

Samuel Smith, M.P., says in *London Times*, after travelling in Germany "I have not seen a single case of a ragged or begging child."

The Massachusetts Board of Education in 1852 said, "It is the right and duty of the State, for its own safety and advantage, to intervene and compel the parent to accord to his child, as a fundamental right, so much of education as shall fit him to be a citizen of a free state."

Hon. B. G. Northrop said in 1872, "To bring up children in ignorance is a crime, and should be treated as such."

Superintendent John Jasper, of N. Y. city, said in 1890, "The beneficial effects of the enforcement of this law are shown most clearly by the police statistics."

Superintendent Edwards of Illinois said in 1890, "The compulsory education law is right in principle," and "To say that it is an interference with the freedom of the citizen is emphatically to misrepresent it."

Superintendent Thayer, of Wisconsin, said in 1890, "All classes of citizens concede the right of the State to supervise and control the education of children where parents or guardians neglect or refuse to make suitable and adequate provision for such education, and to compel attendance of children."

The Lutheran Synod of Missouri left on record in 1889 the following in regard to compulsory education:—"In case parents neglect their duty, the State is justified in compelling them, by appropriate legislation, to the discharge of their duty."

The National Educational Association, at its meeting in Philadelphia in 1891, resolved, "That it is the right and the duty of the State not only to provide for this education, but also to insist that no child shall be deprived of that priceless heritage."

Superintendent John Slaughter, of Wyoming, says, "I am uncompromisingly in favour of compulsory education."

Hon. John Hancock, of Ohio, said in Jan. 1890, "The compulsory education law is one of the highest moment to our people."

The State Board of Dakota declared in 1888, "The State has the right to compel the support of schools, and the further right to compel attendance."

The Committee on legislation at the convention of Dec. 1890. Indiana recommended "that the State legislature be urged to enact a well-considered law for compulsory attendance."

Superintendent Thayer, of Wisconsin, recently said, "Some form of compulsory education is a necessity."