

others it is want of accommodation. In others it may be presbyopia, or it may be hypermetropia. In all cases of headache the first thing to do is to examine the teeth and see if any are decayed ; next the eyes, and see if there be any abnormality in them. The most common cause of headache is certainly some abnormality in the eyes, but you will find that a great many patients show nothing wrong with the teeth, nothing wrong with the eyes, and then you must look for some other cause. You examine the ears, and see that there is no tenderness in them ; you look at the back of the throat and see that there is no thickening of the mucous membrane of the posterior nares, tending to block the Eustachian tubes, and thus indirectly affecting the ears.

A still more frequent cause of headache, however, probably is irritation in the nose or in the cavities connected with it. A very common cause of headache in winter is irritation in the nasal mucous membrane spreading upwards into the frontal sinuses and giving rise to frontal headache. In some other cases, again, you will find that it spreads towards the antrum of Highmore in the malar bone, and you then get a one-sided headache. There is nothing to prevent the irritation from spreading to the ethmoidal and sphenoidal sinuses, and probably it does so spread, and in many cases headache, especially when felt right in the middle of the head, depends upon something wrong in the sphenoid or ethmoid, but we know less about this, and we cannot deal with them so easily. Yet it is necessary always to bear in mind the possibility of these cavities giving rise to headache in cases where you cannot find any other cause for it.

Headaches, and especially the headaches known as migraine, may be accompanied by various other symptoms. In ordinary cases migraine depends upon some spasm of the vessels outside the head, but not infrequently there may be spasm of the vessels inside the head, and then the functions of the brain may be effected. The function of the cerebrum are, as you know, vision, sensation, hearing and motor-power, to say nothing of general sensation. If spasm of this vessel should so occur as to interfere with the free circulation of blood through the cerebrum, symptoms will ensue whose nature will depend upon the position of the spasm. Supposing that spasm occurs at such a point that the occipital lobe will be deprived of a good deal of its blood, visual hallucinations will probably ensue, and these are amongst the most common concomitants of sick headache. People suffering from sick headache are very apt to get a zigzag appearance in front of their eyes. They at the same time frequently experience a difficulty of seeing. They look