

years, and having made careful inquiries both here and in America, I am fully satisfied that fully six tenths of all the cases of insanity found in these realms arise from no other cause but intemperance."

Then there is the case of those who have the capability for education, and who yet remain untaught. The 10,000,000 of children in the country, given to us by God to be our national strength and glory, but who have become our national weakness and disgrace. Why were they not found in the schools till the State interfered and made education compulsory? Not because there were no schools to receive them; not because of the high price of education; but because, in the first place, a working man spending from £10 to £15 a year on drink will have hard work to find food for his family with the rest of his income; and next, as Mr. Goschen said the other day at Halifax, and as our Manchester Educational Aid Society has abundantly shown, the effect of the drink is so to degrade the mental tastes and perceptions, and so to steel the heart, that the education of the children is sacrificed to the sensual appetites of the parents. This is seen in the fact that nearly 22,000 children are in reformatories and industrial schools, and that there were 97,274 prosecutions last year under the Education Act. I question if one of these was against an abstainer. These are, as a rule, specially anxious for their children to have the benefit of education. How the drink hinders education was well shown by Mr. Mundella in a speech at Sheffield in 1873. He says, "There is a block of houses containing 1082 families, and 2153 children of school age. There are three schools in the block, two churches, three chapels, and forty-one public-houses. That means that every twenty-five of these wretched families have one public-house; and when you remember what it costs to support a public-house, you will have some idea of the cause of misery of the population."