

reasonable compensation should be allowed for such increased pain and mental suffering; but the death of the child, the bereavement of the parents, and their grief for its loss, cannot be considered as an element of damages. Such damages are too remote. They are the result of a secondary cause, and ought not to be allowed to enter into a verdict. This is not an action under the statute by the parents for the death of a child, and if it were, injury to the feelings of the parents could not be a basis of a recovery by them. 3 Wood Ry. Law, 1538, and note 3. Injury to the mother alone, her physical pain and mental suffering, because of her own condition, would be a proper consideration; and it would be correct to allow proof that the child was still-born, if such fact tended to show that her labor was thereby prolonged, and her suffering so increased. It is impossible to see upon what principle the husband can claim damages for injury to his feelings. His suffering could only be from alarm and sympathy for his wife's suffering. His distress is merely a reflection from her distress, and that might be very considerable, but it is too remote and consequential. She is allowed to recover in this suit, or rather he is, under the forms of law, on account of her injuries of body and mind. To allow him damages for the same injuries would be to allow two recoveries upon the same cause of action. We know of no authority that would justify such a conclusion. The person who suffers the injuries proximately resulting from the wrong done, and such person alone, is entitled to compensation, except in cases where death results, and the cause of action is made to survive to the relatives by virtue of a statute. The husband can sue for such injuries to his wife, but he cannot recover on his own account for his anxiety and sympathy."

PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S ADVICE TO PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

I forget what veteran public speaker it was who gave this advice to a beginner: "Write out your speech; and be especially careful about writing the parts in which you give way to your feelings." But I believe the counsel to, be excellent, and, on all impor-

tant occasions, I have acted upon it. But I have never committed the written matter to memory. And that for several reasons, of which one, that I could not if I tried, is perhaps sufficient. Even if I could learn a speech by heart, I agree with Mr. Bright that the burden of going through the process would be intolerable. However, this is a question of idiosyncrasy. I know of at least one admirable speaker who is said to learn every word by heart, and whose charming delivery omits no comma of the original. The use, to me, of writing, sometimes of re-writing half a dozen times over, that which I threw aside when I had finished it, was to make sure that the framework of what I had to say—its logical skeleton, so to speak—was, so far as I could see, sound and competent to bear all the strain put upon it. I very early discovered that an argument in my head was one thing, and the same argument written out in dry, bare propositions quite another in point of trustworthiness. In the latter case, assumptions supposed to be certain while they lay snug in one's brain had a trick of turning out doubtful; consequences which seemed inevitable proved to be less tightly connected with the premisses than was desirable; and telling metaphors showed a curious capacity for being turned to account by the other side. I have often written the greater part of an address half a dozen times over, sometimes upsetting the whole arrangement and beginning on new lines, before I felt I had got the right grip of my subject.

A subordinate, but still very important use of writing, when one has to speak, is that the process brings before the mind all the collateral suggestions which are likely to arise out of the line of argument adopted. Psychologically considered, public speaking is a very singular process. One half of the speaker's mind is occupied with what he is saying; the other half with what he is going to say. And if the field of vision of the prospective half is suddenly crossed by some tempting idea which has not already been considered, the speaker is not at all unlikely to follow it. But if he does, Heaven knows where he may turn up; or what bitter reflections may be in store for him, when the re-