and commands the whole attention. This pain moves from place to place without losing its violence, generally approaching the head, and is often confined to one side of the body. It is faid that the left side is more frequently affected than the right. The head is more frequently first affected with pain than any other part; and when not affected at the first moment, it almost invariably becomes so in a short time. The pain in the head is oftentimes intolerably severe, so that it is compared to the beating of hammers upon the part; and the patient says he shall become crazy, if it continues.

Partial loss of fensibility and paralysis are, in other cases, the first symptoms, and often occur in the course of the difease, when they do not in the beginning. The powers of fight are affected in various degrees from a flight dimness to absolute blindness. In like manner the sensibility of the skin and parts subjacent is diminished, so that a limb bccomes numb or feels as if it had been afleep. The other organs of fence have not been noticed to undergo fimilar affections. In the muscles of various parts, paralysis has been ocachionally observed; as in those of one hand or foot, and of tentimes in those subservient to deglutition. In some cases hemiplegia has occurred at the commencement; and it is particularly worthy of remark that often the greatest weight of disease falls on one side of the body; infomuch that not only the voluntary muscles but the vascular system has been much more affected on one fide than on the other.

Not very rarely the difease commences with delirium; and very frequently this symptom follows a violent pain in the head in a very early stage of the diffase. The delirium is often mild; in some cases however, where it is attended

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