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BOUGHTON AND MARSTON V. KNIGHT AND OTHERS.

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mind, was called to give evidence. First of all the judge had to consider, was he capable of understanding the nature and character of the act that he was called upon to do when he swore to tell the truth? Was he capable of understanding the nature of the obligation imposed upon him by that oath? If he was, then he was of sufficient capacity to give evidence as a witness. But, gentlemen, whatever degree of mental soundness is required for any one of these things, responsibility for crime, capacity to marry, capacity to contract, capacity to give evidence as a witness, I tell you, without fear of contradiction, that the highest degree of all, if degrees there be, is required in order to constitute capacity to make a testamentary disposition. Because you will easily see it involves a larger and a wider survey of facts and things than any one of these matters to which I have called your attention. Every man, I suppose, must be conscious that in an inmost chamber of his mind there resides a power which makes use of the senses as its instruments, which makes use of all the other faculties. The senses minister to it in this manner: they bring, by their separate entrances, a knowledge of things and persons in the external world. The faculty of memory calls up pictures of things that are past; the imagination composes pictures and the fancy creates them, and all pass in review before this power, I care not what you call it, that criticises them and judges them, and it has moreover this quality which distinguishes it from every other faculty of the mind, the possession of which indeed distinguishes man from every other living thing, and makes it true in a certain sense that he is made in the image of God. It is this faculty, the faculty of judging himself; and, when that faculty is disordered, it may safely be said that his mind is unsound. Now I wish to call your attention to a case which has been frequently adverted to in the course of this cause. It is the case of *Banks v. Goodfellow*, a judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, at a time when I had the honor of being a member of it. I was, therefore, a party to the judgment; but everybody, or rather I should say, all the members of the legal profession who hear me, will, of course, recognize the eloquent language of the great judge who presides over that court, the present Lord Chief Justice. But I was a party to the judgment, and, of course, while bound by it, I am bound by it only in the sense in which I understand its words. I think there can be no room for misconception as to their meaning, but I must explain to you the scope and bearing of it.

That was a case in which a man who had, indeed, been subject to delusions before and after he made his will, was not shown to be either under the influence of those delusions at the time, nor, on the other hand, was he shown to be so free from them that if he had been asked questions upon the subject he would not have manifested that they existed in his mind. But he made a will, by which he left his property to his niece, who had lived with him for years and years, and to whom he had always expressed his intention of leaving his property, and to whom, in the ordinary sense of the word, it was his duty to leave the property, or it was his duty to take care of her after his death. It was left to the jury to say whether he made that will free from the influence of any of the delusions he was shown to have had before and after, and the jury found that the will which I have described to you was made free from the influence of the delusions under which he suffered, and it was held that, under those circumstances, the jury finding the fact in that way, that finding could not be set aside. I will not, of course, trouble you with reading the whole of the judgment, which, however, I may say, would well reward the trouble of reading it by laymen as well as by professional men, but I shall pick out passages to show you how carefully-guarded against misapprehension this decision is. I shall have occasion by-and-by to call your attention to instances in it which I think it has been sought to apply it incorrectly in the argument which has been addressed to you. Now, at one passage of the judgment, the Lord Chief Justice says this:—"No doubt, when the fact that the testator has been subject to any insane delusion is established, a will should be regarded with great distrust, and every presumption should in the first instance be made against it. When insane delusion has once been shown to have existed, it may be difficult to say whether the mental disorder may not possibly have extended beyond the particular form or instance in which it has manifested itself. It may be equally difficult to say how far the delusion may not have influenced the testator in the particular disposal of his property. And the presumption against a will made under such circumstances becomes sufficiently strong when the will is, to use the term of the civilians, an inofficious one—that is to say, one in which natural affection and the claims of near relationship have been disregarded." But, in an earlier passage in the judgment, the Lord Chief Justice lays down with, I think I may say, singular accuracy, as well as beauty of language, what is essential to