

for compelling him, or visiting him with any evil in case he do otherwise. To justify that, the conduct from which it is desired to deter him, must be calculated to produce evil to some one else. The only part of the conduct of any one, for which he is amenable to society, is that which concerns others. In the part which merely concerns himself, his independence is, of right, absolute. Over himself, over his own body and mind, the individual is sovereign."

And so Mill with relentless logic pursues his way. He defends the liberty of thought and discussion, the liberty of the press and defines the limits to the authority of society over the individual. For example, a man is a liberty to get drunk and society has no right to say him nay. Only when his drunkenness causes him to harm society in some way may he be restrained or punished.

Treitschke's theories are the easier to apply in practice; Mill's are extraordinarily difficult, but no sane thinker will hesitate to say which is the more productive of truer strength in the body politic. Treitschke's theories have produced the efficient German army, the efficient social organization of the German state, but they have also produced a ravished Belgium. Mill's theories have led to a voluntary army, to a certain amount of muddling and unpreparedness for war, but they will also lead the British nation "to stick to it to the last." Its members know how great and glorious is the liberty for which they are fighting, and this will surely lead them to victory, even should its cost be another hundred years' war.

Dr. Helen MacMurchy and Auxiliary Classes in Ontario.—

The Boer War awakened England to the knowledge of widespread physical and mental defects among the masses of her population. In 1904 she appointed a Royal Commission to report on the care and control of the feeble-minded and in 1908 she instituted a national system of medical inspection. The report of the commissioners and the returns of the various medical officers for schools show that in England about one per cent of children of school age are feeble-minded or worse. Families of feeble-minded are much larger than those of normal parents. Karl Pearson has shown that 50 per cent of the next generation is being produced by the lowest 25 per cent of the present. The feeble-minded therefore constitutes an acute social problem in England.

How about Ontario? Is she better situated? There are no statistics to guide us, but if she conforms to the percentages found in other parts of the civilised world, there will be at least 3,000 children in her schools whose mentality will never develop beyond that of a normal ten to twelve years old child. These children clog the work of the ordinary schools and get little good from the usual school lessons. They should be removed and placed in special schools.