

Referring to the influences of disreputable surroundings on the drinking habit, he makes the following statement: "Let the Rev. R. J. Campbell or the Archbishop of Canterbury work in a black ash-shed, live in a dilapidated hovel in a miserable yard, next door to a railway arch, with a bone factory next door and a guano factory over the way, they would both become chronic dipsomaniacs."

The brutalizing effects of the drink habit upon the inebriate himself, as well as the demoralization of all who come in contact with him, are so well known to you all that it is not necessary to dwell any longer on this aspect of our problem.

It is to another feature of this subject that I wish to draw your attention, that is the effects of inebriety on the descendants of the drunkard. We could afford to be comparatively indifferent if the consequences of intemperance were confined to the inebriate himself, if he and he alone were the sufferer. But unfortunately this is not the case. It is a well established fact that the vice of intemperance in a parent may be visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generations in some form or other.

Dr. Maudsley in his work, "Responsibility in Mental Diseases," says: "A host of facts might be brought forward to prove that drunkenness in parents, especially that form of drunkenness known as *dipsomania*, which breaks out from time to time in uncontrollable paroxysms, is the cause of idiocy, suicide or insanity in their offspring." Dr. J. Ray, in his "Mental Hygiene," says: "As a cause of idiocy in the next succeeding generation, the potency of gross intemperance has been placed beyond a doubt. The transmitted effect of intemperance may also appear in the form of a propensity to vicious courses, or a dullness of moral perception or irresistible impulses to crime." Dr. Anstie says: "The tendency to drink is a disease of the brain, which is inherited. When drinking has been strong in both parents I think it is a physical certainty that it will be traced in the children." To these we might add the opinions of such distinguished writers as Morel of France, Ferri of Italy, Dr. Howe of Massachusetts, Drs. Richardson and Yellowlees, and many others.

Anyone who examines the biographical statistics of any humane or penal institution will be surprised at the large number of inmates whose parents have been addicted to the liquor habit. From the last annual report of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, we learn that of the 12,041 inmates admitted to that institution during the 27