

increased by only 85 per cent. Dr. F. W. Mott, pathologist to the Asylums Board, London, says, "A neuropathic heredity is the most important cause of insanity. . . . There are two very numerous classes of individuals whose conduct is anti-social and who at present are not registered or controlled. They are first the chronic, incurable inebriate, dangerous to himself and to society and responsible for a large proportion of the crimes of violence; secondly, the higher grade imbecile of feeble-will power, slender sagacity and energy and lack of moral sense. Although the feeble-minded may be met with in all kinds of society, they are especially to be found amongst the submerged denizens of the one-roomed tenements of our cities." Dr. Feré of Paris associates with this feeble-mindedness the great increase of hysteria at the present day, due directly to what he terms the "fatigue of the present generation," while Dr. Lewellys Barker says "that abnormal expressions of emotion or disorders of the will manifesting themselves in abnormalities of conduct" can be evidences of unsoundness of mind. Dr. Charles Dana of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene has estimated that unsoundness of mind in the United States in 1904, as recognized officially or those in institutions for the insane and feeble-minded, cost \$60,000,000 annually and the loss in industrial activity \$30,000,000 more. These figures, moreover, do not include the criminals and paupers who add so enormously to the public expenditures; but who, as shown by the New York Courts and other charitable institutions, must be included to the extent of at least 50 per cent. under the category of mental defectives.

But one might continue indefinitely, if time permitted, adding yet more sombre shades to the picture already painted in darksome colors. It will have been noticed that in what I have said no reference has been made to what the direct rural losses have been through depopulation. An examination, however, of the Census of 1910 for the older States and Provinces makes it quite evident that the rural losses of the descendants of the old Anglo-Saxon stock even in ten years have been relatively great, and in 40 years have been enormous. Economically speaking the great bulk of them have been transferred from the land-holding class of producers of raw materials to the class of middlemen and of wage-earners; but all in the most exact sense make an addition to the enormous army of dependents upon the energy of organized capital, and play some part in its exploitations whether of *rent*, *interest* or *profits*. How much relatively this organization means may be judged from single figures. In the Province of Ontario, Canada, the Census showed the capital invested in agriculture to be \$1,283,000,000 as compared with a total of \$1,247,500,000 in manufactures and industries for the whole Dominion of Canada. Alongside these figures may be placed those collected by Professor G. L. King, Ph.D., of Philadelphia, wherein he has pointed out that the consumer pays from 65 per