## INSANITY IN RELATION TO LAW,

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ccuracy tal dis-England if there be cut be obtion of pitch of gs to be s hardly ertainty. ment. kind of s in the body considered as ultimate phenomena are unseen, so that if we ascertain the structure of the minutest fibril and lay it bare in the living man in all its details, we must still accept external things as the indices of things unseen. The subtle forces acting in the brain are only determined ultimately as they influence the consciousness in ourselves, or as they cause those changes in the body or its movements which are the indices of changes in the consciousness of others. We might as well look for the electric fluid which carries the expression of our thoughts No other evidence is possible, even in the along the wire. most ordinary cases of this kind. If the police find a man uproarious, reeling about and smelling of whiskey, they conclude he has been drinking; and if policemen reason at all, they will conclude that the drink went down his mouth, into his stomach, and from his stomach into his lungs and brain, where it is doing its poisonous work, and making him temporarily insane. Thus the police will conclude that external things, that is the drunkenness, are the indices of things unseen, that is the whiskey.— The Chancellor added that he was about to attempt to legislate so as to discover where the abuses and causes of error lay, which made such cases as Windham's generally odious, and the examination by mad doctors little better than a faree.

Windham's case is well known. He was a young man who succeeded to a large property, which he dissipated in all kinds of vice in a few years, and his next relative tried to have him made a ward in Chancery, and put on an allowance for life, in order to save the remnant of the property. The usual hard swearing concerning his sanity took place in court, and one doctor was pitted against another, until more than the usual amount of disagreement was elicited, and far more than the usual amount of disgrace and contempt fell upon the profession. And all this because the man was tried on a false issue. It ought to have been no question whether the acts of the man were consistent or not with perfect sanity, as judged by his know-

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