

waking, and continues until just after mid-day, when it begins to decline, and in the evening ceases entirely. It arises, most probably, from a perturbed state of the faculties of the brain, favoured by debility both cerebral and vascular. That pure debility or atony will not produce this affection, is evident from the fact, that excessive hæmorrhages and other directly depletory means, how far soever they may be carried, will not of necessity induce the disease.

*Cure.*—The indication of cure in nervous irritative diseases in general, that of elevating vascular action, will not always overcome the morbid process constituting this disease; although it frequently will, especially when supported by tonics, effect that end. This affection more readily admits of relief from counter-irritants, inducing a new action in the parts concerned capable of maintaining its ascendancy. For this purpose no article possesses half the efficacy of *arsenic*. This herculean agent, administered in doses of one fourth or one half a grain twice in twenty four hours, with the interposition of a laxative every 4th or 5th day, will seldom, I may venture to say almost never, disappoint the practitioner.

*Of Tic Douloureux.*—The extreme remoteness of the affection from the centre of circulation, must render blood-letting either nugatory or utterly abortive, and purging promises but little more; but emetics give a general impulse to every living fibre, break old associated habits, give mobility to new laws, increasing the action of the veins and lymphatics, and yet diminishing that of the arteries. They indeed seem to debilitate, but the debility they induce approaches the nature of a languor, readily admitting relief from the action of tonics to whose remediate powers they give a degree of congeniality and facility of operation otherwise unattainable. They should not only precede a tonic course, but should be frequently interposed during its continuance.

Having cleared the way by an emetic, our next step is to