

For similar reasons, special classes for slow but normal children are advisable. In them, backward pupils reach a higher level and sometimes are enabled in a few months to return to the ordinary classes and do creditable work.

Many objections are offered to such classes by the uninformed. It is said that parents would oppose the change. But it has been found in practice that, when no stigma is attached to such classes and the selection is carefully and privately made, superior results reconcile normal parents to the situation.

It has been said in Montreal, even recently, that defective children must live at maturity with normal people and can best learn to do so when young by associating with normal children. But as already stated, experience has proved that the subnormal need quite different training from the normal with especial emphasis upon manual work.

The most serious objection in the minds of most people is the possibility of additional expense. But to quote Mr. Sinclair, Inspector of Auxiliary Classes for Ontario, "All who are familiar with the situation agree that the cost of maintaining one of these pupils in an ordinary class is usually at least twice as great as it would be in a special class". In large schools in cities a special class can be provided and a rearrangement of the school made without the addition of another room and with the same number of teachers. Moreover, the cost to the community of irresponsible, untrained defectives is far greater than would be the support of special schools and classes. Family histories like those of the Jukes and the Nams are familiar. But one or