

and that the dull and backward amount to about 10%.

In 430 cities and other school districts in the United States in 1923, there were 45719 children in special classes for the mentally handicapped, with 2492 teachers. In addition there were in 30 State Institutions and 217 private institutions 26774 feeble-minded children. In Wyoming alone, 78 out of every 10,000 pupils are in special classes.

In Canada, in 1925, all the Provinces except Quebec and Prince Edward Island were trying to deal with this problem.

In Ontario, 21 cities have special auxiliary classes. Toronto has 54 classes as well as two auxiliary schools for adolescent subnormals. The auxiliary classes are in charge of teachers who have taken the Auxiliary Class Teachers' Course and have been granted a special certificate. Only those children are admitted to the auxiliary classes who have a mental age of over six years and not more than eleven, that is, who have a range of intelligence quotient between 50 and 75. The Provincial Government gives special grants towards equipment and teachers' salaries. In Toronto a start has been made in securing suitable employment for those who have completed the course in the auxiliary schools.

In Saskatchewan special classes for subnormal children are provided in Regina and Saskatoon.

In Alberta, there are such classes in Edmonton and Calgary. The Government pays 50% of the salaries of the teachers.

There are 16 auxiliary classes in Vancouver. The Board of Education has a special department to deal with the subnormal school population and employs both a full-time psychologist and a director of special classes.