Education provide rooms and teachers for the School for Apprentices to begin January 4th, 1904, and that this school be continued for three months of seven hours a day. They report that it will be necessary to provide for 160 students.

"The Committee recommends that this request be granted, and that the Superintendent be authorised to take the necessary steps for providing rooms and teachers for this school. (Report adopted November 25th, 1903.)"

For the term of 1906 the average membership of all the apprentice schools in Chicago, with a population of nearly two millions, was only 228; as very few attended the Y.M.C.A. classes for apprentices (accepted as an equivalent) it is obvious that many apprentices and employers were evading the law, and that the rules of the unions for penalising apprentices who do not attend school regularly were very laxly enforced. Three courses were provided in construction-work:—

Carpenters.

1. Make in wood-shop model cottages, barns, or other frame buildings to a scale, showing foundation-beams, framing, doors, and sides; partitions, roof-constructions, sheathing, lathing and shingling, window-frames, bay windows, doors inside and out.
2. Make working-drawings, write out the specifications, and compute the cost of labour and material used in No. 1.
3. Study and construct in detail, for both brick and frame building, window-frames, outside door-frames, porches, dormers.
4. Practice on inside finishing-work, casings, wainscoting, mop-boards, panelling-grounds, corner beads, mouldings, beams, columns.

Masons.

1. Study different types of foundations on firm soils and on compressible soils.

Make drawings and scale models of foundations used under light and under heavy buildings. Footings, centre of pressure, piles, grillage, concrete, masonry wells, caissons, offsets, inverted arches, retaining-walls, vault-walls, door and window spaces.

2. Laboratory work on,—
   - Lime—characteristics, slaking, and mixing.
   - Stands for masonry; compositions.
   - White and coloured mortars.
   - Hydraulic limes.
   - Kinds of cement—analysis, testing, strength.
   - Cement mortars.
   - Effect of heat and cold upon fresh and set mortars.
   - Concrete—use in modern foundations and constructions, mixing, proportions, testing strength of different mixtures.
3. Study common types of building-stones as to use, strength, durability, composition, &c.

Bricklayers.

1. Working-drawings, blue prints, perspectives, and scale models of dwellings and large buildings, which are representative of the typical styles of brickwork,—
   - American bond.
   - English bond.
   - Flemish bond.
   - Brick veneering construction.
   - Architectural terra-cotta.
2. In the class-room, give practice in writing out specifications and contracts, and compute the cost of material and labour as used in No. 1.
3. Laboratory work,—
   - Bricks—composition, manufacture, glazed and enamelled, paving, firebrick, coloured press-brick.
   - Lime, cement, mortar, sand.
   - Thickness of mortar joints; effect of cold and heat.
   - Wetting brick, effloresence.
   - Damp-proofing.
   - Crushing-strength of brickwork.

The courses last for four years, the usual currency of an apprenticeship.

The Parental School

is a residential truant school. Its aims and work will be best understood from the report of the Superintendent of the school for the year 1903, which appears in the Appendix.