

## The Chemawa American

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### PRINTING STAFF

WEBSTER HUDSON	BENJAMIN WILCOX
GORDON HOBUCKET	CALVIN DARNELL
LOUIS JOHN	JOHN McCUSH
HENRY DARNELL	JOHN SERVICE
JAMES EVANS	

### PRINTING—COMPOSITION.

WEBSTER HUDSON

Composition is one of the most important branches of the printing art. To be a compositor one must have a thorough knowledge of grammar in order that he may be able to correct, punctuate and paragraph.

Upon entering a shop as an apprentice we are set to work at these boxes to learn where the type belongs. In the boxes above are what we call "caps" and those on this side "small caps." In the boxes above these we have the fractional numbers, and on this side, type of different signs and characters. All of these a compositor must know.

You will notice that the type has small nicks on one side; these should always face upward as we set the type—if not, the letters on the proof will be turned upside down. For this reason a compositor must be a sober sort of a person, and be very careful in regard to placing words where they belong. Leaving out words is the most troublesome mistake we make in setting type, but in course of time we will be able to avoid this.

This is the way we set type—have the nicks face upward. The pressman now has his turn.

### THE SEWING DEPARTMENT.

LOUISE MURRAY.

The sewing department at Chemawa is a very important branch of the industrial training of the school. In addition to the needs of fitting themselves for future usefulness the girls of the school do all the sewing for the girls, from the darning and mending to the making of their best uniform dresses. They do the mending for the boys, and much of the plain sewing for the small boys, together with the general school sewing, such as curtains, towels, table and bed linen.

The very small girls learn, in play, the use of the needle, thimble, and scissors, as you see those little girls doing now. In this way they learn all the primary stitches, running, hemming, back-stitching, overcasting, and gathering. This little booklet illustrates some of this play work, also some samples of work taken up later.

They now begin to learn darning and mending by doing, the greater per cent of that work being done by the smaller girls of the institution.

The next step is plain sewing, making towels, table linen, sheets, pillow cases and plain garments, using both hand and machine for this work. They practice the lesson which they have learned in button-hole making on the garments which they make.

We now come to the plain dress-making. We are first taught to use patterns previously cut. In using patterns we are taught to take measurements correctly, and to adjust the size of the pattern we are using to the measure-