

(a) "Too many pupils taking the subject". This refers to the fact that many pupils have neither liking nor aptitude for Latin.

(b) "School boards still employ too many teachers in Latin who are insufficiently equipped. Many have credit for nothing more than Upper School or one year of Pass Latin in a university".

(c) "At present there are not enough outstanding classical scholars teaching in the schools".

In (d) Mr. Smith finds it strange that "so many students after four years (are) so curiously weak on the forms". These, of course, are the declensions and conjugations and the major grammatical rules.

We submit, therefore, that the foregoing brief outline of Mr. Oswald Smith's criticisms of Latin as taught in the Ontario high schools indicates weaknesses which are to be found pretty generally on this continent at large. Mr. Smith speaks with authority as an examiner of school Latin in Ontario and as a member of the staff of Toronto University. Item (d) is very significant from one point of view. It is certain that in England, for instance, at least in the great private schools (the so-called "Public" schools) the memorizing of the forms begins at a much earlier stage than in the school grades of Canada or the United States, and many hold that memorizing at the early age is easier than it is later. The study of Latin is, in any case, a considerable hurdle for the majority of English speaking pupils on this continent, and it is therefore not surprising if "troubles" appear frequently.

While the Educational Record considers that the alleged inferiority of the Quebec high schools has been sufficiently answered by the statements of Professor Waugh and Dr. Parmelee, never-

theless there is one point which remains to be touched upon. It is surely of very great importance that the relationship established over seventy years ago by Sir William Dawson between the Protestant schools and the universities should be continued. It was in 1857 that the McGill Normal School was established, chiefly by his efforts. In his "Fifty Years of Work", Sir William Dawson referred to his other efforts for school examinations:

"The effort was made, however, and though for several years, the candidates were nearly all from the High School of Montreal, the sphere of influence of our examination for Associate in Arts was gradually extended; and now, with the co-operation of the sister university of Bishop's College, and of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, the examinations have become a provincial institution, and the aid and stimulus they have given to secondary education would be difficult to overestimate", (p. 124).

Sir William Dawson realized, as did also his successor Sir William Peterson, the difference in financial support of the high schools in Quebec as compared with those of Ontario. The last annual report of the Ontario Department of Education shows that the Government grants to the high schools are, in general, not so very much larger than those of Quebec, but the great difference in the financial support otherwise is due to two factors. In the first place, in Ontario the high schools are maintained for the whole population and the local taxes, therefore, fall upon all, Roman Catholic and Protestant and the incorporated companies. In Quebec, our high school taxation is levied only upon the Protestant population and upon the Protestant share of the incorporated companies. In Ontario again, every high school receives large grants from