

He works at subjects which are practically identical with those taken by the student at the university. He works always under experienced teachers. He works under close personal supervision and with methods that teach the young student how to study. In the two years he does five or seven months more of work than the university student. And his scholarship is guaranteed by examination standards decidedly more exacting than those applied to the average university student.

Looked at from almost every angle this comparison between the first two years of the pass course of the university and the last two years of the High School course leaves a goodly balance in favour of the High School. And yet the universities will not recognize even an equality. With hesitation, and after much delay they credit a faculty entrant with one year of the pass course and refuse to go further. Is this not an anomaly?

Auxiliary Classes.—The readers of *THE SCHOOL* are familiar with the admirable series of Educational Pamphlets distributed free by the Department of Education of Ontario. Pamphlet No. 7, just issued, on the organisation and management of Auxiliary Classes, is probably the most timely as well as the most practical and comprehensive of the series to date. It reflects credit on its author, Dr. Helen MacMurchy, the inspector of Auxiliary Classes for Ontario. All teachers interested in the instruction of backward or defective children, and in particular all those interested in the Summer Session for teachers of such classes should read it.

The Six-Year High School.—Canada and the United States are peculiar in that they have a four-year High School superimposed upon an eight-year elementary school. In Canada, it is true, many High School pupils remain for a five or six years' course, but that is exceptional and in reality the work of the extra period is of college rank officially recognised as such. In other civilised countries—Britain, Germany and France—the secondary school period extends over six or nine years. The United States changed to the four-year High School about the year 1820. Before that time the academies of New England resembled Old Country schools in every particular. Canada copied the American High School system.

Thoughtful observers have noted that the European schoolboy when he leaves the secondary school for the university is as far advanced in the so-called college subjects as the American student at the end of his second year at college. Where are the two years lost in these subjects? The answer often given is "between the ages of twelve and fourteen." At fourteen years of age, the normal age for entry into High Schools in the United States and Canada, the European boy has had from three to