

INTERESTING EVENTS IN EARLY HISTORY OF NEW GARDEN SCHOOLS

By HELEN SMITH

The first schools in Newport were subscription schools, and were organized by Friends. The first school house was built at New Garden in 1812 and was under control of the committee of the quarterly meeting. The second school house in Newport was south of the Quaker meeting house, and the teacher there was Levi Jessup. Out in the front yard was an old sun dial which was a very common way to tell the time then and probably the only way. Frank Taylor now occupies the dwelling house which was once used as a school where our present school is.

Where John Powell now lives there used to be a school house with three rooms, the kitchen which was used as the school room and the sitting room and bed room which the teacher occupied as his dwelling place. North of the school was a button wood pond, and if anybody got naughty the teacher would slip out and get a switch off of the button wood brush and punish the child in this manner.

Lizzie Roberts taught school in a house where the present bank now stands, and a woman by the name of Rachel Green taught a summer school where Frank Thomas now lives. Nearly all of these schools that have been mentioned were Quaker schools. The public school which stood where our present school is now was used by the children who were not Friends.

The first school houses differed little from the ordinary frame houses. The roof and the floor were of the same material. The house was usually 25 feet long and 20 feet wide. The room contained a fire place and the chimney was built outside of the school house. The schools that didn't have fire places were heated by charcoal on a hearth in the center of the room or in large kettles.

Equipment of School
The pupils sat on rude benches, so high that some could not touch their feet to the floor. In cold weather they would all gather around the fire in a circle. The teachers had a bench to sit upon. The hewed school house came after the round log, and a bench for the pupil was replaced by a desk. In those days they had what was called a loud school where everybody studied out loud so the teacher could tell if the pupils were studying or not. Instead of paper and pencils they used a slate, and if the child wanted the attention of the teacher he would peek his slate. School started at 8 a. m. and closed at 4 p. m. They did not recite by classes as we do now, each individual recited his lesson to the teacher. The term then was but three months. They had reading, writing, and mental arithmetic. Once a traveling man who was making money by teaching school children a fast method for getting arithmetic, stopped in at the old school house south of the Quaker meeting house. In adding he could just put down the number as soon as he saw it. He was called a lightning calculator.

Thomas Charles was teaching at the time. They had much pleasure in their geography by chanting it. Singing schools were common in those days and also some spelling schools. There used to be one where Melton Bond now lives.

Some of the games that were played at these schools were a shinny, drop the handkerchief, steal and eight hands around, which afforded the young people much pleasure, but it didn't last very long. The Quakers found out they were playing it and soon put a stop to it. This game was played where the school house is now and at the Quaker meeting house school.

The pupils were punished in various ways in those days. If a boy drew a picture on his slate he was sent up before the school and was made to hold it so everybody could see it. Some of the schools had a dunce cap and stool, and when anybody was naughty he was made to sit in the corner while his classmates made fun of him.

Enjoys Joke
Henry Puckett was a teacher in this community and was considered a very absent minded fellow. His chair usually sat back of his desk and absent minded he moved it to another place in the room and forgot to move it back. When he went back to sit down in his chair it was gone, and he went to the floor. Somebody asked him afterward if the pupils laughed, and he said, "If they hadn't I would have licked every one of them."

On the last day of school people would come from the surrounding towns and stay all day. The children would recite pieces, have mental arithmetic and chant geography.

There used to be a school house back of Ol Clark's property on the open street. In this school house was a skeleton of an Indian. The Quakers found out it was in there, and the school was broken up on account of it.

A Mr. Price, a citizen of this town, who had plenty of money, donated some money to the poor children of Newport to get an education. The money came off of the income of a certain land.

I failed to mention the fact that the old school house south of the Quaker meeting house was the first one to have a bell.

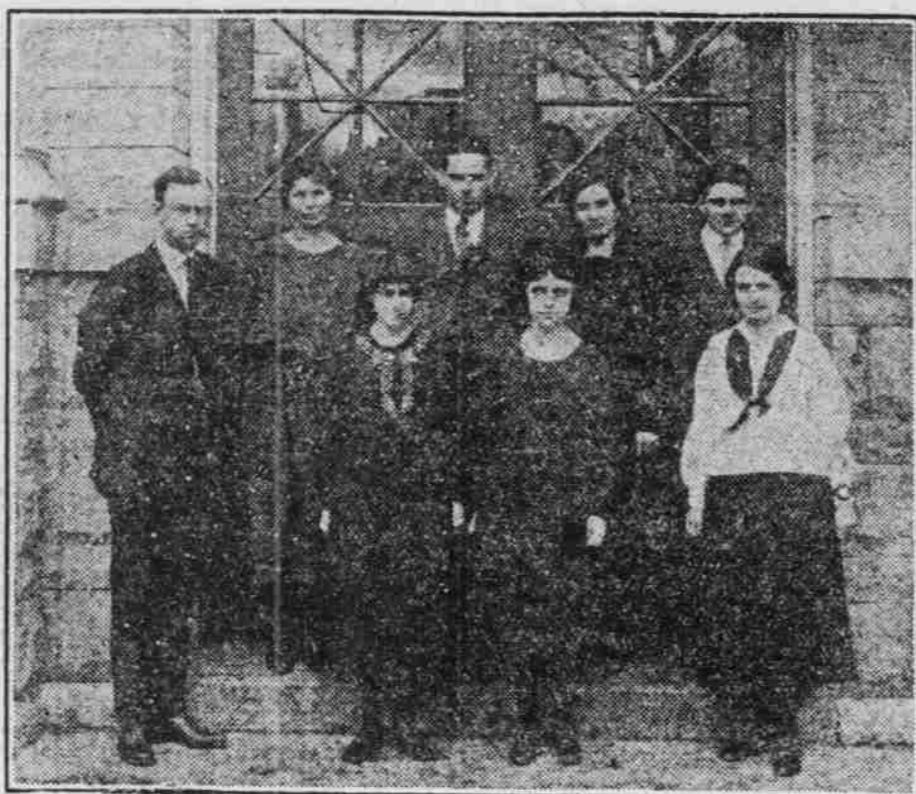
Two Fountain City Boys Entered 1922 Corn Club

CLYDE HINSHAW

From Fountain City school Carl Demaree and Clyde Hinshaw were corn club members. Both got high yields. The object of the corn club is to teach the boys better methods of raising corn, and of selecting seed corn to produce better seed and yields. It teaches the boy to prepare better seed beds. During the summer the county agent tells the boys how to cultivate their corn. Mr. Dolan is a true friend of the boys. Many boys have joined the corn club by the suggestion of Mr. Dolan. He hopes there will be more boys in the club next year. Early this year there will be a corn show held in Richmond. Every boy will have ten of his best ears of corn there.

CHANGE TOWN'S NAME
Originally called Newport, the name was changed to Fountain City at the suggestion of Marcus Thomas. The presence of many springs in the town prompted him to suggest this name.

Fountain City Faculty



—Photo by Bundy

Top—Frances Nichols, Howard C. Patterson, Grace Pitts, Jesse Frazier. Bottom—Leslie Beall, superintendent; Ada Parry, Olive Nichols, Carol L. Kennedy.

Former Students and Graduates Now Are Holding Prominent Positions

By FLORENCE COOPER and IDRIS HINSHAW

Very few students who attended our early schools are living in this community. The others are scattered very extensively throughout this country.

Among the most important occupations followed by these students is that of a missionary. Four students of the schools of this township have chosen to be missionaries. Auretta Thomas was a missionary in Mexico, but is now teaching Spanish in Earlham. Anna Kelsey, who was a student at the New Garden school, and a graduate of Earlham, was a missionary to Mexico. She is a niece of Elvira Woodward and now lives in Detroit. During the World War she was a Y. W. C. A. worker in France. Lydia Pike was a missionary in Mexico, but is now deceased. Alma Alexander, 1910 graduate from this school, is now a missionary in Damoh, Central Province, India. She has been there five years and will return in 1925.

Other Data
At least a hundred of the graduates of this school since 1894 are married. Edgar Williams, an 1894 graduate is a minister in Massachusetts, and Gustina Parker, a 1900 graduate, is an evangelist. There are also farmers, doctors, barbers, lawyers, bankers, one artist, and teachers who graduated from this school since 1894. Out of the class of 1922 there are two that are married, and three that are college students.

Russell Hiatt, Harold Brinkley, O. C. Thomas, and Oliver Clark attended school here and are now business men of this place.

The following is a list of students who attended the New Garden school: Mary Woodward, who now lives in this place, is the state corresponding secretary of the W. C. T. U. She was formerly teacher and matron at Earlham. Leander Woodward, son of Luke Woodward, once a student of Earlham is now a retired business man in Richmond. Dr. T. R. Woodward, brother of Mary Woodward, was a dentist, but is now a Friends minister. Edmond Reese, relative of Mrs. Emma Woolman, now lives in Atlanta, Georgia. Samuel Williams, a teacher and township trustee here, is now a successful music teacher in Winchester. Horace D. Hurr is a Congregational minister in Iowa and a writer. Dr. O. N. Huff is now doctor in Fountain City. Edgar Williams is the pastor of the Boston Friends church.

Enter Newspaper
William Penn Nixon was a student of one of our earlier schools. Later he graduated from a farmer's college at Cincinnati, Ohio. After he had studied law for some time he then took up newspaper work which he did the rest of his life. His brother, Dr. Oliver W. Nixon, also attended farmer's college at Cincinnati. He was a medical director in the Civil War. He also took up newspaper work in later life. The two at one time were editors of the Chicago "Inter-Ocean." O. W. Nixon later became prominent in political affairs.

Daniel Hough was a student here and afterward he was a teacher for a long time. He was a traveling salesman of a school book publishing house in Cincinnati. He made a study of the mound builders and collected a library concerning Indiana and by Indiana authors. His wife, Theophane

Value Conner Painting
Of all the pictures of this school the one most valued, is the oil painting hanging in the lower corridor, which is the work of Charles Conner, former resident of Fountain City. It was painted in 1903, the year before Mr. Conner died. The scene is laid along Nolans Fork creek, at the willows, east of the Friends church in Fountain City. It is considered "The Old Masterpiece," and is entitled "The Old Masterpiece."

John Nixon of Centerville, Indiana, came to Mr. Conner's home and borrowed this picture to take to his home to show the New York and Indianapolis artists. After it was sold to the Fountain City school, Mr. Nixon offered large sums for it but the school refused to sell.

Emil Dietz, interested in this picture and also in the school, gave a large portion of the money to buy it. The school paid for the remaining amount.

MOTOR HACKS CARRY 130 SCHOOL PUPILS

By MAX REYNOLDS and CLAUDE LACEY

The total number of children attending Fountain City school is 240. Of this number 130 live in rural districts and must be hauled to school. Therefore transportation is one of the problems which must be taken care of.

Since the building of the school a good hack system has always been maintained. Up to 1918, horse hacks were used altogether but in that year one motor hack was used. Since then there have been three or four motor hacks and two or three horse hacks each year.

Now there are three motor hacks and three horse hacks. The motor hacks are owned by their respective drivers while the horse hacks are the property of the township. There being eight routes, two of the motor hacks cover two routes each. The total distance covered per day by the hacks is approximately 72 miles, each hack going from eight to 22 miles and hauling from 10 to 20 children. The total of the salaries paid the hack drivers is \$590 per month.

The present hack drivers are: Clarence Fudge, Frank Lacey, Frank Williams, who drive the three motor hacks, and Raymond Brinkley, Lewis Poine, and Clarence Swain, drivers of the horse hacks.

Hough, and his sister Mary Hough (Goddard) both taught in this school. Soldiers in the Civil War who were former students here were: Major Lacey, William Williams, John Thornton and Will Davis.

Deve Gardner attended school here, and is now postmaster at Miami, Florida. Judge Graves also attended here and is now a member of supreme court of the state of Kansas.

Elmer Clark, a former student of a school here, is the man who gave the money for the construction of our new bridge at the cemetery.

John Willets became prominent in political affairs in Minnesota. He was later a collector of internal revenue in that state. Charles S. Huff who was a student at Earlham was later a successful merchant. Howard Woody, now deceased, was a business man in Brooklyn, he also spent one term in the New York legislature.

Teaches in Porto Rico
Mrs. Hazel Keever is at the present time a teacher in Porto Rico. Ida Thoma Parker is now minister in the Friends church.

Doctor V. C. Griffin is practicing in Richmond. Zella Colvin, who graduated from Fountain City high school in the year of 1908, is now teaching in Grand Forks university in North Dakota.

Miss Emma Cooper, '21, is now studying music in Chicago.

Mr. Ralph Reynolds, who is studying art at Herrin institute has won a \$100 first prize given by the Gruen Watch Company in a contest.

Many of the students have gone to higher institutions of learning. Some of our former students and graduates are attending Miami university, Oxford college, Purdue university, and Earlham college.

**PAINTING BY CONNER
IS HIGHLY PRIZED BY
HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS**

By HELEN ALLENDER

A few weeks ago a Japanese lyceum bureau lecturer visited the school of Fountain City and while here remarked that this school had the most complete list of pictures for a school of its size that he had seen in Indiana.

During the school term of 1908-09, the Horace K. Turner Company of Boston, Mass. sent a great many pictures to Fountain City school for an exhibition, which was held in the high school assembly. An admission was charged to see this exhibition, the tickets being sold by the students. Pictures were purchased with this money.

Appropriate pictures for every room were selected. They are all brown and white, with the exception of one, which is done in colors. They are framed uniformly which makes them very attractive.

The school has several other pictures, which were bought at convenient times and from different companies.

BASKETBALL PROVES FAVORITE SPORT IN HIGH SCHOOL CIRCLE

By C. S. and R. M.

Basketball was inaugurated in the early years of our high school by Hazel Felt, and since that time has been represented by some god teams, three having gone to the semi-finals at the district tournament in the years 1918-1922. We always turned out a team that was capable of competing with teams of its own class and in the majority emerging winners. This year we have developed an even better team than has been produced in former years.

Only three former basketball players of the high school are attending college and all are proving a valuable asset to Earlham, they are: Winston Huff, Robert Huff and Horace Hatfield. All are also prominent in other activities of the college.

Vets Return
At the beginning of the present school year all were back in school from last year's squad excepting Hatfield and C. Miller who graduated. The first call for candidates was made by Coach Patterson on October 22, 1922. Nearly 20 turned out and prospects for a winning team were pleasing. After a few nights practice, suits were given out and on November 4, we stacked up against the Centerville quintet for our first game of the season, being victorious 18-7, the entire squad being given a chance to show its ability.

The games won and lost to date follow:
F. C. H. S., 18.....Centerville, 7
F. C. H. S., 24.....Brownsville, 15
F. C. H. S., 20.....Whitewater, 16
F. C. H. S., 13.....F. C. H. S., 12
F. C. H. S., 23.....Mt. Summit, 20
F. C. H. S., 20.....Liberty, 18
F. C. H. S., 25.....Boston, 16
F. C. H. S., 34.....Liberty, 17

The remaining schedule is as follows:
Jan. 26, Fountain City at Brownsville.
Jan. 27, Hagerstown Invitational tourney.
Feb. 2, Mt. Summit at Fountain City.
Feb. 9, Fountain City at Boston.
Feb. 17, Richmond at Fountain City.
Feb. 23, Fountain City at Economy.
Feb. 24, Fountain City at White-water.

With such an evenly balanced squad Coach Patterson has had some difficulty in picking a quintet to start each game and with the season wearing on and our ability with it we hope to make a fair showing in the state net circles. Those who are on the team are: Thomas, forward; (Capt); Evans, guard; R. Miller, guard; Showalter, forward; Knight, forward; Lacey, guard. Since the first semester, "Demaree" glant center on last year's Webster five, is boosting us.

Good Yell Leader
Great enthusiasm has been injected in our backers by our yell leader, "Jack" Laughlin. Jack is worthy of praise for his attitude and spirit which he manifests in his school work as well as athletics. It has been mainly through his efforts that "never give up" fighting spirit has been dominant in our team play which has lead us to success.

Our high school has never manifested much interest in athletics before basketball. Last year after we closed our basketball season we organized a baseball team and played three games winning two. Battery was Miller, Pitcher; Hatfield, catcher. We have prospects for a better team next spring.

Description, Equipment of Fountain City High School

The Fountain City high school building is a large two-story brick building. It faces south on West Main Street. A wide cement walk leads up to the entrance, which is the full height of the building set out about four feet from the rest of the building. There are two large, double doors. The second story extends only above the entrance in front where there are three windows.

On the east side of the building are 30 windows, four of which are small. On the north side, there are 11 windows. A long cement walk comes up from the street back of the building. On the west side of the building are 10 windows, all in the same order as on the east side.

From the front, a short stairway leads to the main hall. On the right is a door leading to the basement.

There are four rooms in the basement. On the left, of the coal room is a room where the water system is situated, and an engine room beyond this. The room in the southeast corner of the basement is the laboratory, where a large part of the classes are held. The laboratory is equipped with all kinds of experimental apparatus and a complete line of maps for history classes. The classes held there are history, general science, agriculture, botany and physics.

Domestic Science Room
In the northeast corner of the basement is the domestic science room, with a complete domestic science outfit. There are three large tables also used for the art class, as well as in domestic science. On the first floor is a large hall with four rooms around it.

In the northeast corner is the primary room, which contains all equipment needed by small children, such as sand, blocks, toys, pictures, books, small chairs. In the northwest corner is the fifth and sixth and grade room and in the southwest corner, the third and fourth grade room. In the

southeast corner is the seventh and eighth grade room which has a small library and maps.

In the west hall is a large glass case in which is a large collection of relics, donated to the school by Clarkson Thomas, an old pioneer of Fountain City.

A stairway at the front of the building leads to the second floor. At the left of the top of the stairway is a small room called the recitation room. All foreign languages, English classes and one history class are taught in there.

The assembly room on the second floor is the study room for high school students. At the south end of the room is the teacher's desk. A large collection of books, magazines, maps and encyclopedias are in the library and there is a piano in the room.

The building is electrically lighted and every room is well heated. It has a complete water system.

The faculty consists of nine teachers, Miss Ada Perry, first and second grades; Miss Grace Pitts, third and fourth; Miss Olive Nickols, fifth and sixth; Miss Jessie Frazier, seventh and eighth; Miss Casey, domestic science; Miss Frances Nickols, art and Miss Dana Wise, music.

The high school teachers are: Miss Carol Lois Kennedy, teacher of foreign languages and English; Howard Patterson, teacher of history, general science and agriculture; and Leslie Beall, physics and mathematics.

ANTI-SLAVERY DAYS
Fountain City is known throughout the nation as having been one of the many stations of the Underground Railway system on which negroes were smuggled from the Ohio river to Canada. Levi Coffin's home, still standing, was the grand central station.

Senior Class at Fountain City



—Photo by Bundy

Upper—Roy Miller, Carl Demaree, Verlan Bockhofer, Willard O'Dell, Middle—Owen Seaneey, Kathryn Barrett, Helen Smith, Leventon Smith, Lower—Margaret Thomas, John Pegg, Helen Allender, Ralph Laughlin.

First Settlers Came to New Garden Township in 1809 To Clear Forests

By IDRIS HINSHAW

In the year of 1809 or 1810, the first settlers came to New Garden township. They were John Turner and Jonathan Marine. Later other people came, most of them Friends from North Carolina.

These people called the locality in which they lived New Garden. Most of the people had belonged to a New Garden quarterly meeting in North Carolina, and, therefore, they named this town the same.

Newport was founded in 1818. Redden Chance and Solomon Thomas laid out the town. The original site being forty acres of land. Main and Main Cross streets were only three rods wide.

The first grist mill was built by George Shugart in 1820. It was located on the east end of Mill street, the first street north of the present school building. This was bought in 1823 by Levi Coffin, who changed it to an oil mill.

Build Woolen Mill
In 1835, Eli Osborn, and Jesse and Isaac Reynolds built a woolen mill. It was five stories high and did coloring, carding, weaving and spinning. A corn mill was connected with it. It stood on the east side of the creek and northeast of the bridge. It was the largest and best equipped in the county.

In 1848 a building was built and here they manufactured stoves. Jonathan Hough built the first saw mill it stood near and east of the bridge south of Fountain City. The farm on which it stood is now owned by Ora Hinshaw.

A flour mill was built south of town. In it was installed the first turbine water wheel ever used, the invention of a Mr. Reynolds.

There were also five blacksmith shops, a gunsmith shop, two potter shops, tanneries, two hat shops, two chair shops, an undertaker's establishment, harness and saddle shop, and tailoring shops in the town.

Newport was the first name of our town, but the name was changed to Fountain City in 1878. This was done because of troubles about mail, there being two Newports in Indiana. Marcus Thomas suggested the name of Fountain City because of the great number of fountains in the town.

The first township election was in 1817 at the house of Benjamin Harris.

Newport became famous during the time of slavery because of its activities connected with the underground railroad. The present hotel was the home of the president of the underground railroad. Here many thousands of slaves were hidden at one time.

The present home of Will Bond was also used to hide many slaves in New Garden township, in 1814. School was held in a Friends meeting house. About two years after this a school building was built. Some of the teachers of this school were Mary Pegg, Charles Baldwin, and James McMurry.

Joshua Williams opened a school in 1827. The first school house in Newport was a log cabin, the school was taught by Henry H. Way.

A graded school was started in 1858, in Newport.

A public school house was erected in 1841 or 1842. This was a frame structure. Later it was made into a dwelling house in which Frank Taylor now lives.

A brick school house was built in 1875. This was built by John Wright Johnson.

In 1900 the present school building was built.

A school house which was where the Friends church now stands is now the barn on the Howard Reynolds farm west of town.

Gabriel Poe dug the first fountain well.

Of the many well sweeps which used to be in New Garden township, there is still one left. It is on the farm south of Fountain City which was formerly owned by Isaac Thomas and now on that part which is owned by Ray Swain.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE IS HIGHLY PRIZED COURSE IN WHOLE CURRICULUM

By STELLA A. HARMON

Once upon a time reading, writing and arithmetic were all the subjects to be taught in our public schools. Happy we are that times are changing and that work has been added to the school curriculum which appeals to the active interest of the boys and girls! If you want to know where to find a ready help in every time of need just make a few occasional visits to the domestic science department of the Fountain City schools and in a very short time you will be thoroughly convinced that the domestic science laboratory may very well be compared to "mother in the home."

The following requests have been made during observation in one class period. "May I have some silk thread?" says the physics instructor. "We need it for an experiment." A youth somewhat embarrassed at the appearance of his hands, "Miss Casey, may I borrow some soap?" A girl in serious trouble, "Miss Casey, I have a run in my stocking. May I have a needle and thread?" Another girl whispers, "I have a button off and must sew it on before going to class."

"One of my boys cut his finger. Could I get a strip of cloth to bind it up?" says a grade teacher. "May I have a kettle of hot water?" requests the janitor. Next comes a boy darting into the room. "I need some string. Do you have any in here?"

Answers Requests
The very quiet little teacher acts as a mother-doctor and quickly responds to all their wants and needs and then proceeds to instruct the girls in the art of sewing, cooking, and home-making.

It was only a very few years ago that it was considered a serious waste of time and money even to think of teaching domestic science in the public schools. But thanks to our very capable trustee who believes that the New Garden township girls should have equal opportunities with their city friends, and who arranged and equipped a room with sewing machines, cutting tables, cook tables, stoves, ovens, kitchen cabinets, and many small utensils so that the class might work in a practical, systematic, home-like way. Each year some new equipment has been added with the thought of making the department as nearly complete as possible and helping the girls towards efficiency.

Have Sewing Machines
In many homes mothers have been just a little slow in permitting their daughters to use the sewing machine for fear some part might be broken or put out of order. Others feel it is quite a risk for the young lady to cut into a piece of new material, thinking she might make a mistake. These girls must have a beginning. Two new sewing machines were placed in the laboratory this year and the speed with which these girls have learned to operate these machines, garment construction, making and designing appropriate wash dresses, wool dresses, made over clothes, and children's garments is enough to make any older person wish she had had that opportunity when she was in school.

Plain sewing and dressmaking along with some textile study and care of clothing are the principal projects featured in the clothing course, but with a "little touch here and a little touch there" of individuality of the pupil plus a few suggestions from the teacher adds greatly to the interest of the work and appearance of the finished product.

The girls in the food study class very soon learned that to prepare and serve something to eat was not the only thing to be taught in a cooking class. The "whys" and the "wherefores" are taught in practically every lesson—facts which many of our mothers had to learn by sad experience involving considerable waste of time, money and food. The object of our work is not mainly to cook, but to know the quality of the diet needed by different people, the amounts and kinds required for each individual case, food values, what constitutes a well balanced meal, why some foods require long cooking at a low temperature and others a high temperature for a shorter time, the best and safest methods of canning and preservation of foods, serving of meals, school lunches, etc.

Candy Making Course
A few lessons before the holidays are usually given over to candy making, which is time spent very profitably. Some may criticize this work being given, but the girls can very readily prove its value to any visitor spending a few minutes in the class period.

Those people not having an opportunity to observe regular class room work may get an idea of some of the work done when they visit the county exhibit, the county fair, the Wayne county school contest, the farmers' institute, or the girls' baking club contest. The interest in these contests has been growing each year and it is now no longer a question if the work shall be continued or, do they like it. The girls will quickly tell you, "Of we like it. We do not want to miss a single lesson."

Many a time they have been found working at the noon hour because of the interest in getting a certain amount of work done, which goes to prove this subject has arisen from the background list and now holds a place of at least equal importance with other subjects taught in the school.

In the sewing class are: Luella Bailey, Madge Clark, Louise Pennimore, Ruth Hoover, Lucille Lacey, Lucille Reynolds, Thelma Showalter, Mary Schroeder, Pauline Dorgan, Glenora Bailey, Vera Boren, Mildred Longfellow, Dorothy Showalter, Mary Martin.

In the cooking class are: Esther Bailey, Florence Cooper, Idris Hinshaw, Minnie North, Ruth Reynolds, Esther Arnett, Violet Murray, Constance Hoover.

RAILROAD CAME IN 1864
About 1864 the G. R. and I. railroad was built through Fountain City on its way north from Richmond to Fort Wayne. William Parry, who resided near Richmond, was its first president. The road was built for the purpose of transporting goods and passengers, and it was one of the reasons why a number of industries have located at Fountain City, as the road gives them good shipping facilities.

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