

with flushed face and eyes, great heat in the head, and violent pulsation of the carotid arteries, it produces a fury, which is scarcely to be restrained. In a few instances the patient has become blind and raving within half an hour after the attack.

Stupor and coma, likewise convulsions and spasms occasionally attend the access of the disease; but they are more frequent in its later stages.

In whatever form the disease commences, there suddenly ensues great prostration of strength. In some instances the patient is described as almost immediately falling down under the weight of disease. This prostration is accompanied or followed by universal or partial chills; the skin becomes dry and pale, or mottled like one who has been long in the cold, eyes glassy, nose contracted, the face sublivid, with paleness around the mouth, and the countenance expressive of the utmost anxiety and distress, or its features dissolve with a loss of all character and expression; the whole body becomes cold, respiration very laborious, especially in children, pulses very small and feeble, slow at the commencement but shortly very frequent. If there be neither coma nor delirium, the spirits are very much dejected, the patient suffers extreme solicitude and anxiety, with apprehensions of death, frequent sighs, restlessness and agitation. He complains of oppression and faintness, with undefinable distress about the praecordia and a sensation of fullness at the stomach. Frequently eructation, nausea, and vomiting ensue, and also fainting in the early stages of the disease; and the vomiting occasionally becomes incessant, embarrassing and defeating every effort to give relief by internal medicines, while it exhausts the patient.