness, denoting a great change taking place in the organism, disappeared, the headaches were also gone.—BLACK, Ibid, p. 429.—PETERS.

[*Dose.*—Hepar sulph. is generally given dry upon the tongue, one dose of the 1st or 2d trituration every hour or two, in severe attacks; or one or two grains or granules of the 3d, 6th or 12th dilution every one or two days in chronic cases.—PETERS.]

26. IGNATIA.

GENERAL REMARKS.—(a). According to Tietze, Ignatia is suitable in hemicrania as a purely spinal remedy; also for sensitive, irritable, hysterical persons of a sanguine nervous

temperament; for delicate persons, where there is an inclination for visionary dreaming; when grief is borne silently; when slight clonic cramps are apt to occur after fright and vexation; when the pain is pressing, piercing, from within outwards, especially in the forehead and root of nose, or as if a nail was pressed into the temples or sides of the head.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 34, p. 11.

(b). Dr. Black says it is a good remedy in the nervous headaches of hysterical women, when they set in and subside suddenly.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 36, p. 233.

(c). According to Hering it cures pressing pain over the nose, when relieved by stooping; pressing from within outwards; jerking and throbbing; rending in the forehead as if a nail were driven into the head; piercing and boring deep into the head with nausea, darkness before the eyes, and dislike for light; paleness of the face, much watery urine; the pains ceasing for a while when one changes his position, returning frequently after eating, coming on again in the evening after lying down, and in the morning soon after rising; rendering the patient very timid and changeable, or silent and dejected.—P. 140.

CASE 57.—A young lady, aged 24, blond, pregnant for the fourth time in seven years, had suffered with migraine before her pregnancy, and been troubled for four weeks with the following:

Symptoms.—Pain beginning in the middle of the forehead, extending down to half of the nose, upwards to the middle of the vertex, where it presses like a weight, followed by nausea and inclination to vomit; most severe from early morning to mid-day, then remitting but at times persisting till night; every noise and loud speaking irritated her very much; she was pale, had a suffering appearance, and great lassitude of the limbs.

Ignat. 6, repeated every four or five days, removed the whole difficulty.—Dr. SCHWARZE, p. 9, see case 90.

REVIEW.—The sphere of action of the remedy is sufficiently given in § a and e; it is especially suitable for nervous hysterical persons, other circumstances not forbidding.

Dose.—Ignatia is a powerful remedy, of which one or two drops of the second, third or sixth dilution may be given every one, two or four hours in severe attacks, or every six, eight or twelve hours in milder cases. Or one, two or three globules may be given dry upon the tongue. In chronic cases the dose should be repeated once or twice a day, or only once every two, four or more days.—PETERS.

27. IRIS VERSICOLOR.

Dr. James Kitchen says it is the most prompt and effectual remedy against sick headache that he has ever given in this truly annoying disorder. The first dose will arrest the trouble in some patients, as he has witnessed in several cases. He has made comparative trials with it and other remedies, telling his patient to observe which medicine would relieve them most speedily; they have invariably, on the return of the attack, pointed out the Iris. This he conceives conclusive respecting this complaint, so that he need not comment on it further than to recommend it very highly so far as his experience goes.—North Am. Hom. Jour., vol. 1, p. 464.

Dose.—Dr. Kitchen recommends an alcoholic tincture of the root, diluted as required from the first to the sixth dilution, a few drops in a tumbler half full of water, a teaspoonful per dose. It is particularly useful in allaying the nausea and vomiting.—PETERS.

28. LACHESIS.

GENERAL REMARKS.—According to Black it is indicated in one-sided tense headaches extending from the occiput to the eyes, with vomiting, stiffness of the neck and soreness of the scalp.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 26, p. 233.

NOTE.—In British Jour. of Homeopathy, vol. 5, p. 404, Black reports several severe chronic headaches mainly cured with Lachesis and Sepia.

Henderson, Ker and Russell, also report favorably of Lachesis in chronic headaches.

CASE 58.—C. B. has suffered severely with headaches after a bilious attack; they commence with dimness of vision, which continued for an hour, then go off, leaving a dullish pain over the eye, causing him to feel exhausted and disinclined for any occupation. Bowels rather costive.

Treatment.—Lachesis 15; had one headache only in a week, leaving deafness, twitching of the lids and lips and twitching and throbbing under one eye. Lachesis relieved his head for a week more, but the twitching still remained. Bellad. 12 and Lach. 15 quickly removed the rest.—RUSSELL, Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 5, p. 433.

In another similar case Russell found the headaches to disappear entirely under the use of Lachesis for one year, but then they returned again and Lachesis was useful for a few months longer in arresting the vomiting, which attended severe attacks, but the headaches remained. Drysdale found Cannabis useful in such cases.—Ibid.

CASE 59.—Miss B., aged 24, had suffered with headaches for four months, with a general feeling of numbness and faintishness, great giddiness and paleness; the pain was generally shooting and throbbing over one eye, frequently attended with nausea, increased by motion and always worst in the morning; is seldom a day free from headache, and when she is, giddiness takes its place; acid taste in mouth, everything turns sour, fulness and weight in stomach after eating; tongue clean and bowels regular. Menses regular, but attended with pain in back and lower part of abdomen, and more severe headache than common. Lach. 15, almost entirely effected a cure in six weeks. The indications for its use were the one-sided headache, often attended with sickness, the vertigo with paleness, the tendency to faint and general sensation of numbness.—Dr. KER, Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 5, p. 434.—PETERS.

Dose.—The credit of introducing this powerful remedy into practice is entirely due to the veteran Dr. Hering of Philadelphia; he advises one dose of the 6th, 15th and 30th dilution once or twice a day in acute cases, every two, four, eight, ten or more days in chronic cases.

29. MAGNET. SOUTH POLE.

GENERAL REMARKS.—After the use of Nux vom. (see case 80) the following state remained.

CASE 60.—Confusion of the head, dizziness, tottering and staggering while walking, with rush of blood to the head; formication in the brain, about the root of the nose and in left

temple; at 12 o'clock violent but transient stitches set in, with smarting and dryness of the eye-lids, and watering of the eyes.

Treatment.—After stroking the painful part for two minutes with the South Pole of the Magnet the whole was relieved in twenty-four hours.—Archiv., vol. 5, part 1, p. 89.

30. MERCURIUS SOLUBILIS.

GENERAL REMARKS.—(a). According to Hering, Merc. is indicated when the head seems so full that it feels as if it would burst, or as if it were pressed together with a band; worse at night, the pains being rending, burning, boring or piercing.

(b). Black says it may be used against rending and drawing pains in the head, seated in the pericranium and bones of the face; also in rheumatic headaches, with vertigo, pain in the forehead, and derangement of liver.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 36, page 233.

(c). Schelling recommends it in headaches and toothaches of a peculiar kind, especially when accompanied with an affection of the mouth; with jerking, throbbing pain in the forehead, temples and vertex; with digging in the head, rending and piercing in the teeth, which become loose; the pains extending over the cheek, behind the ear into the occiput, and attended with:

Vertigo, chilliness, shuddering with flushes of heat, thirst, congestions, and inclination to perspire; with moist skin and great sensitiveness to every change of temperature; with yellow color of the face, and blue rings about the eyes, rumbling in the bowels, oppression of the stomach, &c.; the symptoms being most severe in the evening or at night. It cures in from two to seven days.—Hygea, vol. 17, p. 359.

(d). Rademacher points out the following kinds of head-rheumatism which Mercury will cure. In general, he remarks, the affection is always periodical, at first perhaps almost as regular as a fever and ague, and the aggravations occur more

frequently in the forenoon, than afternoon. When the disorder becomes chronic the paroxysms become irregular, or even continued.

The different forms are :

(1). When the pain has its seat under the skull, and shoots from the region of the eye-brows into the back of the head. When the pain lessens, the scalp becomes tender.

(2). When the pain involves the region of the supraciliary arch of one side and the temporal bone, extending to the eye of the same side, which becomes fiery red and lachrymates during the paroxysms.

(3). Against dull rheumatic pain over the orbits of the eyes.

In one case the patient had a dull pressing pain over the eye-brows, lost his sight entirely, and the pupils became sluggish and immovable; he was also weak minded, and repeated one thing very frequently.

Merc. solub. given to the point of salivation restored him entirely.

CASE 61.—Mrs. N. had suffered for nine days with :

Violent rending in the left side of the head, extending to the teeth and muscles of the neck of that side, with piercing pain in the left ear; either cold or warm things taken into the mouth, or the slightest touch, aroused the pains; she had three severe paroxysms per day, followed by chills without heat or thirst; was relieved by lying down, and she staggered when she attempted to walk. On the eighth and ninth days delirium set in during the attacks, with perspiration in the palms of the hands, and fits of partial unconsciousness; she had no appetite, got no sleep, and her mood was irritable and lachrymose.

Treatment.—After an evening attack Bryon. 30 was given, and only a few slight attacks occurred, always in the morning; after the lapse of fourteen days more severe attacks again set in, in the evening, marked by rending pains in the forehead, shooting with the speed of lightning into the teeth, forcing her to get up and walk about. Profuse salivation set in, but she was able to hold both warm and cold things in

her mouth; violent chills occurred after the paroxysms, and she became very weak, irritable, and inclined to anger. Merc. 12 was given with rapid relief to all the pains.—Annals, vol. 1, p. 235.

[CASE 62.—Lady J. D., aged 30, when weakened by nursing, was attacked with pain on left side of the face, from decay and filling of a tooth; she had severe pain in the lobe of her right ear, extending down into the jaws, over the side of her head, and into one eye; it commenced with slight jaggings, and then became severe and shooting; it generally came on at night and left a sense of throbbing. Cured by Merc. 6, 15 and 3d in about 6 weeks.—RUSSELL.—Brit. Jour., vol. 5, p. 431.

CASE 63.—T. F. had suffered with rheumatic pains in the head and gums for six weeks, also with slight pains in the legs. He generally awoke at 7 A. M., with pain in the head, followed by soreness of the gums when it ceased; the pains were most severe in the back and top of the head, and in the right side of upper jaw; aggravated in the morning and when in bed, relieved by getting up and by pressure. Merc. 6, three or four doses, removed the pains entirely for five months.—MADDEN.—Brit. Jour., vol. 5, p. 438.

CASE 64.—A spinster, aged 30, had suffered for seven or eight months with severe pain in her head, arising from inflammation of the bone or periosteum; the pain was dull and constant over both occipital prominences, but on the left side it extended along the side of the head as far as the eye; she was unable to turn her head to the left side; the pain was worst in bed, aggravated by motion, and attended with great tenderness to pressure, and occasional throbbing. Merc. 3 and Ruta 3 effected a cure in two months.—MADDEN.—Ibid, p. 438.—PETERS.]

REVIEW.—The headache for which Merc. is most suitable is generally of a rending character, although at times it may be piercing, boring, burning or drawing; with feelings as if the head would burst, or as if it were bound with a band; involving the pericranium, bones of the face, region of

the eyebrows and temples, and from thence extending to the back of the head, or into the teeth, or muscles of the neck; occurring periodically at times, attended with flushes of heat intermixed with chills, inclination to perspire, with bilious derangement, yellowness of the face, dark rings around the eyes; being worst at night, and relieved at times by lying down. The bilious and rheumatic character of the whole disorder is not to be mistaken at times.

Dose.—This should always be comparatively small; I have noticed several times, even in headaches which were evidently connected with decided bilious derangement, that a dose of Mercurius sufficiently large to act on the liver and bowels would always be followed by more frequent and severe attacks of headache. One or two grains of the 2d or 3d dilution of Merc. viv., Merc. solub., or Merc. corros., or from two to four globules may be given night and morning in chronic cases. In acute cases the same quantities of Merc. solub. or Merc. corros. may be put in a wineglassful of water and one teaspoonful given every half, one or two hours until relief ensues, and then every two, four, six or eight hours. For children or delicate adults the same quantities of the medicine may be put in a tumbler half or quite full of water, and from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful given per dose.—PETERS.

31. NATRUM MURIATICUM.

GENERAL REMARKS.—According to Hahnemann, this remedy comes in play against daily headaches, especially when seated in the back of the head and forcing one to close his eyes; also when there is a pressing in the whole head and temples; in headaches with feeling as if the head would burst, commencing early after awaking in the morning; against rending, piercing pains in the head, forcing one to lie down; against stitches and pressing over the eyes, and beating, hammering and throbbing in the head.—Chronic Diseases, vol. 4, p. 349.

CASE 65.—Miss L., aged 30, of delicate frame and inclined to sorrow and melancholy, had suffered for many years with periodical headaches, especially after taking cold about the head.

Symptoms.—Violent stretching, drawing, rending pain, extending from the top of the head towards the temples and cheeks, and persisting without cessation for several days,

although not always equally severe; always attended with toothache and violent salivation, the spittle often gushed violently out of her mouth, her gums were reddened, the whole cavity of the mouth sore, and her teeth painful, especially the front ones. She often had stretching pains in the whole of her face, the scalp was sore to the touch, as if ulcerated, especially when she was dejected and sorrowful. Her menses returned somewhat too soon; she complained of continued excessive lassitude and a certain uneasiness in the whole body, as if everything within her were in motion, and trembled so that she could not sit quietly in one place. These attacks had become more frequent during the last eight months, and arose from the slightest cold.

Treatment.—Cham., Bell. and Merc. were given without relief; then Natrum Muriaticum, 22, one dose, night and morning, sufficed to cure the disease in a short time. Three weeks after, a slight return of the old trouble occurred from a violent cold, but disappeared rapidly and permanently under the use of the same remedy.—Austrian Hom. Jour., vol. 4, p. 1, p. 169.

Here belong also the following interesting cases cured by the so-called “Sool,” or Saline Baths.

CASE 66.—A lady, aged 28, in whose family head affections with congestions were hereditary, received an accidental blow three years before, upon the left temporal bone; this spot remained sore and sensitive, and the slightest touch of it caused trembling of the whole body; the pains persisted night and day, and were attended with general cramps of the limbs.

After the use of twelve general, and daily foot baths at the “Sool” baths of Ischl, in Austria, she was entirely cured.—Austrian Hom. Jour., vol. 10, p. 1, p. 173.

CASE 67.—A lady, aged 32, without children, of a mild but irritable disposition, and disposed to melancholy, suffered with paroxysms of one-sided headache, attended with sudden distension of the abdomen, rumbling in bowels, inclination to vomit, fainting fits, and cramps of the limbs.

Thirty "Sool" baths relieved her considerably, and a repetition of the baths the next year cured her entirely.—Austrian Hom. Jour., vol. 10, p. 1, p. 174.

CASE 68.—A spinster, aged 34, had suffered with daily attacks of headache, ever since she had got rid of a tape worm, by heroic means, several years before.

Symptoms.—Violent pains with congestion of the head, to which were added cramps, pains in the breast and limbs, and distension of the abdomen. During the intervals of relief she had great nervous weakness, and constipation.

The use of the Ischl "Sool" baths for six weeks restored her entirely.—Austrian Hom. Jour., vol. 10, p. 1, p. 174.

CASE 69.—A young married lady was attacked with varioloid after confinement, followed by necrosis of the leg, after the cure of which she was visited with one-sided headaches, recurring frequently with increased severity.

Symptoms.—She had suffered for thirteen years with these headaches; for ten years with very profuse leucorrhœa of bad appearance, attended with pain in the region of the ovaries, in the loins and thighs; her menses had been suppressed for several months; the os uteri was beset with ulcers with a grayish base. Her appetite was poor, digestion slow, she had desire for acids and farinaceous food; her abdomen was distended, the mesenteric glands were evidently enlarged and indurated, and she had obstinate constipation.

Treatment.—She took two or three glasses of Wildegger water per day, with meat diet, and in a few weeks all the morbid symptoms and appearances ceased, and she recovered perfectly.—Austrian Hom. Jour., vol. 4, p. 1, p. 175.

CASE 70.—A forester, aged 40, was attacked with violent headache after a severe cold, which headache continued to return periodically every eight or fourteen days, for five months, with such severity that the previously robust man was reduced to a skeleton.

The pain extended from the middle of the left temporal bone over the left eye-brow, and from thence to the cheek, so violently and suddenly that he often fainted away; in the

course of a few hours with the increasing severity of the headache, violent retching and vomiting usually set in, and a slimy, watery fluid was ejected from the stomach, after which the pains diminished.

The use of twenty-eight baths at Kissingen, in the course of four weeks did not produce much relief; in the sixth week of this treatment improvement commenced, in the seventh week he was almost, and in the eighth week, quite restored.—Ibid, vol. 4, p. 1, p. 172.

[CASE 71.—A young lady had been subject to headache for eight years. The pain generally commenced in the morning on getting up, was incessant, dull, wearing and aching, seated in the forehead over the eyes, and attended with intolerance of light, tenderness of the scalp, and such trembling of the hands that she could not lift a cup without spilling some of the contents. She was seldom free from the pain at any time, although a walk in the open air often relieved it *somewhat*. Her menses were irregular and painful; she always had much thirst.

Treatment.—Pulsat. and Graph. restored the menses to a natural state, but left the headaches unabated in severity. After using Natrum Mur. she was so completely relieved, that with one or two exceptions she had remained free from headache, for six years, at last accounts.—Dunsford's Practical Advantages, p. 103.—PETERS.]

REVIEW.—In the above cases we find old chronic headaches, some of them hemicranias, cured by Natrum Mur. in the form of "Sool" baths; in two cases only, a homœopathic preparation, the 22d dilution, was used.

[NOTE.—The experiments of M. Plouviez throw some light upon the action of Natrum Muriaticum when taken in large quantities. From careful chemical analysis it seems to diminish the quantity of the water or serum of the blood quite decidedly, thus rendering the blood thicker; it also increases the quantity of blood globules in a marked degree, viz.: from 130.08 to 143.00; and these effects were always most decided in feeble and lymphatic subjects. It increases the quantity of

fibrin in the blood in a slight degree, and diminishes the quantity of albumen in about an equal proportion; i. e. it tends to cause a fibrinous dyscrasia rather than an albuminous. Finally, it slightly increases the quantity of fat and iron in the blood. It is said to increase the appetite, but its most frequent and certain effect is increase of strength, while the heat of the body is more readily generated, and exposure to cold is better borne. M. Plouviez increased in weight under its use to the amount of $13\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Troy in about two months, and repeatedly became so plethoric, with fulness about the head, that he felt himself obliged to be bled.—PETERS.]

Dose.—One or two grains of the 2d, 3d or 6th dilution may be taken night and morning; in appropriate cases the higher dilutions may be tried. When salt baths are used in conjunction with the internal use of the remedy, more massive doses must be given, viz.: from two or three, to five grains of the 1st, or decimal dilution. Children and very delicate adults may take from two to five globules per dose, every one, two or four hours in acute attacks; or once or twice a day in chronic cases.—PETERS.

32. NUX VOMICA.

GENERAL REMARKS.—(a). Schröen says as follows about the use of *Nux vomica* in general:

Youths and maidens who have weakened themselves by masturbation often suffer with headache of the following kind:

Suddenly that part only of an object on which their sight is directly fixed appears steady, while all the rest of it seems to move and float around the fixed part: thus, of a hand they will see only a finger, of a chair only one leg; they can spell printed letters with some exertion, but cannot see a whole word at a time; they often see luminous appearances like a fire-wheel, reaching from the external angle of the eye towards the pupil. Watering of the eyes often precedes the commencement of a frightful, gradually increasing headache, lasting for 24 hours and attended with vomiting.

Nux v. 12, a few drops per dose, will soon lessen and finally cure this disorder.—Hygea, vol. 5, p. 197.

Nux v. will also often cure the headaches of hysterical women, when taking the form of boring *Clavus hystericus*, or of a dreadful pressure upon the temporal region, forcing one to lie down, and attended with retching to vomit.—*Ibid.*

Nux will also help, or cure the headaches of men in the prime of life, arising from sedentary pursuits, or great mental exertion, especially when there is an aching in the forehead and temples, commencing soon after awaking in the morning, attended with noises in the ears when they sit up, and synchronous with the pulse; it is most useful in those who have weak digestion, sluggish bowels and an irritable temper.

Dose.—Nux v., 6th or 12th, a few drops repeated every three or four days.—*Ibid.*

(*b*). Knorre found it useful in headaches from congestion of blood to the head, attended with pressing and squeezing in the forehead, especially over the eyes; with dulness and heaviness of the head, vertigo when walking or stooping, heat and redness of the face, and vomiting of tasteless substances, night and morning.—*Genl. Hom. Jour.*, vol. 5, p. 274.

(*c*). Knorre also found Nux useful in periodical headaches, beginning every morning soon after rising, increasing till mid-day, and then diminishing; the pain being aching and rending, attended or not with pain in the region of the liver, with nausea, inclination to vomit, bitter eructations and vomiting, constipation and choleric disposition.—*Ibid.*

(*d*). According to Tietze, Nux is most useful in males, when the headache or hemicrania proceeds from an affection of the ganglionic system, especially if the patient be subject to hæmorrhoids, is of a choleric temperament, apt to indulge in drinking, or is studious and sedentary in his habits.

The pain is most frequently of a drawing, aching character, with the feeling as if a nail were driven into one half of the head, on which side the brain seems bruised or jarred. It is also useful in the headaches of women who are apt to have their menses too frequently and profusely, especially when the attacks set in early in the morning, or immediately after eating, or after mental exertion.—*Genl. Hom. Jour.*, vol. 34, p. 11.

(e). Lobethal thinks Nux most useful against headaches from excessive drinking, and from mental exertion when attended with congestion to the head; especially when they occur in sanguine, excitable persons and consist in a dull confusion of the head, and are complicated with aching in the pit of the stomach, or pain in the hypochondria, with nausea, eructations and constipation.

Nux v. also relieves more readily than any other remedy, those congestions to the head, dependent or not upon habitual constipation, which arise from a plethoric state of the abdominal blood-vessels. Such conditions are most apt to occur in men who lead a sedentary life, and who by constantly renewed mental efforts, induce repeated congestions to the head.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 13, p. 274.

(f). According to Hering, Nux is useful in headaches from constipation and excessive use of coffee; also against pains as if from a nail driven into the brain, or consisting of a succession of piercing throbs, attended with nausea and sour vomiting; or of stitches and pressing on one side of the head, commencing early in the morning and increasing in severity until the patient becomes unconscious or half delirious; or of pains which increase until the head feels as if it would burst whenever one attempts to think; also when the brain aches as if it were lacerated, the face being pale and distorted, the head heavy with noises therein, attended with dizziness or trembling when walking; the pains being increased by motion, even of the eyes, in the open air, early in the morning, after eating, or from stooping; and finally when the head is sore to the touch, increased by cold.

CASE 72.—An active woman, aged 40, had suffered for nine years with hysteric headaches, occurring paroxysmally every ten or fourteen days, and had been treated allopathically for five years, without benefit.

Symptoms.—The attacks commenced with dull, aching pain in the whole head, but most severe in the vertex and forehead; attended with vertigo, dulness of the head, violent

pressure over the eyes, sensitiveness of them to light, and increased secretion of tears; followed by paleness of the face, with distortion; nausea, bitter-sour taste in the mouth, vomiting of bile, asthma, palpitation of heart; finally, when the pain became most intense, a heavy sleep set in, from which she could hardly be aroused.

During the intervals of the paroxysms she had frequent, but endurable headaches, constant feeling of coldness in the head, and gastric derangements; but mental emotions, and the neighborhood of disliked persons, would bring on an attack immediately. Nux effected a cure.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 5, p. 274. DR. KNORRE.

CASE 73.—A lady, aged 27, of sanguine temperament, apt to be violent, and excessively irritable, had the following:

Symptoms.—Sensation of wavering in the brain, dulness of the head, as after a debauch; pressing pain in the occiput, almost as soon as she awoke in the morning; pressing, pushing headache from the slightest exertion of the mind, increased by the use of coffee and wine. After eating she had drawing pains in the teeth and temples; looseness of the teeth; bitter taste in the mouth. Nux v. 24 effected a cure in 6 days.—Annals, vol. 1, p. 73. DR. SCHROTER.

CASE 74.—A blooming maiden, aged 11, had suffered for half a year with headaches, recurring periodically, every four or five days, affecting one side, being pressing and boring, commencing early in the morning, forcing her to lie down, and attended with bilious vomiting. Nux v. 18, two doses, effected a cure. DR. DIEZ, p. 180.

CASE 75.—A powerful man, aged 52, had suffered for ten days with severe headache on the left side. Nux v. 24, one dose cured him in two days.—*Ibid.*

CASE 76.—A delicate man, aged 48, had suffered for twelve years with intermitting nervous headache, occurring every four or six months, lasting from three to four weeks, and persisting every day from 7 to 12 A. M. It affected the left side of the forehead, and left eye, in particular; was attended with much eructation, nausea, and vomiting. Nux

v. 18, two doses, broke up one attack entirely; a later attack was cured by Nux v. 9, and he remained well subsequently. DIEZ, p. 181.

CASE 77.—A man of powerful constitution and choleric temperament, had suffered for years with periodical headaches, affecting the left side, recurring every ten or twelve weeks, lasting from sixteen to twenty days, commencing early in the morning, increasing gradually to an almost insupportable degree, then ceasing about 2 or 3 P. M., but returning on the following morning with renewed violence.

They were preceded by oppression of the chest, anxiety, and palpitations. The pain was boring and rending; it extended over the left side of the head and eye, concentrating itself in the region of the left orbit, in a spot about the size of a sixpence which became slightly reddened, swollen, and sore to the touch. The headache was attended with nausea, bitter eructations, vomiting of bile, and by constipation. Nux v., 24th, given on the fourth day of the attack, removed it in twenty-four hours, and it never returned again.—DIEZ, p. 180.

CASE 78.—A man, aged 30, of healthy but irritable constitution and sedentary life, had suffered for five years with periodical headaches.

Symptoms. The attacks came on daily, very early in the morning, forcing him to lie down; increased in severity till mid-day, and often were so violent that the patient was in the greatest despair. He had a piercing pain over the left orbit, at times also a pressing pain which shot into the eye, and was increased by pressure; contraction of the eyelids from sensitiveness to light, and lachrymation; heat about the whole of the eye, obstruction of the nose; the attacks were relieved by sneezing, which it was hard to provoke; he also had an inclination to vomit; confusion of thoughts from the severity of the pain; great irritability, and dislike for all noise. Nux v. 24, two doses effected a cure.—Archiv., vol. 2, part 1, p. 146. DR. WISLICINUS.

CASE 79.—A woman, aged 35, of choleric, irritable and vexatious disposition, had suffered for three years with vertigo and periodical headache on the left side.

Symptoms. The pain involved the left side of the forehead, as if from an ulcer, or a wedge pressed into the head, or as if the left side would press asunder, or burst; it always set in suddenly, early in the morning, continued until 1 P. M., and then ceased quickly; it was most violent in bad weather, and attended with constipation.

Treatment.—Nux v. 9, effected a speedy cure, after a previous aggravation.—Archiv., vol. 5, part 3, p. 31. DR. H. in Z.

CASE 80.—A lad, aged 14, had suffered with headache from his fourth year, after a fall.

Symptoms.—Almost every day, and sometimes several times a day, he was attacked with an undefined pain, or a heavy, dull pressure, extending from the back of the head to the top, and attended with nausea, obliging him to keep very quiet; the pain set in almost every morning, just after rising, and was also brought on by mental exertion.

Treatment.—Nux vom., 1st, one dose every other day, effected an improvement in fourteen days, and twenty-two doses in all, effected a cure.—Hygea, vol. 6, p. 499. GRIESSELICH.

CASE 81.—A powerful man, aged 40, of fiery, angry disposition, had suffered for eight days with violent headache, on the right side.

Symptoms.—The pain was pressing and piercing; it commenced every morning early, about 7 A. M., above the root of the nose, and extended from thence over the right eyebrow into the right temple; it increased in severity from 9 A. M. to 12 M., to such a degree that the patient tossed about frantically in the bed; his face became pale and covered with cold sweat; when he stooped forward it seemed as if a ball would fall out of the root of the nose; the scalp was painful, and he had a dry catarrh of the head.

Treatment.—Nux v., 15, one dose removed the majority of the sufferings in four days, and the south pole of the magnet removed the rest.—(See case 59.) Archiv., vol. 5, pt. 1, p. 89. DR. PLEYEL.

[CASE 82.—A pale little boy, aged 6, had suffered for six months after an attack of hooping cough, with frequent attacks of the most violent pain in the forehead, coming on suddenly, and lasting ten or fifteen minutes. He took Nux in the evening and had an attack at night, which had never occurred before; in less than a week the headache had entirely ceased, and did not return for two years.—DUNSFORD, p. 104.

CASE 83.—Professor Fourdrin was attacked suddenly with severe pressing pain in the eye and brow, attended with nausea, and straining to vomit; his pulse was feeble and quick, his agitation extreme; he was forced to move his head about from side to side; his eyes were weak and fatigued. Prolonged study was the exciting cause.

Treatment.—Nux 30, three globules; the next day he was well. A similar attack, three months after, was relieved by the same remedy in ten hours. After great fatigue he had alternate chills and heat, severe pain in left temple, heaviness of the eyelids, and heavy pain over the brows; nausea and vomiting.—MALAISE, p. 11.

CASE 84.—A young lady had suffered for four years with great heat in the forehead, tearing and lancinating pains in the skull, occurring at short intervals, and attended with beating in the forehead and temples; the pains were always most severe after dinner and after mental exertion; she also had pain in the loins, palpitations and sleeplessness.

Treatment.—Nux vom., 30, effected a cure in a month.—MALAISE, p. 14.

CASE 85.—Baroness L. had suffered for five days with pain, principally in the forehead, increased after dinner, with painful commotion in the nape when walking, and her face and eyes were slightly bloated.

Treatment.—Nux effected a cure in three days.—MALAISE, p. 17.

CASE 86.—Miss C., aged 11, languid, sallow and tall, had suffered almost every day for four years with severe headaches, causing great prostration, with inability for physical or mental exertion; the pain was chiefly over the eyes, causing

her to frown, and producing dimness of vision; her eyes were dull; head, heavy and aching; she was relieved by lying down and by pressure; her pains were aggravated by motion and intellectual exertion; her tongue was pale and slightly coated, bowels costive, abdomen swelled, but not painful; sleep heavy, with dreams and starts, her pulse slow, feet very cold, and appetite capricious.

Treatment.—Nux 30; on the second day after commencing treatment the headache left her, and did not return for three months, at last report.—KER, Brit. Jour. Hom., vol. 5, p. 434.—PETERS.]

REVIEW.—Of the ten cases, by Rückert, six were in males and four in females, all of different ages; with one exception all the patients were of robust constitution; or sanguine, see § e, or choleric temperament, § c & d; they were active, irritable, and inclined to anger.

According to Schroen, see § a, Nux cures the faulty vision, with pains in the head and vomiting, which are apt to occur in both sexes, when weakened by masturbation. Schroen says it cures *clavus hystericus*, see § a, also Hering, see § f; and the headaches of women with too frequent and copious menses, see § d; also of men who sit much, study hard, see § a, d & e; after the abuse of coffee and spirituous liquors, see § d, e & f; headaches of hæmorrhoidal subjects, see § d & e; from constipation, disorders of the ganglionic system, and consequent congestions of the head, see § d, e & f.

As regards the *locality* of the pain, we find it affecting the back of the head and extending to the top; but most frequently it attacks the forehead, temples, the parts over the eyes, and the root of the nose. Of the ten cases cured, no less than seven were one-sided headaches, and of the seven, no less than five were on the *left* side, see § a and f.

The paroxysms occurred periodically in six cases; were intermitting in one case, and returned in longer or shorter paroxysms.

The *pains* were generally pressing, violent or dull; aching and pushing; aching and boring; aching and piercing; but

the piercing pains were the least frequent; besides, in a few cases they were boring and rending, involving a small spot which became red; or felt as if a wedge was pressed into the head, or like an ulcer, or as if the brain was torn, or pressed outwards.

In the majority of the cases the attacks commenced early in the morning, increased during the day, and lessened towards evening.

The pains were excited by mental emotions, from the approach of disliked persons, from mental exertion, by bad weather, and were increased by bright light and noise, by exposure to the free air, and after eating.

The accompanying disorders, were: confusion of thought, intolerance of light, dimness of vision, flow of hot tears, dry catarrh of head, toothache, paleness of face, bitter-sour taste in the mouth, eructations, nausea, vomiting, especially of bile, constipation, asthma with palpitation, chilliness and coldness of the body, and finally perspiration at the end of the attacks.

In two cases the disease had lasted only eight or ten days; in eight cases it had persisted for a half, five, or twelve years. The cures took place rapidly in most cases, and decidedly.

As regards the dose:

1 dose	sufficed to effect a cure	in 5 cases.
2 doses	“ “ “	4 “
22 “	“ “ “	1 “

The 1st, 9th and 15th potencies were used each in 1 case.

18th	potency was	“	“ 2 “
24th	“	“	“ 4 “
30th	“	“	“ 2 “

Dose.—The proper dose is sufficiently indicated in the above cases and review. It seems that cures have been effected with the every dilution from 1st to the 30th. No cures have as yet been reported from the exceedingly high dilutions. One or two drops of the 1st, 2d or 3d dilution may be taken by adults every one, two, four or more hours in acute and severe cases until relief ensues; then every six, eight or twelve hours until a perfect cure follows. Delicate adults and children may take like quantities of the 6th, 12th or 30th dilution, or one or two granules, as often as above directed. In chronic cases, one dose may be taken night and morning, or every second or fourth day.—PETERS.

33. OPIUM.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The headaches which can be relieved by Opium, are both those which have their seat solely in the brain, and those which are essentially connected with other disturbances of the body; the latter is the case in the so-called migranes.

CASE 86.—A lady had suffered with headaches for many years, occurring at uncertain periods of time. Many remedies had been used in vain, but the severity of the attacks and the length of time which they continued (generally several days) always obliged her to seek fresh relief from medicine.

Symptoms.—The pain occupied the left supra-orbital region, and was pressing, stitching or piercing; motion, noise or fresh air increased it, hence she always sought rest, solitude and darkness; her pulse was feverish, she had chills, yawnings, loss of appetite, and an irritable state of mind, both previous to and during the paroxysms of headache; also nausea and vomiting. Her urine was at first clear and spasmodic, afterwards it became darker, with a sediment. The temperature of her skin alternated at first, then became moderately and permanently increased, and finally a gentle, general perspiration set in with evident relief to all the symptoms. The attacks occurred at irregular periods of time, and the menses had less influence upon them, than the state of the weather. The intervals were characterized by an uninterrupted state of good health.

After trying almost all other means, the patient finally took nothing but Opium during the attacks, which then ceased in a few hours, and became much less frequent in their occurrence.—Hygea, vol. 14, p. 147.—Dr. SCHMID.

CASE 87.—Dr. Schmid himself had suffered for several years with attacks of headache, which were violent, and if left to themselves lasted from four to eight days; they incapacitated him for any unusual exertion, and at one time verged closely upon a decided affection of the brain, when he finally concluded to use Opium. Among all the remedies which he

had used, Opium was the only one which relieved him, not only certainly, but quickly.

It is to be regretted that Dr. S. did not describe the character of his headache, but he seems to have thought more about the dose than the peculiarities of his case. Whenever the attacks reached a considerable degree of severity, he took from five to ten drops of the concentrated tincture; one or two doses sufficing to relieve the attack rapidly. But after the cessation of the headache, constantly recurring disturbances of the abdominal organs always set in.—SCHMID.

[NOTE.—Opium is of course used far more frequently and freely in the ordinary practice, than in the homœopathic. SANDRAS (see *Maladies nerveuses*, vol. 1, p. 355) advises the use of from $\frac{1}{30}$ th to $\frac{1}{15}$ th of a grain of the Muriate of Morphine, to be taken every quarter of an hour, at the commencement of an attack of nervous or sick headache; and says, that he has not only frequently noticed a very decided relief from present suffering, but that subsequent attacks would be less frequent and severe. He always expects relief to follow by the time that the third or fourth dose has been taken, and never pushes the remedy beyond the fifth or sixth dose. MAGISTEL asserts that he has succeeded in more than fifty cases by the endemic use of Morphine about the brow and temples. Others, speak highly of the regular use of two or three drops of Morphine, night and morning, between the intervals of the attacks; also of giving a larger dose, say, from five to six, or more drops, immediately at the beginning of a severe paroxysm, and smaller ones occasionally, during the first few hours of suffering. I have heard of several cases in which this treatment was apparently very useful, and others in which the suppression of the disorder plunged the patient into a profoundly melancholic, or some other nervous state.

Still Morphine and its Acetate exert a remarkable and specific action upon the *right* side of the head. According to the experiments of Chevallier and Beraud it is homœopathic, when there is an intolerable pain on the *right* side of the head, with redness and perspiration of the face, heavy and

dull expression of the countenance, and excessive itching of the skin. Also, when there is a violent burning in the occiput, redness of the eyes, heaviness and fulness of the head as if it would burst, increased by reading and mental exertion, attended by coldness of the extremities and back, sour eructations and acid vomiting; all followed by hot perspiration and excessive itching of the skin.

Opium and China are both homœopathic to congestive headaches, but Opium is specific against passive congestive, or venous headaches, China to the active or arterial congestive form. Again, China and Quinine exert as decided an action upon the *left* side of the head, forehead and *left* temple, as Opium and Morphine do upon the *right* side and occiput. China and Quinine are homœopathic to violent semi-lateral, periodical and intermitting headaches, particularly when involving the *left* side of the head, and attended with throbbing of the temporal arteries, ringing in the ears, partial deafness, with excessive hunger and thirst, followed by eructations, nausea, great flatulency upwards and downwards, and excessive debility, similar to that which succeeds a long fit of illness.—PETERS.]

34. PHOSPHOR.

GENERAL REMARKS.—(a). According to Dr. Lobethal, Phosph. is often very useful against stormy congestions of blood to the head, especially of the vessels of the eye and ear, when they are either too obstinate to give way before the use of Acon., Bellad. and Nux v., or depend upon a general erethism of the system.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 13, p. 291.

(b). Hahnemann recommends it in stupefying headaches, congestions of the head, morning headaches, and against piercing pains externally on the side of the head.—See Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases, translated by Dr. Chs. J. Hempel.

CASE 88.—A man, aged 30, several weeks after falling from a scaffolding, was attacked with the following sufferings, shortly after being thoroughly wet through.

Symptoms.—Burning in the nape of the neck, and between the shoulder-blades, but most severely in the back and top of the head. Throbbing, raging and pressing forwards towards the forehead, as if the head would burst and the eyes be forced out; the eyes then becoming fixed and staring; every motion increased the pain, so that he was obliged to hold his head perfectly stiff and creep about gently; when eating he only dared to move his jaws very gently; changes of weather also aggravated the suffering; pressure upon the second cervical vertebra increased the pains and the formication, which was almost constantly present in the arms; he was feverish, with profuse night sweats.

Treatment.—Arnica, Bryon., Silex and Hepar. were given without benefit. Rust's inunction cure was then tried for a time, with relief at first, soon followed by an increase of the whole disorder. Phosphor. 1st was now given, two drops per dose, in alternation with Cocculus 1st, two drops per dose, one remedy only each day, and continued for three months. In fourteen days signs of improvement commenced, which gradually increased, so that at the end of three months a perfect cure was effected, and the patient could return to his work.—Hygea, vol. 20, part 2, p. 160.—Dr. Bosch.

[NOTE.—Phosphor. is also one of the best remedies against the headaches which attend the so-called *irritative dyspepsia*; especially when there is a periodical twitching, beating pain in the forehead and about the root of the nose, for many days in succession; commencing every morning about 9 o'clock, becoming most violent towards noon, and followed by vomiting. In many morning-headaches, particularly when the patient has a capricious appetite, sense of weight and fulness in the stomach after meals, irregular bowels, severe lancinating pains darting between the shoulder-blades from the pit of the stomach, and much flatulence; white tongue, often with red points on its tip and edges, quick and irritable pulse, dull heavy aching pain over the loins, excessive depression of spirits, and despondency so intense as to excite the most painful ideas. Phosphorus enters so largely into the composition of

the brain and nervous system, and exerts so specific an action upon the sexual and urinary organs, that it deserves particular attention in nervous headaches and in those arising from, or connected with derangements of the kidneys, ovaries, &c.—
PETERS.]

Dose.—Noack advises one or two drops of the tincture, or ethereal solution of Phosphor., or of the 1st, 2d or 3d dilution in severe cases every half, one, two or four hours; or the same quantities of the 6th or 12th dilution, in milder cases, every six, eight, twelve or twenty-four hours. Very sensitive males, delicate females or children, may take two or three globules as often, or solve from three to five pellets in a wineglassful of water, and take one or two teaspoonfuls per dose as often as above directed.—PETERS.

35. PLATINA.

GENERAL REMARKS.—(a). Dr. Seidel recommends it in violent compressing pain in the forehead, especially over the root of the nose, attended with heat and redness of the face, lachrymose disposition, too frequent and profuse menstruation.—Archiv., vol. 12, part 3, page 148.

(b). According to Black, Platina is suitable for headaches, connected with excessive leucorrhœa, the pains being nervous, stretching and spasmodic, and involving the forehead and eyebrows.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 36, p. 234.

[CASE 89.—Miss C., aged 18, had been suffering for about seven or eight months, with severe but dull pain, commencing behind the ear, extending to the side of the face, lips, forehead and crown of the head; it was increased by light and touch; was preceded by coldness of the feet; commenced on waking in the morning, gradually increased in severity until about noon, then became sharp, and continued so for two or three hours, when it gradually declined till evening; her tongue was apt to get red and dry, she had oppression of the stomach, her bowels were costive, appetite poor, with dislike for animal food; her menses regular and natural, and the pains always ceased during them.

Treatment.—Platina 6, was followed by increase of pain for seven days; then Plat. 12, produced almost entire relief; still her bowels remained costive and passages clay-colored,

or white. Digitalis quickly corrected the state of the bowels, and she had no return of pain for more than one year.—RUSSELL.—Brit. Jour. of Hom., vol. 5, p. 432.—PETERS.]

Dose.—Noack recommends one or two grains per dose, of the 1st, 2d or 3d dilution in severe cases, every two, four or six hours; or of the 6th or 12th dilution every eight, twelve or more hours in milder attacks. Delicate adults or children may take two or three pellets as often as above mentioned; or night and morning only in *chronic* cases.—PETERS.

36. PULSATILLA.

GENERAL REMARKS.—(a). According to Hering, *Puls.* is useful against rending pains, which become worse in the evening; or throbbing, piercing pains soon after rising in the morning, and in the evening after lying down; against pushing, piercing and rending in the temples, especially when the pains are confined to one side; or are attended with vertigo, inclination to vomit, heaviness of the head, darkness before the eyes, and great sensitiveness to light; by roaring in the ears, or pricking, jerking and tearing pains in them; or by pale and tearful face, no appetite or thirst, but with chilliness, anxiety, bleeding of the nose, and palpitation of the heart. Also, when all the above complaints are worst when quiet or sitting, are relieved in the open air, and the headache is lessened by pressing on the head, or tying something around it. It is most useful in the headaches of slow, good-natured people.

(b). According to Tietze, *Pulsat.* is especially indicated when the pains are rending, throbbing, piercing or jerking, affect the temples and back of the head most severely, and are accompanied by the well-known general indications for the remedy.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 34, p. 21.

CASE 90.—A puerperal woman, aged 24, was attacked with headache after taking cold; her gentle nature, inclination to weep and pale appearance indicated *Puls.* After the fruitless use of *Bellad.*, she was relieved by Puls. 30.—Revue Hom. Mar. 1846.—Dr. SOLLIER.

CASE 91.—An obstinate, censorious and irritable woman, aged 30, who menstruated profusely, always suffered with

severe headaches, both before and after menstruation; the pain was on the very top of the head, pressing, boring and digging there until she was almost driven to distraction; she could not bear anything upon the head, which seemed as if festered, still she could not avoid carrying her hand involuntarily to the painful part. Bowels not constipated, but difficult to move; her sleep was full of dreams; she was chilly, but not thirsty. Puls. 200, relieved the pain in half an hour.—New Archiv. vol. 1, part 3, p. 59.—GROSS.

CASE 92.—A girl, aged 8, of gentle lachrymose disposition, had suffered for six months with headache on the left side. The pain involved the left side of the forehead, was throbbing and piercing; occurred alternately either early in the morning, or in the evening soon after lying down; was relieved by external pressure and by the open air; increased in the warm room, by lying down, by stooping and by moving the eyes; it lasted several hours, and then increased to an almost insupportable degree, so that the little patient tossed about in agony. When the pain lessened severe stomach-ache set in, followed by sour and bilious vomiting; which was succeeded by griping, pressing and squeezing pain in the bowels. At times these three varieties of pain occurred in alternation, and at other times, on successive days. After the use of Puls. 3, the whole disorder ceased on the fifth day of treatment, for ever.—Archiv., vol. 5, part 1, p. 93.—Dr. PLEYEL.

CASE 93.—A lady, aged 43 years, troubled with irregular menstruation, thin, pale and of a gentle disposition, was attacked with permanent headache after using mercurial ointment for the cure of sore throat.

Symptoms.—Persistent headache, increasing towards evening, relieved at night, but not allowing of sleep; the pain seemed to rise up from the nape of the neck, and extend to both temples, leaving the neck cramped; the attacks were violent, forcing her to lie down, were attended with noises in the ears, dizziness when walking, and appearance of black gauze before the eyes; the pains were boring and piercing, occasionally slightly tearing, and extended at times between

the shoulder blades; or were attended with twitching of the left eye-lid, by smarting, aching and weeping of the left eye, with piercing pains in the limbs, with chilliness, and constipation. Bryon. did not afford relief; Puls. 6, one drop per dose, effected a cure in eight days.—Archiv., vol. 3, part 2, p. 115.—Dr. SCHNIEBER.

CASE 94.—A young lady, aged 24, of strong constitution but gentle disposition, and subject to irregular menstruation, was attacked with headache; at first it affected the forehead and then the whole head, which finally seemed as if screwed up into a vice; she also had vertigo, and heaviness of the head when she attempted to sit up in bed; the pain was increased by thinking and reading; lassitude, trembling and shaking of the limbs were present, with alternating paleness and redness of the face, nausea, sense of crawling in the pit of the stomach, dryness of the mouth without thirst, disgust for food, tightness of the chest, transient shivering, weak, scarcely perceptible pulse, excessive sensitiveness, weeping, &c. Pulsat. 12, one drop, cured her in twenty-four hours.—Archiv., vol. 2, part 2, page 135.—Dr. HARTMANN.

CASE 95.—A man, aged 25, had suffered for two months, in consequence of taking cold, with piercing, boring headache, extending from the right temple to the back of the head; increasing to a frightful degree in the evening and at night, and shooting into the ear and towards the side of the neck. His head seemed numb, his mind as if paralyzed and unfit for any occupation. Pulsat. 24 in solution, one dose every morning, cured him entirely in eight days.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 37, p. 96.—Dr. RAMPAL.

CASE 96.—A lady, aged 30, eight days after confinement was attacked with chills, heat and headache from taking cold. She had an insupportable tearing pain in both temples, attended with vomiting of bitter substances; vertigo and constant nausea, compelling her to maintain a half sitting, half recumbent posture, with closed eyes and the greatest quiet. Every movement, even opening the eyes, increased the pain, as if the head would burst; her pulse was frequent

and full, skin hot but slightly moist, and the lochia were not suppressed. Bryon. 200, caused improvement up to the fourth day; then the pains returned again, and were so much relieved by Puls. 200, that she was quite well on the fifth day.

CASE 97.—A lady, aged 30, of healthy constitution, but suffering for several years with attacks of cramp in the stomach, and used to being bled, had been nursing a child for three months, when she was attacked with headache persisting for several weeks, and for which she had already been bled without relief.

Symptoms.—Violent one-sided headache consisting of piercing pain in the forehead, temples and right ear, extending into the teeth, and attended with general throbbing in the head, as if from the beating of the pulse. The pain lasted the whole day, and became especially violent in the evening, and at night after lying down. She had thirst, constipation, chills, and evident loss of strength.

Treatment.—Puls. 6, removed the headache and chills entirely; but transient gnawing pain in the stomach and constipation, required Nux v. 12, for their removal. She then continued to nurse her babe in health and comfort.—Annals, vol. 1, p. 85.—Dr. RUCKERT.

[CASE 98.—A woman, aged 54, had suffered with headache for three weeks; she had tearing pains in the forehead, worst in the evening and at night; it seemed to her as if her head must burst if she did not tie something around it; the pains were so violent as to force her to cry out; she had various strange noises in the head, also photophobia, bruised and tired feeling in the limbs, sleeplessness and despondency.

Treatment.—Bellad. was given for one day, without benefit; then Pulsat. effected a cure in twenty-four hours.—Malaise Clinique, p. 9.—PETERS.]

[NOTE.—Pulsatilla acts especially upon the eye, like Bell., but on quite different parts; it acts primarily upon the mucous membranes of the lids and ball, and upon the nerves and bloodvessels which supply them; while Bellad. acts upon the Iris and Retina and the nerves and bloodvessels which supply

them; to be more precise, Pulsat. acts upon the ophthalmic branch of the fifth pair of nerves, Bellad. upon the optic, or second pair of nerves. Pulsat. has been found almost specific by Herz and Hufeland against nervous headache when attended with the following very peculiar affection of the eye, viz.: when there is a spasmodic affection of the eyelids, commencing at the external angle of the eye, and attended with a peculiar flimmering, so that all objects whose rays fall upon the eye from that side, seem to be in a very rapid and waving motion; or the patient seems to look through very rapidly moving water, or through rapidly vibrating air, which appears heated to an intense glow; accompanied with a number of light colored, circular, serpentine, or zig-zagged appearances, especially about the external angle of the eyes. The above mentioned authorities say that this peculiar disorder will yield rapidly, to a few grains of Extract of Pulsatilla, although it will obstinately withstand even massive and heroic doses of Bellad., Hyosycam. or Opium. Again, while *Bellad.* is specific against the purely *nervous* and *congestive* headache, *Pulsat.* is a principal remedy against the *sick* headache, strictly so-called. We have already seen that in the Belladonna headache sympathetic affections of the stomach may arise, but when indigestion, or irritation of the stomach, or dyspepsia, is the primary affection and the head disorder a secondary affair, Bellad. will never afford certain relief. Exactly the converse of this holds true with regard to Pulsatilla. The headache which Pulsatilla most readily relieves, is one which has its starting point in the stomach, brought on by the use of indigestible, rich, or fat food, or from excess in eating or drinking, or from indigestion produced by great bodily fatigue, loss of rest, extraordinary mental inquietude, or exertion just before or after meals. The pathological state of the stomach, is irritation of the mucous membrane induced either by an excess of acid, by undigested food or regurgitated bile, or by venous congestion arising from a sluggish state of the liver. Under all these circumstances the affection of the brain is secondary; the predisposition is said to consist for the

most part in debility of the stomach, and in a peculiar state of the nervous system which renders the brain especially sensitive to gastric irritation.—PETERS.]

REVIEW.—Of the eight cases reported by Rückert, seven were in females of gentle, delicate and yielding dispositions, and most of them were middle aged.

In two cases, taking cold was the exciting cause of the headaches; in case 92, the pain attended a profuse flow of the menses.

The pains occupied the forehead and temples, as well as the top, a whole side, or the back of the head; in one case it was confined to the right side; and in one, to the left.

The pains were generally pressing, piercing or boring; at times slightly tearing, or throbbing and digging, with the feeling as if the head were festered, or screwed up.

The attacks were especially violent in the evening and at night, but in one case they occurred early in the morning, as well as in the evening; the sufferings were increased by being in a close room, by lying down, by stooping, by moving the eyes; in one case also by thinking and reading; while they were relieved by pressing on the head, and by the free air.

In case 92, the paroxysms appeared on the setting in, and also towards the end of menstruation.

As accompanying complaints, we notice disinclination for food, absence of thirst, presence of nausea, sour, bitter and bilious vomiting; straining at stool, which is not hard; oppression of the chest and chilliness.

In two cases Bell. and Bryon. had been previously used without benefit, and in one case Bryon. had materially relieved the patient before Puls. was given.

The cures took place rapidly in all the cases.

The doses were Pulsat. 3, 6, 12, 24, 30 and 200. In the majority of cases one dose sufficed to cure; still Puls. 24, was given repeatedly in solution, one dose per day.

Dose.—Noack prefers the 2d dilution, which he asserts has proved more serviceable than any other preparation; still he advises one or two drop doses of the pure tincture, or of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th or 12th dilution, to be repeated once or twice a day, in *chronic* cases; or every quarter, half, one, two or more hours in severe attacks; or every two, four, six or eight hours, in milder ones. Delicate adults and children may take two or three globules as often; or three, five or more globules may be solved in a wineglassful of water, and one or two teaspoonfuls given per dose.—PETERS.

37. RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

GENERAL REMARKS.—According to Schelling, in 1849, when the whole epidemic constitution of the period frequently called for *Rhus*, violent headaches also occurred frequently; they were one-sided, attacked the forehead, temples, ears and teeth in particular, and recurred periodically; the pains were drawing and tearing, as if a sharp knife were run through the affected parts, or as if the eyes, ear or forehead were being cut out; they were severe enough to make the stoutest persons complain loudly, and even to cause cramps in others.

In one such case, *Arsen.* produced relief immediately, but only transiently; in many other cases *Rhus* afforded relief effectually.—Hygea, vol. 17, part 3, p. 274.

CASE 99.—A young man was attacked suddenly, after suffering for some time with pain in the back and loins, with a piercing pain in the forehead soon after rising in the morning; followed by a sense of creeping, dashing and digging in the brain, also by a stupefying dizziness and an indescribable aching and pain in the left temple, forehead and eye, so that he fell back fainting upon his bed again; he also had oppression of the chest, sore-throat and thirst; his tongue and left side seemed partially paralysed; he could scarcely speak intelligibly, and could move the limbs of the left side imperfectly.

Treatment.—*Rhus* 1st, restored him in 2 days.—Dr. SCHELLING.—*Ibid.*

Dose.—Noack advises one or two drops of the pure tincture, or of the 1st, 2d, 3d or 6th dilution, repeated frequently in acute and severe cases, but to be given only once or twice a day in slighter attacks. Schelling, it will be seen above, also used the low dilutions. Still *Rhus*

is an acrid remedy, and apt to cause aggravations in delicate persons and children, who should use from one to three granules per dose, or for whom from three to five globules may be solved in six tablespoonfuls of water, and one teaspoonful given per dose.—PETERS.

38. SANGUINARIA.

GENERAL REMARKS.—According to HERING, *Sanguinaria* is the best remedy against most cases of Migrane, or sick headache; still it will prove most useful when the attacks occur paroxysmally, viz., every week or at longer intervals; or when the pains begin in the morning, increase during the day and last till evening; when the head seems so full that it must burst, or as if the eyes would be pressed out; or when the pains are digging, attended with sudden piercing, throbbing lancinations through the brain, involving the forehead and top of the head in particular, and being most severe on the *right* side; followed by chills, nausea, vomiting of food or bile, forcing the patient to lie down and preserve the greatest quiet, as every motion aggravates the sufferings, which are only relieved by sleep.—New Archiv., vol 2, part 2, p. 132.

CASE 100.—A man was attacked with frightfully severe headache; the only relief he could obtain, was from pressing the back of his head against the head-board of the bed.

Treatment.—An infusion of Rad. Sanguinar. removed the headaches permanently.

CASE 101.—A lady suffered with frequent and severe attacks of headache, with such sensitiveness during the paroxysms, that no one dared to walk across the room.

Treatment.—The first dose of Sang. 6, produced such an aggravation that the patient became almost beside herself; after the second dose, she fell into a pleasant sleep from which she awoke refreshed. Dr. Helfrig always gave Acon. and Bellad. during the paroxysms of sick-headache, and used Sanguinar. 30, during the interval, unless some other remedy was more indicated.—HERING.—*Ibid.*

Dose.—The proper dose is sufficiently indicated in the above cases.—PETERS.

39. SEPIA.

GENERAL REMARKS.—(a). According to Hahnemann, it is indicated when there is dulness of the head, and inability for mental occupation; in attacks of sick headache, attended with boring pains forcing one to cry out with agony, and with vomiting; against throbbing headaches most severe in the back of the head; congestion to the head while stooping; coldness on the top of the head.—See Hahnemann's *Chronic Diseases*, translated by Chas. J. Hempel.

(b). Hering assumes that Sepia is suitable against piercing, boring, or throbbing headaches, most severe in one temple, or under one frontal protuberance, which is often sensitive to the slightest touch; especially when the paroxysms are so severe as to force one to cry out, and are attended with nausea and vomiting; also when the slightest motion increases the sufferings and the patient is obliged to remain very quietly in a darkened room, with his eyes closed; sleep then being easily induced and the whole attack passing off after a long slumber.—P. 143.

(c). Dr. KREUSSLER found Sepia most useful in the following kinds of headache:

In aching, piercing, drawing, and rending pains, affecting all parts of the head, and attended with heat in the face, noises in the ears, nausea and vomiting, vertigo, and great weakness; all the sufferings being generally greatly aggravated by warmth. The piercing pains, however, were not so severe as those which Acon., Rhus, or Pulsat. relieve so readily, and were not constant, but occurred in paroxysms of longer or shorter duration. The aching or pressing pains were most frequent and severe in the back of the head.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 29, p. 172.

(d). According to Dr. Tietze, Sepia acts upon the nervous and vascular system, wherever it finds a passive congestion connected with a dyscrasial suffering; and all diseases to be cured by Sepia must be traced to some such source. In general, we should bear in mind that both Bellad. and Sepia, if they are to cure hemicrania, pre-suppose the existence of

congestion of blood to the brain; but for Bellad. the congestion must be decided and active; for Sepia, rather passive; for Bellad. to afford help, there need be no dyscrasia present; for Sepia, a dyscrasia should never be absent. Tietze found Sepia most useful in the headaches of females, especially of hysterical patients; in obstinate and deeply-seated cases, in which derangement of the nervous system had already lasted for a long time; when the pains were piercing and confined to one side; and when leucorrhœa was present during the intervals of the paroxysms. He found it almost specific in cases attended with *Sudor hystericus*, or a peculiarly sweetish smelling perspiration of the arm-pits and soles of the feet. He assumes that it is most indicated against those hemicranias which arise slowly out of an affection of the assimilation, and the whole bearing of the patient expresses the presence of a deep-seated affection; his skin being pale, dingy or sallow, the frame delicate, and the features marked with traces of frequent and severe suffering.

The pains it most readily relieves are piercing or pressing, or aching and piercing, boring, rending, and pricking, and attended with passive congestion to the head.—Genl. Hom. Journal, vol. 34, p. 10.

(e). Black contents himself with asserting that it is most suitable against nervous, rheumatic and arthritic headaches, especially when they occur in delicate and sensitive women.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 36, p. 234.

CASE 102.—Mrs. B., aged 21, of venous constitution, suffered in the middle of pregnancy, with frequently recurring rending, piercing pains on the right side of the head.

Treatment.—Sepia 30, removed the pains in 2 hours, permanently.—General Homœopathic Journal, vol. 29, p. 72.—Dr. KREUSSLER.

CASE 103.—Mrs. M., aged 25, of bilious constitution, suffered with drawing, rending pains on the right side of the head, intermingled with sharp stitches; the attacks being most severe every morning and evening, and much relieved during middle of the day. Her menses had commenced to become rather scanty.

Treatment.—Aconit., Pulsat., and Rhus were given without benefit, but Sepia removed the whole disorder rapidly and permanently.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 29, p. 191.—Dr. KREUSSLER.

CASE 104.—Miss H., of venous temperament, had suffered for some time with headaches, which were becoming more and more severe. She had violent pressing or aching pains in the back of the head, attended with heat and redness of the face, painfulness of the eyes, lassitude and weakness of the limbs, lachrymose disposition, and disinclination to any occupation.

Treatment.—Two doses of Sepia 15, removed her sufferings permanently, although the first dose produced an aggravation.—*Ibid.* p. 172.—Dr. KREUSSLER.

CASE 105.—A stout girl had suffered for several months with constant headache, frequently attended with nausea; her face was flushed, but her pulse small and weak, and menses regular.

Treatment.—Sepia 30, in solution, cured her perfectly in a week.—Archiv., vol. 20, part 3, p. 58.—Dr. GOULLON.

CASE 106.—A lady, aged 32, who had suffered for many years with cramps, and congestions of the head and chest, had had violent headache for 14 days.

Symptoms.—Soreness and pain in the left eye and temple; throbbing; rending, and piercing in the left temple; pricking as if from an ulcer in the left zygoma and in the molar teeth; soreness of the scalp to touch; aggravation of the pains at various times of the day, followed by fainting fits. She also had shivering, coldness of the feet, flushes of heat, thirst, anxiety and despair of recovery.

Treatment.—Seven doses of Sepia 2, were given, one dose every night and morning; she was entirely restored on the 4th day.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 33, p. 23.—Dr. HAUSTEIN.

CASE 107.—A young lady, aged 19, a brunette of sanguine temperament, who had been rheumatic for several years, had now suffered for several months, generally after a slight cold, with violent pains in her head.

Symptoms.—Tearing and boring, intermingled with acute stitches, more frequently on the right side, than the left; when the pain was very severe, she was obliged to keep very quiet, close her eyes, and press her hand upon the painful part; chilly weather increased the pains, which were scarcely ever present at night, but occurred at almost any time during the day; she had disinclination for food, her passages were rather loose, her menses occurred too frequently and lasted 5 or 6 days.

Treatment.—Sepia 30, produced a decided improvement about and after the 12th day; she relapsed slightly at the end of 5 weeks, and then was cured entirely by repeated doses of Sepia 30, in solution.—Dr. HIRSCH.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 7, page 132.

CASE 109.—A lady, aged 40, and of an hysterical habit, had suffered since her fourteenth year with headaches recurring every 2 or 4 weeks, affecting the left side, commencing early in the morning, with rending and drawing pain under the left temporal bone, passing over into aching and throbbing in the back of the head, and followed by nausea and vomiting; she could not open her eyes or bear light, and had obstinate constipation.

Treatment.—Sepia, several doses, repeated every 8 days, removed the disorder.—Practical Observations, vol. 2, p. 10.—Dr. SCHINDLER.

CASE 110.—A man aged 30, of medium stature, and with blackish brown hair, had been speedily cured of an ulcer upon the leg, by external applications. Since then, he had suffered with headache on the left side, extending to the left ear and eye, commencing with violent stitches in the forehead, recurring every five minutes, day and night, with such violence that his face became distorted, and he screamed out with pain; his scalp became exceedingly sore, he knew not where to lay his head; every noise, even the speaking of others, increased the pain; his tongue was white and he had a bitter taste in the mouth.

Treatment.—Sepia 6, relieved the pains in two hours, and he was cured in four days.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 10, page 220.—Dr. S.

[CASE 111.—A nursing mother had suffered with headache for three weeks, characterised by acute pain in the forehead, attended with throbbings which occasioned pain in the teeth, and eyes; with noises in the ears; constipation, nausea, and sometimes vomiting.

Treatment.—Sepia (two doses) was followed by a severe aggravation; the pains changed to one side, and the disorder assumed the form of megrim; but in two days almost all traces of the disorder were removed. A few doses of Nux subsequently removed the constipation.—MALAISE, p. 12.

CASE 112.—Miss V., aged 17, had had headache more or less for eighteen months; the right side of the head was principally affected with violent pulsations, especially severe in the right side of the back of the head, attended with dimness of vision, itching of the nose, dilatation of the pupils, and frequent nausea; her tongue was coated, she had a bad taste in the mouth, and irregular appetite; her sufferings were more severe in the morning than in the evening; scarcely a day passed by without some pain, ordinarily commencing in the occiput. Her menses were regular.

Treatment.—Nux, Bellad., Aconit., Spigelia, China, and Cina, were used for twenty days without benefit; then Sepia 30, (several doses) was given, and effected a perfect cure in fifteen days, which lasted for at least two years and a half.—Ibid.]—PETERS.

REVIEW.—Among eight patients, reported by Rückert, seven were females; of these, three were said to be of a venous constitution, and one of sanguine temperament; two had dark hair, and all were middle-aged.

Among the causes of the headache, we find: taking cold in one case; and suppressed ulcer in one case.

Of the eight cases, six had the pains confined to one side of the head; three times on the right side, and three times on the left.

Among the localities involved by the pain, we find: the forehead, extending to the eye, mentioned most frequently, then the sides of the head, next the temples, top and back of the head.

As to the character of the pain, we find it most frequently rending or tearing, frequently attended with stitches; less frequently we find drawing, aching or throbbing; boring pain occurred only once.

As regards the time when the pains appear, we do not find them confined to any particular period.

The pains were *increased* by rough weather, by moving or opening the eyes, by noise, or the speaking of others, by the slightest touch, by every movement, and by warmth. They were *relieved* in one case by external pressure, by rest in a dark place, by closing the eyes, and by a long sleep.

As accompaniments of the pain, we find: soreness of the scalp, in case 105; heat and redness of the face, in cases 103 and 104; disgust for food, in case 106; white tongue and bitter taste, in case 108; nausea and vomiting, in cases 104 and 107; constipation, in case 107; too frequent menstruation, in case 106; scanty menstruation, in case 102; fainting fits, in case 105; shivering and coldness of the feet, in case 105; anxiety, in case 105; disinclination to work, in case 103; and inclination to weep, in case 103.

Among the indications for the use of Sepia, we find: hysteria, with long-continued derangement of the nervous system, in § d and e; leucorrhœa between the paroxysms, in § d; sudor hystericus in § d; chronic expression of suffering in the features, in § d; pale, sallow, dingy complexion in § d; congestions in § b and d; passive congestions in § d; delicacy of frame in § d and e; and return of pains at intervals, in § c.

Almost all the cases were chronic, and the cures followed very quickly.

Sepia effected a cure in all eight cases without the aid of any other remedy; in three cases, but one dose was used; in two cases, two doses; in one case, nine doses; in one case Sepia in solution was given, in repeated doses.

The 2d, 6th and 15th potency were used each in one case; the 30th, in four cases.

Dose.—Noack prefers one-grain doses of the 2d or 3d trituration, to be given once or twice a day in sub-acute and chronic cases; more frequently in acute attacks. In the above cases the use of the 2d and 6th dilutions was not followed by aggravations, but by speedy recoveries; while the higher potencies, such as the 15th or 30th, sometimes either caused aggravations, or more probably allowed the disorder to progress unchecked to an extreme degree of suffering. Delicate and nervous adults, and children may use the granules or high dilutions, either in solution, or by drops or globules.—PETERS.

40. SILICEA.

GENERAL REMARKS.—(a). According to Hering, *Silex* is useful against pushing, throbbing pains, with heat and rush of blood to the head, especially when they are excited by exertion, speaking, or stooping; in nocturnal pains, extending from the nape, up to the top of the head; against rending pains setting in every forenoon; when it seems as if the forehead would be pushed out; when lumps arise upon the head, the hair falls out, and the scalp is very sensitive to touch; also against tearing pains in the head, p. 142.

(b). Hahnemann advises it against headache ascending from the nape to the top of the head, and preventing sleep at night; for daily headache in the forenoon, with tearing pains and heat in the forehead; for heaviness in the forehead from noon till evening; for pain as if the head would burst; sweating of the head at night.—*Chronic Diseases*, vol. 5.

(c). Black advises it against headaches from organic disease, excessive study, or nervous relaxation arising from any other cause, when vertigo and weakness of memory are present, &c.—*Genl. Hom. Jour.*, vol. 36, p. 235.

CASE 113.—A young lady, aged 28, a brunette, of middling stature, had suffered for a long time with violent headaches.

Symptoms.—The pain involved either the vertex, back of the head, or forehead; at other times when it extended over one-half of the head, the one-sided pain consisted in a bruised feeling, so that even external pressure caused pain; in the forehead

the pain was of a pushing character, attended with great weakness of the eyes; when the pain became very violent, nausea and vomiting set in; touching the head, walking about, and exposure to the free air caused aggravation; the paroxysms came on every two or three days or weeks, sometimes lasting only a few hours, at others several weeks. At times, all food tasted like clay; bits of tape-worm were discharged; she had trembling of the limbs, and general feeling of weakness.

Treatment.—Silicea 30, in two drachms of diluted alcohol, ten drops to be taken daily, from July 24 to the middle of September. *Result.*—The first four doses always caused aggravations; afterwards a perfect cure was effected.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 22, p. 11.—DR. TIETZE.

Dose.—Trinks says in obstinate and chronic cases he has always used the 2d or 3d dilution, one or two grains per dose, night and morning, for weeks and months together, not only without producing any unpleasant or stormy aggravations, but always with the most gratifying curative results. Those who prefer them may use the higher dilutions and globules, at long intervals.—PETERS.

41. SPIGELIA.

GENERAL REMARKS.—(a). Spigelia, according to Tietze, is indicated in hemicrania of the *left* side, the pain often involving the whole of that side of the head, and extending to the face and teeth. Also:

When the pains consist in a digging-tearing, or in an aching-pressing; are increased by stooping, the slightest movement in the free air, and by every loud noise. It is especially useful when gouty affections in various parts of the body are also present.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 34, p. 21.

(b). According to Black, Spigelia is suitable against nervous rheumatic headaches, when the pains are aching and piercing, extend to the nape and face, and are increased by touch, motion, and noise.

(c). Dr. Nehrer says, in the winter of 1845, he cured six cases of one-sided headache, involving one or the other eyebrow, the pain being violent and throbbing, or else throbbing

and piercing, or tearing, and attended with redness and lachrymation of the affected eye; the paroxysms followed a perfectly regular twenty-four hour type; the weather at the time was icy-cold and rainy.—Spigelia 20, afforded relief quickly and certainly.—New Archiv., vol. 3, part 1, p. 63.

(d). According to Hering, the typical character of the pains relieved by Spigelia, is remarkable; the head, eyes, face, or teeth may be affected; the paroxysms occur generally in the morning or forenoon, before twelve o'clock; and motion, especially *stooping*, causes an aggravation. Among the other indications for the remedy, are noted: aggravation from stooping; aching and pressing in the head; sensation as if the brain would be forced out through the forehead, &c. The latter symptom occurs in fifteen or twenty other remedies; the first symptoms in many remedies also, especially Ign., Pulsat., Coloc., Bryon., Bell., &c; but in no other remedy do we find so many pains increased by the same causes, and hence this possesses a peculiar significance for Spigelia. In Spigelia-headaches, the face is often pale.—Correspondenz-Blatt, vol. 6, p. 80.

CASE 114.—A man, aged 25, of choleric sanguine temperament, and powerful constitution, had had violent headaches, off and on, for three years.

Symptoms.—Constant, violent and partly jerking or rending pain; partly sawing pain, as if the nerves were lacerated with fine instruments, involving the right side of head and temples, and extending over the eye into the cheek-bones. The right eye was much affected, and wept freely; it pressed and pushed itself forward, and was very sensitive to light; there was a burning heat in the affected part, and in the face; the veins of the temples were distended and pulsating; there was coryza and disturbed sleep.

Treatment.—Bellad. and other remedies were given without benefit, as the pain increased to an extreme degree, and extended to the teeth. Then Spigelia 30, was given, followed by profuse sweat in half an hour, lasting all night, and the patient awoke well after a sound sleep.—Correspondenz-Blatt, 6.—ROMIG.

CASE 115.—A woman, whose menses recurred too frequently, preceded by weakness of the chest with fainting, and with great weakness from the slightest exertion; also complained of violent stitches in the left temple, worse when moving about. A few doses of Spigelia 30, cured her entirely.—Ibid.

CASE 116.—A boy, aged 7, had suffered for several weeks with headache; first here, then there, but especially in the forehead and back part of the head; increased by motion, by running, jumping, even by walking, but especially by stooping, or shaking the head, by coughing, and every concussion of the body, even by noise, and the warmth of a stove. He frequently became pallid in the face, with blue about the eyes, and sometimes became so sick as to vomit.—Spigelia 30, effected a cure.—Ibid.

CASE 117.—It also cured a case in which pains in the eyes occurred every morning, followed by piercing in the head, face, teeth, and throat. In a week after were added, chilliness and heat every night, without thirst; the headache became throbbing on one side, so that he could not stoop, and it seemed as if his head would fall off. There was throbbing over the left eye, burning and piercing therein, commencing early in the morning behind the eye, and finally extending forwards; the eye seemed smaller, but was swollen (Dulcam. and Scilla cause the same); the patient had fever the whole day, with dryness of lips, and whiteness of the tongue. The whole disorder, after lasting three weeks, was cured in a few hours by Spigelia 30.—Ibid.

CASE 118.—Beating and throbbing in the vertex and under the eyes, especially the left, increased by the slightest motion. There was a discharge of thin green mucus from the posterior nares; the gums were swollen, and there was pain in the teeth. Spigelia 30 effected a cure.—Ibid.

CASE 119.—Chronic catarrh of head, violent headache, with feeling as if the head would burst when stooping, worse on the right side, and increased every morning till twelve o'clock, after which it diminished; there was such tearing

pain when stooping, that he was obliged to support his head. Cured by Spigelia 30.—HERING.

CASE 120.—A widow, aged 56 (born in the East Indies), of choleric and irritable temperament, with dark hair and complexion, and of large stature, received a blow upon the head many years before, and frequently suffered with headaches since then. After a severe cold, taken at the end of June, 1850, the headache set in, and persisted with greater or less violence, until the last of October. The disorder remained about the same, for, if single symptoms ceased awhile, they were sure to return again.

Symptoms.—Pain, especially in the forehead, where she had received the injury; feeling as if from an internal ulcer on the left side above the eyebrow, extending to the temples, and occasionally to the back of the head; the pain often shot into the eye, rendering it so painful that it could not be moved; it consisted of a sore feeling, or of a boring or heaviness, more rarely of throbbing, especially on laying the head down; it was increased every night and forenoon, also from every movement, especially from stooping, which she could not do without pain, even when free from headache. The pains were also increased by every concussion, by noise, by the loud speaking of others, with nausea from the same causes. The only relief she obtained was from absolute quiet, and from resting the head against something. Otherwise, she was generally well, with the exception of being costive.

Treatment.—She used many remedies, among them Sulph. 30, twice with benefit; still, the increase of pain from stooping remained. Merc. and China produced transient relief. July 13th she received Spigelia 22, with relief for several days; on the 16th, she took Coffea without benefit; the relief afforded by Spigelia was thus neutralised, and the old disorder returned in full force. In August, several doses of China 27, and Bellad. 15, produced some relief, and in September, Merc. 15; but October 21st, the old disorder again returned severely, and she received Spigelia 200, in solution, one dose, soon followed by slight aggravation with toothache, and

bleeding of the gums; a repetition of the same dose was followed by a frightful aggravation, more severe than ever before experienced, and attended with chills, shivering of the whole body, and walking round the room in agony. After using Camphor the aggravation subsided, and on the following day the pain was all gone, so that she could even stoop without re-producing it. She then remained free from all pain until March, 1851, when she took Staphysagria 15, in solution, for gum boils; after using Staphysag. for two days, a violent aggravation again set in, followed by severe headache, feeling of ulceration, and as if the eyes would fall out, from every motion or touch; with chills and spasmodic shivering from the severity of the pain; she was again obliged to use Camphor as an antidote; in a few days she was restored, and remains well to the present time, December, 1851.—R CKERT.

REVIEW.—This peculiar and important remedy was used in thirteen cases; two, are described as occurring in those of powerful constitution, and choleric or choleric-sanguine temperament.

The character of the pains relieved by it differed very widely; in some cases it was boring, ulcerating, or throbbing, see § c, e, and g, and case 112; in others it was aching or pressing, tearing or digging, or jerking and rending, see § c and a, and case 112; or finally sawing and piercing. Hering calls particular attention to the fact that no other remedy relieves such a variety of pains arising under the same circumstances. Finally, it also relieves a feeling as if the eyes were pressed, or turned out.

The situation of the pains relieved, was generally in the fore part of the head. In eight cases the pains were confined to one side, viz., in two cases to the right, and in *five* cases to the *left*. In several instances the region of the eyes, and the eyes themselves, were attacked with pain; they even became inflamed and watery.

The regular, typical recurrence of the pains was peculiarly marked, generally in the night or in the forenoon; the pains spread not only to the eyes, but also to the whole side of the

face and to the teeth, in § a and case 112; to the nape of the neck in § b; and are apt to be associated, according to TIETZE, with arthritic pains in various parts of the body. Dr. Nehrer effected cures with *Spigelia* when the weather was damp, cold and rainy, and Black thinks it cures *nervo-rheumatic* pains most readily.

Among the causes of aggravation, *stooping* is the most prominent; then every motion, concussion, loud noise, the speaking of others, straining at stool, &c., see case 112, and § g.

Among the accompanying symptoms, Hering draws attention to a peculiar paleness of the face, see § d and case 114.

The doses were *Spigelia* 30 and 200 in repeated doses.

The cures occurred speedily and decidedly, in cases more or less chronic or recent.

Dose.—Noack and Trinks as usual prefer comparatively large doses, such as two or three drops of the 2d or 3d dilution, repeated at short intervals, in acute attacks; at longer intervals in chronic and milder cases. Still the high dilutions seem to have been decidedly useful in the above cases, and we can only regret that Romig, Hering and Rückert did not note more carefully the intervals of time allowed to elapse between each dose. The same doses as those recommended for *Rhus*, may be used.—PETERS.

42. SULPHUR.

GENERAL REMARKS.—(a). Hahnemann recommends it against night-headaches, which arise from the slightest movement in bed; against heaviness of the head, especially in the occiput; daily drawing headaches, with sense of bursting; piercing headaches with buzzing; throbbing pains in the vertex; coldness, and cold spots on the head.—See *Chronic Diseases*, translated by Dr. Chas. J. Hempel.

(b). Hering advises Sulph. against throbbing and rending pains, with fever heat, occurring early in the morning, or in the evening, attended with nausea, aggravated in the open air, and relieved by being in a warm room; also against rending, stupefying pains and aching, occurring every week, followed by falling out of the hair, and occurring after the suppression of eruptions, or ulcers.—Page 142.

(c). According to Black, Sulphur is indicated against headaches affecting the forehead and vertex, in which the patient complains of heat of the head and coldness of the feet, and has a sense of compression of the head, with noises in the ears and hammering; also, against the congestive headaches of persons who lead a sedentary life, suffer with constipation or piles, or in whom old ulcers or eruptions, or hemorrhoidal fluxes have been suppressed.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 36, page 235.

CASE 121.—A robust woman, aged 62, was attacked with the following:

Symptoms.—Vertigo, crawling and pricking in the vertex, rushing and noises in the ears, aching in the forehead, tightness around the head as if from a band, piercing pain in the temples and cheeks, mucous state of the mouth, oppression of the stomach, heaviness and anxiety in the præcordia; with irritable disposition, great weakness and emaciation.

Treatment.—Pulsat. occasioned very little relief, which, however, followed quickly when Sulphur was used, and she was cured in 10 days.—Hygea, vol. 15, page 512.—Dr. SCHELLING.

CASE 122.—A lady, shortly after confinement, was attacked with violent tearing pain in the forehead and upper half of brain, especially about the eyes and nose, with the greatest sensitiveness of the affected parts to touch, and feeling as if they were blistered; her head and body felt cold, although the external air was warm, and her pulse was quick; these attacks came on several times a day, and also at night; they were preceded by tickling in the nose, like that which precedes sneezing, by coughing and yawning; and were followed by perspiration.

Treatment.—She was cured by four doses of Sulphur, at intervals of from nine to twelve days.—Annals, vol. 4, page 258.—Dr. HARTLAUB.

CASE 123.—A young man who had formerly suffered with *herpes rodens* on the legs before he was attacked with headaches, had complained for thirteen years with:

Throbbing, tearing headache in the occiput, extending forwards, and attended with nausea, vomiting, and aching of the eyes; the attacks were preceded by flatulence, and the headaches lessened somewhat at the end of two or three days, when fever set in, and canker-sore mouth, followed by sore throat; they recurred every three or four weeks.

Treatment.—Bellad., Merc., Nux, and Pulsat., were given without benefit; but after taking several doses of Sulphur, itching of the legs and perspiration of the feet set in, followed by a diminution of the headaches, and in the course of a few months he was perfectly restored.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 10, p. 136.—DR. BERNSTEIN.

CASE 124.—A robust youth, aged 18, was attacked, one year after the suppression of itch, every morning about nine o'clock, with violent aching pain in the forehead, fever, rushing and roaring in the head, gradually increasing until noon, and then entirely subsiding by four o'clock in the afternoon. He had already suffered for several months in this way.

Treatment.—Sulph. 30, cured him entirely in ten days.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 4, p. 305.—DR. HIRSCH.

CASE 125.—A girl, aged 11 years, had already suffered for two years with headaches, which had been of daily occurrence for the last three months.

Symptoms.—Aching pain in the forehead and whole front head, commencing immediately upon waking in the morning, and persisting the whole day. She was unfit for thought or study, and much debilitated.

Treatment.—Tinct. Sulph. effected a perfect cure in three weeks.—Annals, p. 271.—DR. HARTLAUB.

CASE 126.—Captain R. had suffered for a long time with headaches; shortly before they set in he had suppressed an attack of itch, with ointments.

Symptoms.—Violent throbbing, pressing pains in the head, especially after partaking of warm food, when in a warm room, or exposed to the heat of the sun; congestion of blood

to the head, with vertigo, relieved by the application of cold water. He was troubled with itching about the rectum, with flatulence and derangement of the bowels.

Treatment.—After the use of Sulphur, at first in alternation with Nux, and then of Sulphur alone, one dose every fifth day, he was seized with more troublesome itching and pricking about the arms, and finally with itching of the legs, when his other troubles ceased entirely.—Genl. Hom. Jour., vol. 10, p. 138.—DR. BERNSTEIN.

REVIEW.—Of the six cases one-half were males; in three cases the exciting cause of the headaches was suppression of itch or herpes, see § b and c; inclination to constipation, and hemorrhoids were also present, see § c.

The pains were most frequently seated in the forehead; their character was generally aching and tearing, or as if there were a band around the head; in one case there was throbbing, pressing, rushing, and roaring. They occurred either daily, at a *particular hour*, or in paroxysms several times a day, also at night; were increased by warm things; they were also attended by various disorders of the stomach, flatulence, nausea, or vomiting.

Of the six cases, Sulphur cured four, without aid from any other remedy.

The size of the doses is unfortunately not mentioned in most of the cases, although we learn that they were frequently repeated.

Dose.—Noack advises one or two grains of the 1st or 3d trituration, or from one to three drops of carefully prepared tinct. of Sulphur, once or twice a day in subacute or chronic cases; more frequently in severe attacks.—PETERS.

43. THUYA.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Tietze uses Thuya against hemicrania when he finds that it has been preceded by sycosis. It is most serviceable when the pains involve the *left* side, extend from thence in rays, and become tearing in their character in the forehead and face, as far as the zygoma. It is especially

indicated when a peculiar sensation is present, as if a convex button were pressed upon the head, particularly in the neighborhood of the sutures of the skull, or as if a nail were thrust into the head.

If such pains are present, and we have reason to suspect sycosis; if the disorder has become chronic and inveterate; if the pains are increased by rest and warmth, especially that of the bed, and are relieved by looking upwards and bending the head backwards; and if they have been preceded by rheumatic or arthritic affections, with nocturnal exacerbations, then Thuya will assuredly prove the only curative remedy.—*Genl. Hom. Jour.*, vol. 34, p. 19.

Dose.—Noack recommends one or two drop doses of the 1st, 2d or 3d dilution, every one, two or four hours in severe attacks; every six, eight, twelve or more hours in milder paroxysms; and once or twice a day in chronic cases. It is thought to be most useful by some physicians, in cases attended with the most obstinate constipation, with leucorrhœa or other uterine, or urinary trouble.—PETERS.

44. VERATRUM.

GENERAL REMARKS.—(a). Lobethal says that Veratrum is very useful against the nervous headaches of young maidens and hysterical women, when they are attended with nausea and vomiting, and the face is pale and cadaverous.—*Genl. Hom. Jour.*, vol. 13, p. 371.

(b). Black recommends it against aching, throbbing, nervous headaches, affecting one side of the head, attended with stiffness of the neck, feeling as if the head would burst, and with vomiting.—*Ibid.*, vol. 36, p. 235.

(c). Hering asserts that Veratrum is useful when the scalp is very sensitive to touch, when diarrhœa is present, and the pains become so severe that the patient is rendered quite delirious, or at least very weak and inclined to faint; when the pains are increased by rising up, or lying down, and are accompanied with cold sweat, coldness and thirst. Also, when long continued constipation has produced congestion of blood to the head, with unilateral pains, and aching-throbbing feeling as if the brain were bruised or compressed; with

choking in the throat, or pain in the stomach, stiffness of the neck, profuse flow of urine, nausea and vomiting.—Pp. 137 and 140.

Dose.—Noack advises one or two drop doses of the 2d, 3d, 6th or 12th dilution every few hours in severe cases; once or twice a day in chronic attacks.—PETERS.

45. ZINCUM.

CASE 127.—A young lady, aged 24, of robust frame and regular menstruation, had suffered for four years with:

Aching, tearing pain in the back of the head, piercing in the right eye, rending and piercing in the ears, and occasionally in the teeth. These attacks had increased yearly in severity, until they had begun to affect her mental powers.

Treatment.—Bellad. 30, relieved the pain in the eye, but merely lessened the other sufferings; then Zinc. 30, cured her entirely in thirteen days.—Practical Observations, vol. 2, p. 187.—Dr. SCHULZ.

Dose.—Noack advises one or two grain doses of the 1st, 2d or 3d trituration every two or three hours in acute attacks, once or twice a day in chronic cases.—PETERS.

GENERAL REVIEW.

It must be expressly understood that this general review applies mainly to the forty articles and eighty-five cases, supplied by Rückert; a general review of the forty additional cases, numerous additional articles and notes, will be given at some other place.—PETERS.

Spigelia was used successfully in thirteen cases; Bellad., in twelve cases; Calc., Nux, Puls. and Sepia, each in ten cases; Bryonia and Sulph., each in six cases; Arsenic., in five cases; Colocynth, in four cases; Camphor and Causticum, each in three cases; Aconite, Opium, Sanguinaria, China, Cocculus, Carb. v. and Hepar sulph., each in two cases; Agaricus, Arnica, Asarum, Creosot., Dulc., Ignat., Magnet., Merc., Phosph.,

Silex, and Zinc., each in one or more cases. Although no cases have been reported in detail, still Aurum, Arum, Coffea. Carb. an., Caps., Chamomilla, Crocus, Lach., Plat., and Iris versicolor, have been found useful by various observers.

According to Rückert, these forty remedies were used against the following groups of symptoms, and under the following circumstances.

(1). Against NERVOUS headaches in general: Agaricus, Aurum, Carb. an., Cocc., Ign., Plat., Sep., Silex, and Verat. Against ONE-SIDED headaches, or *Migranes* in particular: Acon., Ars., Bell., Calc., Caps., China, Coffea, Coloc., Ign., Nux, Opium, Puls., Sepia, Spigel., and Thuya.

(2). Against CONGESTIVE headaches: Acon., *Belladonna*, Bryon., Calc., Carb. an., Nux, Phosph., Sepia, Sulph., and Veratrum; against *passive* congestions, Opium, China, Sepia.

(3). Against CATARRHAL headaches, Aconit., Cham., Coffea. [Pulsat., Agaricus, and Arsen.—PETERS.]

(4). Against RHEUMATIC headaches: Bryon., Acon., Merc., Cham., Nux, Sepia, and Spigelia.

(5). Against ARTHRITIC headaches: Sepia and Spigelia.

(6). Against headaches attended with GASTRIC disturbances: Bellad., Nux, and Pulsat.; with *nausea* and vomiting in particular: Acon., Arn., Asar., Bellad., Bryon., Calc., Caps., Caust., Coloc., Ign., Lachesis, *Pulsat.*, Nux, Sanguinaria, *Sepia*, Sulph. and Veratrum; with *violent* vomiting: Ars., Ipec., Tart. emet., Sulph., Zinc., Cuprum and Veratrum; with *retching*, Acon. and Nux; with vomiting of *bitter* substances: Bell., and Puls.; with vomiting of *bile*: Calc., Nux, Puls., Sanguinaria; with *sour* vomiting: Nux vom. [Dr. Black prefers Coccus when the nausea is very great; others advise Creosote; Dr. Chapman prefers Gratiola; Dr. Kitchen, Iris versicolor; while I have given Cuprum acet., with the most marked benefit.—PETERS.]

(7). Against PERIODICAL headaches: Bellad., Bryon., Cham., Coloc., Nux, Sanguinaria, Sepia, *China* and Arsen.

(8). Principally against ACUTE attacks: Aconite, Agaricus, Arnica, Bellad., Bryon., Camphor, China, Coccus, Coloc.,

Creosot., Dulc., Ignat., Magnet., Merc., Nux, Op., Phosph., Puls., Sanguinaria, Arum, Gratiola, and Iris versicolor.

(9). Principally against CHRONIC and inveterate cases: Arsenicum, Calcarea, Causticum, Carb. animalis, Hepar sulph., Phosphor., Sepia, Silex, Sulphur, Thuya, and Zinc.

(10). Principally according to the LOCALITY of the pains.

(a). When the pains involved the *whole* of the head: Bryon., Caust., Natr., Nux, Pulsat. and Sepia. (b). When they seem to be seated in the *brain*: Arn., Bry., Calc., China, Dulc. and Ignat. (c). When they affected the *forehead* in particular: Arn., Bell., Bry., Calc., Coloc., Ign., Merc., Nux, Puls., Plat., Silex, Sulph. and Thuya. (d). When the pains were principally over the *eye-brows*: Bellad. Over the *root* of the nose: Acon., Ignat. and Plat. (e). On the *vertex*, or top of the head: Bell., Bry., Calc., Dulc., Nux, Natrum m. and Sulph. (f). In the temples: Bell., Caust., Cham., China, Ign., Nux and Puls. (g). In the *occiput*, or the back of the head: Calc., Camph., Carb. an., Creos., Natr., Nux, Puls., Sepia and Sulph. (h). When the pains were confined to *one side* in general: Bell., Calc., Cham., Coffea, Coloc., Lach., Natrum m., Nux, Puls., Rhus, Sepia, Silex, Spigelia. When limited to the *right side*: Bell., Bryon., Calc., Coloc., Nux, Puls., Rhus, Sanguinaria, Sepia, and especially *Opium*. To the *left side*: Acon., Asarum, Bryon., Calc., Cham., Coloc., Merc., Natrum, Nux, Puls., Sepia, Spigelia, Thuya, and especially *China*.

(11). According to the CHARACTER of the pains.

Against *sore* or festering pains, Puls. and Sep.; *boring* pains, Calc., Puls., Sep. and Spigelia; boring pains, as if in the brain itself, Ignat.; burning pains, Bryon.; boring-burning, Dulc. Against *aching* pains; Ars., Bell., Bryon., Calc., China, Coffea, Coloc., Natrum, Nux, Sepia, Sulph. and Veratrum.

Against aching from within *outwards*: Ign., Caps.

“ stupefying aching: Arsen.

“ dull aching: Calc.

“ digging aching: Bryon.

Drawing-asunder pains: Bryon., Caps. Throbbing, pushing and hammering pains: Bell., Calc., Camph., Caps., Cham., Croc., Natrum m., Pulsat., Sanguin., Sepia, Silex, Spigelia, Sulph., Verat.

Squeezing pains: over the nose, Aconit.; compressing pain, Plat.; aching and compressing, Coloc. Feeling of emptiness, Cocc. Pain, as if from a *nail* driven into the brain, or the true hysterical pain: Coffea, Ignatia, Nux, Evon., Hell. and Thuya.

Pressing pain: Bell., Bryon. and Natrum; pressing-asunder, Arsen., Bell. and Bryon.; aching-pressing, Spigelia; out-pressing, Bryon. and Ignat.; throbbing-pressing, Sulphur; pressing together, Bryon.

Rending, tearing or drawing pains: Bell., Cham., China, Coloc., Ignat., Merc., Nux, Pulsat., Sepia, Spigelia, Sulphur, Thuya; boring-rending pains, Nux; aching-rending, China; throbbing-rending, Arsen. and Spigelia; piercing-rending, Natrum; rooting or digging and rending, Spigelia; rending in small spots, Bryon.; drawing and rending, Rhus.

Stretching or tensive pains: Puls. Piercing, or pricking or sticking pains: Bryon., Caust., Cham., Coloc., Nux, Puls., Sanguin., Sep. and Sulphur; *outwards*, Ignat.; *inwards*, Coloc.; as if in the brain, Ignat; like needle-stitches or lancinating or pricking, Sepia; boring, Acon., Bellad. and Puls.; aching or pressing and piercing, Pulsat.; throbbing, Acon., Bellad. and Spigelia; rending and piercing, Caps.

Sensation of rocking to and fro in the brain, Nux; of wavering, Bellad.; of digging, Dulc. and Sanguin.; drawing, Calc., Cham., China, Coffea, Coloc., Merc. and Sepia; aching-drawing, Nux; twitching or jerking, Coloc.; throbbing-jerking, Ignat.; as if compressed together by a band, Merc. and Sulph.; screwed together, Pulsat. and Verat.; as if torn or comminuted, Coffea, Nux and Verat.; as if the head would burst, Calc., Merc. and Natrum; forcing one to cry out, Acon., Coff., Cham. and Veratrum.

When the scalp was tender, Bellad., Carb. an., China and Natrum m., were found the best remedies; when the hair

was sensitive, Verat.; when there were hot spots upon the head, Bellad.; coldness of the head, Calc. and Sulph.; sweat upon the head in the evening, Calc.; rushing and roaring in the head, Aurum, Bellad. and Calc.

(12). The following remedies were found most serviceable when the headaches were EXCITED OR AGGRAVATED BY :

Touching the head, Bry., Calc., China, Coloc., Sep., Sulph.

Movement in general, Acon., Bellad., Bry., Caps., China, Creos., Nux, Sanguin., Sep. and Spigel.; at night, when in bed, Sulph.; of the head and eyes, Bellad., Bryon., Coloc., Puls., Sepia; from opening the eyes, Sepia; when rising, Veratrum; from stooping, Bellad., Bryon., Caps., Coloc., Nux, Puls., Sepia, Silex., *Spigel.*; when walking, Bryon. and Caps.; when walking in the free air, Spigel.; after walking in the open air, Calc.; while talking, Calc., Dulc., Ign.

From concussion, or jarring: Acon., Bell., China; from the talking of others, Acon., Bellad., Sepia, Spigel.; from the walking about of others, Bell.; from every pulsation, Bell.; from every step, or going up steps, Bellad.

From noise: Acon., Bellad., Coff., Sepia and Spigel.; from music, Coffea.

From mental emotions in general: Coloc. and Nux; depressing emotions, Bryon.; from vexation, Coff.; from fright, Calc.; from mental exertion, Calc., Coffea, Nux.

After partaking of food: Arn., Coffea, Cocc., Nux; of coffee or wine, Nux; of warm food, Sulph.

From bright *light*: Asarum, Bryon. and Nux; from rays of light upon the eyes, Bellad.

From the influence of *air*: In the open air, Calc., Nux, Spigel. and Sulph.; particular sensitiveness to the free air, Caps., China, Coffea; sensitiveness of the head to air, Ars.; draught of air or wind, China; air of a room, Ars., Puls. and Sulph.; warm air in particular, Caust.

At the *time of menstruation*: Bryon., Coccul., Spigel.

From *rest*, or quiet or sitting: Pulsatilla.

From lying on the back: Coloc. and Verat.

From taking cold: Acon., Bryon., Coffea, Nux v.

(13). The following remedies were useful when the headaches were RELIEVED by :

Closing the eyes, Calc. ; binding up the head, and external pressure, Calc., Puls. and Sepia ; by vomiting, Bryon. ; the free air, Acon., Ars. and Puls. ; moving the limbs to and fro, Ars. and Bellad. ; the arms, Bellad. ; by lying still, Calc., China and Merc. ; the pains forcing one to lie still, Calc., Coloc., Nux and Sanguin. ; by rest, China, Sepia and Spigel. ; by bending forwards, Ignat. ; by external warmth, Arsen.

(14). When the pains and aches occurred *early* in the morning, Bellad., Bryon., Calc., Ignat., Natrum m., Nux and Sanguin., were found most useful ; in the forenoon, Spigelia ; in the afternoon, Bell., Coloc. ; in the evening, Bryon., Caust., Coloc., Pulsat. and Ignat. ; at night, China, Merc., Silex and Sulphur.

Rückert reports eighty-five cases of cure of headache, effected by fifty-one different physicians ; in eighty-four cases the exact dose used is mentioned.

Strong doses were used, viz. : from the pure tincture to the 3d dilution, in twenty-one cases ; one dose sufficed to cure in five instances ; one dose in solution was repeated in one instance ; repeated doses were required in fifteen cases.

The *higher* dilutions, viz. : from the 4th to 30th potency were used in fifty cases ; one dose sufficed to effect a cure in thirty instances ; one dose in solution and repeated in three instances ; repeated doses were required in seventeen instances.

The *very high* potencies were used in thirteen cases ; single doses in ten instances ; in solution, repeatedly in three instances.

Olfaction of the remedies was used in a few cases only. Two-thirds of the cases were cured by the higher dilutions ; one-third, by the lower potencies.

SYNOPSIS

AND

ADDITIONAL CASES.

THE original intention of this chapter was simply to furnish a condensed statement of the principal indications, both clinical and theoretical, for the selection of remedies against the different varieties of headache. This had been accomplished, when it was discovered that among the sixty-three cases of headache collected by BEAUVAIS in his *Clinique Homœopathique*, no less than thirty-seven were not to be found in Rückert's; hence, it was regarded as imperative to sacrifice somewhat of the symmetry and methodical arrangement of the present treatise, rather than have it go forth incomplete, or less than it pretends to be, viz.: "A complete collection of all the cures and practical remarks upon the Homœopathic treatment of Headaches, which have been published since the year 1822." A few of the cases collected by Beauvais have been rejected as unfit for republication here, as they required the use of from four to five, or even six or seven different remedies to effect a cure; but ten cases, translated from ATTOMYR'S *Primordien einer Natur-geschichte der Krankheiten*, have also been added, and eight cases, cured by Glonoine, reported by Dr. COXE, of Philadelphia.

Of these additional cases, eight were cured by Sepia; eight, by Glonoine; four, by Bell.; three cases, each by Ars., Nux, Puls., Rhus, and Sulph.; one, by Staphysag.; and one, by Sulph. and Sepia.

ACONITUM NAPELLUS.

It has been recommended in headaches from suppressed perspiration, and to induce those critical perspirations which sometimes cure chronic headache ;

In severe rheumatic headaches, when attended with pains in the fibrous sheaths of the nerves ; in other fibrous tissues, such as the dura mater, falx cerebri and cerebelli, in the fibrous tissue of the scalp, in the periosteum of the skull and bones of the face ; especially when severe pains in the back, bones and joints are also present, the urine and perspiration having the well known rheumatic characters. (See Merc., Mezereum, Iod. pot. and Bryon.)

In headaches attended with great and peculiar numbness and tingling in various parts, and tending to falling asleep of the limbs, and night-mare.

In severe one-sided headaches, especially on the *left* side.

In violent congestive and sub-inflammatory headaches, with fever, heat and redness of the face, some contraction of the pupil, and *without* active delirium.

In the most violent *nervous* or neuralgic headaches, when the patient is utterly prostrate and exhausted from the severity of the pain, is cold and almost pulseless, with a sinking feeling and great irritability of the stomach, and coldness of the limbs, with tendency to livor, or blueness of various parts.

AGARICUS MUSCARIUS.

In the headaches of persons subject to nervous twitchings and St. Vitus' dance, with spinal irritation, feeling of great uneasiness and weakness down the spine, especially in those unusually subject to frost-bites, and suffering with derangement, or enlargement of the liver.

In the headaches of those who become delirious whenever they are feverish or in pain, attended with twitchings, startings, grimaces, and a state resembling pleasant intoxication. (See Bellad., Stramon., &c.)

In the headaches of persons suffering with softening of the brain, or spinal marrow. (See Nux, and Iodide of Baryta.)

ARNICA MONTANA.

Against headaches arising from mechanical injuries ; those of persons subject or liable to apoplexy ; and of women during the change of life.

Against headaches similar to those relieved by Nux, Ignat., Strychnine, the Magnet, and the alternate use of electrical remedies, such as Zinc and Cuprum, Zinc and Argentum, Zinc and Platina, especially when there is heat and burning in the head, with coolness of the rest of the body, pain over the eyes and temples, with feeling as if the integuments of the forehead were spasmodically contracted.

Against aching with lancinating and tearing in the *left* half of the head, *left* temple, or *left* frontal protuberance.

In headaches attended with a feeling of formication or creeping in the limbs, with prickling, piercing sensations somewhat similar to slight electric shocks, and a peculiar feeling of coolness over the body, followed by perspiration which sometimes assumes a reddish hue upon the chest, with scanty urine, and great increase of pain from walking about.

ARSENICUM ALBUM.

Against the headaches of persons inclined to dropsy, or bloating of the face or feet, with scanty and albuminous urine, especially if the eyelids be red, swollen and itchy, the tongue white as if rubbed over with chalk or covered with cream, although the appetite may be ravenous, and tendency to diarrhœa be present. (See Merc. Corrosiv., Camph., and Apis Mell.)

Also when the face is pale and sunken, with blue circles about the eyes and blueness of the lips, dingy appearance of the skin, tendency to boils and eruptions. (See Carb. an. and Hepar s.)

In the headaches of those subject to catarrh of the head, short dry cough, and tightness of the chest. (See Acon. and Antim.)

In the headaches of persons with irritable bowels and subject to frequent diarrhœa ; or with sub-inflammatory irritation of the uterus or ovaries, and having a pale or bloated, cachectic, suffering or dyscratic appearance.

In regularly intermitting or periodical headaches, affecting the forehead and *right* side of the head. (See China.)

CASE 128.—A lady had suffered for two years with neuralgic headache, and under allopathic treatment had been bled, leeches, blistered, used opium and had the actual cautery applied three times before she was relieved. The attacks commenced at 7 A.M. and lasted until 2 P.M., and were so severe that the patient was obliged to give up and lie down ; she wept and screamed from the severity of the pain.

Treatment.—China was given without relief ; four globules of Arsen. produced relief in one hour, the next day she was much better, and on the third day she was well.—Bibliothèque Hom., vol. 3, p. 133.—DR. CONVERS.—Beauvais Clinique, vol. 2, p. 23.

CASE 129.—A gentleman had suffered for two months with violent migraine, commencing every morning at 8 o'clock and lasting till 1 P.M.

Symptoms.—Severe pains, cutting and lancinating in the left temple and forehead ; they soon became so violent that he wept and despaired like a child ; the left eye became sensitive to light, red and tearful ; a corrosive fluid ran from the left nostril during the paroxysms ; during the interval of relief he had loss of appetite, debility and great sensitiveness to the fresh air.

Treatment.—He had been leeches and blistered without relief, also had taken anti-spasmodics and anti-arthritic remedies. China 3, and Bellad. 12, were given without much benefit ; Arsenic. 30, was followed by suppuration in the nostril, discharge of a hard polypus, and entire cure in five weeks.—Ibid., vol. 1, p. 569.—DR. HERMANN.

CASE 130.—A maiden, aged 15, suffered with pain in the left forehead and temple, so severe that she wept and whimpered, and could not bear to be touched. Near the left temple

there was a small, round, brownish red spot, with a black point in the centre, painful to the touch.

Treatment.—Arsen. 30, three doses per day, cured the headache; but chills and spasms of the arms and legs, which set in afterwards, were removed by Ignat. 12.—ATTOMYR., vol. 1, page 474.

ASARUM EUROPEUM.

Against headaches which come on just before or after menstruation, with painful weight, tightness and dulness of the head, and throbbing in the occiput. (See Pulsat., Sabina, Crocus.)

ARUM MACULATUM.

In dyspeptic headaches, or those connected with debility of the stomach.

AURUM MURIATICUM.

In the most violent congestive headaches, which will not yield to Acon., Bell., Stramon., or *Phosphor.*, attended with great redness of the face, hard throbbing of the carotid and temporal arteries, great rushing and roaring in the ears, especially when owing to sudden suppression of piles, or of the menses, and when the attacks are apt to pass off with the feeling as if all the blood in the head rushed down into the legs.

It is the great rival of Mercurius in the treatment of headaches connected with disease of the periosteum, or bones of the nose, ears and skull, arising from secondary syphilis, although Hydriodate of Potash and Mezereum will often be required in alternation with it.

In headaches arising from such derangements of the stomach as are always followed by nettle-rash, especially when there is a chronic tendency to congestion of the head, with great despondency.

In headaches which commence in the *morning*, last all day, and are increased to an extreme degree of violence by reflecting, reading, talking, or writing. Headaches of literary persons, especially when their urine is rather profuse, thick, and

has a peculiarly offensive smell, while the perspiration is copious and peculiar in its odor. (See Nux and Agar.)

BELLADONNA.

In headaches which always commence in the *afternoon* or *evening*; being dull and heavy, affecting the forehead in particular, attended with active delirium, dilatation of the pupils, partial blindness, and ceasing suddenly on the occurrence of a profuse flow of limpid urine. In headache from diabetes.

In the headaches of persons affected with active febrile, or florid scrofula, and having unusually large pupils; especially if there be great irritability of the uterine system. (See Baryta and Stramon.)

Against headaches which always commence about, or in one or the other eye, attended with great disturbance of vision, and excessive dilatation of the pupils, being seated in the retina, optic nerve, or ophthalmic branch of the fifth pair. (See Stramon., Pulsat.)

Some remedies are peculiarly suited to headaches which attack one small spot, as if a nail were driven into the brain, or as if a small part were festered or ulcerated; Bell., on the contrary is most suited for headaches extending over *large* surfaces of the brain. Nux vom. is most indicated when the pupils are contracted, and the various sphincters in a state of spasm, the headaches commencing *early* in the morning and subsiding towards evening; *Bellad.* is most suitable against the exact reverse of all this, although in cases 9, 12, and 15 cured by Bellad. the pains commenced and were most severe in the morning. It is perhaps most useful against headaches affecting the *right* side, especially when the face of the patient has a mottled appearance, from the presence of large red spots.

CASE 131.—A lady, aged 36, had suffered for several years with periodical headache, especially at the time of menstruation; she had been treated without success by a number of physicians.

Symptoms.—Severe pain in the head, with great heat and redness of face, burning heat and throbbing in the head, followed by delirium.

Treatment.—Bellad. 30, caused relief in six hours, and although she continued to have periodical attacks, they were much less severe.—Beauvais' Clinique, vol. 1, p. 514.—DR. HERMANN.

CASE 132.—A pregnant lady, aged 35, had suffered for four days with headache, concentrated especially in the bones and skin of the left side of the forehead; the pains occurred in paroxysms, which were at times exceedingly severe; they were drawing, jerking and rending in their character, and the skin and hair of the affected part became very sensitive; there were noises in the left ear, almost entire loss of hearing; mist before the left eye; the upper lid was sunken, as if paralyzed; the white of the eye was reddened; there was loss of smell and taste; also cough, with some expectoration of blood, tickling in the larynx, and pain in the chest; the throat was red, painful and swollen; the left arm was numb; there was no fever.

Treatment.—Four doses of Bellad. 2, effected a cure.—Attomyr's Primordien, vol. 1, p. 451.

CASE 133.—A student, aged 23, had suffered from his eighth year with headache, which had ceased for awhile, when he was suffering with fever and ague, but had returned again.

Symptoms.—He generally had pain in a small spot, on the left side of the forehead, on the evening before an attack of headache; early the next morning the headache set in, and the above mentioned spot became raised and red; occasionally the attacks affected the right side. During the early part of the night he had unusual wakefulness, and only fell asleep towards 5 o'clock in the morning.

Treatment.—He was cured by Bell. 3, one dose night and morning.—Attomyr, *ibid.*—DR. GROSS.

CASE 134.—A lady, aged 36, had suffered for two years, with pain commencing over the forehead, extending down the

right side towards the nose and jaw, and into the neck; the pain was drawing, throbbing and rending; it generally commenced at 4 A.M., and lasted for half or one hour, and was attended with itching in the eyelids, some swelling of the affected side of the face, with aching and pinching pain in the ear, and with perspiration. At times spots came out on the face.

Treatment.—Bellad. 30, effected a perfect cure.—Attomyr, *ibid.*—DR. KIRSCH.

BRYONIA ALBA.

Bellad. and other remedies are indicated when the head is *heavy* from great fulness of blood; Bryonia is the best remedy against heaviness of the head from simple debility, or loss of energy in the brain, similar to that heaviness which is felt in an arm or leg that is wearied; just as a debilitated stomach will feel the least weight put in it, or the bowels feel heavy from their own weight, will a weakened brain rest heavily against the skull. It is most indicated in severe headache, the brain feeling very heavy, as if it would incline to all sides of the skull, with pressure in the brain from within outwards, and great desire to lie down. Headache when stooping as if all the contents of the skull would fall out of the forehead; giddiness, and weight in the head.

Also against *morning-headaches* from debility of the brain and nervous system. In this form, the patient wakes unrefreshed from sleep, is languid and weary, but not very drowsy, scarcely able to dress himself, or to exert himself sufficiently to get his breakfast; shortly after this meal, however, he becomes revived and active. Bryonia is indicated when the patient's head aches, and he feels gloomy in the morning, as if he had over-exerted himself; with gloomy compression in the forehead, over the eyes; compressive pain *early* in the morning, with heaviness, intermingled with stitches so violent that the patient can scarcely open his eyes. Headache early in the morning, on waking, in the occiput, extending as far as the shoulders, resembling a weight pressing on a sore spot.

Tearing and drawing pain in the cheek and jaw-bones, early in the morning, just after rising. Beating and heat in the head, early in the morning. Headaches which set in principally *in the morning, on waking*; and those which are aggravated by walking in the open air. (See Nux.)

Also against rheumatic headaches, when the disorder is seated, not so much in the fibrous as in the true muscular tissue, involving the nerves and bloodvessels which preside over the nutrition of the muscles, rather than their motions; while Nux and Ignatia are more indicated when the motor nerves are principally involved. Bryonia is also useful in nervo-neuralgic and rheumatic headaches, in which the pains spread to the frontal and temporal branches of the trifacial nerve, and to the temporal and maxillary twigs of the superior facial nerve; also when the pains extend to the muscles of the face, neck or arms; and are much increased by every motion of these parts. When the paroxysms arise in rheumatic weather, in cold, raw, and wet seasons, and are attended with pains or swelling of the joints.

CASE 135.—Bryon. 9, relieved: vertigo in the morning, throbbing in the head, especially after walking, or being overheated; pain in the teeth and dryness of the throat after swallowing cold food, or drink; constipation; occasional pain and tension in the right side.—Beauvais' Clinique, vol. 1, p. 563.—DR. RECKERT.

CALCAREA CARBONICA.

It is principally used in *chronic* and obstinate headaches, attended with great sluggishness and some drowsiness, occurring in torpid, scrofulous persons, with a pale and rather fair complexion, and a marked predisposition towards corpulency.

Against headaches which instead of being relieved by a walk or drive in the open air, are very much aggravated by it. In chronic *morning* headaches, somewhat resembling the *stupid* headache of Dr. Good. In those attended with coldness of the head in spots, and large dull red blotches upon

the cheeks; and in females with profuse and frequent flow of the menses, tendency to sour stomach and canker sore mouth.

CAMPHOR.

In sudden and acute headaches from excessive fatigue or debility, especially when attended with throbbing in the back of the head; it is supposed to exert a specific action upon the cerebellum and medulla oblongata.

In headaches from suppressed perspiration, or those attended with warmth of the skin, hot perspiration, congestion to the head, redness of the face, sparkling of the eyes, feeling of intoxication, noises in the ears, great anxiety about the heart, chest, and pit of the stomach, and with nausea and vomiting.

In *apoplectic* headaches, with wandering of the mind, sleepiness, even soporose sleep, with coldness of the skin, paleness of the face, stertorous respiration, twitching, &c.

CARBO ANIMALIS.

This remedy, or *animal* carbon, is closely allied in its action to Carbo vegetabilis, or *vegetable* carbon; to Graphites, or *mineral* carbon; and to Sepia, or *fish* carbon. A careful study of these four remedies in connection with each other will lead to a better application of each of them to the diseases in which they are severally indicated.

It should be remembered in the headaches of some dyscratic subjects, as Wurm regards it as the best remedy to improve the blood, especially in cancerous and bilious subjects, and those with indurations and swellings of glandular organs, especially if they are also subject to boils, or copper-colored exantheas. (See Conium.)

In headaches arising from enlarged parotid, or cervical glands pressing upon the bloodvessels of the neck; and in women who suffer with enlargement of the ovaries. (See Graphit. and Staphysag.)

But more especially in *dyspeptic* headaches, when the patient is incommoded by everything he eats, when the

occiput and *left* side of the head are most affected, the left side of the scalp is sore to the touch, and the pains are decidedly *lancinating*, and cutting. It is well known that shooting or lancinating pains, and sharp, darting and pricking pains, are chiefly met with in neuralgia and rheumatism, when owing to some acrid humor in the blood, and in cancer; these pains either follow the course of the nerves, or the fibres of the muscular or fibrous parts affected.

CARBO VEGETABILIS.

Especially in headaches connected with indigestion and great flatulence; some persons find prompt relief from the most violent headaches by taking an ordinary dose of charcoal. SANDRAS knew of a case of headache, attended with profuse accumulation of wind in the stomach, always relieved by exposing the epigastrium to the cool fresh air, aided by gentle frictions to expel the gas. Against headache connected with obstinate and chronic fever and ague, of years' standing.

CASE 136.—J. K., aged 32, corpulent, sanguine and swarthy, had been in poor health for some time, and consulted several physicians without relief.

Symptoms.—Painful throbbing from the nape up into the head, commencing before noon with stiffness in the nape, and cold sweat; becoming worse after mid-day, especially after eating, but the pain gradually ceased if he would lie down. He had noises in the ears, dimness before the eyes, slight constipation, smarting pain in the urethra before urinating; rheumatic pains in the muscles of the abdomen, coldness of the knees, fetid sweat of the feet, and frequent crops of boils.

Treatment.—Carb. veg. 18; in two months he was almost well.—Beauvais, vol. 2, p. 22.—DR. TIETZE.

CAPSICUM ANNUM.

Against headaches connected with neuralgia, or with derangement of the stomach, such as a chronic mucous state, with heartburn, flatulence, flatulent colic, cramps of the stomach, diarrhœa and hæmorrhoids, especially when occurring in persons long afflicted with chronic gonorrhœa.

CAUSTICUM.

In the *chronic* headaches of scrofulous and weakly persons, who have become still more debilitated by long continued grief; when attended with nausea, irregular appetite, chronic constipation, menstrual irregularity, and pain in the back, provided the headaches are most frequent and severe at *night*, and attended with pains in the limbs. We have already seen that the chronic dyscratic headaches most readily relieved by Calcareæ, are such as are most frequent and severe in the *morning*.

CASE 137.—A boy, aged 12, after the suppression of itch, was attacked with St. Vitus' dance, from which he was relieved in a month under allopathic treatment, but left with: shooting pains in the forehead, drawing pain in the right arm and elbow, painful tension in the knee, and vertigo.

Treatment.—Three doses of Sulphur and two of Causticum cured him entirely in six weeks.—Beauvais, vol. 1, p. 572.—DR. HARTLAUB.

MATRICARIA CHAMOMILLA.

It is best suited as a palliative remedy against the sudden and acute headaches of hysterical subjects, especially when attended with bilious derangement, bitter taste in the mouth, stitches in the region of the liver, a peculiar feeling of anxiety, nausea, vomiting and bilious diarrhœa, with more or less flatulence, and menstrual derangement, viz., menstrual colic with frequent discharge of coagulæ.

CHINA (CINCHONA).

It causes active congestion of the head; as it increases the whole quantity of the blood and favors an unusual flow of it to the head more than any other remedy, except Iron; it is easy to understand how it may relieve passive stagnations of blood in the head, and those headaches dependent upon a deficiency of blood in the whole system, owing to excessive bloodletting, hæmorrhages, or great loss of any of the fluids of the body.

It is most homœopathic to headaches attended with great restlessness, much chilliness, trembling of the limbs, noises in the ears, some deafness, decided hunger, constipation, frequent pulse, heat of skin, and redness of the face.

CASE 138.—A robust and very active pastor, had suffered for several years with an affection of the head, so violent that he had lost all his former activity; there seemed to him to be a place in his occiput as large as a closed fist, over which the skin was as sore to touch, as if an abscess were beneath; and what was most remarkable, the roots of the hair there were sensitive to the slightest touch, while they would bear hard pressure without pain. He also had pain and stiffness in his loins, so that he was obliged to walk bent over, and could only straighten himself with difficulty.

Treatment.—Tinct. China, in drop doses, removed the head-difficulty in thirty hours; Bryon. 3, cured the pain in the loins in two days more.—Beauvais, vol. 1, p. 550.—DR. BETHMAN.

CASE 139.—Madam D., subject at all times to headache, was seized in her forty-eighth year, after an extraordinarily copious flow of the menses, with pain in the head, sickness, inclination to vomit, chills, coldness of the feet, and great debility.

Treatment.—China being indicated, $\frac{1}{6}$ th of a grain doses of quinine were given every two hours; in half an hour after the first dose, relief commenced, and progressed so rapidly that by the time she had taken six doses, she was restored to health and strength.—Beauvais, vol. 1, p. 511.—DR. GROSS.

COCCULUS INDICUS.

It is serviceable against the headaches which follow a sudden suppression of the menses; those with excessive dizziness; with an unusual degree of nausea, vomiting and irritability of the stomach.

In headaches peculiarly marked by a feeling of emptiness and hollowness of the head; just the opposite of China, Bellad., and other remedies, which cause a feeling of great fulness, or distension.

It is a main remedy against some forms of dyspeptic headache, viz., when there is a bitter, salt, coppery, slimy or bad taste in the mouth; want of appetite, disgust for food, even for the smell of it; excessive nausea, with great dizziness, and tendency to fainting.

CASE 140.—A lady, aged 28, suffered with frequent pains in the forehead, accompanied with vomiting of bile and pressure in the stomach, as if from a stone; pain in the region of the liver, which became acute when she stooped; constipation, with scanty, painful and hard stools; painful menstruation, lasting from eight to ten days, with flow of grumous blood; followed by piles, great debility, sweats, and disturbed sleep.

Treatment.—Two doses of Cocculus 18, at intervals of eight days, cured her entirely.—Beauvais, vol. 2, page 14.—DR. SCHROEN.

COLOCYNTH.

In headaches which are very apt to pass off with diarrhœa, Heckenberger noticed, when one drop of Tinct. Coloc. was given every morning, fasting, for several weeks, that thin, mush-like, and brownish stools would always follow.

Headaches connected with bilious derangement, profuse menstruation, and frequent and violent colics; especially when the pains are most *severe* in the *left* side of the head, forehead, left eye and upper teeth, occasionally extending to the left shoulder, followed by soreness of the left side of the scalp. In some respects this form of headache resembles that for which Carbo-animalis is most suitable; in obstinate cases, Carbo-an. may be given as a chronic remedy during the intervals of relief, to break up the tendency to the attacks; while Colocynth can be used to produce relief in severe and acute paroxysms. In such cases, China may also be required.

CREOSOTE.

It has been advised in headaches attended with excessive irritability of the stomach, severe nausea and vomiting, although Acid. Hydrocyan. may be required, or the Magnet.

In headaches attended with profuse menstruation, chronic inflammation of the labia and vagina, ulceration of the os uteri, with whitish, yellow, serous or bloody leucorrhœa.

CROCUS.

Headaches of women during the change of life; those which follow obstinate and fatiguing bleeding of the nose; or profuse, and too frequent menstruation.

In violent headaches which last three or four days at a time, the pains being most frequent and severe on the *left* side, attended with great drowsiness, confusion of the head, feeling of intoxication, and dimness of vision.

GLONOINE.

This powerful remedy was introduced into practice by the veteran Dr. Hering, to whose zeal and industry the *Materia Medica* owes so many contributions, both elaborate and fragmentary. Dr. Vinal has reported two cases of cure, of headache; and Dr. J. Redman Coxe, four cases, with it.

SOBRERO says, a minute quantity of Glonoine held upon the tongue produces a very violent headache for several hours. It evidently exerts a peculiar and decided action upon the head, and will prove homœopathic in certain forms of headache, especially in the highly congestive variety, when there is a feeling of great heaviness and weight in the brain, rush of blood, beating and throbbing, sense of soreness and swelling of the head; particularly when the symptoms are most severe at night.

CASE 141.—Mrs. E. T. C. had complained for several weeks with: throbbing headache, dizziness, with flushes of heat to the head and face, and feeling of soreness internally when moving it.

Treatment.—She had taken various homœopathic remedies without relief; then took Glonoine 9, two powders, with relief in half an hour after the first dose, and no return of the disease for six weeks, at last account.—*Brit. Jour. of Hom.*, vol. 7, p. 421.—DR. VINAL.

CASE 142.—Miss Ann R. had suffered for several weeks

with pulsating headache, and soreness on moving the head, with dizziness and vertigo after stooping.

Treatment.—She had been treated homœopathically for some weeks, without permanent benefit, when she finally took Glonoine 6, four powders, one night and morning; she was relieved rapidly, and had no return of the disorder for a month, at last account.—Ibid.

CASE 143.—Mrs. M. J. C., aged 35, of bilious, sanguine temperament, had suffered since her fifteenth year, with repeated attacks of congestion to the head; had been treated allopathically for five years without benefit; then was almost cured by eight months homœopathic treatment, so that she had no attacks for several years; and for seven years more, had only slight paroxysms, which readily yielded to Acon. 9, and Bellad. 12. In 1848, she had two violent attacks; in 1849, prior to June, she had endured three violent paroxysms, all of which yielded, but not very readily, to Acon., and Bell. On June 26th, 1849, she was attacked with the most violent seizure she had ever experienced.

Symptoms.—Her face was nearly purple; the heat of her forehead, and vertex exceedingly great; her eyes blood-shot and protruding, and the pain in her head most excruciating; her brain felt twice as heavy, and much larger than usual; she became perfectly delirious, knew no one, and repulsed her husband and children; screamed violently, wished to escape from the house, &c.

Treatment.—Glonoine 3, two pellets; followed by a violent aggravation in five minutes, and an equally rapid improvement in five minutes more, so that in ten minutes after the first dose, she was almost well; her head and face were cool, pain gone, and she had no return of the disorder for five months, when a slight attack yielded readily to Glonoine 3.—Am. Jour. of Hom., vol. 6, p. 76.—DR. J. R. COXE, Jr.

CASE 144.—Deborah Gray, aged 40, a colored cook, had been subject to violent headaches and congestions to the head, every twelve or fifteen days for many years, and from which she was never relieved in less than twenty-four hours.

Symptoms.—Headache and vertigo so severe that she was obliged to hold her head with her hands; eyes very painful and bloodshot; face and head very hot; she moaned much, complained that her brain was being forced out of her forehead, and that it seemed too large.

Treatment.—Glonoine 3, one pellet; followed by evident aggravation in six minutes, and entire relief in ten minutes; she had no attack for fourteen weeks after, when a slight attack was relieved in fifteen minutes, by one teaspoonful of Glonoine 6, two pellets, solved in four ounces of water.—Ibid.

CASE 145.—Miss S. A. C., aged 8 years, of bilious, nervous and choleric temperament, had been subject to bleeding of the nose, pain and fulness in the head with vertigo, and slight palpitation, three or four times a year for several years, when she was suddenly attacked with violent headache, great heat and flushing of the face, bloodshot state of the eyes, and full, quick pulse.

Treatment.—Glonoine 9, one pellet, without any effect; she then recovered in six hours under the use of Acon. and Bellad. Three weeks after, for a similar attack, she took Glonoine 12, two pellets; followed by an aggravation in seven minutes, and a cure in twelve.—Ibid.

CASE 146.—Master L. S., aged 12 years, of bilious, nervous and slightly lymphatic temperament, after being over-heated, was seized with violent headache; his face was flushed, head hot, pulse 106, full and strong; he had violent beating of the arteries of the head, congestion and protrusion of the eyes, feeling as if his head was larger than usual, and as if his eyes were being pushed out, so that he could not sit upright, and was obliged to keep his hand pressed upon his forehead.

Treatment.—Glonoine 12, one pellet; followed by a very slight aggravation for eight minutes, and entire recovery in seventeen.—Ibid.

CASE 147.—Mr. B. M. S., aged 32, of large stature, and bilious sanguine temperament, after taking a violent cold, was seized with severe headache.

Symptoms.—Severe pain in head; face much flushed, and

very hot; whole head extremely hot; eyes very much blood-shot, and with a rather wild expression; trembling of the legs and knees; slight quivering of the hands and wrists.

Treatment.—Glonoine 9, two pellets; followed by a slight aggravation in nine minutes, and perfect recovery in twenty-six.—Ibid.—DR. J. R. COXE.

GRATIOLA OFFICINALIS.

In headaches attended with a peculiar biting-burning in the face and other parts, great languor in the arms and legs, often followed by an equally peculiar *coldness* in, and on the head, and in the stomach and bowels.

In the headaches which attend jaundice, bilious diarrhoea or dysentery, with yellow, yellowish green and bilious stools, discharge of brown, fetid and acrid mucus, with great smarting and burning in the rectum.

HEPAR SULPHURIS.

Especially in those headaches which commence *early* in the morning, as soon as one wakes, and are *relieved* by exposure to the open air. The Calcarea-headaches are also morning-headaches, but they are very much *aggravated* by the fresh air. Hepar is used even more frequently than Carbo-an. in headaches arising from an unhealthy state of the system marked by the frequent occurrence of pimples, boils, felons, glandular indurations and suppurations.

IGNATIA AMARA.

In the headaches of those who are a prey to long continued and deep-seated grief; although Arsenicum, Aurum, or Causticum may be required in alternation.

In beating pains in the *left* side of the *occiput*, and especially against those which are most severe over the root of the nose.

LACHESIS.

From Hering's experiments it seems most suited to oppressive headaches, attended with nausea and giddiness; those brought on by slight exposure to the sun, soon becoming violent and throbbing, with nausea, vomiting of green

bile, bad taste in the mouth, loss of appetite, flatulence, excessive restlessness, &c. In headaches which last three days, become severe and congestive, with great drowsiness. In violent beating and throbbing headaches just before the menses set in, with nausea, bad taste in the mouth, heart-burn, and *scanty* menstruation.

LYCOPODIUM.

CASE 148.—A lady, aged 50, had suffered for a long time with painful and violent pressure on the left side of the top of the head, attended with redness of the face, heat, agitation, loss of sleep, aching and cramps in the stomach, periodical vomiting, and constipation.

Treatment.—She had been treated allopathically in vain; Lycopod. 30, followed in twenty-one days by Nux 30, cured her entirely in three months.—Beauvais, vol. 1, p. 574.—DR. KRAMER.

MERCURIUS.

Especially in simple, recurring, and bilious headaches, arising frequently from the slightest cold, and being decidedly most severe at night.

In pains about the head connected with irritation of the fibrous tissues, although Iod. pot., and Aurum, or Natrum m. may often be required in alternation.

Against rending and tearing pains, and especially against burning on the top of the head.

MAGNESIA CARBONICA.

CASE 149.—A lady, aged 23, had suffered for several years with an affection of the head, marked by shooting pains in the temples and forehead, coming on every morning, but ceasing after mid-day. These pains were particularly violent during the period of menstruation; then they forced her to lie down, and were attended with vomiting. Her menses were always scanty; she was constipated; and had a feeling of anxiety, and palpitation of the heart almost every evening, after lying down.

Treatment.—She took Magnes. carb. 30; her menses set in sooner than usual, were more copious, and not attended with headache or vomiting; followed by frequent bleedings of the nose, with relief from oppression of the chest; her stools became regular. Very slight returns of headache, &c., were removed by Lycopod. 30.—Beauvais, vol. 1, p. 553.—DR. HARTLAUB.

NATRUM MURIATICUM.

In headaches connected with obstinate and protracted chlorosis; defective nutrition; dingy, flaccid, torpid skin; with much nausea and tendency to fainting. Ferr., Calc. or Plumbum may also be required.

In *daily* headaches persisting for 20 days, *relieved* in the open air, but increased by exercise. (See Hepar and Calc.)

Throbbing headaches every morning, especially during menstruation, commencing in the nape and back of the head, extending to the forehead, followed by eructations, nausea, vertigo, and dimness of vision.

NUX VOMICA.

For the fullest information, and a most admirable *résumé* of the action of this, and many other remedies, see Noack and Trink's remarks, reported in Jahr's New Manual, or Symptomen-Codex, translated by Chas. J. Hempel, M.D.

CASE 150.—M. R., a teacher, had suffered for a long time with severe pain in the head, frequent eructations, with inclination to vomit, and actual vomiting, sometimes of mucus, at others of food, followed by more or less relief; his pains were most violent in the morning, aggravated by smoking, and his appetite was often poor.

Treatment.—Nux 24, relieved him entirely.—Beauvais, vol. 1, p. 552.—DR. JUNGHANSEL.

CASE 151.—J. D., aged 52, a thick-set, healthy working man was attacked suddenly, without known cause, with pain on the left side of the head, attended with drawing and shootings; it returned every day at a certain hour, became more and more violent, especially after dinner, and then lasted for about

three hours; during the paroxysms he had an entire loss of appetite, became feverish, with a quick and hard pulse, redness of the skin, and was obliged to lie down; towards the end of the attack he perspired a little; he had a bitter taste in his mouth, but little appetite, no thirst; his stools were regular and urine normal. He had already been sick for ten days, and was becoming irritable.

Treatment.—Nux 24, one drop; the next paroxysm was lighter; the second very slight; and he had no subsequent attack for at least six months.—Beauvais, vol. 1, p. 568.

CASE 152.—A lady, past the critical age, had suffered for twenty years with severe headache, which changed its locality frequently; it consisted in drawing and cutting pains, more or less intense, with throbbing and aching in the temples; it often commenced in the back of the head, then suddenly spread to the whole head, attended with pain in the eyes; her head was hot; urine pale and spasmodic, rarely of a natural color, but often slightly red during the attacks. The paroxysms were most severe when the weather was cold and wet, and most frequent in winter; her hair was becoming gray, and fell out in abundance after each attack.

Treatment.—One dose of Nux every six hours, followed by some relief; then other remedies were used without benefit, until Nux was again administered; when Nux was omitted again, the attacks became more frequent and severe; when it was resumed every two hours, relief again followed, and lasted for two months.—Beauvais, vol. 2, p. 30.—DR. SCHMID.

OPIUM.

Has been fully treated of at page 66.

PHOSPHORUS.

Against obstinate tendency to congestion of the head, which resists Acon., Bell. and Opium.

Chronic irritation of the brain—and headache from the slightest vexation.

Headache in the forehead over the eyes, for two days in succession, lasting from morning until evening.

Headache every morning on awaking.

Periodical jerking-throbbing headache over the root of the nose, for eight days in succession, always commencing about nine o'clock in the morning, and most violent about noon, when vomiting sets in.

Headache as if the head would burst, so severe as to force one to cry out—lasting from 6 A. M., until evening.

Headache in the forehead and over the left eye, every morning for twenty-one days in succession, waking one from sleep, and gradually ceasing after getting up and walking about.

CASE 153.—Miss K., aged 24 years, had suffered from early youth with an affection of the head, marked by constant slight pain; and by violent paroxysms several times a week, lasting for a day and night, especially if she had been exposed to a current of air; in the severe attacks the pain became lancinating, commencing in the forehead, extending to the right temple and occiput; her head became heavy, she was obliged to lie down; the pain was increased by eating; she was not able to stoop, as her sight became confused, and the blood rushed to her head; she had but little appetite in general, and often none at all; her bowels were regular; menses scanty, although they lasted eight days, during all of which time the sufferings in her head were much increased.

Treatment.—Sepia 30, was given without effect; Calc. c. 30, with partial relief; but after taking Phosphor. 30, she was entirely cured.—Beauvais, vol 1, p. 566.—Dr. HARTLAUB.

PLATINA.

In headaches of females with an excitable vascular system, too frequent and copious menstruation; especially when the pains increase in severity up to 10 o'clock at night, and are attended with great anguish, burning heat, bright redness of the face, and violent thirst, followed by perspiration.

PULSATILLA. (See page 74.)

CASE 154.—A young lady, aged 23, had suffered with headache for twelve days, after her second confinement.

Symptoms.—Extremely severe pain at intervals, every day, lasting from six to ten hours, attended with cutting pains in the top of the head, and burning in the eyes; nausea soon set in, her mouth became dry and her face flushed; she was obliged to keep the recumbent posture, and dared not make the slightest movement; it seemed as if her head would burst; her pains had increased in severity every day; at first they had been relieved by tying a handkerchief around her head, but now, only the most violent pressure by a stout person, with both hands on her head, afforded her any comfort.

Treatment.—She had been treated allopathically without benefit, for twelve days; then one dose of Pulsat. was given; the next day she only felt a little confusion and heaviness of the head, and on the second day she was well.—Beauvais' Clinique, vol. 1, p. 556.—DR. BETHMAN.

CASE 155.—A robust woman, aged 32, had suffered for several months with a disagreeable drawing and twitching pain in the *left* temple; it ceased during the day, but returned regularly every evening and deprived her of rest at night; she had constant noises in the ears and head, both by day and night, both when at rest and when in motion, but more severe in the evening, and then attended with a sensation as if the left side of the vertex were lifted up, and off. This affection of the head, and especially the accompanying sleeplessness, had weakened her very much, and her memory in particular had suffered. She also had twitchings in the left ear, dimness of vision, and for six weeks had been annoyed by a discharge of acrid blood from the vagina; her pulse was small; her temper quiet and patient, but if she closed her eyes she fell into a state of mournful reverie.

Treatment.—She had been bled without relief; then *Pulsat.* 3, was given, and in the course of six days she was almost entirely well. A relapse, three weeks after, from taking cold, was cured in nine days by *Rhus.*—Beauvais, vol. 1, p. 551.—DR. BETHMAN.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

In headaches which set in *after every meal*, from the least chagrin, or from exercise in the open air, lasting from 5 P. M.

till bed-time, commencing in the occiput and nape, and extending to the ears, nose, cheek-bones and teeth. Against a peculiarly severe degree of heaviness in the head.

CASE 156.—Mrs. F., aged 37, always subject to headache, had suffered almost constantly for two months, with throbbing, aching, and tearing pains on the top of the head, and in the temples, often accompanied with general trembling of the body; the pains were more severe in the morning, than in the evening; menses regular; general health good.

Treatment.—Bryon. caused some relief, but Rhus cured her entirely in five weeks, after an aggravation lasting several days.—Beauvais, vol. 1, p. 573.

CASE 157.—Mrs. E. suffered with incessant pains in the whole of the head, in the nape and shoulders, with excessive debility, and entire loss of sleep.

Treatment.—She had been treated in vain by an able allopath with anti-spasmodics, narcotics, vesicatories, &c.; one dose of Rhus removed the pains in the head and nape, and restored her sleep; several doses restored her to health.—Beauvais, vol. 2, p. 24.—DR. PESCHIER.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS.

In sick-headaches with excessive vomiting, water-brash, vomiting of bitter substances; in throbbing headaches with congestion to the head, noises in the ears and fever; in headaches attended with chills, nausea, rheumatic pains and stiffness in the nape and limbs, pain in the whole *left* side of the head, and in the left foot.

SEPIA.

(See page 78.) In the headaches which attend scanty or suppressed menstruation, watery, mucous, sanguineo-mucous, whitish and milk-like, yellowish or purulent, and greenish-red leucorrhœa, with induration of the neck of the uterus. (See Arsen., Creosote, Platina, and other remedies.)

CASE 158.—Miss N., aged 25, blond and thin, had suffered for five years with an affection of the head, which had become

especially severe during the last two. It commenced with aching in the left supraorbital region, so that she was obliged to press forcibly upon the eye with her hand; she also had a feeling of dryness and roughness in the eye, and an indescribable pain in all the head. She had such an attack every week, but the approach of her menses, or any unusual emotion, rendered them very severe. She generally waked in the morning with pain, then had no appetite, and was obliged to keep her bed if the sufferings were severe; the paroxysms lasted five or six days, were attended with inclination to vomit, and at times with sudden but transient vertigo, which almost caused her to fall to the ground.

Treatment.—She took ten doses of Sepia 30, at intervals of ten or fourteen days, and although she had two severe attacks during the three months' treatment, she was then entirely relieved of her headaches.—Beauvais, vol. 2, p. 8.—GRIESELICH.

CASE 159.—Mrs. L., a delicate but healthy brunette, had suffered for several years with attacks of migraine, generally once a week or month, and lasting from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. The pain commenced in a small spot above the right or left eye, extended to the back of the head, where the scalp became very sore to the touch; she was obliged to lie down and avoid the light, had inclination to vomit, and a bad taste in the mouth, as if from indigestion. She had had Tinea capitis in her youth, and had been subject to pimples on the face; her menses were frequent and copious; her sleep was light and disturbed; she had a tendency to congestion to the head; and the soles of her feet were inclined to burn.

Treatment.—She took twelve doses of Sepia 30, at intervals of seven or ten days, and was entirely cured of her headaches in three months, although Sepia rather increased a leucorrhœa with which she had been annoyed for a long time.—Beauvais, vol. 2, p. 9.—DR. GRIESELICH.

CASE 160.—Miss J. C., aged 10, had suffered for a long time with attacks of headache, especially after active exercise, such as running or jumping; the paroxysms came on at night, as often

as every two or three weeks ; they consisted of pain above one eye, attended with copious vomiting of mucus.

Treatment.—Bellad. and Nux were given without much benefit, but three doses of Sepia 30, cured her entirely. The attacks at first became milder, and were not attended with vomiting, then ceased entirely.—*Ibid.*, p. 10.

CASE 161.—Mrs. P. R., aged 33, had suffered with headache since her youth, but more severely for the last six months ; the attacks came on every five or six weeks, always commencing in the morning as soon as she rose ; then the pain became more and more severe, unless she lay down, when it terminated in sleep ; she had a pressure and heaviness in the forehead, eyes and root of the nose, attended at times with beating in the head, extending occasionally as far as the occiput. For two days after an attack she was so feeble that she could scarcely rise. For the last six months the headaches had been attended with retching to vomit, always occurring about seven or eight o'clock in the evening. During the intervals of relief, she had confusion of the head with pressure upon the eyes, often attended with heat in and congestion to the head ; she had but little appetite, and drank but seldom ; had been constipated from her youth ; her sleep was heavy, often with troubled dreams, and a paroxysm was generally preceded by a very deep sleep, and by very frightful dreams. Her menses were regular, but rather scanty, and she was often troubled with leucorrhœa. She was becoming inclined to melancholy ; and was rather subject to coughs.

Treatment.—She took four doses of Sepia 30, one every eight days ; then two doses, one every fifteen days ; at the end of which time she seemed cured, as she had had no headache for two months, her general health was improved, and her spirits good.—*Ibid.*, p. 11.

CASE 162.—Mrs. K. R. N., aged 46, stout and strong, had been subject to attacks of headache every three months, ever since she became regular for the first time, but they were becoming more violent, and her physician had announced that he could not cure her. The attacks for the last year had

come on every month, at the menstrual period, two days before which she always felt a vague but very severe pain above the right eye; her head became hot; speaking, light, and noise augmented her pains, so that she was obliged to lie down in a room with closed doors and shutters; she suffered night and day without cessation; had sleeplessness and vertigo during the whole period of menstruation, after which the headache changed to a pain in the left temple attended with such acidity of the stomach, that it seemed as if she were under the influence of some corrosive poison, from which, however, she was soon relieved by vomiting. If the headache did not come on before, it was sure to set in during menstruation; the attacks lasted about eight days, but occasionally left behind them a pain on the top of the head, as if it would be forced open, often extending to the occiput, and plunging her into despair. Her menses anticipated two days, and were very abundant, attended with urgency to urinate, and with diarrhœa; at other times she was rather constipated; she had had an attack of gout eighteen years before, of which traces were still present about her hands.

Treatment.—Six doses of Nux 30, at intervals of five or six days, exerted no effect upon her head, although her menses became less copious, and her gouty hand improved; then three doses of Sepia 30, at intervals of eight days, relieved her so much that she only felt some heaviness of the head at the next menstrual period; two doses more of Sepia 30, at intervals of fifteen days, cured her entirely.—*Ibid.*, p. 12.

CASE 163.—A lady, vigorous and brunette, aged 30, had suffered with migraines ever since her youth, and before she became regular for the first time. For the last six or eight years they had become more frequent and severe, so that a day scarcely passed without some suffering, which, however, was most severe during menstruation. If she rode in a carriage, or looked at any object attentively for some time, she was sure to have an attack; the paroxysms generally commenced in the morning; she was soon obliged to lie down, and if she could get asleep, she would wake up well; incli-

nation to vomit and actual vomiting often set in; the pain generally attacked one side of the head, although at times it settled in both temples; menses, and general health normal.

Treatment.—She had but one or two slight attacks after commencing the use of Sepia 30, one dose every five days.—*Ibid.*, p. 13.

CASE 164.—A servant girl, aged 19 years, had suffered for five years with headache, which had increased in violence during the last two; formerly she had attacks only every week, now almost every day, especially in the afternoon or evening.

Symptoms.—She had throbbing in the head, especially on stooping; tearing and lancinating pains in the forehead and face, as if her head had been bruised, often so violent as to oblige her to lie down, when vomiting of bile relieved her for some time. Her menses were always scanty and infrequent, coming on only every five or six weeks; her stools were also scanty, and took place only every second day.

Treatment.—Pulsat. 12, relieved her head somewhat, and her menses became more free; Nux 24, rendered her less costive; and Sepia 30, restored her entirely to health, the cure lasting for at least two years, at last accounts.—Beauvais, vol. 2, p. 28.—DR. SCHULL.

SILICEA.

In headaches attended, or followed by severe pain in the small of the back, with heaviness and uncomfortable feeling in all the limbs.

Obstinate morning headaches, with chilliness and nausea.

CASE 165.—Miss N., aged 26, had suffered for several years with a periodical affection of the head, the paroxysms of which lasted several entire weeks. Her former physician had declared her incurable.

Symptoms.—She had lancinating and drawing pains, sometimes commencing near one temple, at times in both, from whence they extended down into the bones of the face and lower jaw, where they generally attained their greatest inten-

sity. The pain became lancinating in the chin and extended to the teeth, which were in an imperfect state. The pains were present during the day, were often felt in the evening, and commonly awakened her after mid-night. Changes of air did not influence the pains in the head, but exposure to a current of air would. At times the localities of the pains were exceedingly sensitive to touch, at others pressure lessened them. She had long suffered with decayed teeth; was otherwise healthy, and not subject to eruptions.

Treatment.—Bellad. 30, produced no relief in two weeks; then Silex 30, was followed by relief, more or less great for a fortnight; in two weeks more, the pain ceased entirely and did not trouble her again for at least nine months, at last account.—Beauvais, vol. 1, p. 567.—DR. HARTLAUB.

SPIGELIA MARLANDICA

Is a main remedy in the headaches of very hysterical subjects with excitable circulation, subject to violent pain in the back of the head, vertigo, dimness of vision, dilated pupils, to the peculiar hysterical spasms of the eye-lids and face, and even to general convulsions.

Headaches attended with fatiguing palpitations of the heart.

STAPHYSAGRIA.

CASE 166.—An elderly lady had suffered for a long time with violent headache; she awoke in the morning without pain, but while engaged in dressing, washing, or brushing her teeth, throbbing and boring pains set in, in the forehead and part of the left temple; they were increased by lying down again, but gradually became more supportable after sitting down quietly for some time; the pains also diminished gradually in severity during the morning, and disappeared entirely during dinner, but recurred immediately afterwards, although in a moderated degree, and soon ceased entirely for the day, if the patient did not indulge in an afternoon nap.

Treatment.—One dose of Staphysag. removed the disorder immediately and it did not occur again; she soon could dress

with comfort, and indulge in her after dinner nap with impunity.—ÆGIDI.—Attomyr, p. 477.

SULPHUR.

In the most obstinate and chronic rheumatic headaches, with *tearing* pains.

In chronic periodical headaches, occurring every other morning, at 8 or 9 o'clock and continuing till bed-time; or every eight days, attended with tearing pains and stupefaction; or violent headache on the top of the head, lasting for twelve hours, and recurring every morning like a periodical fever.

Headaches followed by fetid perspirations.

CASE 167.—A man who worked daily in brass and tin, and who also used paint and varnish occasionally, had suffered for several years with a kind of periodical headache. Every Sunday he experienced a pressure, aching and heaviness of the head, which lasted the whole day and was attended with lassitude, and loss of appetite. On the other six days, he felt nothing of the kind.

Treatment.—Bryon. and Nux were given without benefit; then one dose of Sulph. 3, every six weeks, cured him completely.—Beauvais, vol. 1, p. 551.—DR. SCHULER.

CASE 168.—SCHELLING cured two cases of regularly intermitting Hemicrania, in young persons, with Sulph. 8. One cure was effected in four days, the other in five.—Attomyr, page 477.

CASE 169.—An excitable brunette, aged 30, had suffered for many years with a violent, periodical headache, always occurring simultaneously with the monthly period, and characterized by a raging and painful hammering in the forehead and left temple, which was very much increased by mental emotions, or exertion. She had great irritability of all the senses, pulsations in every part of the body, chilliness of the body with glowing hot face, occasional bleeding from the nose, far sightedness, and roaring in the left ear, when she lay upon it; her stools were hard and difficult; her hair fell out profusely; she was irritable and inclined to anger.

Treatment.—Three doses of Sulph. 30, one dose every three days, followed after the lapse of four weeks by Sepia 30. She was entirely cured by this course of medication, and it seemed as if Sulph. was by far the most beneficial remedy.—Attomyr, p. 478.—DR. WURDA.

VERATRUM ALBUM.

It acts upon the nerves of sensation as specifically as Nux v. does upon the nerves of motion; and acts upon the cerebral nerves much less decidedly than upon the great sympathetic, and spinal nerves of sensation. Veratrum and Veratrine excite and arouse the nerves of sensation, Aconite stupefies or paralyzes them.

On account of its specific action upon the abdominal organs and nerves and secondary action upon the head, it becomes a principal remedy in the true dyspeptic or sick-headache.

The indications for its use are numerous and important. It is useful in headaches attended with vomiting of green mucus; in those with pain in the small of the back, colic, and desire to vomit; in violent headache, attended with profuse flow of urine; aching pain in one side of the head, with pain in the stomach; severe headache, increased while the patient is walking, to such a degree that he staggers; drawing pain in the head, and in the small of the back; excessive headache, ceasing on the setting in of the menses. Headache with feeling as if the hairs were electrified, with tendency of them to stand on end.

In nervous headaches and nervous conditions attended with electric sensations; electric current in the nerves radiating in various directions; sensation as if boiling water were running down the back; electric current shooting to the nervous plexuses of the abdomen, breast and heart; pricking and tingling sensations in various parts, or burning and prickling sensations followed by electric emanations shooting in every direction; feeling as if cold air were blowing on several parts of the body, followed or not by sensation as if hot drops were poured on the limbs. Intense feeling of pain extending over

the peripheral nerves, with drawing pains all along the spinal marrow, &c.

In headaches attended with burning, or a peculiar feeling of coldness in the stomach; with water-brash, disgust for food, nausea, colic and diarrhoea, irritation of the bladder, pains in the back, hips and knees, and increased flow of menses.

Headache with constant sickness at the stomach, with spinal irritation, constant twitchings of the limbs, diarrhoea, increased secretion of bile.

It cures headaches, and neuralgic pains which shoot to various parts, much more readily than it does fixed pains.

I have succeeded in curing several most obstinate and distressing headaches with Tinct. Verat., and with the 2d or 3d dilution of Tinct. Veratrine.



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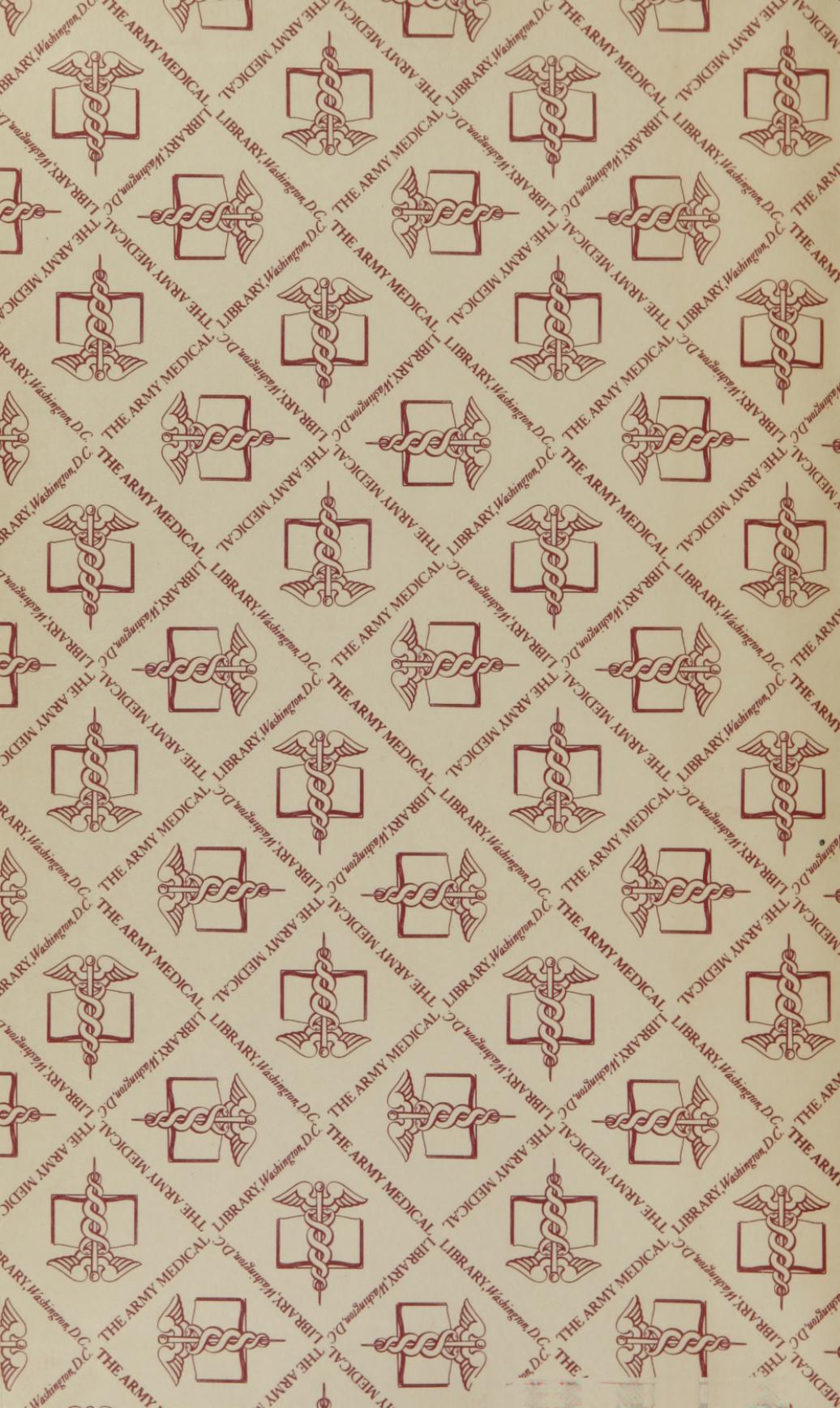
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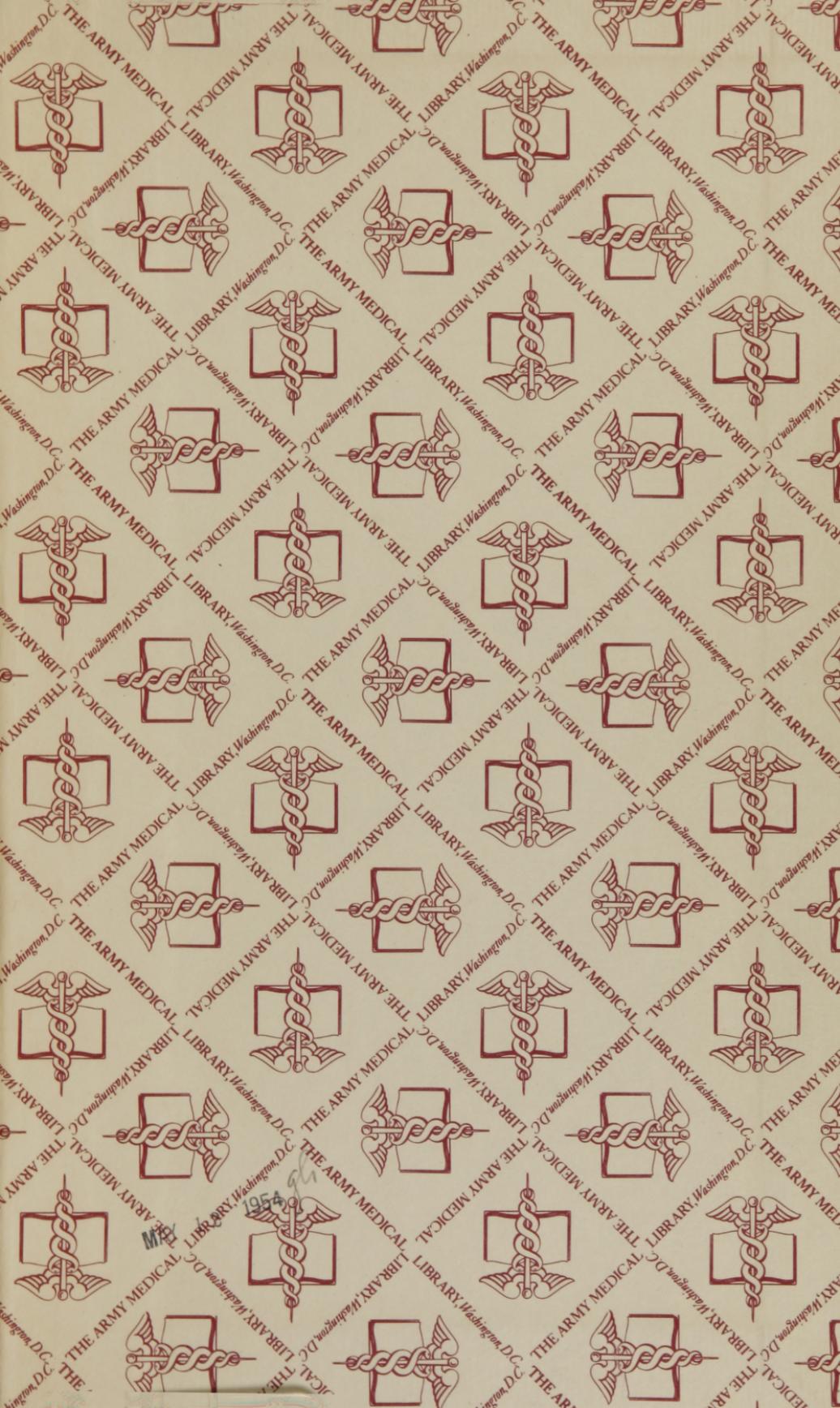
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