

Wadsworth has the happy faculty of making each student think he has as much interest in each particular case as the parent would have if on the ground. But as occasions requires he can be harsh—in words. But such occasions do not arise once in a blue moon. The pupils all love him and obey him. Not in the entire school has he today one wayward boy or girl. The influence, the surroundings, are so uplifting and congenial that no youngster in his right mind could think of going astray.

Of course boys and girls are somewhat the same the world over—no matter what the blood that runs the machinery of their lives. And those red brothers and sisters of ours are no better and no worse than a high average. Their chief fault is a desire to overdo the playing stunts and thereby be short on the studies. Even this infrequently happens. As to the punishments meted out for infraction of the rules, there can be no corporal punishment of any sort. Congress prohibits that. So something milder and more soothing is adopted. For instance, the day I was there two girls played hockey. They were reported "sick" and sent to the doctor. He sentenced them to go to bed and remain there 48 hours. A boy had four demerit marks for the week and he was sentenced to work three hours extra in the garden. For some delinquencies, the student is not allowed a permit to leave the grounds, for others he or she cannot attend the weekly entertainment. But let it be said that there is less devilment there than in any large school I ever visited. In fact, I do not see how one could gather up from the four quarters of the country 643 pupils from any walks of life and have that many young women and young men as has the Chemawa school. I wish to set that down as strong as possible and have those students read it and ponder over it and feel proud over it. Then let them again resolve, as no doubt they have done before, that they are going to make themselves useful and respectable citizens of their country."

Continuing farther the writer says:

"It is supposed that each child sent to Chemawa is to receive training in some special occupation, the principal one among the boys being that of a farmer. But in the agricultural course is included a working knowledge of such as stockraising, dairying, gardening, carpentering, blacksmithing and harnessmaking. Then these trades are taught separately, as are tailoring, shoemaking, painting, engineering, steam and electric work, plumbing, baking, printing and laundering. Indeed, about every occupation you see pursued in a small city is represented by skillful instructors at Chemawa.

"The girls are taught primarily to become housekeepers, so domestic science, or housewifery, which seems a more expressive word, is the foundation upon which the teachers begin. But there are various special branches, such as trained nursing, stenography, typewriting, book-