

in the brain, with its dependencies in the rest of the body, become larger and stronger with a richer supply of blood and greater aptitude for instantaneous action. This condition of the physical organ reacts upon the mind, which takes greater pleasure in acting in a certain direction when it finds the brain so keenly responsive to its impulses. If the proper distribution of force is disturbed in any individual by the neglect to exercise important portions of our nature, an antagonism of faculties springs up, one part growing at the expense of another part. Thus the emotional may destroy the intellectual life in an individual who is subjected to undue excitement of the passions, particularly if the type of the nature is not largely emotional. The other faculties will rapidly lose their power. The intellect suffers, judgment is lost, and mental confusion produced, which is really a species of insanity. Those organs of the body, also, which are most intimately connected with the excited portion of the brain become involved, and their functions may be entirely deranged. The automatic power of the human body may also assume undue control in those who yield to fancies and caprice, and lead an unnatural and sedentary life. There is an antagonism between this automatic force and the life of relation or brain-life of the individual. The more the balance of powers is lost in the human brain—reason being no longer the controlling force—the greater becomes the power of this instinctive life of the body, the greater its capability of answer-