

Monomania, or melancholy, in which the hallucination is confined to a single object, or to a small number of objects.

3. Dementia, wherein the person is rendered incapable of reasoning, in consequence of functional disorder of the brain not congenital. 4. Idiotism, congenial, from original mal-conformation in the organ of thought.

“ *Mania*.—In many instances, though it is far from being general, pain in the head and throbbing of its arteries precede an attack of insanity; and sometimes giddiness is complained of, as a precursory symptom. The appearance of the eye is, however, the circumstance most readily to be noticed, and the change in it from a state of health, often precedes incoherence of language. Recovered patients have described a peculiar sensation connected with this appearance, as though the eye flashed fire from being stricken with an open hand, and this increased in proportion as the ideas became more and more confused. There is a peculiar muscular action of these organs, a protrusion of the eyes, a wandering motion, in every possible direction; and in a manner peculiarly tiresome to the beholder. During a paroxysm, they appear as if stiffly and firmly pushed forward, and the pupils are contracted. And yet, with all these appearances of excitement, it has rather a dull than a fierce character.

“ The muscles of the face also partake in the change, and the rapidity of the alterations they undergo, depends on the succession of ideas which pass with such velocity through the mind of the sufferer.

“ As the attack advances, the individual becomes uneasy, is unable to confine his attention, walks with a quick and hurried step, and while doing so, suddenly stops. Men of the most regular and established habits, will suddenly become active, jealous and restless—while those of a lively disposition will become indolent, indifferent and fancy themselves sick. Persons subject to habitual indisposition, which has