

1914. Possibly this was a factor entering into the question, yet the same arguments held good for years previous to this. It merely shows that some kinds of labour have ceased to be attractive to the bright and efficient types of workers.

Possibly the day of the domestic drudge has passed, and we have now reached a period of readjustment requiring some action on the part of the employer and employee. When it is remembered that the great majority of the domestics examined were mental defectives it is not difficult to understand the reasons why they fell such easy victims and suffered so regularly. It was surprising to learn what high wages some of the lowest of the mental weaklings were receiving, the inference being that the reaction against household drudgery involves a great many of the heads of households who are willing to pay high rates for any kind of help.

The 767 mothers added no less than 917 children to the population, and it goes without saying that many of this number will be defectives, again increasing the tribulations of an already overburdened community.

Mental defect and illegitimacy go hand in hand no matter what may be said to the contrary, and the fact that 68% of those examined were abnormal should convince the most critical of the truth of the contention. Theorists maintain that these figures are too high, but it may be asserted most positively that if they err it is on the side of understating rather than exaggerating the facts. It is even asserted that the normal types fight shy of institutions and suffer in silence, but our experience does not enable us to accept such a theory without hesitation.

OCCUPATION

As will be readily understood the great majority of the cases coming to the Clinic were of school age, but of those who were employed it is significant that no less than 366 were factory operators. The question of occupation was not as carefully gone into as it might have been until a recent date, hence the percentage is much lower than would have been the case had a more deliberate study been made. That this is true is proved when a scrutiny of the figures from February 1st, 1921, to April 22nd, 1921, is made. During that time the factory workers numbered 52, or more than 27% of the whole, and the domestics 21, almost 9%. The individuals were females, and as the number of females was 117, the percentage furnished by the factory workers was 44%, and the domestics almost 18%.

What our experience has taught us, is, that no more fertile field for investigation exists than that furnished by factory workers of certain types, where small wages and simple occupations go hand in hand.