The intermingled relations of Mind & Body.

Thomas Smith Rowe
Introduction. The intermingled relations, of mutual dependence, existing between the mind and body, will be allowed, even by the most casual observer, that this subject are, the attention of medical writers. From the earliest date, we may learn from their works, although their deductions from the facts presented, were of a crude vague character. Still upon a careful review of the science of Medicine, we shall find, that until within the last few years—perhaps no subject of equal importance has received less attention from the profession in general. Happily, this can be no longer said. The profound observation, unrevealed research of medical philosophers of the present day, are now unravelling those Gordian knots that formerly, by a few words, looked upon as incapable of solution, but by the mind, as almost unworthy of notice.

Even now—I am fully convinced—we can and fully appreciate, the gigantic simplicity, (if may be allowed the expression,) of this harmony of these varied Phenomena.

That a mere "apostle" in the profession, should
That the study & treatment of insanity is held to be of far greater importance on the Continent than in Eng? & Scotland, there can be little doubt. I believe we have not a single University or School of Medicine where a distinct course of lectures is delivered on this subject. This remark applies even to the Univ. of Edinburgh where, with the exception of a few elaborate highly valuable lectures delivered by Dr. Truille as incidental to Medical jurisprudence, no distinct course is given. Surely the time is not far distant when this painfully interesting branch of study will receive the attention which its importance deserves.
I have chosen these phenomena as the subject-matter of this paper, may perhaps create surprise - it may not therefore be unpraisable for me, briefly to state the circumstances which induced me to make this selection.

1. From a full conviction of the importance of this subject in its bearings on insanity, arising from a perusal of works - and more especially from actual observation at Hanwell Infirmary.

2. It being my intention, after leaving this University, to devote myself entirely to the study of treatment of insanity - I consider it my duty to avail myself of every opportunity both directly and indirectly that may tend to increase my knowledge of this extremely interesting branch of the science of medicine.

In described cases which may be introduced as illustrations of any given point, I shall always give the preference to those which have come under my own immediate observation.
It is often extremely difficult to determine, whether the arrangement of the various organic functions, has not in reality arisen from, instead of produced, impaired action of the mind.

When however we are unable to find out any cause for such mental alteration, and perceive that it ceased, as soon as these functions and ceased to a healthy action, we have a right to conclude, that the origin of the disease has been in a derangement of the same. Brown's in his work on Insanity, speaking on this point says, "a curious reciprocity of influence is frequently observed, between the visceral symptoms and the visceral irritation which they create."

"For example, fear or surprise cause palpitation of the heart, and in the same manner the palpitation from a physical cause excite the feelings of fear or surprise." The same is the case with the stomach — all disagreeable moral impressions, accompanied by a tendency to anger, make it suffer, in like manner, derangement of the stomach is apt to induce sadness, timpanism."

General divisions of the subject:

I. Physico-mental influences

II. Mental physical influences
In order to methodize any subject I propose.

I. To consider the Physico-mental influences under the following heads:
   a. The Blood
   b. The respiration
   c. The skin
   d. The digestion
   e. The sexual instinct
   f. Relation of individual corporal structures
   g. The nervous system itself.

II. Taking a view of the subject in an inverse direction, it appears to resolve itself into the following subdivisions—thus giving the most physical influences.
   a. The feeling
   b. The will
   c. The perception
1. An increase of circulation beyond the usual average in individuals.

2. A relaxed or atonic state of the vessels.
The Blood. — The chemical relations of the Blood, in its different conditions to each other, and their influence on the Brain, through it on the mind, seem at present to be very imperfectly understood, so that it appears impossible to arrive at any definite conclusions.

An increase of circulation — beyond the usual average in individuals — its influence is strikingly manifested in those who exhibit what is termed a "sanguine temperament." Here the person exhibits a lively & cheerful disposition — carried still further — he is arrogant — naturally bold & daring.

The effects of Transfusion are well known.

A relaxed, or atomic state of the vessels appears to produce the opposite effects, whatever be the cause — this is well seen after expiring lots of Blood. The same symptoms up to a certain point — appear to follow an excess of Venous action. Scrupy is a good example of the relaxed condition of the vessels, it is so intimately connected with melancholia, that they appear almost reciprocally to promote each other. I shall notice this point again in a subsequent division of my Thesis.
Disease of the Head Spinal Vessels.

6. Alimentary + Medical Substances

NB.
Diseases of the Heart of great vessels.—Whether arising in hypertrophy, atrophy, ossification, dilatation, or any other cause, are always accompanied to a greater or less extent—by a sense of anxiety or bounds of spirits, on the part of the patient. That alimentary or medicinal substances produce exciting or depressing effects, through the medium of the circulation there can be no doubt. Examples are so numerous & common, that it is unnecessary to particularize.

It would be impossible for me, in the limits of this paper, to describe the modifying influence of the blood upon the brain through its action on the mind, as exhibited in the various forms of insanity. The same remarks will apply to the subsequent divisions of my subject.

The introduction of any cause or remark having in any way upon insanity must be looked upon as excepting to this rule. Since my main object will be to establish one point viz—that which I have chosen as the subject of my thesis.
The Respiration

1. The unimpeded action of the lungs

Inhalation of NO

[Dimly condition of prelude in consumptive]

Denique status aëris in & Gregory, Cap. g.
(b) The Respiration. The function of respiration is so intimately connected with that of the circulation, that it naturally presents itself as the next point for our consideration.

The unimpaired action of the lungs, in general, accompanied by a corresponding cheerful temper, if the inspired air be very pure (abundance of oxygen), it induces a feeling of heightened vitality, exhibited in facilitated muscular motion, and sharpened sense of smell. We know that heightened vitality is well exhibited in those persons who are under the influence of NO. This I may judge from my own feelings whilst under its influence is exemplified more in the facilitated muscular motion, than in the excitation of the sense of smell. There is a peculiarly lively happy disposition often manifested by consumptive patients, even immediately before dissolution. This disposition has not hitherto been explained. The courageous and happy disposition of the inhabitants of mountains and mountainous districts, compared with that of the inhabitants of low lands, is probably due to the cause above mentioned.
2 Inspiration of vitiated air.
Inspiration of vitiated air. As of a close room, especially if the person be subjected to it for any considerable time, produces a feverish, timbrel-hemming temper. Doubtless the effect of sitting — especially in a constrained posture (as is the case among butchers, cobblers, &c.) — offers a powerful mechanical obstacle to repair.

It has often occurred to me that the mobbily disaffected, toochantish-like, feeling, exhibited by so many of the lower classes, is to a great extent due to this cause. Take, for example, a Chartist mob — especially one occurring in London or any large manufacturing town. You will find the maps as composed of men, dwarfish in stature, meager, pale, men — the look as if they had never experienced the beneficial effects of a good inspiration of thoroughly unpurified air. During the recent Chartist riots, the bargemen of the River Thames came forwards "in maps," voluntarily offering themselves as protectors of the peace. Now I strongly incline to the opinion that their laborious and healthy occupation, had a great deal to do with this manifestation of good feeling. Of course, I
Influence of the atmosphere upon persons dreaming.

Dr. Lutley observes that there is a tendency to increased excitement among maniacal patients in the spring of the year.

Influence of insanity in checking the progress of some diseases (Dr. Evans).
do not mean to insinuate that pure air is absolutely essential to the vitality of loyalty. The influence of the atmosphere upon persons dreaming is well known. The ideal images which float before the minds of those who are placed in an impure atmosphere are of as fleeting, or as all events of a dolorous character, whilst under different circumstances the reverse is observed.

Climate has doubtless a great influence upon the mind. The state of the weather must be considered as one of those extrinsic agents which influence the body, through the mind.

E.g. The cheerful influence of spring, when all nature appears to rejoice—on the other hand, the depression induced by gloomy autumnal weather. It is a common saying that certainly founded on fact—that there are more suicides by falling states in November, than in any other month of the year. Certainly, it is far easier to account for the former than the latter.

Dr. James in his "Monita et Precepta Medicorum" mentions a remarkable fact—viz. that many diseases have been cured by the development of Insanity. As an illustration he gives the following case.
which I venture to insert as it certainly bears on the subject of which I am treating.

"A young lady, 18 years of age, was attacked with spitting of blood through, which although active treatment was adopted, was soon succeeded by night sweats, fever, rusty symptom indicative of rapid confirmed consumption." "Death indeed stared her frightfully in the face. The anticipation of the event stood the patient with fear; she became infantile in consequence of some ecclesiastical visitors, painting in vivid colors, the horrors of eternity." "Mania was the consequence." "In the mean time her bodily constitution began to wane; the fever and sweat intruded, the spitting was arrested. Feeling ting promised a complete recovery." "From a condition of high mental agitation, she now fell into melancholy, this was in a short time followed by calmness & composure of mind." "But alas! with the return of her reason, her bodily complaint likewise returned, and this exquisite young creature shortly died of Pulmonary consumption."
Proof of its influence upon the mind through medium of the Brain

Effects induced by stimulating the Perspir. of the feet - (Sprunghein)
The Skin. Its function merely considered, in its intimate relations to those of circulation and respiration would be: I think sufficient to induce us to rank it among those modificative agencies which occasionally influence the mind. But if we look at it in its actual influence on the Brain, through it upon the Mind, we can no longer doubt the propriety of placing it along with circulation and respiration.

The numerous cases which are constantly occurring, of the most alarming psychical effects being induced by checking a cutaneous eruption, make the insertion of examples unnecessary.

It does not however necessarily follow that a checked eruption on eruption from the skin, as the persecution should invariably produce such alarming results as to place the patient in jeopardy. 

"Il me suffit d'observer que lorsque des individus qui ont supprimé l'écorce forte de leurs pieds, attribuent un mal de tête, une mauvaise digestion, la dyspénie, "

"Tous ces symptômes se disparaissent, que quand la transpiration désagréable est rétablie."

"Ils se pressent dès lors à me dire que les symptômes qui eux, ils sont les premiers à se manifester, qui se trouvent la transpiration remise favorablement.

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""
A remarkable case came under my own observation, whilst attending the invaluable lectures & practice of Dr. Conolly at Hanwell lunatic asylum, exemplifying the intimate connection & influence existing between the skin & brain (through it upon the mind).

It is as follows. A young woman, whom I had frequently noticed in my rounds of the wards as presenting the most painful form of Insanity-Melancholy in a very marked degree - was suddenly seized with Erysipelas of the Leg. From the period of her admission up to the present time (i.e. for upwards of two years), neither attendants or patients had ever heard her utter a single word.

As the disease advanced - to the surprise of every one she commenced talking - at first merely at intervals. The amount of lucidity bore an exact relation to the intensity of the Disease - increasing as the Erysipelas became more aggravated & decreasing as the symptoms abated. Eventually, upon the recovery of her limbs, she relapsed into her former state of melancholy.
Internal system of membranes.

State of skin in insanity (Marasmus)
As to whether the case ought to have been inserted under this head, I confess I am unable to determine. In all probability, in most instances, the influences that most affect the mind are of a mixed character, rarely if ever dependent upon disuse of any one particular set of functions.

Under these circumstances, I prefer leaving the localisation of this case to those who are far better able to form a correct judgment.

Of the internal system of membranes—the mucous membrane appears to have the most direct influence on the mind. This is exemplified in the full-blown irritability of children labouring under intestinal worms. Many of the insane, Scripture with difficulty, and in some cases, especially where delirium prevails, there is a partial, cold, clammy, prostration. Occasionally a peculiar state of the prostration has been observed, similar to the smell of cats' urine or of hens, and in a state of fermentation. (Orrison). Probably these peculiar conditions of the skin & mental condition of the patient will reciprocally influence each other.
Hunger & Thirst

Dr. Connely's case
Digestion. Under this head are comprised all the assimilating, receiving, & secreting actions that proceed from it; in short, Nutrition.

The feeling of hunger & thirst; accompanied by great agitation; as also the revival of the function of the mind, after the moderate gratification of the appetite, are familiar to all. The regularity a distinction of the normal emotions upon the temple of health is when the activity of the mind is equally well known. Dr. Conolly, in his lecture delivered last summer at Harwell Asylum—mentioned the case of a gentleman, a decayed whoso having consulted him, stated with deep sense of humiliation of mind, that he laboured under the most irresistible influence to commit suicide. What rendered his case, the more painful, was, that he was a man of irreproachable morality & high religious character.

Dr. C. advised him to leave home—try the effects of change of scene, in travelling. At the same time advising him to take a dose of belladonna occasionally. This simple, but eminently judicious kind of treatment, was, in a very short time, followed by the most happy results.
Indulgence of Gastronomic tastes & propensities.
In a subsequent interview between Dr C. V. Fosdick and the gentleman, he stated that whenever he felt his melancholic and suicidal feeling come over him, he immediately had recourse to his former regime, and he convinced was the value of his medicine. He previously termed them his "anti-suicide medicine".

"Could we punctuate" (says a celebrated writer) "into the secret foundation of human events, we should frequently find that misfortunes of one man were caused by the intestines of another — whom we formerly believed to inspire with sympathy in his fate. At a moment when the frame of mind of the latter was affected by impeded action. "An hour later, this fortune would have been made."

That the predominant importance given by some to the gratification of their gastronomic tastes and propensities, restrained the development of the higher intellectual faculties, I am inclined to believe, to a certain extent.

To pant this "in toto" would be to doubt the high intellectual development of such men as Talleyrand, Curran, Pope, and Johnson. If, however, the above he correct
Influence of various kinds of food

Examples.
as a rule. Then we must look upon these illustrious men as most notable exceptions proving the same.

Neither Philistine, no accurate or special experiments have been instituted, in reference to the influence of various kinds of food upon the Mind— all that we know about this extremely interesting subject. Philistine has been deduced from general observations. Persons who wish to acquire immense physical strength, such as boxers, runners, ormers, place themselves for some time previously under what is termed a system of training. In these cases— their diet consists to a great extent of half cooked animal food, I believe they give the preference to beef rather than mutton. The bold and fearless disposition of these men and the physically prejudiced— to some extent due to the character of their food. Fighting cocks— previous to an engagement— are kept in the dark. It fed almost exclusively upon raw beef. The physical and mental character of differently nations a tribes— may to some extent be due to the nature of their food. A contrast for instance, the 'homiciduous' Cherokees, with the cannibals of the South deal.
Sexual Instinct

3 proofs of its influence upon the mind.

Support connection between sexual development & mental activity.

Cretins.

Bétheolde Blanqui's description of a cretin.
Sexual Instinct—Perhaps of all physical influences upon the mind, this ranks the highest. This fact appears to be proved in 3 distinct ways. 1. at puberty. 2. in nature change of life 3. difference of the object.

Schiller perhaps was justified, to a certain extent, in saying of Nature, that "The influence of the Spirit shall govern the fate of the World, it is held together by hunger and love." Some maintain, that from the very first period of sexual life—that with the increased development of the sexual organs and their functions, there is a corresponding development of the mental activity. Doubtless this is true to a great extent. We are not however—sincerely warned in asserting—that with the increased development of the sexual organs and their functions, there is a corresponding development of the mind. Were this the case—nay, I am thoroughly at a loss how to account for the excited state of the sexual functions in those unhappy beings—the Orients. I may perhaps be excused if I insert the graphic description of Bertold Breughel on this subject. "Who," asks he, "is this uncleanedly creature, which
Means the human form, in its lowest, most repulsive expression? "I see a head of unusual form & size, a huge inflated figure, with a stupid look, blar, hollow, glassy eyes; with thick, projecting eyelids like flat more." "This face is of auburn hue." "This skin is dirty, flabby, covered with totes, this thick tongue hangs down over his moist, distended lips." "His mouth - always open, full of saliva, exhibits teeth which are going to decay." "His chest is narrow, his back curved; his breathing asthmatic." "The head, arms & legs, but the limbs are short, misshapen, lean, stiff, without power to without utility. "The knees are thick & inclined forwards, the feet flat." "The large head droops listlessly upon the breast. The belly resembles a bag, its integuments are so loose, that they cannot retain the intestines in its cavity. "This loathsome, idiotic being, beard not,oubted not, only one thing utter a coarse, vile, inarticulate sound." "Not withstanding his conditions, he is scarcely able to support life. One paper alone appears to assure him from his usual indigence."
State of the Sexual functions / Instinct in Idiots (male).

Puberty
it in the sexual instinct - in its naked brutality.

At first sight - we should be inclined to take
this unwholesome - for a gigantic polypus;
something in imitation of a man; for it
dearly moves; it trips with the painful
miasms of the earth! - and yet - it is the
monarch of the earth! - degraded!

"It is a Cretin!"

I have observed also in congenital male
idiots in many cases, that the genital organs
were proportionately developed, whereas unfortunate
creatures were remarkable for their baldness.
I have had no opportunity of coming to any
definite conclusions in reference to female
idiots - on this point.

The psychical metamorphosis which takes
place at puberty, is too great - to escape the
notice of even the most casual observer.

It is at this period that the mind of the
young man is powerfully impelled in the
direction of the will, that of the maiden, in
the direction of the feeling. Shapes of undefined
delight, float before their minds - The enchanting
Fancy reigns in all her loveliness - : so thing
Lone.

Evils resulting from ill directed sexual functions & feelings.

Ought the exercise of the sexual function to be viewed in a purely physiologic light?
of rapturous kindness, alternate in a constant
underlying of ecstasy — and love, as a passion,
with flattering and deceptive hand (fortune
are they who are able calmly to guide it)
seizes the sceptre. It is a proper control
of their various phenomena, either designedly
by discipline, or undesignedly, by an harmonious
projection of the desired in the natural disposition.

That most exiguiety of all phenomena —
originates — viz. — LOVE. He who mean loved,
it, or will become egotistic, mean, narrow-minded
vicious, timid, it too often an unnatural sensualist.

These extreme examples are certainly rare,
although we constantly meet with instances, when
one or more of these unhelpful tendencies of the
mind are 0 displayed. When the function
of feelings of sensual life are ill directed, this
terrible passion leads to the most deplorable
results. I shall return to this point almost
immediately. Before I proceed further with
my subject, I wish it perfectly to be understood
that I do not intend to enter into those special
and debatable hypotheses of theories in reference
to the exercise of the sexual function, when viewed
in a purely physiological light. — views
Sexual instinct. end?

The act of copulation.
That have been brought forward by originating in men who are better Physiologists than Christians— or rather I should say, that their Physiology, in a great extent was bad—for two

simple reasons. 1. That Christianity is inconsistent. 2. The human body is the work of God. Therefore, if we, in our physiological investigation, originate to maintain arguments or influences, which distinctly militate against the revealed

of God, we make Christianity unite—which is an absurdity. I hope I shall be excused for this expression of my feelings on this subject. Had I not done so, I should have been obliged to enter into the merits and demerits of the various hypotheses to which I have just alluded. which, but for the principles of Christianity, should so firmly hold, as any other of the doctrines of Physiology.

To resume my subject—

The act of Copulation appears to exercise a most decided influence upon the mind, it when exercised in a proper manner, has doubtless a beneficial effect upon it. It is said of the ingenious voluptuary Casanova—
Sexual Instinct.

Results of the non-satiation of the sexual desire, etc.

Indecent indulgence.

Onanism -

Its effects.

(Sir W. Ellis)
that he solved his most difficult mathematical
problems - immediately after the act of sexual
intercourse - if not gratified, when such
desire exists, it may indeed occasion mental
unreasonings, it especially distract the mind, but
this will soon off - if need be - Nature will
relieve herself.

Inordinate Indulgence - induces a sensation of
mental depression, occasioned by exhaustion of
the nervous power - if too often repeated,
total debility of the mental faculties ensues.

Perhaps one of the most fruitful physical
sources of Insanity - is the habit of "self pollution."
The members of cases, met with in our large
asylums - clearly referrible to this cause, is
perfectly appalling. Fortunately, insanity
is not the inevitable result of this practice.

Moreover, many who now merely suffer from
this indiscretion in its milder form - as exhibited
in a pale face, general lamitude, drooping,
and extremities, trembling hands, voracious
appetite would fall victims to Mental Disease
Sir W Ellis, in his work on Insanity, entered
into the most minute detail - in reference to
this subject.
Sexual Instinct - end

Effects of Oranism - end?  (Ellis).

care in Bethelism.

Menstruation
from his statements, as also from those of other eminent authorities, it appears that melancholia - it sometimes Disease are the principal mental affections induced.

Shane had the opportunity of seeing these cases in Hanwell and Bethlem Hospital.

The case I shall recollect occurring in the latter institution. I saw young man, who from the constant practice of this pernicious habit was reduced to a state of drivelling Disease.

From the attendants I learned that they were obliged to make use of certain mechanical restraints, when he attired to bed, so completely had their degrading vice gained the ascendancy over him.

Menstruation - appears as a general rule, especially in nervous, chronic individuals, to be attended with mental uneasiness, which manifests itself according to the temperament of the patient - as sadness or irritability. I have noticed among insane patients, more especially among those cases presenting the manicat type, that the central symptoms are frequently greatly aggravated, immediately before the accession of the menstrual period.
Insanity complicated with Amenorrhoea.

Case—
Should reminiscence not appease their vexed and restless state, let it be remembered that with increased mental unrest, for a few days, the reestablishment of the catamnecia in cases of amenorrhea, combined with insanity, will frequently be followed by the most favorable results in reference to the mental condition of the patient. There can be little doubt. In illustration I insert the following case from my note book. Mary Dinklgreen, 25 years of age, single, nursemaid, can read. Member of the Church of Eng. Admitted Jan. 4, 1849.

Was exhibited maniacal symptoms for a month past, which have become greatly aggravated during the last 10 days. Appearance pleasing, disposition aspiring. Circumstances of the family depredated. Was brought into the asylum straited down, labouring under these maniacal symptoms.

Her back was very sore from this unnecessary treatment. On admission very restless, addressed her parents as strangers to the house. Very capricious, refused food. Head hot, well-formed. But the face well developed. Tongue white. Bowels rather constipated. Catamnia suggested.

She appears the very weak. Treatment was ordered—a prolonged warm bath and scission.
Condition of uterus in religious Maria

Pregnancy

Cause of the feeling of anxiety to be in the latter months of pregnancy
A little wine to be taken daily. This was followed by Citrate of Iron & Alumine Pill.

March 15: Pneumonia before it appeared recognized. The house physicians as her medical attendant had previously addressed him as her father. Became more cleanly in her habit, she now asked for food. It is unusual the employed in needle work. This case is rapidly worse.

Dr. Bouldy observes that religious mania in women is often connected with an irritable condition of the uterus.

Pregnancy produced a manifest change in the mind, in some cases completely altering it, in its character. Their "longing" as also their peculiarly irritable ambition of mind, just noticed, with various other phenomena of a similar nature, can scarcely be contradicted as when we consider the implication of the Abdominal nervous eruption, which takes place, in such an inconstant extent, during pregnancy.

The feeling of anxiety & depression, manifested by females in the latter months of their pregnancy, has been ascribed to the pressure of the enlarged uterus on the diaphragm, producing an impairment to free respiration. The effects of impeded
Sexual instinct. etc?

Puerperal state. Period of lactation.

Climacteric change in women. "Turn of life."

Sickness & disease at this period.

Also insanity. Both from mental & physical causes.
respiration. Have already noticed under a distinct head. The Interim State of Period of
lactation, appear to have a great tendency to induce convulsions of the Brain &c. Thus giving
rise to mental disease.

The Climacteric change in Women, which is
a physical point, seems to indicate to the
termination of their earthly destination, appears
to induce, to a greater or less extent, in every case
an immense change both in the physical &
mental condition of the individual.

Many women up to this period, have scarcely
experienced any indisposition. But are then
exposed to many & painful diseases. Should
they fortunately pass this period, they will
in all probability live to a good old age.

In a mental point of view, it appears
frequently, to indicate a depressed state of the
Mind: many cases of melancholia take their
cast from this period. The development of
organic disease at this period, not unaccompanied
induces insanity - the symptoms being of a
peculiar character.

A decided influence when the mind is also
t. in ...  

...condition of the Sexual activity...

...imputed...

...from some cause...

...effects of perfect abstinence.

Interrupted develop?

Syphiasis
of there be arrested condition of the sexual activity. The effects of its retarded or impeded development are manifested in the melancholy to which chlorotic girls are so subject.

If this function be in excess, the person becomes dull upon other points; it frequently eccentric, as in incipient melancholies. In those who are enervated from the same cause, we find them melancholy, misanthropic, affected weary of life.

Then again, who are perfectly abstinent, in the real sense of the term, i.e. the entire absence of sexual idea, as well as perfect physical continence—in them cases, they are, as a general rule, inaccessible to the softer feelings of humanity. They are, however, certain classes of the community, who voluntarily taking upon themselves the vow of celibacy, the most rigid chastity, present a most remarkable anomaly, in reference to this point.

Interrupted development of the vitality & erectile functions of the genitals, increased irritability in them, their repeated irritation of them, either by fancy, or external causes, appear to be among the principal causes of satiety.
Sexual instinct ends?

Hymenomenia.

persons liable to it.

May be induced by organic disease.

Nufeld's case.

May the irrit?? induced by bones, hairs, etc. in the ovaries induce it?

Amount of influence modified by sex.
Symphromania, terms the induced by very analogous causes, although the imagination appears to have a greater influence in these cases:—old Virgins, young widows, women who possess what is termed, a "romantic turn of mind" i.e. indulging in poetical effusions, dreading nothing but Poets—appear to be particularly liable to this affection. In some cases it appears to have arisen from organic disease: at least, if one may judge from post mortem appearances. Thus—Hufeland mentions the case of a respectable old woman 61 years of age, who suffered from this malady. After death, when examined, the soll raising cause, appeared to be, a derangement degeneration near the spine. Whether bones, nails, teeth & which have been found in the spine, during life, have been attended with inflammation, irritation of the external genitals may have been in some cases, the exciting cause of this disease, appears uncertain, although not altogether improbable.

By way of summary, to my state, that the influence of the sexual system on the mind, is much greater in women than in men.
General Hypertrophy.

Observations.

Hypertrophy, atrophy, or softening of the Cranial Bones.
Relations of individual corporeal structures appear to exert a manifest influence upon
the mind, whether they occur in a consistent or antagonistic way.

General hypertrophy, occur, though very rarely, apart from hypertrophy of the brain, for that
case is generally connected with atrophy of the brain, in this way, presenting an organic
obstruction to mental development. If I may judge from my own observations (which
being made in a general & somewhat cursory
manner, are perhaps of little worth) I should
say, that, in cases of general hypertrophy, occur,
especially in men of gigantic stature, there is,
as a general rule, a tendency to partial
hypertrophy of the brain, the increase taking
place in the cerebral. Gigantic develop of
the mind & body (if I may use the expression)
are rarely manifested in the same individual.

Hypertrophy, atrophy, as well as softening
of the cranial bones, will naturally lead to
more direct influence on the brain & thus
is when the mind, than similar phenomena
occurring in more remote parts.
Distortions of the Skeleton.

A peculiar condition of mind in deformed people—examples—

"cause of this condition" of mind.

Friedrich's dream? in reference to spleen.
Distortions of the Skeleton — indirectly affect the mind, chiefly by impeding the functions of the various viscera etc. The melancholy expression, disposition of hump-backed people is well known. Some writers have attempted to establish a condition of the mind peculiar to deformed people. Oppo Lichtenberg, Scarzetti &c. have been brought forward as examples. It exhibits itself in a somewhat similar condition of counter-nature, it consists of sour humour, of acute sensibility, amounting to an easily excited sensitiveness, which has its origin in purely mental social relations.

The cause of this peculiar condition of mind, does not appear to be well understood. Is it attempt to refer it to physical causes, as induced by deformity would be very difficult, if not impossible.

Friedreich records remarkable fact in reference to the Ophiolen, Tod: Not in accephalous monsters it is absent, but in the Rhin accephalous monster, it is for the most part, extremely small.
Primary causes of Insanity

To Dr. of Sidney

Dr. Oxcharter's remarks upon the function of the nervous system.
The Nervous system itself—The division of my subject is one in which, some of the physiological—metaphysical speculators would delight to revel. Perhaps no subject has been so overwhelmed with theories at the same time less understood. To Constable, in his valuable lectures, when treating of the pathology of Insanity, fines as one of its primary causes, "a change or changes, produced in the Brain, by somatic causes, i.e., impaired nutrition, irregular development of the hemispheres, etc." Again, in reference to Dr. Lee, he considers it the dependent upon congenital deficiency of the Vesicular Region of the Brain, or else changed by convulsions, or other diseases of Insanity. "The mere consideration of these facts leads us to no satisfactory conclusions, as how the mind is influenced by the Brain. To Dr. Chadwick, speaking of the functions of the Nervous system, makes the following remarks: "Were we perfectly acquainted with the precise nature of these operations, which are carried on in the nervous structure—i.e., for example, we knew, whether they are, as Sir J. Newton conjectured..."
Theories held respecting the connection subsisting between the brain, nerves, and the phenomena of mind.

1. Theory
oscillations of chords, or as Dr. Hartley called them, vibrations & vibrationettes; or as Darwin fancied, contractions & elongations of fibres; or as the older Physiologists supposed, revenues & circulations of fluids; or as some modern theorists imagined, transmissions of electricity, galvanic, or similar influences, or any other sort of movement or action, (if there be any such) of which the parts of the brain & nerves may be thought capable; still, we should probably, be just as far as we now are, from piercing the connections, between the instrumental operation, of the effect, which nature, has in some way or another, connected with it. "What relation for example is there, between the movement of a fibre or a sensation or thought? "There is no imaginable connection, yet the one phenomenon, is the universal antecedent of the other? It may not be amiss to state the opinions held, respecting the connection existing between the brain nerves & the phenomena of mind. There are two theories. That the mind (animus) may exist, although the body be destroyed; & that it is independent of the Body, immortal.
Evidence in favor of the 1st Theory.

Conjectures as to the particular seat of Intellect.
That mind is the result of organisation—
in other words, that nervous substance, under
certain conditions, necessarily produces the
phenomena of mind, in the same way as
the different aires of the body, produce
their respective sensations.

There can be little doubt that the doctrine
which teaches the independence of immateriality
of the mind, is correct. Apart from the
numerous material evidence which directly favor their supposition, it is
the word of God, which renders it conclusive,
insomuch as it gives us the assurance that
our spiritual existence is not to cease in the
mere decay of the bodily elements which
surround us.

Various conjectures have been offered, except
the particular deal of intellect. In the
majority of instances, their great merit appears
to consist in their originality, it is not agree
in their speculative absurdity. I subjoin
a few examples.

Willis placed volition (sensation in the Cerebrum),
the involv. vital motions, in the Cerebellum.
des Cartes.

La Peyronie.
Richerand
Willis
Sömmering
Gibby

Lancisi
Van Helmont.

Appropriation of the Sensory power, according to the doctrines of the "French School"
Descartes, placed it in the Pinell gland.

The arguments he makes use of are extremely

amusing.

La Peyronie, placed it in the Femur.

Richerand, in the annular pulvimanum.

Willis, in the Corpora striata.

Sommering, in the fluid of the ventricles.

Digby, in the septum Lucidum.

Lancisi, in the corpus callosum.

Van Helmont, in the Pylorus ventriculi.

The Sensory power, according to what is
turned, the doctrine of the "Frenchs school" is
appropriated as follows. To mental operations.

The Cerebrum Tomiforme — To the sense of
hearing, seeing - smell - taste, the medulla
oblongata.

To voluntary motion - general
feeling, including the sense of touch, the
medulla Spinalis.

To the thoracic - abdominal
viscera, the sympathetic nerves. I have

thereunder, if I may, very inefficiently,

pointed out the intimate relation existing

between the Nervous system - the mind; a

relation which is so beautiful, that at the

same time to intimate that it attempts an

explanation of these phenomena, would be a
task that I have neither the ability or inclination to perform.

This brings me to the conclusion of the first part of my subject. I shall now proceed to consider the Mento-physical or Psycho-somatic influences, which may indeed be considered as the Somatico-psyehical influences reversed.

For the proposed subdivisions of the second part of my subject, vide page 4.
Exquisite pleasurable feeling.

Can death be induced more rapidly by sudden joy or grief?

Cases of death from sudden joy.

Roman Matrons after the battle of Cannae.

Sophocles.

2nd Dionysus.

Chilo of Pythagoras.
Feeling produces its influence, according to its direction i.e., pleasure or displeasure, exciting or depressing, so as to cause discard when it exceeds that measure of personality, which occurs constantly only in the emotions.

Exception pleasureable feeling. The pathological perceptions which it may induce, arising from an overflow of innervation, are stated to be, convulsions, confusions, inflammation, hemorrhage, epilepsy. Whether death may be induced more rapidly by excess of grief, than excess of grief seems uncertain. The case of sudden death from excess of joy, in the Roman marshals, after the battle of Cannae has often been quoted. There are many cases in my opinion, which might have been selected in preference to this, inasmuch as death in this instance appeared to arise from a mixed cause viz: extreme grief, rapidly followed by excess of joy. I will insert a few examples. Sophocles is said to have died from excess of joy occasioned by his obtaining a poetical prize at the Olympic games. The second Dionysius, died when hearing of the death of a tragedy of his own composition. Chilo & Diogenes, both
Sealing Court

cases cont... death from creep of Jay. —

Leo 10th

Sinamus Tapiarius

Admiration —

its definition

 effects.

study.

case. Francisco Francisco.

Mirth

mean... after the South Sea Scheme.

from 10th of May
died. The former, at being one of his boys, the latter, no less than three, crowned victors at the Olympic Games. So the 10th of June was declared a day of joy, receiving a seat of his military successes, as did also the Great General. Simeon Saffirios, when preparing for battle, on receiving the unexpected news that his son, who had been made prisoner by Bastaqow, they had doomed to slavery, was ransomed, coming to his aid with eleven well-armed ships.

Admiration. The emotion which fixes the mind with strong attention upon an object, of ecstasy, - both modifications of the passion, have induced the same effect as those of joy. Francisco Francia, a painter of the 13th century, painted upon a wall one of the paintings of Raphael. The painting was almost unseen, followed by death.

Witch, another modification of joy, has occasionally induced death from convulsions. Mr. Wadd. states, that of the number of persons who became insane, after the "South Sea Scheme" in 1720, the majority of cases appeared to arise from exaltation of joy, induced by a rapid, unexpected acquisition of wealth.
A similar circumstance occurred at Hunswell hospital. A patient, who had suffered from mania, was so far recovered as to be placed in the "convalescent room." These "convalescents" as they are termed, are not well enough, to be restored to their friends, and are therefore kept in this probationary state for some time, until not only all symptoms of the disease have disappeared, but the mind has also acquired a healthy tone. One of these patients, a male, was permitted to attend a party of non-professional persons, round part of the asylum. As might be expected, they entered into conversation with him; learned his history. He painted to them, in glowing colors, the injustice of his detention, when he was "as sane as they ever." His appeals so worked on their feelings, he convinced them of the injustice of his detention, that they, in a most philanthropic, but injudicious manner, declared that the authorities be petitioned, to grant his immediate release. This pleasing intelligence had such an effect on the poor fellow, as immediately kindled a recurrence of all his old symptoms, in their most aggravated form.
Anecdote of Malibu
June and with me inclined, where except
of joy, in an insane person, was followed by
the most beneficial results. As their case had
not晴晴 been visited professionally, I
cannot attach much for its thorough authenticity.
It is related of the highly gifted Melito,
that upon one occasion, she visited a large
hospice (Shelburne Bethlem) among the Patients, was upon fellow, by
profession a musician. He had composed
along previous to this Insanity, but for want
of means to patronage was unable to introduce it to public notice. This so prueba on his
mind that he sank into a state of melancholy.
He oftentimes wandered around hims,
that could he but engage the services of
some eminent musician at Melito, to sing it, his fortune would be made. The
curiosity then evoked of this Queen of Song
were instantly aroused. Having, unknown
to him, obtained a copy of the Song, he caused
a piano be placed in an adjoining room.
It gratified the wish of this unfortunate man.
The realization of his most sanguine hopes,
in their sudden and remarkable manner,
Displeasure.

Pathological effects.

Prof. Henderson's remarks on survey.

Definition of excessive displeasure.

Its modifications.
was the happy means of leading to his perfect recovery.

Displeasure. The following pathological phenomena have been enumerated as arising from excessive feelings of displeasure, owing it is supposed, to a deficient supply of innervation - muscular inability, difficulty of speech, typhus, chlorosis, eczema, dyspepsy, chilblains, tinea, rheumatism, cataract, and uterine carcinoma.

Professor Henderson, in his elaborate lectures on pathology, states that among the cases of eczema which occurred a short time after the Millbank penitentiary, it was observed, that it presented itself in its most aggravated forms in those cases, where the persons deeply felt their punishment deserved. In using the term excessive displeasure, I do not take it in its popular acceptation. I have adopted the expression more for the sake of maintaining a powerful antithesis to excessive joy.

Under the head of displeasure, many modifications are involved, such as, fright, pain, horror, indignation, vexation, mortification, contempt, melancholy (with its varieties) nostalgia, calamity et cetera.
Excessive Fright: its effects

Care - (Prof. Henderson)

Fear: its effects

Especially tendency to induce tremble.
Exceptive fright. It seems to be followed by hemorrhages of arteries, convulsions, especially epilepsy, convulsions, likewise tetanus and apoplexy. Dr. Henderson mentions the case of a woman, labouring under amenorrhea, to whom the catalepsies were suddenly restored from the effects of exceptive fright, induced by the sudden falling of a scaffold, which had been erected on the occasion of the Queen's visit to Edinburgh.

Fears cause emaciation, diarrhoea, seminal discharge, erysipelas, &c., and make the lips facilitate the reception of contagion. Malaria, history crisis, aggravates every disorder. That except of fright from may cause death is well known. Exceptive fear seems to have a great tendency to induce lassitude, especially if the person be badly clothed & fed; still more, if he be of a bilious temperament. Fear thrown rather far away will excite according the amount of the danger, also the temperament of the person affected. An investigation, however, of the induced phenomena gives us no clue as to their mode of action.
Indignation. its analysis. its effects.

Melancholy. its effects.

Nostalgia.

(Apodemialesia)

Nostalgia cont?
Indignation manifests a peculiar undermining effect on the constitution. That it is a mixed feeling, is proved by a careful analysis, thus irritation, mortification, contempt, self respect, an enduring, violent suppressed reaction have their base in its formation. Its chief effects on the body are vertigo, nausea, a pretended anguish.

Melancholy. Its effects on the body are best shown in the interesting disease, "Nostalgia" or home sickness: its principal signs being, heaviness of the body, spirit, acting on the body. These phenomena existing as a general rule, without exciting mental alienation. (Some have attempted to establish an "academic gia" or longing for foreign countries.)

Nostalgia seldom passes into insanity, except where it exists in a high degree, then it appears to manifest itself in a melancholy with a fixed idea of domestic happiness to import. In a majority of these cases generally exhibits the brain shrunken, overcharged with blood, the former indurated, its membranes in an inflamed state. The heart hypertrophied, the stomach contracted. - appearances which
Feeling - cont.

Nostalgia - cont.

(example)

persons who are liable to it.

exampes.
are also found in the "post mortem" of persons who have died of grief. The emotion, very similar to Nostalgia, has been described among Slaves, that been termed "Calenture".

Nostalgia is of common occurrence among the inhabitants of mountainous districts: at the same time it must be noticed, that the inhabitants of such countries, when compelled to live in Towns, occasionally become woeful of the idea of living in very secluded situations. The inhabitants of Towns, are also subject to it. The tendency of Highland Soldiers, when far from their county, to become Nostalgic, is well known. Then the Colonel in one of these Regiments, stationed in the West Indies, found it necessary to prevent the Band from playing "Lochaber no more", from the powerful effect it had upon them. Davydes informs us, that this disorder is extremely prevalent in Switzerland, even amongst the lowest beggars.

The tune of the "Mus du Vaches" a favourite air of the peasants of the Alps, had such a powerful effect in inducing this affection, that it was forbidden, under pain of death, to the French Camps, military stations, where there were any Swiss Soldiers.
Feeling - cont?

Nostalgia - cont?

Fear

its effects on circulation

Scurvies

example
Nestor is absent; from country or person, the
sole cause of this complaint. Misfortunes tend to,
discriminate; thus when an army is routed,
nostalgia becomes very prevalent. It has also
caused very much in those afflicted with the Plague,
despite the capture or war. In these instances,
the unfortunate and unhappy individuals, not
infrequently commit suicide. When the
desire is violent, nothing avails, but a
return to the native country. The most pathetic
description of this disease we find in the Bible.
Psalm 137:4. "By the waters of Babylon we sat.
Fear diminishes the force of the circulation
in such a degree, that in some cases, blood
will not flow from the opened vein. Delays,
shivering, also affects, are otherwise produced
by it: hence the stopping of hemorrhages, of
different natural secretions. The ingenious
mode of detecting thieves in India, is founded
upon a knowledge of the fact, that fear causes
checks the secretion of the Saliva. Indeed,
it often pervades the whole system, united with
a constriction of the integuments of the body, or
also an extreme sense of being irritated, or of being
rendered incapable of motion.
Fear cont.

Dermatitis observations

Effects on the color of the Hair - &c.
The eyes are wide, the countenance contracted down; the hair stands erect. The perspiration excited by fear is similar to that which follows a rash, and attends general debility (typhus). Fear also produces diarrhoea (incontinence of urine), weak digestion, flatulence, acidity: it renders the bowels under its influence, more liable to contagious disorders; in some instances it has been caused death. Most unfortunately, it is not until after the first shock occasioned by fear that we become fully aware of the danger we have seen, the more prominent effects of the passion manifest themselves, such as, headache, vertigo, pulse debility, mental agitation, although at this point, we must certainly take into account the effects of reaction. Anomieisms of the heart, dyspnoea, have likewise been produced by fear. Desault observed, that during the "Reign of Terror" in Paris in 1793, this was not at all an uncommon effect. The change of color of the face from fear or grief, is well known; to cite cases would be unnecessary. Bonnett relates the case of a Polish soldier in whom terror-occasioned calalecty of death
Terror
its effects

Grief
its effects.

induces a peculiar kind of sleep example.
Insanity has frequently been induced by excess of passion. Many cases are on record that sufficiently establish this fact. Hence the highly reprehensible custom of doing up people as ghosts, or placing skeletons in the way of timid people.

The influence of this passion on the brain is very remarkable, especially when mixed up with other emotional influences. To cite cases where the brain has fallen off, or where "such particular hair has stood on end" would be unnecessary.

Grief. The cause of which is, the loss of enjoyment, present or expected. This passion diminishes the force of the circulation, frequently inducing paleness; increases the malignity of contagious fever & of scarlet fever, as well as the liability to receive infection. The irritability of the system is in some cases of grief, too much diminished, but the surface feels no hunger, there is no much to feel in the nervous system, & a heavy kind of sleep—almost coma—a is induced. An instance of this peculiar kind of sleep is mentioned in the Bible "and when he arose up from prayer, it was very late to the disciples, he found them sleeping for sorrow." St. Luke Ch. XIX: 45.
Two forms of grief.

a. Sudden grief.

its effects:

may induce death.

Examples:

b. Slow, lasting grief.

its effects.
It has been remarked of criminals, that their sleep is of this character, the night before their execution.

Grief appears under two forms. In the one sudden, the other, slow and lasting.

Sudden Grief. In this case we have a sudden sense of oppression, almost like suffocation; as it is termed popularly, "stunned by grief." There is prostration, an ashen-white, the head pulsates violently, irregularly, the respiration is slow and interrupted, producing sighs or sobs. The features are fixed in expression of suffering. These are sometimes fixed. This sudden grief sometimes occasions insanity from death. (Socrates, Philip II., Racine, Louis of Brionton, all died from this cause).

Slow-lasting Grief or sorrow is common in women, often the effect of the former. There is headache, want of sleep, present of oppression, sighing, indifference to food is done, little or no appetite, imperfect digestion, enumeration, pale pallor, complexion. The eyes are hollow, with an expression of melancholy suffering. There appears the asperitic liability to disorder of the bilious system in these cases.
Grief. cont.

Sic a Morrison's Orwell?

Despair. definition

its sources.

Remorse. Medicine of no avail.

Ex ample. Macbeth.
Sir Alexander Morrison states that there is a peculiar pain at the pit of the stomach which appears to be exclusively confined to females, sometimes lasting for days, accompanied by vomiting, occasionally by convulsions or hysterical fits, and sometimes even by low-muttering delirium. This now lasting grief may gradually merge into melancholy.

Some of these frenzies may involve several very interesting cases, as illustrated by this point.

Despair is a modification of this passion, in which grief and fear are combined without any mixture of hope. The sources of this passion are numerous.

A knowledge of these facts will lead us to its somatic influences. The effects of all these varied passions and their modifications, whether depressing or exciting, may as a general rule be remedied to some extent by the Physician, but in remorse, which is often exaggerated by a constitutional disposition to melancholy, medicine is of no avail.

Shakespeare forcibly illustrates this remark in Macbeth. "Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased?"
immediate manifestations of the Will.
The Will. The boundary line which divides voluntary from what has been termed Automatic motion, is far from being so positively defined in nature as we think; and to mention, that the mind on many special circumstances, has a positive or negative influence on motion that are entirely automatic, by means of a connecting link, which we cannot appreciate, which Schiller has termed "sympathetic motion".

In these mixed cases, the psychological & physical influences, appear to have an equal share: such visions, as laughing, crying, yawning, certain changes of the countenance, rising of the features as it has been termed, changes of the voice and aspiration, occasional palpitation of the heart, flushing or turning pale, also expression of the eyes.

I shall now attempt to point out, as briefly as possible, these phenomena which are considered as being the more immediate manifestations of the Will. Reference to this point, Black lays down the following laws, according to which he considers the central influences on voluntary motion take place—
Laws according to which the cerebral influences on voluntary motion take place.

Etiological effects of the Will.
1. "The cerebral influences determine the beginning, the duration, and the end of motion."

2. "They determine the intensity, 

3. "or (?) the amount of motion.

4. "By repetition, they acquire habituée like the Idea.

5. "They associate with each other, with the cerebral influences, in idea, according to the

6. "the same laws, by which the latter associate in

7. "the imagination & the memory.

8. "They arise in the brain, simple: e.g. in the

9. "resolution & pronounced accord, but the action

10. "of the muscles set in motion, is very complex.

11. "They determine the velocity of motion, as well

12. "with respect to individual muscles, as to the


14. "From a number of cerebral influences on

15. "motion, which have been once founded on

16. "association, new ones may be compounded,

17. "as the Imagination, from ideas already present

18. "in it, is able to compose others.

19. "The Will, if it need the measure prepared for

20. "the individual (which generally happens

21. "in the pages) acts etiologically, partly

22. "through its organic representative, muscular

23. "motion, partly according to the mode, in
Effects of continued use of the organs of the will.

Its influence on muscular motion.

Effects of repeated mimic expressions of anger, melancholy, etc.
which it manifests itself mentally, viz. pleasure or displeasure.

The pathological process which arises in general from the contracted effect of the action of the Will (the motor nerves) through them, of the vascular system, are, tremor, impomption to the mind, sickness, etc., hence the vegetative functions. But, the Will reacts chiefly on muscular motion, it through this again, as well practically as romantically on the organism. When a man is mentally excited, an innovation of the motor muscles ensues: the merry man, skips, dances, the choleric beats about him, even though no object of this anger be near.

Motion in itself promotes cheerfulness; it appears as a manifestation of the Will, to correspond more with the function of character, as speech does with that of thought. At the same time, gentle exercise, alternating with rest, promotes a distinct turgid train of thoughts.

The exercise is often repeated minnie, or help of anger (for instance), melancholy to produce remarkable
Note.

Mlle. Rachel the celebrated French actress had repeatedly suffered in a similar manner.

Anger. its origin.

its modifications

Seneca's description of anger.
Sennecas description of Angle - cont?

Effects of anger.

to effect on the Sentions
Quartum, horas ac solipsantum spilii, spiritus ex acted ac student. actioe

en de ipsos implentionem somni, somnii, negatius, et iusnum explanaet reciitac termo proposito.

et implosus tenebras mensae, et phrata humus

rubies, et totum concitum corpus magnalque

animam alsens, seda visu et horrida ficeos

disparationum ac atque interscendentia.

(De Pra Ch. I. 1.)

When excited to

a high degree, anger induces violent headache.

tumors, palpitation, epigastric, fever, and acute

sudden death has been the consequence of this

passion. The chronic form, of the malady

which manifests itself in the tremendous exhalations,

indicates the struggle in the conflicting excitement.

This excitement urges the circulation to the utmost

determined. The respiration keeps pace

with it, so that in the most violent cases, bursting

of the heart or pressure on the may take place.

The influence of anger upon the secretion

tis well known. It has been said, that some

persons actually require a certain dose of

anger, to aid their digestion, without which the

formation of the bile would be checked.
The Will - end

Anger cont. its effects on the emotions - end

It may induce insanity

Jealousy, suspicion, envy, hatred, antipathy, misanthropy.
The numerous examples of the influence of anger upon the habits of animals are familiar to all. Some authors have even asserted that hydrophobia can be induced from the bite of an enraged man. Zontwal says that he saw a child die, as if struck by lightning, after taking the milk of its enraged mother.

Since this passion is productive of such violent disturbance in the body, it is much easier to comprehend madness as the result of the phrase "senescor brevis", it is not surprising that anger should sometimes terminate in that state.

Jealousy, suspicion, envy, hatred, and all the modifications of this passion, lead to madness enter into a detail of their influences upon the body, is therefore unnecessary. As they are most of necessity he had a modified transcript of the above mentioned phenomenon.

For the same reason I omit inserting any cases in illustration of the same.
The Perceptum

definition

Its manifestations.

Its etiologic influences

Too great a strain on the senses.
The Perception, among the one of the
finest psychical directions of action, it
cannot, in, or of itself act histologically as
a cause of disease, either by any except a
deficiency. Its manifestations are
true of error, which manifestations have
nothing but analogy in common with health
of disease. Hence we must look for stigmatic
influences in the mental processes which
lead to perception. The only physical
influences which in thought bear upon
the perception (and that indirectly) is, in the
images presented to the mind, which being
furnished by the senses, stand up in the
conscience, reproduced by memory, and
by a variety of thoughts, developed into minds,
Hence by synthesis & judgment, from this
It conclusions, from conclusions to Ideas
which in the most intellectual become the
purest abstractions, tenet which, nothing
sensual corresponds.

In great esteem on the senses, weakened
Here again, I thought them the body, it if
long continued, has a tendency to induce
Too little use of the Senses

Unequal use of the Senses.

(exceptions?)

Escape of the Imagination

Approximate cause of Delusions.

(Folly) (Poetic frenzy.)
neuriprep, a state of irritable ability. For little use of the senses appears to derange the organs of sensibility, at least we may infer this from its results, viz: neuriprep, a state of irritable ability.

Unequal use of the senses, the consequent of accidents of one & obstinacy of the other, does not strictly speaking, induce disease, but merely modifications. Some consider printing left-handedness as exceptions to this rule.

Except of the imagination produces the same effects as too frequent a strain upon the senses, only, as it may be carried to a much greater extent, without any perceptible exhaustion its effects when induced are much greater, causing firstly, treatment, then from the corresponding reaction — in the proposition case of delirium may it be equal extent be expected this caused. If the "frenzy" be in excess it at the same time illustrated, it gradually substitutes a world of images in the place of the real world; it is then "fable." "Poetic frenzy" may be considered a modification of it.
Too little exercise of the imagination

Insomia

Excess or deficiency of thought

Influence on digestion

Muscular exercise

Kant's observations
Too little exercise of the Imagination acts like too little employment of the senses. That there is great estimation of the Imagination in some cases of Insanity cannot be doubted. In a Memoir illustrated this concise by several extremely interesting cases, doubtless this peculia condition of the Brain in many instances was the proximate cause of the Insanity. The Distracted Kings, Queens, etc. to which we most will in personal asylums belong to this class. An Excess or deficiency of Thought is also similar in its results, I have induced by different conditions of the Imagination.

If a person be in intense Thought, Diestin at the time slow or hardly, is all; again digestion of activity going on, renders as unfit for intense thought.

Powerful muscular exercise appears to need the same influence. When taking a walk in the country with a friend, I have oftentimes attempted to maintain a discretion, but have invariably failed. And believe it to be possible although he owns, it is extremely difficult.
Influence of intense thought upon the senses - example.

Influence of a tender and nervous temper upon these phenomena.

"Hot house" education of children

its effects
Intense thought implies the action of the senses. The case of Archimedes at the storming of Syracuse is a familiar example. It appears to be very useful if not essential to thought. The intense exercise of the fancy appears to breed a far more marked influence than intense thought.

All these phenomena are of course extensively modified in the person in whom they occur, hence they are more prominent in those of a tender nervous temperament. Formality are examples of the former, giddiness of the latter condition.

From the above observations, we may easily perceive how excessively injurious must be the system of forcing children's minds—("ill-house education" as it has been very properly termed) a system.

But unfortunately in the present day, has many ardent admirers. It frequently induces disease of the heart, development of tuberculosis spinal curvature. The latter owing, no doubt, in a great degree, the effects of sedentary habits, etc.
Effects of "hot house" education of children continued.

Conclusion.
Its influence upon the brain is frequently of a very alarming character. It is very
infrequently superseded. In fact, this
system of premature education, may
very justly be ranked among the
predisposing causes of Mental Disease.

I have thus endeavoured to point out
the best of my ability the "intermingled
relations of mind and body." It is a matter
of extreme regret to me, that the limits
usually assigned to papers of this class,
prevent my entering so fully into my
subject as I could have wished. As this
must plead my excuse for what might
otherwise be looked upon as omisssions.

arising from carelessness. There are two
divisions of my subject, viz. The Sexual Instinct.

Two feeling, which, judging from their length, it
would appear I have bestowed an undue
amount of attention; in these instances
I have only entered more fully into detail
on account of the vast amount of phenomena

The Sexual Instinct.

Two feeling, which, judging from their length, it
would appear I have bestowed an undue
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amount of attention; in these instances
I have only entered more fully into detail
on account of the vast amount of phenomena

The Sexual Instinct.

Two feeling, which, judging from their length, it
would appear I have bestowed an undue
amount of attention; in these instances
I have only entered more fully into detail
on account of the vast amount of phenomena
presented for observation.

I am well aware that in this Thesis, there will be found little of original research, little of original observation. Still, of this rough, crude outline which I have attempted to sketch, I be found to be carried, my most sanguine wishes will be realized.

Thomas Smith Rowe.
M.R.C.S. Eng.