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(3) A complete course of fifteen months in repairing, tool making, engraving, etc., when the wage earned varies from 8-15 francs a day.

"At Oyonnax where the comb industry is taught the length of the courses is from 3 to 6 months enabling a man to earn a wage of from 3 to 7 francs a day.

"At the Agricultural Schools the length of the courses is usually three months for milktesting, basket making and fish-rearing; six months for bee-keeping, cowkeeping and harness work; twelve months for an agricultural machinist, vine grower, horticulturist and cheesemaker.

Whiteside, G. G. "Provision for vocational re-education of disabled soldiers in France." New York, 1918. (Publications of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men. Series 1, No. 14, p. 17-18).

LENGTH OF COURSES.

"At the Ecole Joffre and the Ecole de Tourvielle in Lyons, the courses are long, for the aim of these schools is to turn out thoroughly trained workmen capable of competing with sound men on equal terms. Six months is the length of the shortest course offered in these schools, which is a course in beadwork organized for badly injured men incapable of vigourous movements. Eighteen months are ordinarily required for bookkeeping, radio-telegraphy, and galoche-making, a year for shoemaking, fur work, horticulture, paper-boxmaking and binding, and eighteen months for tailoring, cabinet making, toy-making, and the manufacture of artificial limbs.

At the National Institute at Saint-Maurice the apprenticeship is shorter, the aim here being rather to fit and to earn a living wage in a shop where they can complete their knowledge through practice and so later aspire to higher pay. Bookkeeping is taught in three months at Saint-Maurice, shoemaking and saddlery in eight months, tinsmithing in five months, the use and repair of agricultural machinery in five months, and industrial

design in one year.
"At Rouen the period of apprenticeship is not fixed. The Direction of the school aims

"At Rouen the period of apprenticeship is not fixed. The Direction of the school aims to produce first-class workmen in each trade, and it leaves the foreman of each shop to decide when an apprentice has acquired the necessary knowledge and skill.

"Some of the special schools require a long apprenticeship, but during the latter part of the period pay wages approximating an outside workman's. This is the case in the diamond-cutting school at Saint-Claude, where the apprenticeship lasts one year. At the Ecole Nationale d'Horlogerie at Cluses the regular course is for three years, but for the benefit of the 'mutilés', this has been shortened to two years.

"At the Ecole Normale et Pratique of Bordeaux, which is considered a model school, the length of apprenticeship in the different trades is as follows:—

Machinists and metai-turners
Agricultural machinery and automobiles. 5-7 months.
Oxy-acetylene welding 4-5 months.
Shoemaking 6-9 months.
Sandal-making 3-4 months.
Pottery
Binding, plain and artistic 8-10 months.
Gilding 4-6 months.
Paper-boxmaking 4-6 months.
Toy-making
Tailoring
Musical engraving 6-8 months.
Basketry and caning 5-8 months.
Industrial design 6-8 months.
Truck gardening 5-6 months.
Bookkeening 9-10 months."

Belgium-

Whiteside, G. G. "Provision for the re-education of Belgium war cripples." New York, 1918. (Publications of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men. Series 1, No. 15, p. 6–8.)

This bulletin has for its source Leon de Pacuw's, "La rééducation professionelle des soltament des estropiés." Paris, 1917, and from it is obtained the following information concerning the Belgium National Institute at Port Villez.

In this school there are four Departments; a primary department, a department preparing for civil service positions, a commercial department, a normal department for training of teachers.

The courses in the elementary department are divided into two terms of six months each; in the department preparing for civil positions, the work is 74947-134