

School of Commerce at Port Villez.

"The school regime is as follows:—

- 7—8 Study.
- 8—10 Lessons.
- 10—11 Gymnastics, study or tests.
- 11—12 Lessons.
- 1.30—3.30 Lessons.
- 4.30—6 Gymnastics, study or tests.

Italy—

Chevalley, Giovanni. Report on the technical training of disabled soldiers and sailors in Italy. In: Inter-Allied Conference on the After-care of Disabled Men. Reports. London, 1918. p. 141.

"The working hours range from seven to eight a day."

Germany—

Götter, Karl and Herold. Die Düsseldorf Verwundenschule. Düsseldorf, 1916.

"The hours vary in this school according to the trade. In some cases instruction is given daily from 8.30 to 11.30 and from 3 to 7; again from 8.30 to 11.30 and from 2.30 to 6.30; in another trade from 7.30 to 11.30 and from 2.30 to 6.30; and in still another from 8 to 11.30 and from 3 to 7. Thus the time averages from seven to eight hours per day. McDill, J. R. Lessons from the enemy. Philadelphia, 1918. p. 165-166.

Trades and Occupations Taught.

"Further opportunities for education and training in addition to the hospital-school and workshop instruction are furnished the men. For instance, in West Prussia there have been created Divisions for Disabled Workmen in the War Administration Office in Danzig. These were founded by the commanding general of the Reserve Corps Command.

They offer opportunities for learning the saddler, shoemaker and tailor trades. The men enter as apprentices and receive besides their pension a wage of 3.50 marks per working day. They are trained by masters eight hours a day for two years and at the end of their apprenticeship they take a journeyman's examination. They receive instruction in their trade for six hours a week from trade-school instructors."

"There are also opportunities to learn the trades in national, State, and private workshops . . . The theoretical and continuation instruction takes place twice a week from three to six o'clock. No wage deduction is made for this time. The pension is paid in addition to the wages which are 3.50 marks per working day of eight hours or 4 marks for nine hours."

Hutt, C. W. Future of the Disabled Soldier. London, 1917, p. 70.

"Agricultural work has been taught at a large State Colonization estate near Graudenz in East Prussia to ex-soldier agriculturists under treatment in the Military Hospital in Graudenz. . . Practical work was undertaken from 7-11 a.m. and 2-6 p.m. In addition four hours' theoretical instruction were given weekly, and lectures in the evening in the summer."

United States—

Federal Board for Vocational Education. Opportunity Monographs. Washington, 1918. In this series of monographs only one statement as to hours per day or week required for training could be found.

No. 11. Automobile Maintenance.

Ignition experts.

"The courses will be from four to six months in length for about seven hours per day for five days in the week.

All the other monographs cite merely the standard hours of employment in various trades. These range on an average from eight to nine hours per day.

LENGTH OF COURSE OF TRAINING FOR DISABLED MEN IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

In most of the belligerent countries industrial training is being given to disabled soldiers at the expense of the government, or at least without expense to the disabled man. The period of training varies in length, however, in different countries. It also varies with different trades and occupations, and again with the conditions under which the training is given, whether in technical schools, in factories and workshops, or in both. Furthermore the question of pay and allowances and wages, if any, during training is one which has an important bearing on this subject. In a comparative study of the length of course of training given to disabled men, all of these factors must be taken into consideration.

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