

but it is as well, perhaps, to give Dr. Clarke's explanation of what has hitherto been regarded as an unexplainable phenomenon. After citing the incident, the doctor says :

'These two phenomena, the vision in England, and the death in India, should not be confounded together. They are not necessarily parts of the same event, and we must not hastily assume that they bear the relation to each other of cause and effect, because the vision and the death occurred simultaneously. Let the fact of G's death, at the time of the vision, be laid aside for the present and the vision alone considered. The facts are these: when Lord Brougham was a young man, gifted, as the world knows he was, with intellectual power of the highest order, he became intimate with another young man of congenial tastes, and undoubtedly of considerable intellectual force. As fellow-students they discussed, it appears, some of the greatest themes with which the human mind ever grapples, such as immortality, God, the problems of human life, and similar themes; some of which Lord Brougham has since studied and expounded with singular ability. It is difficult to conceive of circumstances, better calculated than these to impress, powerfully and profoundly, the mind of one so gifted as Lord Brougham. Impressions naturally made by such discussions as have been described, were deepened by a compact, made with all the folly and enthusiasm of which genius is capable, and consecrated and sealed with the blood of those who made it. Like the oath of Grutli, the compact was intended to be sacred and inviolate, reaching beyond this life into the next. The cells of young Brougham's brain must have been stamped, more deeply than ever before by any other event, with the features of his friend G's face, and with the ideas and hopes and resolutions which the compact they had entered into inspired. G. disappeared from the orbit of Brougham's life.

The brain cells which had been thus stamped, sensitized like a photographic plate, were laid away in the recesses of Brougham's brain. There they were deposited, the hieroglyphic representations of G's face and form, and of the compact and the attendant ideas, like a portrait in a garret, or a manuscript in a drawer, ready to be brought out whenever anything should occur, capable of dragging them into light. The cells remained latent in Brougham's brain for a long period, without anything to call them into the region of perception, still the cells were there; they were deeply stamped and were in a condition to be called into activity at any time. With a brain containing the cell-group referred to, Lord Brougham got a chill, while travelling in Sweden, and after the chill, refreshed himself, with what he says was a warm bath. It is evident from the result of the bath, that the water was hot rather than warm. Lord Brougham got from the heat to which he had exposed himself, a congestion of the brain. The congestion clearly was not apoplexy, yet was near being so, for he says that he fell asleep but still contrived to get out of his bath-tub, and there fell on the floor, unconscious.

'It will be remembered that a moderate anæmia of the periphery of the brain, and a moderate hyperæmia of the base of the brain are among the conditions of sleep, and consequently of dreams, which occur only in sleep. The congestion produced by the bath naturally intensified these conditions. What Lord Brougham had been talking about with his friend Stuart shortly before the bath does not appear from the description; but it would be strange if the subjects of God and a future life did not enter into their conversation, when we reflect that such subjects occupied a very large share of Lord Brougham's attention and study during his whole life. We know from his account of the case that he examined and discussed them with G. Such a discus-