

two Canadian examples may be mentioned. In 1918, a feeble-minded girl examined by the field worker of the Local Council of Women of Montreal, had been in the Sheltering Home, the Home of the Salvation Army, in several other institutions, Protestant, Jewish, and Roman Catholic. She had been before the Juvenile Court and had spent three short terms in jail. Besides she absorbed months of the time of social service workers without any improvement on her part.

A Manitoba agency in 1924 had under its care four families containing cases of mental deficiency. Upon these families it spent approximately \$3000. in one year. Instances might be multiplied which show the false economy of continuing to neglect either subnormal children or adults.

But, while recognizing the need of a Government Institution for the permanent care of the certain types of feeble-minded persons, your Committee believes that it is the immediate duty of the Protestant Committee to consider the possibility of providing a school and auxiliary classes for the training of subnormal non-Catholic children of school age. Naturally, the first step is to ascertain how such children are dealt with elsewhere.

London, England, has between 70 and 80 special schools for the mentally defective, at which attendance can be made compulsory. Only those are received who have been certified as unfit for education in ordinary elementary schools. Special classes are provided for dull and backward pupils and there is a movement to organize them on a larger scale both in London and other parts of England. The Head Psychologist of the London County Council states that about $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ of school children are mentally deficient