

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AT ITS

TWELFTH REGULAR SESSION

HELD AT DES MOINES, JANUARY 13, 1888.

DES MOINES:
F. W. PALMER, STATE PRINTER,
1888.

STATE OF IOWA,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
DES MOINES, December, 1867. }

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of Iowa :

In compliance with law, I have the honor to submit, herewith, the Biennial Report of this Department in regard to the condition and progress of the Common Schools of Iowa, for the period commencing October 5, 1865, and ending October 4, 1867; together with accompanying documents.

Respectfully,

D. FRANKLIN WELLS,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

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THIRTEENTH REGULAR REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

On the first day of March, 1867, Hon. Oran Faville, on account of impaired health, was compelled to resign the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, which he had administered for a term of years in a manner honorable to himself, gratifying to the friends of education, and advantageous to the State. A few days subsequently, the undersigned received from his Excellency, Governor Wm. M. Stone, an appointment to fill the vacancy thus created; and on the ninth day of March, commenced the discharge of official duties.

At the date of the last report from this Department, the nation had just emerged from protracted civil war, in which the people of our own State had borne an active and honorable part in the suppression of rebellion, and the maintenance of constitutional government. Two years of peaceful industry have succeeded; and, though our Common Schools were not permitted to languish during those years of sanguinary strife, the return of peace has accelerated educational progress. This improvement is indicated in the increased appropriations voluntarily made by the people for the support of schools; in the increased attendance upon the schools, showing a higher appreciation of their benefits; in the increased number of teachers and their more liberal compensation; and, also, in the greater interest which is everywhere manifested in the cause of popular education.

Tables, containing the statistical information required by law, arranged by counties for the years 1866 (Exhibit D), and 1867 (Exhibit E), and by District Townships for 1867 (Exhibit F), have been prepared, and are appended as a part of this report.

For greater convenience of reference, the summary of the tables for 1866 is compared with the summary from the tabular state-

ments of 1867. The results for 1867 are also compared with those for 1857, as far as the comparison is practicable, showing at a glance the progress for the last ten years.

Number of township districts (including independent districts) in 1866.....	1,195
Number of township districts (including independent districts) in 1867.....	1,321
Increase.....	126
Number of sub-districts in 1866.....	5,926
Number of sub-districts in 1867.....	6,168
Increase in one year.....	242
Number of districts in 1857.....	3,265
Increase in ten years.....	2,903
Number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years, in 1866—males, 180,197; females, 168,301; total.....	348,498
Number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years, in 1867—males, 192,607; females, 180,362; total.....	372,969
Total increase in one year.....	24,471
Number of persons between five and twenty-one years of age, in 1857.....	195,285
Increase in ten years.....	177,684
Number of schools in 1866.....	5,900
Number of schools in 1867.....	6,229
Increase in one year.....	329
Number of schools in 1857.....	2,708
Increase in ten years.....	3,521
Number of pupils attending school in 1866.....	241,827
Number of pupils attending school in 1867.....	257,281
Increase in one year.....	15,454
Number of pupils attending school in 1857.....	79,670
Increase in ten years.....	177,611
Average school attendance in 1866.....	136,174
Average school attendance in 1867.....	148,620
Increase in one year.....	12,446

Number of teachers employed in 1866—males, 2,673; females, 6,670; total.....	9,343
Number of teachers employed in 1867—males, 3,676; females, 6,667; total.....	10,343
Increase in one year.....	1,000
Number of teachers employed in 1857—males, 1,572; females, 1,424; total.....	2,996
Increase in ten years.....	7,347
Average compensation of male teachers per week in 1866.....	\$8.40
Average compensation of male teachers per week in 1867.....	8.97
Increase in one year.....	57
Average compensation of male teachers per week in 1857.....	6.09
Increase in ten years.....	2.88
Average compensation of female teachers per week in 1866.....	5.94
Average compensation of female teachers per week in 1867.....	6.16
Increase in one year.....	22
Average compensation of female teachers per week in 1857.....	3.94
Increase in ten years.....	2.92
Number of days schools were taught in 1866—summer, 317,472; winter, 312,443; total.....	629,915
Number of days schools were taught in 1867—summer, 315,948; winter, 332,732; total.....	648,680
Total increase in one year.....	18,765
Number of days schools were taught in 1857.....	168,276
Increase in ten years.....	480,404
Average cost of tuition per week for each pupil in 1866—summer, \$0.36; winter, \$0.40.....	\$0.38
Average cost of tuition per week for each pupil in 1867—summer, \$0.34; winter, \$0.35.....	\$0.34½
Decrease in one year.....	\$0.03½

Aggregate amount paid teachers in 1866.....	\$1,006,623.00
Aggregate amount paid teachers in 1867.....	1,161,653.13
Increase in one year.....	155,030.13
Aggregate amount paid teachers in 1857.....	198,142.35
Increase in ten years.....	963,510.78
Amount of teachers' fund in the hands of District Treasurers in 1866.....	\$144,673.71
Amount of teachers' fund in the hands of District Treasurers in 1867.....	160,525.87
Increase in one year.....	15,852.16
Amount of teachers' fund in the hands of District Treasurers in 1857.....	45,990.35
Increase in ten years.....	114,535.52
Number of school-houses in 1866—brick, 382; stone, 163; frame, 3,766; log, 698.....	5,009
Number of school-houses in 1867—brick, 436; stone, 206; frame, 4,200; log, 612.....	5,454
Increase in one year.....	445
Number of school-houses in 1857—brick, 168; stone, 47; frame, 936; log, 535.....	1,686
Increase in ten years.....	3,768
Value of school-houses in 1866.....	\$2,836,757.06
Value of school-houses in 1867.....	3,450,978.93
Increase in one year.....	614,221.87
Value of school-houses in 1857.....	571,063.91
Increase in ten years.....	\$2,879,915.02
Amount of district tax for building and repairing school-houses in 1866.....	\$538,095.66
Amount of district tax for building and [repairing school-houses in 1867.....	657,911.11
Increase in one year.....	119,815.45
Amount of district tax for building school-houses in 1857.....	146,703.74
Increase in ten years.....	511,207.37
Amount of district tax for library and apparatus in 1866.....	\$34,497.50

Amount of district tax for library and apparatus in 1867.....	34,123.38
Decrease in one year.....	374.12
Amount of district tax for the rent of school buildings in 1866.....	\$14,082.79
Amount of district tax for the rent of school buildings in 1867.....	13,006.39
Decrease in one year.....	\$1,076.40
Amount of district tax for fuel in 1866.....	\$110,921.39
Amount of district tax for fuel in 1867.....	133,198.58
Increase in one year.....	\$22,277.19
Amount of district tax for compensation of Secretary and Treasurer in 1866.....	\$33,735.08
Amount of district tax for compensation of Secretary and Treasurer in 1867.....	39,705.23
Increase in one year.....	\$5,970.20
Amount of district tax for teachers' fund in 1866...	\$503,160.14
Amount of district tax for teachers' fund in 1867...	620,341.12
Increase in one year.....	\$117,180.98
Amount raised by "rate bill" or voluntary subscription for teachers' fund in 1857.....	\$71,784.58
Increase in ten years.....	\$548,556.54
Amount of apportionment received from county treasurers in 1866.....	\$456,500.51
Amount of apportionment received from county treasurers in 1867.....	478,525.98
Increase in one year.....	\$22,025.47
Amount of apportionment received from the county school fund commissioners in 1857.....	\$126,357.77
Increase in ten years.....	\$352,168.21
Number of volumes in district libraries in 1866....	10,634
Number of volumes in district libraries in 1867....	9,303
Decrease in one year.....	1,331
Number of volumes in district libraries in 1857....	623
Increase in ten years.....	8,680

Value of apparatus in 1866.....	\$87,151.60
Value of apparatus in 1867.....	81,712.63
Increase in one year.....	\$14,561.03

REMARKS ON STATISTICS.

Comparing the results of 1867 with those of the previous year, we find that the number of persons of school age has increased seven per cent.; the number of schools, five and one-half per cent.; the attendance at school, six and one-third per cent.; the average attendance at school, nine per cent., the number of teachers, ten and one-half per cent. The increase in the number of teachers, which is just one thousand, is observed to be wholly in the number of males, there being actually three less female teachers than in 1866; and yet the number of female teachers remains nearly double the number of males. While the compensation of female teachers has advanced three and three-fourths per cent., and that of males, six and three-fourths per cent., the aggregate amount paid teachers has increased in one year fifteen per cent.; and the amount paid for building and repairing school houses, twenty-two per cent.

But comparisons instituted for short periods are sometimes fallacious and deceptive; let us, therefore, take a broader view. Comparing the statistics of 1867 with those of 1857, we find that in ten years, while there has been an increase in the number of persons of school age of ninety-one per cent., the number of schools has increased one hundred and thirty per cent.; the attendance in the schools, two hundred and twenty-three per cent.; and the number of teachers, two hundred and forty-five per cent. Then the male teachers exceeded in number the female. In the mean time, the compensation of male teachers has advanced forty-seven per cent.; that of female teachers, ninety per cent.; while the aggregate amount annually paid teachers has increased four hundred and eighty-six per cent. These facts and figures, so encouraging to teachers, must convince all that there has been rapid and substantial progress in the development of our educational system.

We present herewith an exhibit of the total expenditures in

behalf of Common Schools for the two years embraced in this report, including the estimated salaries of County Superintendents which are paid from the county revenues, and not reported to this Department:

	1866.	1867.
Teachers' salaries.....	\$1,006,623.00	\$1,161,653.13
Building and Rep. Sch. Houses.	598,095.66	657,911.11
Library and Apparatus.....	34,497.50	34,123.38
Rent of School Houses.....	14,082.79	13,006.39
Fuel.....	110,921.39	133,198.58
Secretaries and Treasurers.....	33,785.03	39,705.23
*Salaries of Co. Supts.....	30,000.00	30,000.00
Total.....	\$1,767,955.37	\$2,069,597.82

The cost of building and repairing school houses, and of library and apparatus is included in the above, for the reason that at least an equal amount will be required each subsequent year, not of course in the same districts, but throughout the State.

The cost of maintaining the Common Schools in 1857, including the salaries and contingent expenses of School Fund Commissioners, was as follows:

Teachers' salaries.....	\$198,142.35
Building school houses.....	146,703.74
Contingent expenses.....	19,206.28
Libraries.....	463.50
School Fund Commissioners.....	29,204.21
Total.....	\$393,720.08

A comparison of these figures with the preceding, shows that during the last decade, the total amount annually expended for the support of Free Schools throughout the State has increased more than five-fold.

In 1857, the amount paid was seventy cents per capita for the entire population; and two dollars and two cents per capita for the entire number of persons of school age.

In 1867, the amount paid was two dollars and twenty-nine cents per capita for the entire population; five dollars and fifty-five cents

*Estimated.

per capita for the entire number of persons of school age; and eight dollars and four cents per capita upon the whole number in attendance upon the schools. In 1867, the entire cost of the common schools was eight-tenths of one per cent., or eight mills on the dollar on the entire valuation of the State.

Prominent among the States on account of intelligent zeal in behalf of popular education stands Massachusetts, whose liberal expenditures and successful efforts to elevate her common schools have long commanded the admiration of the country. It may enable us to obtain a more intelligent view of our relative efforts and progress, if we institute a brief comparison with that justly celebrated State. The data taken relate to 1864 for Massachusetts, and 1867 for Iowa. In those years Massachusetts contained 362,466 persons between 5 and 21 years of age, and Iowa, 372,969,—numbers very nearly equal. The total amount appropriated for the support of common schools in Massachusetts, was \$1,568,833.51; in Iowa, \$2,069,597.82.

Total amount paid per capita on the number of persons between five and twenty-one years of age in Massachusetts, \$4.33; in Iowa, \$5.55.

Total amount paid for the support of common schools according to the percentage of all taxable property in the State, in Massachusetts, one and seventy-two hundredth mills (\$.00172); in Iowa, eight and eight hundredth mills (\$.00808). That is, according to the *wealth* of the two States, Iowa contributes for the support of free common schools nearly *five times* as much as Massachusetts.

SCHOOL FUND.

On the admission of Iowa into the Union, Congress donated to the State for common school purposes, the sixteenth section in every township, amounting to 1,013,614.21 acres. At the same time, the State became entitled to five hundred thousand acres of land by virtue of an act of Congress, approved September 4, 1841; but under this grant there have been actually certified to the State, according to the report of the Register of the State Land Office, 535,473.76 acres, making a total of 1,549,087.97 acres received from Congress for the support of our common schools. Congress also provided that the State should receive five per cent. of the

net proceeds of all lands sold within the limits of the State by the Federal Government. These donations, together with the estates of deceased persons that escheat to the State for want of a will or heirs, constitute the Permanent School Fund; the income from which, according to the Constitution and laws of the State, is to be annually apportioned and distributed to the several school districts in proportion to the number of persons therein between the ages of five and twenty-one years.

According to the current Report of Hon. Jno. A. Elliott, Auditor of State, the amount realized from these sources and charged to the Permanent School Fund, is as follows:

Amount loaned in the counties as per Clerks' reports.....	\$2,181,101.07
Amount loaned the State.....	122,295.75
Amount invested in U. S. Bonds.....	102,008.00
Amount of other items.....	151,702.28
Total	\$2,557,107.10

According to the current Report of Hon. C. C. Carpenter, Register of the State Land Office, the amount of school lands still remaining unpatented is 572,491.61 acres; which, in a separate communication to this Department, he estimates at three dollars per acre, or a total valuation of \$1,717,474.83.

Uniting these, we have the following exhibit:

Cash assets reported by the Auditor.....	\$2,557,107.10
Register's estimated value of unpatented lands.....	1,717,474.83
Total	\$4,274,581.93

Making the known and estimated value of our Permanent School Fund upward of four and a quarter millions of dollars.

This magnificent fund is almost exclusively the gift of a generous and beneficent government; and to the State is confided the important trust of its management for the benefit of the common schools. It should be made to yield the largest income which judicious management and strict economy will insure. The Report of the Auditor shows that the amount of interest from the cash part of the fund collected and distributed for the support of the

schools during the year 1866 was \$149,666.83; the amount thus collected and distributed for the year 1867 was \$160,158.35, making an average for each of the two years of \$154,912.59,—an average income for the two years of *six and one-twentieth per cent.* on the cash part of the fund. The unsold lands are of course unproductive of income; but if the cash part of the fund yielded interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, as contemplated by law, the amount for annual distribution would be \$204,568.62, or an increase, in round numbers, of fifty thousand dollars over the amount now apportioned.

The Auditor's Reports show that during the last five years, the delinquent school fund interest has averaged \$285,896.63. The Auditor estimates that there have been already lost to the State, through carelessness and corruption, upwards of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of the permanent school fund. Under the present arrangement, the greater part of the fund is distributed through the counties; and the funds and lands are managed or *mismanaged* by county officers, without that precision and strict accountability which under other circumstances might be secured. This system is believed to be radically wrong. No sane man with two or three millions of dollars to invest, would appoint a hundred different agents in a hundred different counties, and scatter his money broadcast over a whole State, and especially if he expected these agents to look after his interests without any special compensation.

From facts similar to those which must have come under the personal observation of many members of the General Assembly, it is doubted whether the school lands are always or generally sold for as much as should be received for them. Sold, as they usually are, on long credit, they ought in all instances to bring good prices. The Constitution of Nebraska prohibits the sale of any of the school lands of that State at a less sum than five dollars per acre.

As the law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to "report to the General Assembly such plans as he may have matured for the management and improvement of the school fund," it is respectfully suggested whether it would not be well to place the remaining unsold school lands under the care and disposition of the Register of the State Land Office, who would then

have a complete record of all the lands belonging to the school fund, and who could manage them with the same facility that public lands are controlled in a Federal land office. It is also recommended that as rapidly as practicable, the school fund now distributed through the counties be called into the State Treasury and invested in State or National interest-bearing bonds. If these funds should be needed to enable the State to place its educational and benevolent institutions upon a firm basis, or for other purposes of State expenditure, they might be so used and State bonds issued to the school fund, thus avoiding the necessity of present heavy taxation for those purposes, diminishing the probability of future loss to the fund, and, at the same time, increasing the certainty of a regular income for the support of schools.

The Auditor's apportionment of funds for the last two years will be found upon another page, (Exhibit C.)

While speaking of the School Fund, permit me to call your attention to another point, though it be not one of great importance. I am informed that it is the practice to enumerate the children in the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Homes, for school purposes, in the districts in which the Homes are respectively located; and this is undoubtedly in accordance with the letter and spirit of the law. Under this arrangement the districts in which the Homes are located have apportioned to them several hundred dollars more of public money than they would otherwise receive. There would be no injustice to the orphan children in this, if these districts provided for their education, which is not the case; as the "Homes" provide their own schools and employ their own teachers. The reception and appropriation of these funds involves the obligation to provide adequate facilities for the education of all youth enumerated, including those congregated for special purposes, which these districts would consider a hardship. It is undoubtedly just that all the children of the State should share equally in the benefits of the school fund; and this might easily be accomplished so far as these orphan children are concerned, by making the "Homes" independent school districts for the purposes of enumeration of children, distribution of school funds, and reporting to County Superintendents.

The Superintendent has decided that it is the duty of district

townships in which County poor-houses are situated, to make provision for the education of the indigent children contained in such eleemosynary institutions. In some counties this is felt to be unjust. If it is desirable to afford relief, it might easily be done, by requiring the county to pay said districts the average cost of tuition of the children referred to.

ESCHEATS.

The law relating to escheats seems quite defective. Sec. 2468, Rev. 1860, requires the County Judge to notify the Superintendent of Public Instruction of property which should escheat to the State; and by Sec. 2470 the property may be sold or appropriated on the order of the Superintendent.

On the 15th day of October, Hon. T. A. Graham, Probate Judge of Tama county, filed in this office the receipt of the county treasurer, showing that the sum of \$172.28 had been paid into the county treasury from the estate of Charles Ryan, deceased, for the benefit of the permanent school fund. The receipt was subsequently handed to the Auditor of State, as his voucher for charging the amount to Tama county. This is the only case recorded in this office, showing an actual accession to the school fund from escheats.

Two cases have been reported from Benton county, and the order for sale issued, but no further report has been received. These were the estates of Patrick Cosgrave, deceased, and John Johnson, deceased. The estate of John Darguval was reported from Marshall county, but as it subsequently appeared that the case was likely to be contested, District Attorney Bradley was requested to defend the interests of the State, and the order for sale has not yet been issued.

The duties imposed upon the Superintendent, in reference to escheats, belong more appropriately, under the Constitution, to the Auditor, to whom they should be transferred. The Auditor should have a record of such cases in his office, to aid him in settlements with county treasurers. It is believed that there might be additional legislation in this direction which would be beneficial to the school fund. The subject is recommended as worthy of consideration.

INDEPENDENT DISTRICTS.

By the act of the Board of Education passed December 24, 1858, the formation of independent districts was restricted to cities and incorporated towns. By act of the Eighth General Assembly, passed February 26, 1860, the privilege of forming such districts was extended to unincorporated towns and villages containing not less than three hundred inhabitants. In 1866, the Eleventh General Assembly, by act of April 3, still further extended this privilege to "any city, town, or *sub-district* containing within its surveyed limits not less than *two hundred* inhabitants, and certain territory contiguous thereto." Under the stimulus of this last legislation the formation of independent districts has been much accelerated, and it will require but little more legislation of the same kind to eventually destroy the township district system. In 1865, seven years after the law permitting such organizations had been in operation, the number of independent districts organized, was reported at only 107. During the last two years the number has more than doubled, and is now reported at 236. In several counties the number of independent districts is half as great as the number of township districts. In Scott county there are fifteen of the former and only sixteen of the latter. Of the fifteen, eleven have been organized during the last two years. While the independent district organization is appropriate for cities and incorporated towns on account of their greatly differing circumstances when compared with those of the rural sub-districts around them, it is believed that their rapid multiplication is not promotive of the general educational interests; and it is, therefore, hoped that the limitations to their formation which existed prior to the session of the last General Assembly may be restored.

TOWNSHIP DISTRICTS.

It is now nearly ten years since the law of our State first provided that each civil township should constitute a school district, and have its educational affairs managed by one board of directors. This feature, at the time of its introduction, was a great innovation on the previous system in which each sub-district, as now constituted, was an independent district, managing its affairs without

suggestion or interference from others. As was to be expected, such a radical change excited opposition; but as the benefits of the township district system became more apparent and its workings better understood, this opposition gradually subsided, and it is now acquiesced in and approved as one eminently suited to the necessities of our State. Under the operation of this system, the tax for the payment of teachers and contingent expenses is levied uniformly upon the whole township, and all the ordinary expenses of the schools of the township are paid from the common treasury. The tax for the erection of school houses is also, with some exceptions, levied upon the township. No change is recommended in this respect; but it would be desirable to see the number of these exceptions diminished rather than increased, as has been the tendency of legislation for the last few years. The perfection of our system in this respect, would be to have all school taxes levied uniformly upon the whole township, and to this *desideratum*, legislation should constantly aim. The advantages of this township system are so numerous and apparent, that prominent educators in other States where it is not yet introduced are laboring earnestly for its adoption.

TOWNSHIP GRADED SCHOOLS.

One of the happy features of our law, is the authority which it grants to establish township graded schools. Chapter one of the school laws now in force, in enumerating the powers of the township board of directors, section twenty-two, says: "They may establish graded or union schools wherever they may be necessary, and may select a person who shall have the general supervision of the schools in their district, subject to the rules and regulations of the Board." Schools of this character have been established in numerous localities, but as a rule they have not received that attention in thought and action to which their excellence and advantages entitle them. They are believed to be better suited to the circumstances of all rural districts, and even to those of villages and towns, than the independent district system. It is an economical arrangement for the sub-district or town in which they are located, for they derive their support from the township, and not like the independent school, entirely from the locality. The township, too, derives advantages. The school being under the

control of the township board, advanced pupils from the whole township may be admitted and receive gratuitous instruction, relieving the other schools of their presence where they are not sufficiently numerous to form classes by themselves, and bringing them together where, under competent teachers, they may receive all the benefits of the graded school. If the graded school has a central location, all the scholars can board at home; and thus, a source of expense and danger in attending school from home, be avoided. Many children are deprived of the advantages of extended culture because their parents are unable to bear the attendant expense; other parents fear to separate their children from the influence of home, and consign them to the temptations and snares that beset youth on every side, when they leave the parental roof. These evils can be avoided and the benefits of a higher culture extended, by the multiplication of township graded schools. There would also be established a bond of union and sympathy between the town and country. The country youth might acquire the culture and refinement of the town, and the town youth somewhat of the stamina, industry and perseverance of the country. The prospect of being admitted to the graded school when a certain proficiency is made, would be to many pupils a powerful incentive to study.

The general theory of our law is to give to all the children and youth of the State equal educational facilities, regardless of rank, wealth, color, or nativity. But it may frequently happen that in the organization of independent districts, the surrounding territory is left with such a sparse population and limited resources, that it is impossible to maintain schools of average excellence; and its youth are practically denied the advantages which others receive at the expense of the State. By a stricter adherence to the township plan, the inestimable blessings which the State bestows, may be more widely and uniformly distributed.

EDUCATION OF TEACHERS.

Education may be denominated as of two kinds,—general and special. General education prepares its recipients to perform efficiently the ordinary affairs of life in which all are interested. Special or professional education fits its recipients for some particular pursuit. All liberal culture, however, promotes special edu-

cation, just as all professional training contributes to the general effect. "Such is the unity of the human soul," says Dr. Hill, "that its culture in any single particular improves the whole; and, on the other hand, the general cultivation of its powers increases the force of each."

For every pursuit or calling the education should be both general and special. General education constitutes a broad foundation for the superstructure of special culture.

The narrow views entertained in regard to education, is one cause of the low estimation in which teachers are sometimes held. Many think that education consists in storing the mind with facts, in teaching the mechanical arts of reading, writing and "copying," in a parrot-like repetition and memorizing of words and rules, and instruction in those elements of knowledge necessary to the successful prosecution of some trade or other humble calling. As their estimate of the work to be done is low, so is also their estimate of the agencies by which this labor should be performed; and hence follows the too prevalent idea that any one can teach school.

But the term education in its proper sense is not thus limited. It signifies literally a drawing out, an unfolding, a development; hence, in its broadest sense, education is a harmonious development and discipline of the three fold powers of man—the physical, the intellectual, the moral. It comprises the development and culture of all the varied faculties of the human soul.

The body should be developed into symmetry, and all its muscles trained to obey the mandates of the will with promptness and accuracy. The mind should not only be made the receptacle of facts, but it should be trained in its power of thought, affection, and will; in its power of observation, reflection, and conception; in its power of reason and judgment; power to contrive and to adapt means to an end; power to adopt good ends with firmness and pursue them with efficiency; power to influence others, and the still greater power of self-control; the power to search for truth, and a willingness to work for God and humanity. The moral nature should be taught to hate and to shun every form of vice, and to love and exemplify every virtue. To accomplish all this,—to create a thirst for knowledge and a desire for usefulness which shall compel the student to activity after he leaves the

walls of the school-room,—all is the appropriate work of the teacher.

To accomplish his work well, the teacher must have both general and special knowledge. He must have general knowledge, for he can teach no branch which he does not himself fully understand. But he must have more than a knowledge of reading, arithmetic, and the various branches in regard to which he is called upon to give instruction. The teacher, besides possessing scholarship and the requisite moral qualifications, must have *aptness to teach* and *ability to govern*. He must have a knowledge of the various and best *methods* which may be employed in the government and instruction of the young. These methods and latter qualifications the ordinary schools and institutions of the State and country do not profess to give and cannot supply. Our common schools and colleges furnish facilities for a general or liberal education, more or less extended; while to the Universities are attached schools for the pursuit of such special branches as Medicine, Law, Theology, and Science.

The special knowledge which teachers require is not merely the result of instinct or intuition. Instinctive knowledge admits of no advancement; but the science of teaching is *progressive*. Though Dr. Johnson asserted, one hundred years ago, that education was then, and had long been, as well understood as it ever would be, the history of advancement since that time shows the utter falsity of his statement. While it is admitted that persons differ naturally in the development of their faculties, and therefore differ in their ability to communicate knowledge, it is not true that the ability to teach well comes generally by intuition. The art of teaching is founded in philosophy. It is founded in a knowledge of the laws of mind. He who best comprehends the capacities of a human soul, who best understands the manner in which its varied powers may be systematically developed and disciplined, who best knows how permanent impressions may be made, and, in addition to all this, possesses the ability to put his theory into practice,—he is the best teacher.

If this principle be correct, the course to be pursued in the education of teachers is apparent. The aim should be to instill correct views of education in its most comprehensive sense, to familiarize the laws of mind, to cultivate the ability to impart

instruction, to reduce theory to practice under rigorous criticism, to train up the teacher in the way he should *do*, and generally to render familiar all those means which may be successfully employed in the administration of the affairs of a school designed for the education of the young. From observation in those states and countries where institutions for the special training of teachers have been in operation for a long period, no fact is better established than this:—that *special instruction* or a *professional education* may greatly assist in developing the powers of the future teacher, and conduce to the attainment of that success which is merited by the intelligently active and the perseveringly faithful.

It is admitted that persons may become expert in conducting the affairs of a school-room by experience alone. But it is a principle of universal application in education, that theory and practice should be united. The perfection of education, requires the combination of theoretical knowledge and practical skill. The teacher who commences his professional labors without special study, rarely investigates the principles which constitute the foundation of his actions. He has seen certain methods employed, and he forthwith adopts them without a moment's reflection upon their tendency and ultimate effect. Such a person can never attain eminence as a teacher, because he lacks familiarity with the great principles of education, which should ever be his guide. He may do well while every thing goes in the old routine; but when a new incident transpires, when comes the occasion for which there is no precedent, there is required a larger comprehension of principles than mere experience ever gave or practice ever can give. Though theory alone does not fit men for the discharge of active duties, it gives them a great superiority over those who are deficient in a knowledge of general principles. The man of theoretical knowledge takes general and comprehensive views; the man of only practical skill confines his attention to minor details and particulars. "Cases are constantly occurring," says Dr. Wayland, "which can be provided for only by a knowledge of general laws; and here, if we have no guide but practical skill, we must be inevitably disconcerted." Says Lord Bacon, "Expert men can execute and judge of particulars one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots, and the marshaling of affairs, come best from those that are learned." Stewart, the great Scotch mental philosopher, gives

expression to the same sentiment: "When theoretical knowledge and practical skill are happily combined in the same person, the intellectual power of man appears in its full perfection, and fits him to conduct with a masterly hand the details of ordinary business, and to contend successfully with the untried difficulties of new and hazardous situations. In conducting the former, mere experience may often be a sufficient guide, but experience and speculation must be combined together, to prepare us for the latter." This principle is general in its application, but applies with peculiar force in the education of the teacher. It is important that he of all men should be prepared to meet promptly and wisely the emergencies which may daily arise in the administration of affairs. He should have an extensive knowledge of the general and fundamental principles of education; he should be familiar with the known laws of mind; he should be able to take large and comprehensive views of different methods of instruction. To make him all this, previous proper professional training is indispensable.

In so far as teaching is a science, the teacher may be *taught*. In so far as teaching is an art, the teacher may be *trained*. In so far as teaching depends upon tact and natural adaptation, the teacher may be *developed*.

Prominent among the agencies relied upon by the great mass of teachers in Iowa for special instruction, are

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

During the year ending October 4th, 1866, sixty-one Institutes were held in the State, with an estimated attendance of 4,850 teachers. During the year ending October 4th, 1867, there were held sixty-two Institutes, with a total attendance of 4,914 teachers and persons intending to teach, or an average attendance of 79.3, at a total cost to the State of \$3,100, or an average cost of less than sixty-three cents for each person instructed. During the two years, Institutes were held in seventy-three different counties, with a total attendance of nearly ten thousand teachers. Fifteen counties of the State, not included above, were excluded from holding an Institute and receiving State aid, on account of not having a sufficient number of teachers to comply with the law; leaving only nine organized counties with the requisite number of teachers, that during the two years have not availed themselves of

the provisions of the law and held an Institute. This shows a very general appreciation by the teachers of the benefits of Institutes, as well as of the generosity of the State in appropriating fifty dollars for the support of each one held.

A record of the attendance at Institutes was not commenced by my predecessors in office until January 1st, 1866; hence the record is incomplete except for the last year.

Herewith is presented a list of the counties in which Institutes have been held during the last two years, place of meeting, and name of conductor and lecturers. The list of lecturers is in many instances imperfect, in consequence of the neglect of superintendents to report. The fact that the names of a few counties appear twice in the same list, needs a word of explanation. Heretofore, the Institute year has commenced January 1st, and the report has included those held during the civil year; but on account of the impossibility of gathering all the statistics in time for the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Institute year has been changed, and hereafter will commence October 5th, the same date on which our general school year begins. Though some counties appear twice on the same list, they have drawn but one appropriation in the same civil year.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES HELD DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 4, 1866.

COUNTY.	PLACE.	TIME.	NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN ATTENDANCE	CONDUCTORS AND LECTURERS.
		1865		
Floyd.....	Floyd.....	Oct. 16	.....	J. W. Smith, H. Wilber.....
Davis.....	Bloomfield.....	Oct. 16	.....	J. Piper.....
Hamilton.....	Weber City.....	Oct. 16	.....	J. L. Enos.....
Clinton.....	Wheatland.....	Oct. 16	.....	J. L. Enos, A. S. Kissell.....
Clayton.....	Elkader.....	Oct. 16	.....	J. A. Cramer, H. H. Barnes.....
Cass.....	Levis.....	Oct. 23	.....	J. L. Enos.....
Black Hawk.....	Waterloo.....	Oct. 23	.....	B. F. Hood, A. S. Kissell, Rev. Mr. True.....
Humboldt.....	Dakota City.....	Oct. 23	.....	S. H. Taft, D. Williams, J. Averill.....
Jones.....	W yoming.....	Oct. 23	.....	W m. T. Gage, W. S. Niles.....
Linn.....	Marion.....	Oct. 23	.....	J. Piper.....
Michell.....	Michell.....	Oct. 30	.....	Rev. Alva Bush.....
Pottawattamie.....	Council Bluffs.....	Oct. 30	.....	A. E. Clarendon.....
Madison.....	W interest.....	Oct. 30	.....	J. L. Enos.....
Delaware.....	Eadville.....	Oct. 30	.....	J. Piper.....
Taylor.....	Bedford.....	Nov. 6	.....	J. L. Enos.....
Cedar.....	Springdale.....	Nov. 6	.....	A. S. Kissell, Rush Emery.....
Fayette.....	W est Union.....	Nov. 6	.....	J. Piper.....
Louisa.....	W apello.....	Nov. 13	.....	J. H. Hopkins, A. S. Kissell.....
Page.....	Clarinda.....	Nov. 13	.....	J. L. Enos.....
Bremer.....	Janesville.....	Nov. 13	.....	J. Piper.....
Harrison.....	Magnolia.....	Nov. 13	.....	Samuel Dewell, S. King.....
Adams.....	Quincy.....	Nov. 20	.....	J. L. Enos.....
Franklin.....	Hampson.....	Nov. 20	.....	J. L. Enos.....
Poweshiek.....	Montezuma.....	Nov. 20	J. Piper, Profs. L. F. Parker, C. W. Van Coddin, S. J. [Buck.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES IN 1865-6—CONTINUED.

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COUNTY.	PLACE.	TIME.	NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN ATTENDANCE.	CONDUCTORS AND LECTURERS.
1865.				
Mahaska.....	Oskaloosa.....	Nov. 27	.....	J. Piper, T. S. Smedley, Profs. Carpenter, Hull, McCarty.
Mills.....	Glenwood.....	Dec. 11	.....	J. Piper.....
Marshall.....	Albion.....	Dec. 11	80	J. L. Enos.....
Dubuque.....	Dubuque.....	Dec. 18	.....	O. A. Brownson, C. G. Kretchmar.....
Story.....	Nevada.....	Dec. 18	.....	W. S. McFeaters, F. D. Thompson, Col. John Scott, L.
Muscatine.....	Muscatine.....	Dec. 25	.....	J. Piper.....[Q. Hoggatt.
Henry.....	New London.....	Dec. 25	.....	C. Ben Darwin, J. I. Smith, Prof. Vancise.....
1866.				
Marion.....	Knoxville.....	Jan. 1	101	W. A. McKee, C. B. Boydston, Wm. Blain, Dr. Duncan,
Adair.....	Fontanelle.....	Jan. 15	32	J. L. Enos.....[and Revs. Bonner and Jacob.
Kossuth.....	Algona.....	Mar. 19	30	Rev. C. Taylor, E. C. Miles, H. M. Taft, Miss Janet
Ringgold.....	Mount Ayr.....	Mar. 19	69	J. Hadden, W. T. Laughlin, Dr. Stevenson.....[Piercy.
Wapello.....	Ottumwa.....	April 2	112	J. Piper, J. Valentine, B. F. Shone, Rev. D. Lane.....
Monroe.....	Albia.....	April 9	55	J. Piper.....[Valentine, J. K. Sweeney.
Washington.....	Washington.....	Apr. 16	.....	J. Piper, D. V. Smock, A. S. Prather, A. M. Gow, J.
Jasper.....	Newton.....	Apr. 30	.....	Rev. E. H. Winans, David Craig.....
Jefferson.....	Fairfield.....	Apr. 30	98	J. Piper.....
Guthrie.....	Panora.....	May 7	.....	J. L. Enos.....
Howard.....	Vernon Springs	May 7	.....	G. J. Tisdale.....
Worth.....	Bristol.....	July 9	30	W. S. McFeaters, James Keeler.....
Winnebago.....	Forest City.....	July 16	.....	W. S. McFeaters.....
Warren.....	Indianola.....	July 23	70	J. C. Clarke, J. Piper.....
Hancock.....	Ellington.....	July 30	92	J. L. Enos.....[Dr. Wallace.
Des Moines.....	Burlington.....	Aug. 13	105	J. Allison Smith, Revs. Thomas, Corkhill, Stewart, and
Polk.....	Des Moines.....	Aug. 27	43	Leonard Brown.....[Mr. Stone.
Allamakee.....	Lausing.....	Sept. 3	40	T. Armstrong, G. J. Tisdale, Theodore Nachtway, and
Dallas.....	Redfield.....	Sept. 10	36	J. Piper, L. M. Holt.....
Mills.....	Glenwood.....	Sept. 10	33	A. E. Clarendon, L. S. Williams, W. M. Brooks.....
Boone.....	Boonsboro.....	Sept. 17	35	J. L. Enos.....
Keokuk.....	Sigourney.....	Sept. 17	71	J. Piper, J. B. Grinnell.....
Wayne.....	Corydon.....	Sept. 17	50	A. R. Harkness.....
Audubon.....	Exira.....	Sept. 24	.....	J. L. Enos.....
Delaware.....	Earlville.....	Sept. 24	50	J. L. Enos.....
Iowa.....	Marengo.....	Sept. 24	88	James Root, jr., William R. Akers, E. V. Childs.....
Story.....	Nevada.....	Sept. 24	36	D. Franklin Wells.....
Bremer.....	Waverly.....	Oct. 1	49	.....
Hamilton.....	Webster City.....	Oct. 1	88	J. L. Enos.....
Winnebago.....	Decorah.....	Oct. 1	93	G. J. Tisdale.....
TEACHERS' INSTITUTES HELD DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 4, 1867.				
1866.				
Buchanan.....	Independence.....	Oct. 8	110	J. Piper.....
Butler.....	Butler Center.....	Oct. 8	30	J. L. Enos.....
Clayton.....	Guttenberg.....	Oct. 8	54	J. Piper.....
Fayette.....	West Union.....	Oct. 8	80	G. J. Tisdale.....
Black Hawk.....	Waterloo.....	Oct. 15	243	J. Piper.....
Floyd.....	Charles City.....	Oct. 15	52	G. J. Tisdale, Mr. Clark, Mr. Pratt, and Mr. Tucker.....
Franklin.....	Hampton.....	Oct. 15	24	J. L. Enos.....[Hammond.
Jones.....	Anamosa.....	Oct. 15	92	J. Piper, J. Allen, J. S. Coon, P. W. Reeder, Wm. G.
Louisa.....	Morning Sun.....	Oct. 15	71	D. Franklin Wells.....[and R. J. Crouch.
Clinton.....	De Witt.....	Oct. 22	100	M. Ingalls, P. W. Reeder, W. F. Paxton, J. M. Luckey,
Mitchell.....	Osage.....	Oct. 22	86	Rev. Alva Bush, Messrs. Loring, Coleman L. Rood, O. P.
Harwood, A. K. Eaton, Misses Addington and Tupper.				

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES IN 1886-T—CONTINUED.

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COUNTY.	PLACE.	TIME.	NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN ATTENDANCE.	CONDUCTORS AND LECTURERS.
		1886.		
Union.....	Afton.....	Oct. 22	35	J. L. Enos.....
Van Buren....	Keosauqua....	Oct. 22	56	D. Franklin Wells, R. Hubbard, A. T. Gianque, H. A. Turton, J. D. Horuby, Geo. B. Walker, Rev. I. P. Teter, S. M. Clark, and R. M. Haines.....
Chickasaw....	New Hampton.	Oct. 29	70	G. J. Tisdale.....
Muscataine....	Muscataine....	Oct. 29	103	D. Franklin Wells, A. M. Gow, F. M. Witter, M. Ingalls.
Taylor.....	Bedford.....	Oct. 29	39	J. L. Enos.....
Cerro Gordo..	Mason City....	Nov. 5	40	W. S. McFeaters, J. W. Doughty and Nathan Bass....
Davis.....	Bloomfield....	Nov. 5	100	R. M. Haines.....
Decatur.....	Leon.....	Nov. 5	52	A. R. Harkness, J. C. Clarke and A. J. Abbott.....
Linn.....	Marion.....	Nov. 5	200	D. Franklin Wells, C. W. Burton, Rev. Whiting and
Page.....	Clarinda.....	Nov. 5	90	J. L. Enos..... [Mr. Munson.
Adams.....	Quincy.....	Nov. 12	36	J. L. Enos.....
Jackson.....	Maquoketa....	Nov. 12	70	D. Franklin Wells..... [nett.
Mahaska.....	Oskaloosa....	Nov. 12	153	J. Piper, J. Valentine, A. Hull, Revs. Holland and Den-
Cedar.....	Tipton.....	Nov. 19	82	D. Franklin Wells, Rush Emery.....
Greene.....	Jefferson....	Nov. 19	28	J. L. Enos.....
Harrison.....	Magnolia....	Nov. 19	92	J. L. Enos.....
Lucas.....	Chariton....	Nov. 26	40	C. H. Younkin.....
Madison.....	Winterset....	Nov. 26	82	J. Piper..... [G. F. Magoun.
Poweshiek....	Grinnell....	Nov. 26	117	J. Piper, H. W. Parker, S. J. Buck, M. Ingalls and
Johnson.....	Iowa City....	Dec. 3	104	D. Franklin Wells, N. R. Leonard, T. S. Parvin, C. A. Eggert, S. S. Howell, Revs. Bowman and Kenyon....
Marshall.....	Marshalltown.	Dec. 17	127	J. L. Enos.....
Pottawattamie..	Council Bluffs.	Dec. 17	40	J. Piper.....
Hardin.....	Iowa Falls....	Dec. 24	100	D. Franklin Wells.....
Henry.....	Mount Pleasant	Dec. 24	158	Samuel L. Howe, Prof. Vosburgh, E. A. Vance, Dr. Pierson, Revs. E. Gunn and Wm. Cole.....
Tama.....	Toledo.....	Dec. 24	109	J. Piper, Prof. Clapp, M. Ingalls and Rev. Mr. Cordner.
Cass.....	Lewis.....	Dec. 31	54	James Morris.....
		1887.		
Marion.....	Knoxville....	Jan. 1	94	J. Piper.....
Jefferson.....	Fairfield....	Jan. 21	118	S. W. Pierce.....
Kossuth.....	Algona.....	Jan. 28	34	Rev. C. Taylor.....
Washington....	Brighton....	Jan. 28	158	D. Franklin Wells, G. J. Tisdale, Sam'l L. Howe, H. A.
Ringgold.....	Mount Ayr....	Mar. 4	60	J. L. Enos..... [Gaylord, J. K. Stevenson, J. K. Sweeney.
Union.....	Afton.....	Mar. 4	57	Henry Keating.....
Monroe.....	Albia.....	Mar. 18	92	Cyrus Cook, W. T. George.....
Scott.....	Davenport....	April 1	106	J. Piper, W. A. Bemis.....
Humboldt....	Dakota.....	April 22	12	W. H. Sock, A. W. McFarland, G. D. Coyle.....
Jasper.....	Newton.....	April 29	70	M. Ingalls, D. Franklin Wells.....
Polk.....	Des Moines....	May 6	95	Leonard Brown, G. J. Tisdale, D. G. Perkins, Rev. J. A.
Howard.....	New Oregon....	May 20	52	J. L. Enos..... [Nash, D. Franklin Wells.
Guthrie.....	Panora.....	June 17	60	J. L. Enos.....
Allamakee....	Lansing.....	June 26	98	J. Piper, T. A. Cutler, D. Judson, J. G. Armstrong, O.
Webster.....	Fort Dodge....	July 29	50	J. Piper..... [Jackson, Mr. Fellows, Rev. Mr. Wolf.
Fremont.....	Sidney.....	Aug. 19	35	Giles Cowles.....
Appanoose....	Centerville....	Aug. 25	88	S. A. Holt.....
Mitchell.....	Mitchell....	Sept. 2	70	Rev. Alva Bush.....
Wayne.....	Corydon....	Sept. 2	72	A. R. Harkness.....
Franklin.....	Hampton....	Sept. 16	29	Levi Davis.....
Story.....	Nevada.....	Sept. 16	56	M. Ingalls.....
Iowa.....	Millersburg....	Sept. 23	53	M. Ingalls.....

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TEACHERS' INSTITUTES IN 1867—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	PLACE.	TIME.	NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN ATTENDANCE.	CONDUCTORS AND LECTURERS.
Chickasaw	Fredericksburg	Sept. 30	72	W. P. Bennett.
Floyd	Charles City	Sept. 30	60	Rev. D. N. Bardwell, Prof. D. W. C. Duncan, Dr. J. W.
Winneshiok	Decorah	Sept. 30	114	J. Breckenridge, M. P. Hathaway.

The first legislative recognition and encouragement in our State, of Teachers' Institutes as a means of special culture, was contained in the "Act for the Public Instruction of Iowa," approved March 12th, 1858. Since that date down to the period embraced in this report, Institutes receiving State aid were held as follows:

In 1858, there were held 20 Institutes.

In 1859, there were held 14 Institutes.

In 1860, there were held 34 Institutes.

In 1861, there were held 43 Institutes.

In 1862, there were held 44 Institutes.

In 1863, there were held 62 Institutes.

In 1864, there were held 63 Institutes.

In 1865 (to Oct. 4th) there were held 28 Institutes.

Whence it appears that during the ten years from 1858 to 1867 inclusive, in which annual appropriations have been made for their support, there have been held 431 Institutes, with an estimated attendance of 28,000 teachers, and at a total cost to the State of about \$21,600.

While Institutes cannot supply the deficiencies of nature, the good qualities possessed by the individual may be developed and quickened. Correct modes of imparting instruction may be given. Uniformity in methods of teaching and governing may be promoted. Such new methods of teaching as experience has sanctioned may be recommended. A spirit of noble emulation among teachers may be created, and a community of interests formed. Popular sentiment may be enlisted more and more in favor of public schools. Mind coming in contact with mind in the various exercises, a spirit of improvement is awakened. The experience of each becomes a common stock for the benefit of all. In this way are concentrated and promulgated, not theories merely, but the practical conclusions of experienced teachers. American in their origin, democratic in their tendencies, within the reach of all, Institutes are admirably adapted to the spirit of our institutions.

In regard to the utility of well conducted Institutes, the friends of education have but one opinion. The Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of New York in his report to the legislature in 1863 says of them: "No other provision for the instruction of common school teachers has been more successful than these modern organizations." In Indiana, the Superintendent in his

report for 1866, says of them: "To say that these Institutes are producing large and good results is hardly an adequate statement of the facts; they are producing both *larger* and *better* results in proportion to their cost, than any other agency in our system." The Superintendent of Vermont in his report for the same year, asserts that "They are the best known instrumentalities for the accomplishment of certain necessary results; and constitute, by far, the most efficient means of widening and deepening the general interest in the prosperity and good management of our common schools." Ohio bears similar testimony in the report for 1866: "No application of funds now made," says the superintendent, "either directly or indirectly, for school purposes, yields results so largely beneficial to school interests as the funds expended in our Institutes." Similar testimony might be adduced to an indefinite extent, but it is deemed unnecessary to cite more. The preceding extracts are given merely to show the universally high estimation in which Institutes are held in other States. As a means of arousing the people to increased interest in our public schools, as a means of special culture to those teachers who have never enjoyed a professional training for their work, as a means of exciting *all* to greater zeal and faithfulness, they are an indispensable agency.

But while Institutes have done so much for the improvement of our teachers and schools, it is believed that their efficiency may be increased. A majority of them are held during the three autumnal months, and it not unfrequently happens that in some counties it is found impossible to obtain the services of a competent conductor, and the Institute is a failure. The State appropriates funds for the support of the Institute, and makes the suspension of the schools and the attendance of teachers *compulsory*. Why, then, should it not guarantee to the teachers suitable instruction?

It is believed that all Institutes receiving aid from the public treasury, and which teachers are required by law to attend, should be under the supervision and control of the State. It is therefore suggested, that the Superintendent of Public Instruction be authorized to appoint the time and place of holding such Institutes, as the law now provides; and also to appoint not less than two persons of eminent qualification, who, under his direction, with such assistance as they may receive in the counties, shall conduct all Institutes receiving State aid. Such an arrangement would render

it possible to appoint a series of Institutes in contiguous counties for successive weeks,—a thing hitherto devoutly wished for but never attained. Such an arrangement would greatly diminish the traveling expenses of the conductors, and would require but a slightly increased appropriation, even if the persons thus appointed were to receive salaries from the State, as they doubtless should, in lieu of the appropriation now made to the counties. While such an arrangement might not secure Institutes better than many which have been held in the State, it would insure *uniform excellence*; and though imposing increased labor and responsibility upon the State Superintendent, it would enable him to work out his plans for the improvement of the schools with greater success.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The greatest efficiency of our noble system of common schools requires that they should be supplied with teachers thoroughly versed in the principles and practice of their profession. Institutes do not aim so high. Owing to the limited period for which they are held, it is impossible for them to give that thorough comprehension of the principles of education, and especially that *practical training* in the art of teaching, which insure the greatest success in the daily work of the school-room. Common schools and colleges neither profess nor attempt to furnish the supply. It is the appropriate work of Normal and Training schools.

The term *normal*—signifying a rule, law, or standard—was first employed in France to designate institutions designed for the special education of teachers. By a Normal School is meant an institution in which young men and young women are instructed in the principles and science of education, and in methods of teaching and governing children and youth; and in which they are trained in the application of those principles and the practice of those methods under intelligent supervision. There is usually connected with them, model schools, or schools for practice, in whose instruction the pupil teachers take part, with a view to their becoming practically familiar with the duties of the school-room. The best institutions of this kind have separate schools for observation and practice. The Normal School aims to do for the young teacher what the military academy does for the army officer, what the medical school does for the physician, and what the agricul-

tural college does for the scientific farmer. It has a thorough course of study, in which instruction is given by experienced teachers, with a view to impart, not only a knowledge of the branches themselves, but also a knowledge of the best methods of teaching them.

The first school specially intended for the professional education of teachers was instituted at Rheims, in 1681, by the Abbe de La Salle. In 1697, Franke established at Halle a teachers' class in connection with his orphan school; and in 1704, a Teachers' Seminary, which in a few years became celebrated, and from which improved methods of instruction, government, and school organization, were disseminated throughout Europe. The first regular teachers' seminary in Prussia was established in Pomerania in 1735; and the second in 1748, at Berlin, by Hecker, a pupil of Franke. But so rapid was the spread of these institutions, that in 1863, the different states of Europe contained two hundred and sixty-four Normal Schools, of which fifty-one were in Prussia, and ninety-seven in France. Nearly all of these were established during the present century, France instituting her first one in 1808.

Normal Schools were first suggested in this country during the last century, but the suggestion was not carried into practical effect until 1839, when Massachusetts significantly established the first one at Lexington, where, sixty-three years before, was fought the first battle of the Revolution. The number has gradually increased, until now nineteen States contain thirty-one Normal Schools supported by the State, and almost yearly additions are being made to the number. All but three of the northern states have made provision for them.* There are also many private

*By the courtesy of Hon. Henry Barnard, U. S. Commissioner of Education, I am enabled to give the following list of Normal Schools in the United States:

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS—LOCATION—OPENING.

		Estab.	Opened			Estab.	Opened
MASSACHUSETTS.							
Framingham	1839	1839	Oswego	1861	(a) 1861		
Bridgewater	1839	1840	Brookport	1866	1867		
Westfield	1839	1839	Cortland	1866			
Salem	1854	1854	Fredonia	1866			
NEW YORK.							
Albany	1844	1844	Potsdam	1866			
			Buffalo	1867			
			Genesee	1867			

(a) Adopted as a State Normal School in 1863.

institutions of this kind, and others which have a local support. For the last four or five years, Davenport has sustained a most excellent Training School in connection with the public schools of that city, for the special preparation of her own teachers. More recently, a Training class has been established at Ottumwa in connection with the public schools of the place, which promises to be of great benefit to that immediate section of the State.

The idea prevails to an extent, that the State should make no special provision for the education of teachers; and such provision has been denounced as class legislation. "Let teachers take care of themselves," is the cry, "and provide for their own special education, as do lawyers, clergymen, and other classes."

History is said to be philosophy teaching by example. It is the theory of our form of government to give the largest scope to individual enterprise; and this is well. But it is the testimony of all history, that the education of the masses of the people has been most thoroughly accomplished, when education has been fostered and conducted by the government. In no other country of the world have the people so universally received the benefits of elementary and higher education, as in Prussia. It has been

List of Normal Schools—Continued.

		Estab.	Opened			Estab.	Opened
CONNECTICUT.							
New Britain	1849	1850	Platteville	1866	1866		
MICHIGAN.							
Ypsilanti	1849	1853	Whitewater	1866	1868		
RHODE ISLAND.							
Bristol	1852	1852	Oshkosh	1866			
IOWA.							
(Dept. State University.)			CALIFORNIA.				
Iowa City	1855	1855	San Francisco	1862	1862		
NEW JERSEY.							
Trenton	1855	1855	KANSAS.				
Beverly	1856	1856	Emporia	1864	1865		
PENNSYLVANIA.							
Millersville	1859	1859	MAINE.				
Mansfield	1862	1862	Farmington	1864	1864		
Edinboro	1861	1861	Castine	1864	1867		
Kutztown	1860	1866	MARYLAND.				
ILLINOIS.				Baltimore	1865	1866	
Normal	1857	1857	VERMONT.				
MINNESOTA.				Randolph	1867	1867	
Winona	1858	1860	NEW HAMPSHIRE.				
WISCONSIN.				Johnson	1867	1867	
Madison, (Dept. in the University.)	1863	1864	NEBRASKA.				
			Peru	1867	1867		
			LOUISIANA.				
			New Orleans	1858	1859		
			INDIANA.				
			Terre Haute	1867			
			WEST VIRGINIA.				
			West Liberty	1867	1867		

the boast of the Prussian army that it contained not a single man unable to read and write. But in that Kingdom teachers are educated, appointed, and dismissed, if needs be, by the government. Education is a national institution, and teachers are officers of the government.

Education is one of the chief interests of a state, the perpetuity of whose free form of government depends upon intelligence and virtue. The full fruits of educational labor, are not immediately apparent; hence, in many communities and states, when left to individual enterprise, there is felt too little interest to sow the seeds whose rich harvest is in the dim future. Ten years since, Iowa adopted the wise policy of making the property of the State educate the children of the State. While more than two millions of dollars are now annually expended for the education of the children and youth of our Commonwealth in the common schools, no adequate provision has yet been made for supplying the schools with competent teachers.

The paramount importance of education to a state as a *state*, as well as to its individual members, is the chief reason why the establishment and maintenance of schools, and the special training of teachers, can not be left to individual enterprise. The other learned professions are commonly supposed to be more remunerative than teaching, and to give greater promise of promotion and distinction; hence many of the ambitious are attracted to them. But the State needs its best minds to be the educators of its people, and to engage them in that department, it must present adequate inducements.

It is a gratifying fact, that in Iowa, the duty of the State to give teachers a special education, has repeatedly received legislative recognition. By act of the General Assembly, approved January 15, 1849, the State was divided into three districts, and a Normal School located in each; namely, at Andrew, in Jackson county; Oskaloosa, Mahaska county; and Mount Pleasant, Henry county. One clause of this act is here quoted: "The sum of five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated annually to each school, to be drawn quarterly out of the University Fund by the several treasurers. * * * * Provided, always, that the friends of education shall furnish funds to the amount of not less than five hundred dollars to erect such buildings for the use of said normal schools

as the Board of Trustees may deem necessary." It is difficult at this day, to conceive how statesmen could have entertained the idea that a Normal school could be established and maintained with an annual appropriation of five hundred dollars. And yet, had the efforts of the State been concentrated upon a single institution, it is quite possible that there might have been laid the foundations of a normal school, which, ere this, would have blessed the State with hundreds of good teachers. Under the stimulus of this act, two small buildings were erected; but the schools never went into very successful operation, and in 1855 the appropriation was withdrawn. By the act of March 12, 1858, one thousand dollars were annually appropriated for the support of Institutes. During the winter of 1859-60, this was changed to fifty dollars for each Institute, which is still the law. In the act organizing the State University, approved February 25, 1847, the grants therein made were upon the "express condition" that the University should "commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of fifty students annually in the theory and practice of teaching, as well as in such branches of learning as shall be deemed best calculated for the preparation of said students for the business of common school teaching."

The Normal Department of the University was opened in the year 1855, since which time upwards of one thousand persons have received therein a partial course of instruction. A limited number have graduated, some of whom are now occupying the first places in the common and high schools of the State, and exerting an influence which is felt in constantly widening circles; others have been called to responsible positions in other States. It is feared, however, that the Department, though under the instruction of an able Professor, has lost much of its efficiency as an agency for the practical training of teachers, by the recent suspension and abolition by the board of trustees, of the model and training school formerly connected with it. In so far as the ability to teach well is an *art*, it can be acquired by practice under intelligent criticism, as a *science* it may be taught theoretically. But in all institutions for the special training of teachers, principles should have an immediate application in practice, under the eye of experience and skill.

The preceding references to statutes show that at a very early

period in the history of our State, the necessity of special preparation for teaching, and the duty of the State to provide the necessary facilities, were recognized by our legislators.

It might be remarked, that the only appropriation hitherto made from the State treasury for the education of teachers, is that made for the support of Institutes, the Normal department having received its support from the University fund donated by Congress. The University already feels the need of the whole of this fund for the support of the literary and scientific departments of the University, and for the establishment of other schools of special culture which properly belong to a university.

Normal schools are no longer an experiment. In those States where established, they have fully realized the anticipations of their friends; and where longest established are most firmly rooted in the affections and judgment of the people.

Hon. R. S. Field, one of the trustees of the New Jersey State Normal school, in his report to the Legislature in 1860, declares that the State, by "that simple act" of establishing the Normal school, "did more for the cause of popular education in New Jersey, than had ever been done by the combined efforts of all who have gone before them."

The twenty-third annual report of the board of education of Massachusetts, in referring to the Normal Schools of that State established twenty years previously, holds the following language: "These institutions having more particularly the direction and supervision of the board than other departments of education, occupying as never before the attention of the State, are sustaining the reputation they have previously earned, and exhibiting increased evidence of the wisdom of those through whose influence they were provided. No appropriation of the State, returns a larger dividend of real efficient wealth, nor accomplishes more efficiently the object for which it was made."

Hon. B. G. Northrup, who for ten years has been the agent of the Massachusetts board of education, and who has enjoyed the most ample facilities for seeing the Normal teachers at work in their school-rooms, says of them: "The more I visit schools and observe their methods and results, the stronger is my conviction of the necessity and usefulness of Normal schools. My observations in schools and among the people assure me, that our Normal

schools have widely diffused better ideas of education and awakened increased popular interest in public instruction."

Similar citations might be multiplied to an indefinite extent, but further evidence of this character is deemed unnecessary. No person well informed on educational matters can doubt the great utility and necessity of Normal schools.

The material resources of the State are developing with wonderful rapidity; and if we would have the development of mind keep pace therewith, if we would have our common schools improve with the general advancement, if we would have them, not only cheap enough for the poorest, but also good enough for the most wealthy, we must provide additional facilities for the education of teachers. Other states have felt the necessity that is now upon us, and have established Normal Schools to meet the emergency. In loyalty and patriotism, Iowa stands in the front rank of the beautiful sisterhood of states; and such, I am assured, is her destined position in regard to education and intelligence.

It is believed that the public sentiment of the State is in favor of a Normal School. The State Teachers' Association has for several years in succession, passed resolutions in favor; and similar resolutions have been unanimously adopted in a very large number of Institutes.

To crown the efforts hitherto made for securing a supply of well qualified teachers, *it is earnestly recommended that there be immediately established a Normal and Training School under the auspices of the State.* Such an institution, well sustained, would become a center of influence, whence would flow streams that would refresh and vivify our whole educational system. It is believed there are many communities that would willingly assist in furnishing the necessary buildings and grounds, as a partial consideration for the substantial benefits that would result from its location in their midst.

Excessive taxation cannot be urged as a reason for further delaying this necessary measure; for if other funds are not at hand, a portion of the permanent school fund may be used, and State bonds issued therefor. Indeed, if permitted by the Constitution, the income of the school fund could not be need more efficiently for the support of common schools, than by diverting a portion of

it to the support of Normal Schools, to educate common school teachers.

It is the opinion of some of the friends of education, that there should be a Normal School established in each Congressional district of the State; and this measure was approved by the State Teachers' Association at its last meeting, thus repeating, in substance, the legislation of 1849. The Association comprises many of the best educators of the State, and its deliberate opinion is entitled to respectful consideration. While a number of Normal Schools, *well sustained*, would greatly promote our educational interests, and no one would rejoice in their establishment and *maintenance* more than myself, it is believed to be a better policy to establish *one* at the present time, on a permanent and liberal basis, and add to the number as our necessities and resources increase. If, however, the other view should prevail, it should be remembered that Congressional districts, formed for political purposes and often of irregular shape, are subject to frequent changes of boundaries. Should the principle involved in the action of the Association be adopted, separate Normal school districts should be established, which would be independent of political mutations.

The superintendent of Poweshiek county, in his report, among other suggestions, recommends that the State should make annual appropriations to some half-a-dozen of our best colleges, that should be selected to instruct Normal classes. There can be no doubt that such an arrangement would be productive of good, but it should not be adopted as a substitute for Normal Schools. Of the relative value of Normal departments in academies and colleges, and of independent Normal Schools, but little need be said. In New York, where the practice of making appropriations to certain academies which should annually instruct classes of teachers gratuitously, has been in operation many years and thoroughly tested, it is universally conceded, that the system, though accomplishing good, is *less economical* and *less efficient* than the Normal School.

Congress has been profuse in the distribution of public lands in aid of education and internal improvement; and it is not improbable, that, if solicited, donations of land would be made to the several states for the endowment of Normal Schools. I would, therefore, suggest that the General Assembly memorialize Congress on the subject.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

Section 8 of the Act defining the duties of the Superintendent, passed March 19th, 1864, provides that "he shall prepare and cause to be distributed to the several county superintendents a form of certificate in blank, to be granted to teachers." During previous years, only one form of certificate has been distributed from this office. There has been a strong desire, however, on the part of teachers and county superintendents to have certificates graded, so that they would show the relative qualifications of those holding them. So earnest has been this desire, that in many counties the superintendents have caused other forms to be printed at their own expense or the expense of the county, which would indicate the grade. To secure greater uniformity throughout the State, as well as to gratify the general desire, in November I prepared a series of graded certificates with which the counties are now being supplied. I quote a brief description of these certificates from a circular addressed to the superintendents through the SCHOOL JOURNAL:—"Three forms have been prepared. The certificate marked "First Grade" is to be awarded to those who sustain a thorough examination in all the branches required by law, and who possess the other requisite qualifications. That marked "Second Grade" is intended for those whose examination and qualifications are not equal to those of the former class, but who are considered competent by the county superintendent to be intrusted with the instruction and government of a school. This is the lowest grade which is recommended to be given. The third form is styled "Premium Certificate," and is designed for those who sustain an examination in physical geography, physiology, algebra, and natural philosophy, or their equivalents, in addition to a thorough examination of all the branches required by law." In the "Second Grade the *time* is left blank, enabling the superintendent to fill in with such period, not exceeding one year, as he may deem proper. The other two are to be given for the full period of one year, which is the longest time the law now permits. Forms of these graded certificates are herewith given:

PREMIUM CERTIFICATE.

I,, County Superintendent of Common Schools, in and for the County of and State of Iowa, hereby certify that I have this day examined the bearer,, in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History of the United States, English Grammar, Physical Geography, Physiology, Algebra, and Natural Philosophy, and that I find qualified in the same; and being fully satisfied that possesses a good moral character, aptness to teach, and ability to govern, I hereby grant unto this "Premium Certificate," by which is authorized to teach in any of the Public Schools of this County for the period of one year from the date hereof, unless this Certificate is sooner revoked.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name at, this day of, A. D., 186..

.....
County Superintendent of Common Schools.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

I,, County Superintendent of Common Schools, in and for the County of and State of Iowa, hereby certify that I have this day examined the bearer,, in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History of the United States, and English Grammar, and that I find qualified in the same; and being fully satisfied that possesses a good moral character, aptness to teach, and ability to govern, I hereby grant unto this "First Class Certificate," by which is authorized to teach in any of the Public Schools of this County for the period of one year from the date hereof, unless this Certificate is sooner revoked.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name at, this day of, A. D., 186..

.....
County Superintendent of Common Schools.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATE.

I,, County Superintendent of Common Schools, in and for the County of and State of Iowa, hereby certify that I have this day examined the bearer,, in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History of the United States, and English Grammar, and that I find qualified in the same; and being fully satisfied that possesses a good moral character, aptness to teach, and ability to govern, I hereby grant unto this "Second Class Certificate," by which is authorized to teach in any of the Public Schools of this County for the period of from the date hereof, unless this certificate is sooner revoked.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name at, this day of, A. D., 186..

.....
County Superintendent of Common Schools.

In many localities, the compensation of teachers is determined by the grade of their certificates. This measure is just in itself, and at the same time one that is a powerful incentive to teachers to perfect themselves in their vocation. If the law specifically recognized the grading of certificates, and authorized County Superintendents to grant premium certificates that should be valid for *two years*, this would be an additional stimulus to teachers to self improvement, and is recommended for your consideration.

EDUCATIONAL BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

The Board of Education, by act passed December 20, 1861, created a State Board of Examiners, consisting of the Faculty of the State University, for the examination of school teachers. By the act referred to, the course of study in the Normal Department of the University is made the basis of examination, and the certificates granted are perpetual. The Board is required to hold all its sessions at the University.

There are many teachers in the State, whose faithful and long-continued services entitle them to the honorable recognition which a State certificate would give. Some of these have already made successful application to the State Board; but for various reasons, their number is small. One of the most common objections is, the necessary expense attending a trip to Iowa City to attend the examination.

To realize the benefits originally intended, some means should be devised to popularize this feature of the law. Some teachers have suggested that there should be a board of examiners in each Congressional or Judicial district; but this would deprive the system of a head, which is so essential to its unity of purpose and of action, and which is now very properly located in the State University. It is possible, that if the President of the Board, who by law, is the Professor of Theory and Practice of Teaching, were authorized to hold sessions in different parts of the State, and empowered to call to his aid two or more persons of the respective localities, the desired result might be accomplished; and that too without serious expense. Even authority to hold an examination in connection with the annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association, would in part remove the objection.

These perpetual certificates should not be granted on scholarship

alone; but evidence of successful teaching and governing should be required.

NORMAL DIPLOMAS.

It is one of the anomalous features of our law, that we have an institution under the control and supervision of the State, with a course of study and training approved by the State, through its appointed agents, which is designed to accomplish a certain specific purpose, namely, the education of teachers; and yet, after the teachers have spent two or three years in mastering the course, and have complied with all the requirements of the State, and received the Diploma of the Institution, they are not considered competent by the law to instruct in one of the commonest, even, of the common schools of the State, until they have received a certificate from a county superintendent, or have a state certificate. This is absurd and unjust. Let the State throw such guards as it deems necessary, around the awarding of diplomas; but, when they are once fairly earned, let them have some substantial value. It is recommended that the diploma of the Normal Department of the State University, be made legal evidence of qualification to teach in any of the common schools of the State.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The reports of County Superintendents to this Department, to which you are respectfully referred, (Exhibit A) show that the schools have generally been visited each term, as required by the amended law of April 3, 1866; and that these visits have uniformly resulted beneficially.

It is now nearly ten years since the first enactment of a law in our State creating the office of County Superintendent of schools; and to the intelligent observer there can be little doubt that the rapid advancement which the schools have made within that time, has been largely owing to efficient county supervision.

The system of county supervision in vogue with us, is one which has been adopted in a large number of States, and everywhere with the most satisfactory results. The friends of education in those states where it has not yet been adopted, are laboring earnestly for its introduction. Everywhere it is believed to be

the most efficient, and the most economical method of supervision yet devised.

To perform the duties of Superintendent well, requires as much knowledge, as much talent, as much labor, as much time, and involves as much responsibility, as to discharge the duties of any county office whatever; hence the compensation should be equal to that received by any other county officer. The Superintendent should be a teacher, in knowledge and skill, at least equal to the best teachers of the county. He should have ability to supervise, equal to that possessed by the best superintendents of city schools. As a public speaker, he should *surpass* many men who devote themselves exclusively to the entertainment and instruction of the public. With no less qualifications can he discharge his duties in examining, instructing, and advising teachers; and in awakening an enthusiasm among the people in behalf of education. But the services of a person with these qualifications can not be secured without an adequate compensation. The best teachers and superintendents of city schools in Iowa are now receiving from one thousand to eighteen hundred dollars per annum; and in some other States as high as four thousand dollars.

It is a common and just cause of complaint, that in many counties, after the Superintendents have filed their sworn statements as required by law, the Board of Supervisors insist upon cutting down their accounts, and the superintendents are left the alternative of submitting, or of instituting legal proceedings. They usually submit, and resign in disgust,—too often to the prejudice of the educational interests of the county. In some instances supervisors have raised technical objections, refusing to allow an account at all, because the Superintendent had not visited every school each term; when, perhaps, owing to the number of schools and the short time for which they were taught, a literal compliance with the law was impossible.

It is recommended that the General Assembly fix the compensation at some definite amount, which will enable the Superintendents, of at least the more populous counties, to devote their whole time and energies to the appropriate duties of the office, and relieve them of the necessity of engaging in some other pursuit to eke out a subsistence. In the populous counties the salary should not be less than twelve hundred dollars per annum. The Super-

intendent of Louisa county suggests that it be "one hundred dollars per year, with an addition of ten dollars for each organized school in the county." It should be remembered that Superintendents take their pay in county orders, which in some counties are greatly depreciated.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

A very satisfactory evidence of the healthy condition of school interests, is found in the existence and maintenance of voluntary associations among the teachers for self improvement and the promotion of popular education.

The State Teachers' Association, which has had an active existence for thirteen years, is an important agency in the dissemination of enlightened educational views, through its lectures and discussions. The last annual session, held at Des Moines, was largely attended by the representative teachers of the State, and by other friends of educational progress. We introduce at this place brief extracts from the proceedings of the Association, upon a few important subjects:

"The report of the Committee on Institutes was presented by Mr. A. E. Roberts, of Des Moines, and adopted.

The Committee on Institutes respectfully submit the following:

WHEREAS, Teachers' Institutes have hitherto contributed largely to infuse into the teachers of the State an ardent love for their calling, and an earnest desire to qualify themselves more fully for the weighty responsibility resting upon them; and,

WHEREAS, We believe no agency within our immediate reach can be made so efficient in preparing teachers for their work, as well-conducted institutes; therefore,

Resolved, First, That we reaffirm the action of this Association at its former meetings, in expressing its unqualified approbation of Teachers' Institutes as a most valuable auxiliary in preparing teachers for their labor.

2d. That the Superintendent of Public Instruction be requested to appoint such a number of competent instructors as he may deem necessary to conduct these institutes.

3d. That the thanks of this Association are due to our agents, who have hitherto labored so faithfully in behalf of the educational interests of the State, and who have done it for a reward so meager and in many instances at great personal sacrifice.

4th. That the members of the Legislature who earnestly and devotedly support the holding of these associations, have our hearty support.

5th. That the Executive Committee be requested to secure during the coming year, the holding of as many Normal Institutes as may be deemed expedient for the improvement of teachers in those portions of the State where such assistance may be most needed, and that the time for holding said Institutes should be two weeks, or more, if a proper interest be manifested.

A. E. ROBERTS,
Chairman Committee."

"The subject of Normal Schools was again called up, by Prof. Piper offering an amendment to the first part of the report, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by this Association to memorialize the Legislature to pass a law which shall secure the establishment of one Normal School in each Congressional District, as soon as fifty thousand dollars shall be secured from the people for buildings and site in each.

After much earnest discussion, the resolution of Prof. Piper was adopted, and the second part of the report was stricken out. So that the resolution of Prof. Piper became the report of the Association on the subject of Normal Schools."

"Prof. Perkins presented the following resolutions on the subject of music, which were adopted:

Resolved, That vocal music, practical and theoretical, ought to be taught in all the public schools of the State, as a regular branch of education.

Resolved, That all Normal School graduates and teachers licensed to instruct in the public schools of the State, ought to be qualified to instruct their pupils in singing.

Resolved, That at the earliest practical date a professor of music be appointed to superintend this department, whose duty it shall to attend Institutes and instruct teachers."

"The report of the committee on resolutions was read by Mr. G. J. Tisdale, of Chickasaw county; and the report was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That we have reason to feel profoundly grateful to Almighty God for the privilege of again meeting in the capacity of a Teachers' Convention, in the abundant evidences we see around us of the blessings of peace and plenty, and the many indications of a constantly increasing interest in the great work of education.

Resolved, That the highest and most important work of a free government, is to provide for the proper and thorough education of the masses,—an education that shall secure the full physical, social, intellectual and moral development of all its people, regardless of race, religion, condition, or color.

Resolved, That we rejoice that our statesmen and legislators are beginning to recognize the truth of this proposition, as shown in

the recent establishment of a National Bureau of Education, at the head of which has been placed that noble worker in the cause, Hon. Henry Barnard of New York, and we hope that this bureau will soon be made a *department*, second in power and influence to no other department of the government.

Resolved, That since it devolves upon the State to provide for the education of its children, a thorough supervision of the schools becomes a necessity of the State, and we urge upon our legislature the fact that the State Superintendent, County Superintendents, and District School officers should be liberally paid, and required to visit their several charges, and exercise a thorough supervision of the same.

Resolved, That it equally devolves upon the State to see that the common schools are provided with good teachers, thoroughly qualified, who should be paid according to qualifications and labor performed, and not as now, according to sex.

Resolved, That we will favor the election to office of only such men as are willing to labor for the furtherance of the cause of general education; and while we believe in the exercise of the largest liberty on all political and religious questions, we wish that those in whose hands is the educational charge of the State, both officers and teachers, should be strictly temperate, truly loyal, and of untarnished moral character; and to such alone will we lend our support."

IOWA INSTRUCTOR AND SCHOOL JOURNAL.

The subscription to this Journal for the purpose of sending it to County Superintendents, as authorized by the Tenth General Assembly, has been continued. As heretofore, the *Journal* has contained all the decisions of this Department in appeal cases, and some of the opinions in regard to the administration of the school law. The editorial labor is gratuitously performed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, assisted to a small extent by persons appointed by the State Teachers' Association. The *Journal* is now in its ninth volume. It forms an excellent means of communication with teachers and school officers throughout the State.

BOOKS.

Subsequent to the date of the last report, my predecessor in office made very few changes in the text-books recommended for use in the schools, though several additions were made to the list. No changes have been made since the present incumbent came into office.

Under the present law, uniformity of text-books throughout the State is impracticable. Uniformity in each school is absolutely essential to its highest success. Uniformity throughout a township district is important, and may easily be attained under present legislation, and should always be enforced by the Board of Directors. Uniformity throughout a county or State is desirable, but not indispensable.

INCORPORATED INSTITUTIONS.

The State has undertaken the important work of the education of its children. Upwards of two millions of dollars per annum are now expended for the support of our system of common schools, and it is desirable to know to what extent the beneficent aim of the State—the education of all its children—is accomplished. There are now in the State 372,969 persons of school age; of these, 257,281 attended the common schools during the last year, leaving a balance of 115,688, or thirty-one per cent. of the whole number, who were not registered as belonging to the schools at all. Some thousands of these were attending colleges, academies, and private schools, but the actual number so attending is unknown; and we can never know how many of the youth of the State are growing up in ignorance, until reports are received from private and denominational institutions. May not some inexpensive means be easily devised for receiving such reports, either directly from incorporated institutions, or indirectly through county Superintendents?

AMENDMENTS.

No radical change in the school law is recommended. Frequent changes are detrimental to the interests of the schools. There is no other law in whose administration so many persons are directly engaged; and slight evils are less objectionable than great and frequent alterations.

Under the present system, which has been in operation about ten years, our educational interests have had a remarkable development; and year by year the system is becoming more firmly established in the confidence of the people. True policy dictates an adherence to the main features of the system, and an endeavor to perfect it by the removal of defects as they become apparent. If

the modifications previously referred to are made, and a Normal School established, it is believed that we may advance with increasing prosperity. There are, also, some minor alterations to which I will briefly invite your attention.

To Section 15, Chapter 1, add the words: "or with the consent of the board of directors."

In Section 17, Chapter 1, in the seventeenth line from the top of the page, substitute the word "ten" for "five." This is necessary to make the section harmonize with the fifth clause of Section 7. The want of harmony is evidently the result of oversight.

In Section 48, tenth line, substitute "board" for "meeting." The board is the proper custodian of school property; besides, the electors cannot be called together until the annual meeting, by which time the occasion for interference may be passed.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

This Institution, located at Iowa City, is in a flourishing condition. It has a liberal endowment, elegant and commodious buildings and grounds, an able and industrious Faculty, and needs but to be more widely known, to be universally appreciated. Since the reopening in 1860, it has enjoyed a rapid growth, and with the continued fostering care and liberality of the State, will become the just pride of our Commonwealth.

The term of office of Hon. S. J. Kirkwood, L. W. Ross, and Rush Clark, members of the Board of Trustees of the University, expires January 1, 1868.

For a detailed account of the condition and progress of the University during the last two years, reference is respectfully made (Exhibit B), to the biennial report of the Board of Trustees, hereto appended.

METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

This is the application of the decimal system of notation to weights and measures. It derives its appellation from its initial unit of extension—the *meter*, which is equal to 39.37 inches. From this initial unit are derived units of area or surface, capacity, and weight; and all the tables are formed from decimal divisions and multiples of these respective units. In other words, it is the application of the uniform scale of *ten*, which is found in our

Federal currency, to all of our weights and measures; and the advantages which would result from its general adoption, are well illustrated by the superiority of United States currency to English currency, as regards ease of learning and facility of computation.

The metric system had its origin in France, and is now used in that country and her colonies to the exclusion of all other systems. It is used exclusively in Spain and her colonies, in Portugal and her colonies, in Holland and her colonies, in Belgium, Chili, and Equador. It has also been adopted, permissively, in sixteen other countries of Europe and America. By act of Congress of July, 1866, the metric system was legalized in the United States, and provision made for its immediate introduction into the postal department, and for supplying the several states with sets of standards. It has been in use for a long time in our own country among scientific men, by whom its advantages were early appreciated.

The adoption of the metric system will enable us to dispense entirely with our present tables of weights and measures, with their incongruous scales and inharmonious nomenclature. It will wonderfully increase the facility with which this part of arithmetic may be learned in the schools and applied in business. The system of weights and measures which is now perfectly understood by none, will then be familiar to all. Its adoption by the principal commercial nations of the globe which has now taken place, will naturally lead to its adoption by all civilized nations; which will secure a uniform language of weights and measures from the Equator to the Poles, and strengthen the bonds of the great brotherhood of man. This system, which has already been legalized with us, will undoubtedly, in a few years, by the further legislation of Congress, be made compulsory and exclusive. That we may be prepared for the change, which is inevitable, the new system should be familiarized through our public schools. Teach the children, and they in turn will become the instructors of their parents. Its introduction into our schools should be encouraged by the State, and its use in actual business legalized.

D. FRANKLIN WELLS,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

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APPENDIX.

ABSTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS,

FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 4, 1867.

ADAIR COUNTY.

WESLEY TAYLOR, SUPERINTENDENT.

Adair county is increasing in population very rapidly. The schools are much larger than they were the preceding year, and more numerous, and the demand for good and experienced teachers is great. The applicants for schools are many, but well qualified and efficient teachers are scarce. The schools of Adair county during the past year have prospered tolerably well, considering the many difficulties, arising from a lack of good and efficient teachers; every year, however, brings in an additional amount of talent, either by immigration, or home cultivated genius, and as our county settles, schools will continue to grow in numbers and interest.

ALLAMAKEE COUNTY.

THEODORE NACHTWAY, SUPERINTENDENT.

I commenced visiting the schools in the county the 25th of January, 1866; I have visited nearly every school in the county and some of them twice. I would have visited them all, had they been in operation or session when I made my regular visiting tour. I generally visited two schools a day, staying two or three hours in each school. I think these visits were generally (with a few exceptions) appreciated by the teachers and pupils both. When I entered upon my duty, I found only one class of certificates in the hands of the teachers, which had been a custom of my predecessors to issue only first grade certificates. Seeing that

it would be an insult to a good teacher to put them on the same basis with a poor one in regard to standard of qualifications. I have changed that system and granted certificates of three grades. Those who answer correctly 90 per cent. of the questions asked or possess a thorough knowledge of the several branches to be taught, receive certificates of the first grade; 75 per cent., of the second; and 60 per cent., of the third. In my opinion this system is a far better one than the former. It gives several advantages; directors are enabled to distinguish between first, second and third class teachers. The best teachers ought to command the highest wages, and boards of directors ought to fix the compensation according to the grade of the certificates. I have from January 1, to October 5, 1866, examined 109 applicants, and issued the following graded certificates: 36 received a first class, 45 a second class, and 28 a third class certificate, and ten were rejected.

I have taken great pains to ascertain the general condition of the schools and am satisfied, that while some of them are conducted in an efficient and progressive manner, many are deficient in their government, system and methods of instruction. There are several reasons for the deficiency, among the more prominent of which is a want in the number of good practical teachers. But I have the satisfaction to state, that there is some progress, yet many things are wanting, many difficulties to be encountered, but upon the whole, they are advancing and I think, by proper management, they can all be made first class schools. In submitting the annexed report, I regret to say that some of the items are not correct or reliable. It is impossible to obtain correct returns, as long as sub-directors and secretaries take no pains in gathering the items. Sub-directors should be paid for their work, which would be an inducement to them to do their duty, and secretaries should be paid better for their work, in order to make it an object for educated persons to take an office of that kind.

As I said before, I have visited all the schools in the county, but I cannot visit them again, unless the board of supervisors will change their views in regard to the matter. Boards of supervisors are not always the best educated, therefore they don't know the importance of the duties of superintendents; and our schools will not become prosperous, until the control of them is taken out of their hands; for ignorance never will produce wisdom and intellect.

AUDUBON COUNTY.

B. F. THOMAS, SUPERINTENDENT.

I. *Visiting schools.*—Since last January I have visited all but two, and some have been visited twice. I spend, generally, a half day in each, and sometimes more. Children and parents seem glad at my presence. I usually talk a little to the scholars and teachers, for the improvement of both.

II. *Teachers.*—I examine both verbally and written. The board of directors are informed, and wages are given accordingly; the higher the grade, the higher the wages, and the greater the effort. A majority take some educational journal. Good wages, close examination, Teachers' Associations and Institutes.

III. *Teachers' Institutes.*—Nearly all attend the Institute. They may be improved by having the *very* best educators for conductors.

IV. Let us have more Normal and Teachers' Training Schools. We have two teachers from South-western Ohio Normal School.

BENTON COUNTY.

AMOS DEAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

Our school system needs no radical change. Excellent schools are the result of its action, wherever it is intelligently and faithfully administered. Our citizens keenly appreciate the necessity of one or more Normal Schools for the preparation of teachers for our common schools; also of a State Reform School for juvenile offenders. Many touching instances have come under my notice, appealing to the *humanity* of our legislators for a law making provision for the restraint and reformation of youthful delinquents, by a course less revolting and disgraceful and better adapted to the desired end, than imprisonment in jails and penitentiaries, with old and hardened offenders.

A law definitely authorizing boards of directors to erect suitable buildings, and establish at central positions in their respective district townships, schools of a higher grade than the common

school, which shall be open to all persons without regard to age, in the district township, provided the applicant has attained the required grade of qualifications for admission, would offer advantages of which many enterprising districts would hasten to avail themselves.

I believe it would be better to elect directors for the term of two years and have the members divided in two classes, one-half to hold over each year. Their experience would benefit new members. Members should be paid a reasonable compensation for time spent in official services.

BOONE COUNTY.

M. T. HARLAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

During the summer each school has been visited once. These visits were spent in a thorough analysis of the school system in this county, after which the county superintendent was convinced of the great necessity of a change in the system. He therefore has adopted the graded system. It was ascertained that under the present system (classification) of our common schools, a multiplication of classes was working a great injury to the schools; some schools of thirty scholars each having as many as fifteen classes, and each class reciting as often as four times a day. There is great need of system in our schools.

Examinations have been so far oral, keeping a record of the same. Each certificate is graded, also each separate branch; have two grades of certificates, first and second. The grade of the certificate has reference to the ability of the bearer to govern and conduct a school; that of each branch to his or her proficiency in answering questions in the branches. This plan is designed to give the directors an opportunity of knowing the real ability of the teacher.

Undoubtedly Institutes and Teachers' Associations are valuable auxiliaries to our schools; but they cannot satisfy the demand of the present time. It is too much like a finishing touch upon an unshaped tool; too much practice without theory. My own opinion of the best and surest method of obtaining a higher standard of

qualification of teachers is quite different from many others who have written upon the subject. This I conceive to be true of the human mind: no man can do a thing properly until he has learned to do it. Then the first object sought is, how to prepare institutions in which the teacher may be taught his profession. We have such an institution in our State, but it is too remote for many parts of the State to get benefit of it; therefore the following has strongly suggested itself to my mind: The State should be divided into as many normal districts as there are congressional districts, and one or more normal schools should be established in each of said districts for the education of teachers and those who desire becoming such. This, I think, will meet our wants. The genius of our government is admirably adapted to this system.

The law should be so amended that each director give bonds for the faithful performance of his duties, and that the said director be paid for all services. Chapter 1, section 12, should read "between seven and twenty-one." Children should not enter the school-room at five years of age. Section 5 of the same chapter should be canceled, and section 30 of the same chapter be so amended as to read, "It shall be the duty of the boards of directors to levy a sufficient tax, and see that a good, substantial school-house be erected in each sub-district in their respective townships. School officers should be elected in the fall.

Arguments might here be produced in favor of the above, but it is deemed unnecessary. We are all agreed that without education there can be no free institutions of government, and we all know from the past that the ignorance of the masses is the sword of the tyrant and the strength of the monarch. If the head and heart be well educated, the government is safe.

BUENA VISTA COUNTY.

OLE H. STALA, SUPERINTENDENT.

I have visited the schools once in each term, as the law requires. I am sorry to say we have not been able to get hold of first class teachers yet; but they are taking a higher stand. I have had great trouble in gathering the items of this county, because the

secretary has been absent, and I have had no report from him. We have no school-houses here yet, but we shall have two ready in time for winter school.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

GEORGE E. FISHER, SUPERINTENDENT.

I have visited most of the schools of this county twice, and some of them three times, during the past year, and found them generally in a flourishing and prosperous condition—perhaps all that could be expected in our sparsely settled community. The teachers for the summer schools were mostly beginners, but labored earnestly for the improvement of the pupils under their charge; although, I regret to say, their efforts were not, in all cases, fully appreciated by the parents.

The people of this county fully appreciate the importance of our schools, and cheerfully submit to heavy taxation to support them. Our school directors are generally faithful in the discharge of their duties, and anxious to promote the welfare of our schools and increase their usefulness.

CLAYTON COUNTY.

G. W. COOK, SUPERINTENDENT.

I regret to say that many of the items of my statistical report are not reliable. It seems to be impossible to obtain correct returns, although special instructions were issued to each of the district secretaries.

Visiting schools.—During the year I have visited nearly all the schools in the county, many of them twice, spending on an average one-half day in each. My efforts have been chiefly directed to correct methods of teaching, and the establishment and preservation of good order. Always cordially received by the teachers and the people.

There is a growing interest in the schools of the county—the best teachers are engaged long before the schools begin. It is to be regretted that we have so few *first class* teachers, as there is a constant demand for them. The people are beginning to consult their own interests. Our schools are making rapid strides, and are more prosperous than ever before.

Teachers.—My method of examining teachers is both written and oral (oral preferred) and only use the written when I have large classes to examine.

Certificates are graded upon the plan adopted by Prof. A. S. Kissell.

One normal graduate teaching in the county.

School officers.—I have thought more full and correct reports might be obtained by giving school officers suitable compensation for the time employed; as few men like to spend their time and receive no pay, while others are being remunerated for their services.

Appeals.—There have been but few appeals. I am of opinion that the majority of appeals can be settled at home by the superintendent, if he will make the effort. I am not troubled with appeals.

Progress.—During the year a considerable number of good new school-houses have been erected, and others are in progress. Perhaps in no former year have so many good houses been erected. There is yet room for improvement, and we trust the people will see to it that each sub-district is furnished with a good school-house.

CLINTON COUNTY.

R. J. CROUCH, SUPERINTENDENT.

I have but few suggestions to make. Our schools are in a flourishing condition, and more interest is being manifested by our people in the advancement of our educational interests than ever before. This is evidenced by the first class school buildings that are being erected in all parts of our county, and the steady increasing demand for a higher grade of teachers.

The more I study the subject, the more I am convinced that it

should be the policy of educational men and women throughout the State to ask for a law compelling the attendance of children at school between the ages of seven and fourteen years, and I submit that I am sustained in this conclusion by the facts in the case. When we come to notice the disparity between the number of pupils enumerated, and the number actually in school, the record is, indeed, startling, and should call loudly for a remedy.

The basis of our free institutions is emphatically the intelligence of the people, and never was this more fully demonstrated than in our late contest for the preservation of our government. The people of the loyal North, educated in our free schools, were true to their country and humanity, while the people of the South, ignorant, having been deprived of the benefits of free schools were ready to destroy the government, and became the easy dupes of corrupt and designing men. If then, the State should be required to provide for the education of her children as a guarantee for their good behavior as citizens, and the prevention of crime and misery, she undoubtedly has the power to require that all shall avail themselves of her beneficence, especially when her security depends upon it. Hoping that this subject may have the earnest and careful consideration of the friends of education throughout the State, I herewith fling my banner to the breeze with the motto, "intelligence is security, ignorance is danger. The State *compels* the education of her children as a pledge of safety."

DALLAS COUNTY.

AMOS DILLEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

I have spent a week in collecting material for this report; and it is as nearly correct as I have been able to make it. The reports of the district secretaries, with but two exceptions, have been almost worthless, and it is only at the expense of a great deal of time and labor that I have been able to make a report at all. I send it at the earliest date, that if there should be any mistakes, you may have time to return it to me for correction.

I was appointed in June of this year to fill a vacancy, and know but little of the past history of the schools in this county. The

board of supervisors has made it the duty of the superintendent to visit each school twice during each term, paying him therefor three dollars and fifty cents per day.

I have made since my appointment, eighty visits, spending as nearly as practicable one-half day in each school; and I think that these visits have been of some benefit. Some schools are in good condition, and show that they have been managed by competent teachers, while many others show that they have been handled by incompetent persons, or those who care nothing for their schools, except as a means of obtaining a monthly salary from the school fund. Such a condition of things is deplorable, but I can scarcely conceive how a superintendent, single handed, is to remedy the evil. There are several causes operating together to prevent our schools from becoming what they ought to be. One of these causes is the fact that most of the district boards have fixed the compensation of teachers so low that competent teachers are driven to seek employment elsewhere. So that, except in those sub-districts that are able to raise by individual contributions, a sufficient amount in excess of the sum allowed by the board to enable them to pay a fair salary, they have to put up with second and even third rate teachers. And if the superintendent should raise the standard of qualifications to what it should be, they would be compelled to do without schools. Another is that the patrons of the schools take no pains to inform themselves of their condition, and scarcely ever visit them. I am not prepared to suggest any changes in the school laws. Of the necessity of providing additional facilities for the professional education of teachers, there can be no doubt, but as to the means, I have not investigated the matter sufficiently to give an intelligent opinion.

DECATUR COUNTY.

J. W. PENNEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

I entered upon my duties as superintendent in January, 1866, and was the first to visit the schools of the county. In many districts I found teachers, pupils and patrons ready to welcome me, and all seemed anxious that I should know how they had been

spending their time. I soon perceived, as I thought, a lethargy among teachers and school officers on the subject of school matters, and accordingly called all to attend the Teachers' Institute and see for themselves the importance of taking a higher stand in school matters. This meeting resulted in much good. I received the assurance of nearly all present that they would unite with me in raising the standard of qualifications in those who are to stand at the door of the temple, to a point never reached in this county before. Some of those who had been teaching in the county for some time were refused certificates. Some of these afterward returned, whom I found far advanced in the scale of intellectual culture, and even thankful for being thus gently suspended for a time. I regret that something cannot be done to induce parents and patrons to take more interest in the moral and intellectual welfare of those whom they are called to protect and provide for. I have found wherever the parents are in the habit of visiting the schools once or twice a month, that the scholars are advanced at least fifty per cent. above the general average; and that the advancement increases in an accelerating ratio as the interest of patrons is made manifest.

The schools of the independent district of Leon opened September 24, 1866, under the superintendence of Mr. A. J. Abbott, formerly of Sac City, Sac county, Iowa. Mr. Abbott is a graduate of the Normal Department of the State University, a thorough teacher, and under his supervision the scholars are making great proficiency. The conduct and management of the schools thus far is the sure harbinger of a bounteous harvest of good things for the youth of Leon and vicinity.

DUBUQUE COUNTY.

J. J. E. NORMAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

The schools of this county generally are doing very well. I believe the duty imposed upon county superintendents to visit the schools under thier supervision, is exercising a beneficial influence; for while it is an encouragement to faithful, energetic teachers, it

acts as a check upon those who are thoughtless and careless in the discharge of their duties.

Examinations.—I employ two methods in the examination of teachers, oral and written—have no set form of questions—select ten practical examples from the branches prescribed in the law, and determine from the accuracy and promptness of the applicant how to decide.

Certificates.—I have three grades, based upon a scale from 0 to 100, and issue no certificate unless the applicant answers correctly 60 per cent. of all the questions given. I renew none but first-class certificates.

Appeals.—The present law authorizing "appeals" to county superintendents should be abolished in toto. Its existence is a mere invitation to "any one aggrieved" personally, politically, and sometimes religiously, if we may use such a term, to find fault with, and annoy district boards and school officers.

Independent district boards.—Five officers, in my opinion, would manage the business of independent districts better than seven, to-wit: president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and one director; secretary and treasurer to give bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties, be elected annually and receive a fair compensation for their services. Neither independent nor district boards should be authorized to examine or issue certificates to teachers, and should base their appointments upon the grade of certificate given by the county superintendent. Many reasons too numerous to be embraced in this report could be given for the above suggestions.

All school officers should be remunerated in proportion to their officially discharged duties.

Our board of supervisors have at all times remunerated me liberally for my services. I receive \$3.00 per day for office duties, and \$3.50 for visiting schools. My whole time is fully occupied with the duties of my office.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

A. M. FELTS, SUPERINTENDENT.

I have visited nearly all the schools in the county once, and many of them twice, since the first of January, 1866. Judging from the receptions with which I have met, I think my services have been highly appreciated by teachers, patrons, and scholars. I think our schools are better than the schools of any adjoining county, better than teachers and people from the east expect to find them.

I have conducted my examinations orally since my term of office began, though I prefer written examinations, and am preparing questions for that purpose at present. The grade of a teacher's certificates is the principal criterion by which teachers are judged, when they are not personally known, or *otherwise* by reputation.

We have no Normal graduates, though a goodly number of *good* teachers, most of which subscribe for an educational journal. We have a *great many* poor teachers, but few of which subscribe.

We do most decidedly need a higher standard of qualification for teaching. I think if the Normal Department of our State University were in successful operation, a good standard raised (attained) there, and patterned after through the State, we might easily secure it.

We have had no "Institute" this year, but will have one next week—expect a large attendance. I make attendance a requisite for receiving certificates. Institutes may be made more interesting and useful by making them more practical.

Prompt and full reports may be secured by having teachers and school officers supplied with registers, books, &c. I think directors should be paid for their services and compelled to do their duty. I think the delay and expenses attending litigation may be avoided in part, if not entirely, by submitting matters of controversy to arbitration.

I do not think it necessary to legislate more at present to encourage the purchasing of district libraries.

Our schools are increasing quite fast in interest and efficiency, and if our teachers received a fair compensation, so there would be some attraction to induce *good* teachers to come into the State, so

we could reject more of our poor teachers, we might soon have good schools as a general rule; otherwise we should have good Normal schools to educate our own teachers.

FREMONT COUNTY.

C. L. BUTTS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Visiting schools.—As my appointment was in September of 1866, and election in October, there was but little time for me to visit schools, and consequently did but little in that sphere; but this year I have spent a half day with nearly all the schools in the county, and find the majority of them prospering tolerably well, considering the accommodations, and negligence on the part of many of the school officers. Yet I am proud to say school officers are becoming alive to their high position, and are putting forth renewed energy in the great cause of education.

Books.—We have, unfortunately, got our county supplied with Wilson's scaries of readers and spellers, instead of McGuffey's, which are as far superior to Wilson's as the light of the sun is to that of the moon; but we have a move on hand to make a change as soon as practicable.

Teachers.—Thorough qualified teachers are becoming more numerous, and would be in abundance if the several boards of directors would raise their teachers' salaries so as to sufficiently compensate them for their services, and always make a difference in the salary according to the qualifications of the teacher, which idea some of the sub-directors are beginning to rightly appreciate.

Examinations.—They have been principally oral, and certificates and qualification, regulated according to time of the grant of the certificate. The different grades being twelve, nine, six, and four months. A few have been granted to teachers, where I could not grant them consistently, by the teacher presenting a petition from the district in which he desired to teach, signed by all or a majority, of the patrons of that district.

[When that is done, the examination might as well be dispensed with, and the office of county superintendent, likewise.—*Superintendent Public Instruction*].

Teachers' Institute.—There was no institute last year, but this year we had one, which was pretty well attended, considering the circumstances surrounding us. 1st—The teachers have not been fully aroused to the vast importance of it. 2d—There has been but few here, and last year was missed, hence, there has been no encouragement, but the prospects are flattering now for the future.

Remarks.—The county superintendent should have a stated annual salary sufficient to support him, that he may spend his whole time in visiting schools, examining teachers, delivering, at least, one lecture on education in each district township, to arouse patrons, hold institutes, and see to the interests of schools in general. But as it now is, here, I can make teaching school (select) from \$3.50 to \$4.00 in greenbacks, per day, but in tending to my office \$3.00 per day in county warrants, which are now worth only fifty cents on the dollar of the greenback. Hence we get \$1.50 per day; now can a man afford to live on \$1.50 per day, (and now he could not apply more than four months' service) and leave the chance of getting \$3.50 for the sake of what the law allows?

HENRY COUNTY.

REV. SAMUEL L. HOWE, SUPERINTENDENT.

The schools in this county are more flourishing than I ever knew them before. The teachers are more in earnest to prepare themselves thoroughly for their work, and more faithful in the discharge of their duties. How long they will remain so it is impossible to tell.

If party politics and sectarian interests are to control the election of county superintendents, as in this county, our schools can never be what they ought to be. The only rule, in my judgment, for the people to adopt, is to choose the most competent and skillful man they have, elect *him*, and then pay him a reasonable salary. His salary should be fixed by law, and not left, as now, in any measure to the mercies of a board of supervisors. The frequent change of superintendents works injury to our schools, greater by far than the frequent change of teachers. Unless a remedy for this evil

can be found, the office of county superintendent is in many cases worse than useless, and in most cases of little benefit, and should be abolished, for a sufficient length of time, at least, for the people to learn more wisdom in the selection of a man to serve them in that capacity.

All school officers, as I regard it, should be paid a reasonable compensation for their services, and then under penalty be compelled to perform their duty.

Parents should be compelled by law to send their children to school, a certain number of school years; and by no other means, I think, can the whole people be educated.

Our institute is thought to be the best and most profitable ever held in this county. At the first session, one hundred and fifty-eight teachers were present, and one hundred and twenty-eight continued till its close. The interest increased continually till the end of the last session. These are important facts in our favor, as institutes very generally decrease in numbers, so that oftentimes very few remain at the time of adjournment, and the interest is apt to flag as its termination approaches.

HOWARD COUNTY.

REV. T. W. LEE, SUPERINTENDENT.

Visiting schools.—I have visited all the schools (except three), in my county, twice, spending in the small ones a half, and in the large ones an entire day. I request the teachers to pursue their usual course during the forenoon, (for I can tell as much about teachers' real qualifications by seeing them in actual service as I can by hearing them answer a few questions), and in the afternoon, I examine the students in their studies, point out the errors I see during the day, and encourage both teachers and scholars to do right under all circumstances.

From three to four o'clock I usually lecture on the duties of parents, children, and teachers, and of the importance of an education, and the best way to obtain it, &c., &c.

Our school-houses have been marred but very little since my first lectures; all seem to heed my advice, and are trying to

govern themselves accordingly. I invite parents and school officers to visit the schools with me, and all seem well pleased with my method of procedure.

Condition of schools.—I think the schools of this county are improving from year to year, and more especially for the last three years. The most of our teachers are trying to fit themselves for the work, and in some of our school districts they are well paid for their labor. We hope soon to be able to employ teachers of first and second grade only, (and send those of a lower grade farther west), and *pay them as the first and second class should be paid.*

Teachers.—When I inspect a large class, I use written questions, and the candidates are required to give written answers, but for a small class I use oral questions. In grading certificates, I take into consideration what I see in the school room, (qualifications to manage a school, &c.) as well as the answers to a list of questions. I grade my certificates first, second, third, and fourth grade. The three first I give for a year, and the fourth for six months.

About one-fourth of our teachers take the *Iowa School Journal.*

QUESTIONS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS FOR 1867.

1. Write your name, age, and post-office address.
2. In what academy, seminary, or college, have you pursued your studies?
3. How many terms have you taught school?
4. Are you a regular reader of any educational journal?
5. What is spoken language?
6. Name the organs of voice, and of speech?
7. What is a letter?
8. What is the power of a letter in distinction from its name?
9. What respectively are vocals, subvocals, and aspirates?
10. Write words containing the first, second, third and fourth sounds of a; first and second of e; first, second and third of o; and the first, second, third and fourth of n.
11. Define a proper diphthong and improper, a proper triphthong and improper, and give an example of each.
12. How may the number of syllables a word contains always be known?

13. When is the hyphen requisite and when not, in the formation of compound words?

14. Correct the following words: Rhime, Etamology, Elipcis, Metafor, Cinechdochee, Febuary, Raining, Sirtificate, Auxilary, Fement.

READING.

1. Define articulation, inflection, accent, emphasis, and pronunciation.
2. Make and name the principal points or marks used in writing and printing.
3. How much do you require a class to read at one time?
4. What does the circumflex usually express?
5. To what kind of subjects is the monotone properly confined?
6. What constitutes good reading?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. What is the earth?
2. How much less is the diameter of the earth from pole to pole than it is at the equator?
3. Into what three departments is geography divided?
4. What are the proofs that the earth is spherical?
5. Why are the polar circles located just $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, rather than a few degrees further north or south of the poles?
6. What are the names of the polar circles?
7. What meridian usually divides the earth into the Eastern and Western Hemispheres?
8. What is a continental island?
9. Do you understand the use of globes and outline maps, and can you draw a map with a pencil?
10. Name the capital and chief towns and rivers of Iowa.
11. Bound Ohio and Norway, and give their capitals.

GRAMMAR.

1. What is grammar?
2. Name the parts of speech.
3. When do proper nouns become common, and why?
4. How may a common noun become proper?

5. Show how any word, sign, phrase, or sentence, may become a noun.
6. What are defective verbs?
7. Define a compound verb, and show how it should be parsed.
8. How are adverbs formed from adjectives and nouns?
9. Decline goose.
10. Parse WELL in the sentence: Well, sir, said I, how did you like my pet?
11. Parse BOTH in the sentence: And the next day, both morning and afternoon, he was kept by our party.
12. Parse SPEAKING in the sentence: Properly speaking, there is no such thing as chance.
13. Parse FROM BETWEEN in the sentence: From between the peaks, the eye glances up to a bright cloud.
14. Analyze and parse the following sentence: That is what I saw.

ARITHMETIC.

1. What is arithmetic.
2. Define mathematics.
3. Define respectively notation, numeration, addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.
4. What is necessary that numbers may be added into one sum?
5. What is meant by the reduction of fractions?
6. Write a pure, a mixed, and a complex decimal?
7. What relation does time bear to longitude?
8. What is compound interest, and how does it differ from simple interest?
9. Define alligation, and state its use.
10. Define the cube root of a number.
11. What is the difference between $(6-4) \times 2$, and $6-4 \times 2$?
12.
$$2 \frac{2}{3} - 1 \frac{1}{2} - 1 \frac{4}{8} - \frac{3}{5}$$
13. Find the length of a ladder reaching 12 feet into the street from a window 32 feet high.
14. How many feet of boards will be required to make 3 dozen boxes whose inner dimensions shall be $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length and breadth, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in depth, the boards being 1 inch in thickness?

HISTORY.

1. When, and by whom, was North America first discovered?
2. Where did Columbus first land, and when?
3. Where did the Pilgrim Fathers first land, and what lady was drowned while landing?
4. Tell what you know of Capt. John Smith; also, of Pocahontas.
5. Where, when, and by whom were slaves first landed?
6. Tell what happened at Lexington, April 19, 1775.
7. Tell what you know of William Penn, King Philip, Roger Williams, Daniel Boone, Benjamin Franklin, Patrick Henry, Gen. George Washington, Lafayette, Warren, Braddock, W. Scott, Cornwallis, Wolfe, Robert E. Lee, U. S. Grant, and Abraham Lincoln.
8. When was the battle of Fort Sumpter fought, and how many were killed?
9. When did President Lincoln issue his emancipation proclamation?
10. When, where, and how many men did Gen. Lee surrender after the fall of Richmond?

Teachers' Institutes.—Our Institutes have been attended by about four-fifths of our teachers.

Hon. G. J. Tisdale conducted our Institute in 1866, and Dr. J. L. Enos, in 1867. Each was a success. I think our last, conducted by Dr. Enos, the best we have ever had in this county.

I think a Teachers' Institute should not exceed six weeks, nor be less than two in duration. Teachers usually go to the Institute Monday and return on Saturday, which leaves but four full days for instruction and improvement, consequently too many of them return to their schools, and soon back-slide into the old track, and forget the many important facts they had not time to commit to memory.

I make attendance a requisite for obtaining a certificate.

School officers.—The law should be amended so as to give all school officers pay for services.

Appeals.—The most of appeals can be settled at home by the superintendent, if he understands the school law, (and will do his duty), and will make the effort.

I think a decision from the Superintendent of Public Instruction will generally give better satisfaction than one rendered by arbitrators.

The county superintendent should receive a salary large enough to enable him to devote his whole time to the interests of the schools.

Text books should be uniform throughout the State; and school readers should be changed every four years.

Large schools should be properly graded.

Exercises in gymnastics should be introduced into all of our schools twice a day or more frequently, to drive away drowsiness and dull care in summer, and to vivify and enliven in winter.

"Man, know thyself!" Therefore let the study of anatomy and physiology be introduced into our schools, and let males and females who are far enough advanced, study this important, yet neglected, branch of learning.

JACKSON COUNTY.

D. A. FLETCHER, SUPERINTENDENT.

My annual report is half a month behind time, on account of township secretaries failing to report to me in time. Statistics, to be of any value, should be accurate. I am pretty well satisfied that some columns in my report are not correct. Out of twenty-five secretaries who report to me, not one had the amount received from the county treasury correct. I got that item from the county clerk. Some report the number attending school the same as the number of children in the township. The items of this kind which I knew to be incorrect, I have left blank. Some add together the number of those attending winter and summer schools, and give the total as the number attending school during the year, which is, manifestly, nearly *double* the true number. I think these errors would not be made if you should furnish for distribution, with the blanks, a small sheet giving precise directions to the secretaries how to report these items.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

REV. JONATHAN OSMOND, SUPERINTENDENT.

It is gratifying to be able to say that there is evidence of increasing interest in our schools. A larger number and a much better class of school-houses have been erected during the current year. Some advance has been made in the salaries of teachers. Under the operation of the revised school law, the superintendent has visited all the schools in the county. This had not been done for several years. This visitation afforded him an opportunity not only to address the pupils in every school, but also to enjoy much pleasant intercourse with school directors and the parents of the children in their homes and the public meetings which he addressed, and where he conferred with them as to the best means of advancing the cause of true education. It became evident in the course of these visits, that the vaudal spirit, (alas! so manifest in the county hitherto) in the wanton destruction, dilapidation and defacement of school-houses and their furniture, has been arrested. This indicates the prevalence of a higher moral tone in our teachers, and its infusion into the minds of their pupils. This we regard as a vital point, for if our teachers fail to possess the proper moral (as well as intellectual) qualifications for their work—fail to realize their responsibility, as those to whom the education of the rising generation is intrusted—our educational system must be a failure. It will soon cease to command the respect or confidence and co-operation of the patriot, to say nothing of the Christian. The word of God is read in the majority of our schools; should be in all.

The Teachers' Institute, held in Iowa City in December, was very efficiently conducted by our worthy State superintendent, and has exerted a very beneficial influence on our schools in several respects.

The most encouraging advance in the county in the right direction has been made in this city. The public schools are now under the management of an able and efficient board of officers who were elected without regard to political parties. They are devising liberal things for the instruction of the young, and have placed our schools in the hands of very competent teachers. We now hope that the reproach under which the ancient capital rested with refer-

ence to public schools, will soon be wiped out. And just in proportion as the cause of public instruction flourishes in the city, will the schools improve throughout the county.

It is but simple justice to mention here, that those teachers who have enjoyed the advantages of the Normal Department of the State University are very far in advance of their associates. They are, with very few exceptions, efficient teachers. *O! si sic omnes sit.*

While we believe that we are progressing, it must be confessed that we have only made a hopeful beginning. Particular localities in the county might be mentioned which seem to be in the van of improvement, but as it might seem invidious to single out some, where all cannot be mentioned, we forbear.

As a general thing the most intelligent men are elected school directors. There are some sad exceptions to this rule, and that too, where intelligence most abounds. There are instances where the control of the schools seems to be sought in order to wield them for party ends.

Our advantages for obtaining superior teachers, owing to the facilities afforded by the State University in our midst, are not, I fear, duly appreciated; or incidentally, these advantages tend in some measure to lower the standard of remuneration to teachers, and thus the grade of qualification; the supply being in excess of the demand for teachers, and the less enterprising preferring to remain near home, and in order to do this are willing to accept a lower per diem than those of more energy. School officers who think that economy always consists in obtaining cheap commodities, are found employing those who offer to work for low wages. "We can get five times as many teachers as we want for what we have been paying; I don't see any reason for raising the wages," was the remark made to the writer by a school officer not far from the State University. For this reason our best teachers are (many of them) employed outside of our own county.

The same classes of certificates and standard of graduation are continued. My predecessor, W. J. Haddock, Esq., had raised, during his term of office, the intellectual standard considerably, and I desire to maintain this, and advance it if possible. I wish also, by careful examination and otherwise, to raise the standard of general qualifications excluding those would-be teachers who

have not a proper appreciation of the responsibilities of the position they seek to occupy, and such as are not possessed of natural and moral fitness for the work of instructing the young.

The action of the legislature in requiring a knowledge of the history of the United States, was very proper. If our State authorities would from time to time add to the list of subjects of examination, such requirement would greatly tend to deter the unqualified from presenting themselves as candidates for certificates, and would stimulate our schools to enlarge their course of study. Some systematic effort should be made to elevate the standard of qualification on the part of our teachers, and give their pursuit more permanency, and more adequately reward their toils.

JONES COUNTY.

J. H. STILLMAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

Although we have many good schools in Jones county, still the fact is very apparent that the educational interests of our county are at a low ebb, and so will remain as long as our board of supervisors return votes of thanks to retiring county superintendents for *not* doing anything in the way of visiting schools, thereby saving the county needless (?) expense. They do *not* object to paying \$9,000 per year for gopher scalps, but *do* object to paying a few hundred per year for visiting schools.

However, we are hoping for more liberal views from our supervisors, as public sentiment is far in advance of them.

The schools of this county have not been visited by a superintendent for more than a year; but I propose to do something in that line when our winter schools are in session, as I am satisfied a *thorough* visitation can and *ought* to be beneficial to the schools.

We now have many incompetent teachers, and, as a matter of course, many poor schools. There is no doubt that the teachers' standard should be raised, and a thorough Normal school for the education of teachers would be a great benefit to our State. Let teachers understand that they *must* make a more thorough preparation for their great work, or cease teaching; and then may we hope for more live teachers.

If some statistics could be published pertaining to the county superintendency of our schools, showing something of the general course pursued, schools visited, &c., it would be a matter of much interest to many, and might pacify some of these false economists who claim that visitation is unnecessary.

KEOKUK COUNTY.

REV. D. V. SMOCK, SUPERINTENDENT.

I regard ours as an admirable school system, but possibly needing some little amendment in the details, as experience may suggest. For six years I have in some way filled the office from which I now retire on account of health too feeble to continue the exposure of visiting the schools. Last winter I was laid by, mostly in bed, for three months; consequently I have not visited more than half the schools during the year. Indeed, it is impracticable to fulfill literally the requisitions of the law. The summer terms frequently are only two months, and no man can in that time spend a half day in each of the one hundred and ten schools. Some schools need only half an hour in them, while others should have a half day.

The board of supervisors has acted liberally, and paid three dollars a day, leaving me to visit as I could and thought most expedient. The schools in the county have improved, but there is still much room for improvement. The people have been building pretty decent school-houses. In the county they are valued at \$46,000—double the value two years ago. At Sigourney a fine school building, worth some \$15,000, is in process of erection, and we hope to have in a few months a respectable school there. At Richland their house was burned down last year, and they have erected a far better one (brick), worth some \$4,000.

We have held no institute this year, the people of the only place in the county where the teachers could be boarded giving them such a reception last year that it is very doubtful whether thirty of them desire to hold an institute. This omission will injure the educational interests of the county.

I would recommend that examinations of teachers be held semi-

annually, to continue two days—the middle of the week—and that the county superintendent employ an assistant, who shall receive three dollars per diem. Then I would have district examinations as often as the superintendent might deem necessary, of which previous notice should be given, the applicants paying a fee for examination.

One of our great demands is Normal Schools. I doubt whether the people are yet ready for as many as are needed. Might we not have one in each Judicial or Congressional District, to be held ten weeks, beginning early in September? Let the county superintendents be empowered to select the place from year to year, and two, three, or four conductors. Pay them a fixed salary, say \$150 per term. Let their certificate of qualification entitle the pupils to teach in any county in the district for twelve months. When the pupils are graduated, having attended three full terms, and been thoroughly examined, let them teach without any other certificate. Let them be examined on the branches required in our schools, within two weeks of the beginning of the term, and rejected if not tolerably well acquainted with these branches; or else have a primary school, and retain the primary pupils one term before entering on the regular course. In this way, a building and other accommodations where there is a permanent institution, might be obtained for a trifle during its vacation. Five hundred dollars a year might defray the expense of each ten weeks' institute, and in each there should be annually trained in the art of teaching four hundred or five hundred pupils. If larger numbers should attend, it would justify the employment of more professors and an increased expense.

One or two institutions in the State would only benefit a limited locality, while eight or ten endowed as colleges would require an expenditure for which we are not prepared.

These thoughts, after some reflection, are hastily thrown together.

KOSSUTH COUNTY.

REV. C. TAYLOR, SUPERINTENDENT.

I have delayed making out my report for a few days, on account of difficulty in getting reports from some of the teachers. I think hereafter we shall establish the rule that the teachers must file their reports with the secretaries before they can receive orders for their pay. There is some discrepancy in the report from Cresco, which I found on examination to be very imperfect, and have supplied the deficiencies as far as possible from statements of persons residing in the township. I believe a school was taught there last fall and winter, the report of which is not included in their returns except in the number of teachers and the aggregate amount paid teachers.

I think that all of the sub-districts, which have failed to support a school during the full time prescribed by law, have had a reasonable excuse. Eight new sub-districts were set off in our district township Algona last fall, one more has been set off this fall, one or two more are called for, and most of these in sections of the township where two years since there was not an inhabitant. Almost the first thought with persons coming in here with families, appears to be to secure schools. The district township of Algona raises a tax for school house purposes as high as the law will permit, and has borrowed \$5,000.00. Three new school-houses are nearly completed in this township, not included in the report. Probably three or four more will be built in this township next season, one at an expense of more than \$3,000.00. But the inhabitants in the county do not wait for the public to provide school-houses. Schools they *must have*, houses or no houses. In visiting the schools in the county, I found two in private houses, with only a slight partition between the school and the family. One was in a forsaken log shanty, which needed neither door nor window to let in light and air, the crevices between the logs answering for windows, though not quite large enough for a door. One school was in a mere temporary board shanty, without any floor, put up just for the summer. They have a new house nearly or quite completed. Two schools were kept in sod houses, a style of building which is becoming very fashionable in this county, and which will become

more common in other places when people learn how comfortable such houses are.

For various reasons I was able to visit but few of the schools last winter. During the summer I visited all the schools except one, which was about 20 miles distant, though sickness prevented my visiting them as early as I wished. The schools generally I found doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. In some sub-districts the families have all moved in recently from different parts of the country, and the children have a great variety of books, and some of them no books at all, and at present it is very difficult to get books in this place, as no one keeps them for sale.

We have some excellent teachers in the county, and I think that the number of such is increasing. My impression is that our teachers, as a class, will compare favorably with the teachers in New England, at least with the teachers in New England ten years since. I judge from personal observation.

A large proportion of the teachers in the county attended the Institute which we held last March, and were examined daily, during the session, without being aware of it, and certificates were given at the close to such as were thought to be worthy. Heretofore my examinations have been oral, but I propose to have a set of questions on each branch printed soon.

Our teachers at the Institute resolved very unanimously that "the Iowa Instructor and School Journal should find a place on the table of every teacher in our county," but I believe not one of them takes it. Perhaps they leave a *place* for it if some other person will put it there. I believe the board of directors in Algona township have voted to furnish the *Journal* to each sub-district.

REPORT FOR 1867.

I do not know that I have any suggestions to make respecting the school law. I think if the legislature will let it alone about ten years, it will be seen to be an excellent law.

We have no independent districts in the county. We have started an institution which we call the North-Western College of Iowa. It has been in operation about six weeks with very favorable prospects. An arrangement has been made by which one teacher is to have the general oversight of the public schools in the town of Algona this winter.

LEE COUNTY.

Z. B. BOWERS, SUPERINTENDENT.

The annual report of the superintendent of Lee county, for the year 1865-6, is the most defective that has emanated from this office during the administration of the present incumbent. Only one of the twenty-one reports received from the secretaries is strictly accurate, and four that are admissible. I shall endeavor to prevent the recurrence of these errors in the future.

Number of Normal graduates engaged in teaching in this county.	2
Number of teachers examined since last report.	298
Number of teachers obtaining certificates, grade No. 1.	45
Number of teachers obtaining certificates, grade No. 2.	73
Number of teachers obtaining certificates, grade No. 3.	85
Number of teachers obtaining certificates, grade No. 4.	37
Number of teachers rejected.	59

Sixteen printed questions, in the examination of teachers, are used in each of the following subjects, viz.: Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History of the United States, and Defining.

Ninety per cent. of correct answers entitles the applicant to certificate, grade No. 1; eighty per cent., grade No. 2; seventy per cent., grade No. 3; sixty per cent., grade No. 4; and below sixty a failure.

I have visited the schools since the enactment of the law of 1864; have spent from two to six hours in each school, depending upon the number of pupils, and condition of the schools. To six of the schools I made appointments to return before the expiration of the then term, (summer of '66); and although the weather was exceedingly warm when I fulfilled these engagements, still the number of pupils present at my first visit had not decreased, and the advancement of the pupils in their studies was creditable to them, and the interest of both teachers and students was enhanced by the anticipated visit.

Without previous engagement, I visited the same number of schools the second time during the summer term, and in neither of these was the order, or proficiency in the attainment of knowledge, equal to those mentioned above.

About forty of the teachers of this county can conduct a graded school.

LINN COUNTY.

T. E. EASTMAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

I have visited nearly all the schools in this county, spending in some a half day, in others a whole day. These visits have generally been kindly received by pupils, teachers, and parents. The effort has been to make them useful. It appears to me that a superintendent ought to be in a school at least a half day before attempting to do or say very much. After becoming acquainted with the pupils and teacher, and the teacher's mode of teaching, he will be better qualified to make profitable suggestions, and, if necessary, conduct a few recitations, showing, if he is able, a more excellent way; but this should be done with due respect to the teacher.

Our institutes have been well attended, and have undoubtedly done much good in raising the standard of our schools. I have given some offense by refusing certificates to those who did not attend the institute. I cannot disregard the law, although requested to do so by the county supervisors. In my opinion the law in relation to Teachers' Institutes is a good law, and ought to be obeyed.

Linn county employs about one hundred and seventy-five teachers at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, giving to each an average of one hundred and seventy-one dollars. Board varies from two to five dollars per week. A medium between two and five is three and a half. If the teachers hire their board by the year they must come out in debt. An Illinois superintendent comes to nearly the same conclusion that I have. He remarks: "Whether the teachers beg or steal their clothing, he is not informed."

In our schools we do not want invalids for teachers, but persons of sound mind in sound bodies; nor novices; persons who wish they could teach—persons who hope to learn to teach. We may permit a young attorney to experiment in a suit for us; we may

permit a young surgeon to perform his first operation in amputation on our leg; we cannot afford to take this course in education. It is preposterous to attempt to employ qualified, efficient, industrious workers, at this time, at one hundred and seventy dollars per year. Many of the people think we are paying enormously for education; some say we will not stand it, there shall be a change. Let us look: we pay thirty thousand dollars annually for the education of ten thousand children, three dollars for each child—not half what is required to keep a steer so long. Now if we pay double for the raising of steers that we pay for the education of children each, we must not be surprised if the oxen make the best appearance in the world, and discharge their duty best.

Small as the compensation of teachers is, a majority of them are receiving a great deal more than they earn. We have some good teachers who are doing well, who are an honor to their profession, but the greater number do not begin to earn their board, and I mean just what I say. A blacksmith, a wagon maker, a house carpenter, or a tailor that did not understand his business better than three-fourths of our would be teachers, could not and would not be employed. I will give a few specimens of answers to questions, commencing October 26, 1867: I examined nearly one hundred teachers before one was found who could give the mood of the verbs in the sentence, "Let me go." To the question, "Define *voies* as used in grammar," one teacher answered: *Voice* is a noise made by the mouth. Another bounded Pennsylvania on the east by the Mississippi river, and Iowa on the west by Ohio and Illinois. In parsing the sentence, "Let us retract when we can," several parsed *let* as an adverb, and *us* in the nominative case, and *we* nominative after retract.

I have no idea that one-half of our teachers can parse any sentence of six words correctly.

The alphabet, reading, spelling, arithmetic, and geography, are by most teachers taught, if taught at all, nearly as they were when I went to school fifty years ago. Now I would not blame teachers, if I did not know positively that there is a much better way.

It is not guessing. There need be no experiment; I know children ought to learn more in three months than they do in twelve. But they cannot teach what they do not know, and it is not to be expected that teachers will organize a good school when

they have never seen one. And a majority of our teachers never saw a good school. I wish it were possible to describe on paper a good school. I suppose it is not. I have never known it to be done perfectly. Holbrook, in his *Normal Methods*, has done as well as can be done, but I do not suppose that there are six copies of it in the county. Teachers can learn grammar, arithmetic, &c., in school or out of school, if they will. But they may understand these well and be poor teachers. What kind of teachers must those make who do not understand any of these?

When I contrast the school books now in use with those used when I went to school, and for a long time after I began to teach, it appears to me that any one might take these books and teach a good school. But none do it, so I suppose it cannot be done.

Our Institute passed a resolution in favor of Normal Schools. I hope several will be established in the State. But it is not the *name* that makes a school.

LOUISA COUNTY.

WM. J. RONALD, SUPERINTENDENT.

Though our schools have much improvement yet to make before they become what our needs demand, and while there is a loud call for earnest labor in their behalf, yet their general condition is encouraging. The standard of teachers' qualifications is fully twenty-five per cent. higher than it was two years ago; there is more demand for well-qualified teachers, at increased wages; less changing of good teachers, and more interest in the cause of common schools manifested by the public generally.

On the 16th of March last, there was a convention of school officers and teachers held in the county-seat, at which was adopted a number of regulations in regard to teachers' wages, text books, grading schools, &c. Most of the boards now regulate the wages of teachers by their certificates. Where teachers are well qualified there is generally a disposition to pay them liberally, but the great need of our public schools is thoroughly-qualified professional teachers. This, I am well satisfied, can never be supplied until our Legislature establishes a system of Normal and Training

schools. Until then, nine-tenths of our teachers will adopt teaching as only a temporary employment, and leave it as soon as they become somewhat qualified for their duties, so that our schools will be all the time in hands of apprentices, instead of master workmen. The Normal Department at Iowa City is wholly inadequate for the accomplishment of the object. Though bordering on the county in which it is located, our county has but one graduate from it. She has constant employment in the same school at good wages.

Several amendments should be made to our school law :

1. The sub-directors should be paid for the time necessarily spent in the discharge of their duties. The time of men well qualified for the place is valuable, and they cannot afford to spend it for nothing, nor can I see why they should be compelled to, when every other public officer down to township trustee is paid in full. The Constitution of the United States says: "Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation;" and if a man's time and labor are not property, what is? The people generally are willing to pay them, and in at least two townships in this county they are paid.—[Though the principle of compensation for services rendered may be correct, if they are paid from any school fund it is in direct violation of Section 34, Chapter 1, School Laws 1866. Under the present law only the secretary and treasurer can receive compensation.—*Supt. Public Instruction.*]

2. Every child between the ages of ten and fifteen years should be compelled to attend school at least three months in each year, unless excused on account of sickness, or for some reason deemed satisfactory by the president of the board. If the rich are compelled to furnish money to educate the children of the poor, the poor should be compelled to send their children to be educated.

3. The salary of the county superintendent should be definitely fixed by law, and not made to depend on the whim or prejudice of the Board of Supervisors. I would suggest one hundred dollars per year, with an addition of ten dollars for each organized school in the county.

4. The county superintendent should be a Normal graduate, or a practical teacher, and have a State certificate. Why insist on

well qualified and professional teachers, and not on at least as well qualified men to superintend them?

On the 16th of March last there was a convention of school officers and teachers held at the county seat, at which a number of regulations in regard to teachers' wages, text-books, grading schools, &c., were recommended to the district boards of directors for adoption, as follows:

1. School officers will endeavor to have eight months' school in each year. The summer term of twelve weeks will commence with the second week of April and end with the last week of June. The winter term will commence about the middle of October, so as to have ten weeks of school before the holidays; then, after two weeks' vacation, have ten weeks more, ending about the middle of March. In no case will any school continue through the hot weather of summer, or during the time of the muddy roads of spring.

2. Teachers' wages will be determined mainly by the following plan:

Teachers who hold first grade certificates, and have established a reputation of being first class teachers, will receive \$40 per month for the summer term, and \$45 per month for the winter term.

Teachers who hold second grade certificates, and have established a reputation of being second class teachers, will receive \$33 per month for the summer term, and \$38 per month for the winter term.

Third class teachers, determined as above, will receive \$26 per month for the summer term, and \$31 for the winter term; and fourth class teachers will receive \$20 per month for the summer term, and \$25 for the winter term.

These prices, however, will be modified by the accommodations furnished for teaching, that is, the condition of the house, seats and apparatus, and also by the size of the school. If the school is large and the accommodations poor, the wages will be increased \$5 per month. If the accommodations are good and the school small, the wages will be decreased \$5 per month. If the accommodations are good and the school large, or if they are poor and the school small, the wages will remain unchanged.

If suitable teachers offer to work at less than the above rates,

school officers will take them at their offers; but in no case will they pay more than the above rates for third or fourth class teachers.

3. Good teachers who give satisfaction shall be retained in the same school as long as practicable.

4. Any teacher who dismisses his school for a short time, for his own convenience, without the consent of the sub-director, and not on account of sickness, shall be required to make up at the end of the term twice as much time as he has thus lost.

5. The following list of text books for the use of the schools of this county, shall not be changed, save by a county convention of school officers.

For the first year no new classes shall be formed with any other books than these, and after the 1st of April, 1868, no other books shall be used in any of the schools of the county.

Edwards' 1st and 2d Readers.

Willson's 2d, 3d and 4th Readers.

Willson's Spellers.

Eaton's Primary Arithmetic.

Eaton's Intellectual Arithmetic.

Kerl's Grammars.

Guyot's Geographies.

Berard's History U. S.

Ray's Rudiments of Arithmetic.

Ray's Part 3d Arithmetic.

6. All the country schools of the county shall be graded according to the following plan. Pupils now belonging to either of the three lowest grades shall be kept strictly in the grade to which each belongs, and only advanced, with or without the class, after a strict examination. Pupils now belonging to either of the two higher grades will be graded as near by this plan as possible:

A, or 1st Grade.	{	1st and 2d Readers—Edwards'.
		Lessons in numbers.
B, or 2d Grade.	{	Oral Instruction.
		2d Reader—Willson's.
		Primary Arithmetic—Eaton's.
C, or 3d Grade.	{	Primary Speller—Willson's.
		3d Reader—Willson's.
		Primary Geography—Guyot's.
	{	Rudiments of Arithmetic—Ray's
		Intellectual Arithmetic—Eaton's.

D, or 4th Grade.	{	History of U. S.—Berard's.
		Primary Grammar—Kerl's.
		Part 3d Arithmetic—Ray's.
		Intellectual Arithmetic, finished.
E, or 5th Grade.	{	Higher Speller—Willson's.
		4th Reader—Willson's.
		Common School Grammar—Kerl's.
		Common School Geography—Guyot's.
	{	Part 3d Arithmetic, finished.
		Higher Speller, finished.

DAILY PROGRAMME.

Opening exercises, reading Scripture and singing or prayer.....	9 o'clock, A. M.
Miscellaneous business.....	9.10
A, spelling, and oral instruction.....	9.15
B, reading.....	9.25
C, reading.....	9.35
D, history.....	9.45
E, reading.....	10.05
Recess.....	10.25
A, reading.....	10.35
B, arithmetic.....	10.40
C, geography.....	10.50
D, grammar.....	11.05
General exercises.....	11.20
E, grammar.....	11.35
Intermission.....	12.00
A, spelling, and numbers.....	1 o'clock, P. M.
B, reading.....	1.10
C, arithmetic, (rudiments and intellectual).....	1.20
E, geography.....	1.40
D, arithmetic (Part 3d and intellectual).....	2.00
Recess.....	2.25
A, reading.....	2.35
B and C, spelling, (oral).....	2.45
Writing.....	2.55
E, arithmetic.....	3.10
D and E, spelling, (onslates).....	3.35
Calling roll.....	3.50
Dismissal.....	4.00

The above programme will serve as a guide to teachers in arranging their daily exercises. In a school containing all the grades, it will answer without any change. The A grade will spell and pronounce in the reader. It will go through and be examined in the first reader, and then take Edwards' second reader. The B grade will spell and pronounce all difficult words in the reading lessons. The C geography class will use the lesson as a reading lesson before reciting it.

8. Teachers will be required to give their pupils advance lessons three weeks in each month, except the last—to spend the first four days of the fourth week in reviewing, and the last day of the school month in examination. The last two weeks of each term will be spent in general review, and the last day, in examinations; and parents and school officers are urgently requested to attend these examinations.

9. Any pupil having been absent from school shall bring a written excuse therefor from his parent or guardian, and any pupil having been absent from school three days, without excuse, will not be permitted again to enjoy the benefits of the school till he bring a written permit from the sub-director.

MAHASKA COUNTY.

J. F. EVERETT, SUPERINTENDENT.

Herewith I have the honor to transmit the annual report of the public schools of Mahaska county for the term commencing October 5, 1865, and ending October 5, 1866.

On account of the inaccuracies of the reports of the district secretaries, it has been impossible for me to make as correct a report as I desired. I have corrected and added to their reports as far as I was able, both from the county records, and from notes which I have taken of the condition, average, &c., of the respective schools of the county, while visiting said schools, but still I am aware that some errors must still exist in this report, for some of our secretaries have issued orders for the pay of teachers without requiring them to make any report whatever. I have instructed the different secretaries not to issue a single order hereafter to a

teacher until he has submitted a full and accurate report of his school.

MARION COUNTY.

C. W. BOYDSTON, SUPERINTENDENT.

The robbery which our county treasury suffered during the past year has produced serious results to our schools. At the time it took place, (February 9, 1867,) our schools were doing better than of any previous period. Directors and people generally were interested and alive, but the loss of \$21,000 school money dampened their ardor for a while. I am glad to say that the people are coming up and levying a tax sufficient to meet the emergency. During the summer, private schools were taught in most of the districts.

In regard to the necessity of making provision for a State Normal and Training school, I am clearly of opinion it is our duty, and hope to send such representatives from this county as will give aid in this direction.

MILLS COUNTY.

REV. L. S. WILLIAMS, SUPERINTENDENT.

I have much reason to think my statistical report is, in general, more accurate than for two years past, with one exception. The secretaries' reports were more intelligible than formerly. Still I have had much to do in rectifying and filling up. In the case of White Cloud township, the secretary left the State two or three weeks ago; but told me before he left, that he would send me all his papers, so that I could make out his report. Only a small part of them came, however. I then wrote to the board to forward them to me. But, after waiting in vain, I rode about twenty-five miles to find what I could. The result you will see in the report. That township is in a bad condition, for want of attention on the part of school officers.

I am happy to assure you that the cause of our common schools has been, on the whole, progressive. There is more interest in general, and our teachers are of a better class. The most perfect order in the schools is finally secured, and teachers are, in general, aiming to *deserve* credit for industry and faithfulness. The labors of the superintendent are more and more appreciated by all classes, with the exception perhaps of some wealthy old fogies who have no children to educate.

I would not suggest any particular change in our school laws at present. But would say that something more should be done by our State for the proper training of teachers. And it seems to me that a number of training schools in different parts of the State, where the theory and practice of teaching were the prominent objects, would be much better for Iowa, in her present condition, than for a vast sum to be expended on one great Normal School.

MONONA COUNTY.

WILLIAM A. DORWARD, SUPERINTENDENT.

REPORT FOR 1866.

I know I am weeks behind the time appointed, but I have done my best, without increasing the expense of the county. The fact is, the board of supervisors are doing all they can to save money for the county, and the first is the department of public instruction—the most important for the present as well as for future generations.

The new laws of 1866 came rather late for me to visit all the schools for the summer term, so that I cannot give you a full report. On the whole, I think there has been a great improvement in our schools. I think about half of our teachers might be called efficient, and our schools in this county will compare favorably with our common schools in Wisconsin. I may also inform you that the county of Monona has increased in population nearly one-half, and instead of having six townships we now have fourteen. In consequence of so many changes of officers, and people selling out to new comers, I have had hard work to find the township clerks; and after all, the report is not so full as I would

wish. I hope we will be able to send a full report next year, and in proper time.

REPORT FOR 1867.

I am very sorry to think this report is so much behind time, but I could do no better. I have just returned from a journey of sixty miles, searching for those school reports. I sent the blanks directly after I received them from you. I have also written to the Secretaries since, requesting them to send in their reports, and now I find that they have been sent but never reached me. Now the report is not as I would wish. It is not an easy matter for the clerks to report every thing required by law this year. Some of them have only been in office six months. The towns have been cut up so much in the last year, they cannot give the correct amount received from the county treasurer, and I cannot send you that amount until the treasurer makes his report next month. I hope that this report will answer the purpose.

MONROE COUNTY.

JOHN W. H. GRIFFIN, SUPERINTENDENT.

I herewith transmit the annual report of the county superintendent of common schools of Monroe county, for the year ending October 4, 1867. The report should have been made by my predecessor, Hon. E. M. Bill, but he being a candidate for the State Senate, resigned his position a short time prior to our last election, leaving the office of county superintendent vacant. I was elected for the unexpired term, as also for the full term, and was qualified about the 18th ult. I have made the report as early as practicable, under the circumstances, and hope it may not be too late.

An Institute was held in our county last March, which was well attended by our teachers. I think at least two-thirds of our regular teachers were in attendance. I intend to make such attendance a requisite for obtaining certificates.

As yet I have not been so situated that I could visit any of our

schools, but contemplate visiting them all during the coming winter and spring.

I use printed questions in examination, and require written answers. I issue but two grades of certificates; ninety per cent. of answers entitles the candidate to a certificate of the first grade, and sixty per cent. to the second grade.

You will observe that the report is not complete, but it is the best I can make from the data before me.

The office in this county will not pay more than three or four hundred dollars per annum, under the present programme, and as I desire to devote most of my time to it, can you suggest any means by which I may realize a reasonable compensation for my time? I have a family to maintain, and ought to get for my services at least seven or eight hundred dollars per year.

MUSCATINE COUNTY.

R. H. M'CAMPBELL, SUPERINTENDENT.

This, my second report, is a few days late, owing to tardy work of the township secretaries. I wish you could devise some means to produce better reports from secretaries. I find it almost impossible to get a reliable report from the data that comes to me from the secretaries. I would suggest that the time of making the reports be changed from September to April, or the end of the secretary's official year; then, surely, a man could give an account of his own actions for the year. As it is, if there is a change of secretaries in the spring, and report made in the fall, each one has to report the doings of some other man, and as but few are book-keepers, they cannot give an intelligent report.

POLK COUNTY.

LEONARD BROWN, SUPERINTENDENT.

I have visited the schools of Polk county three times since I came into office. The board of supervisors of Polk county being enlightened and liberal men, see the need of properly remunera-

ting the superintendent for his work. I have, therefore, been quite liberally paid, receiving three dollars per day for the whole time employed, and one hundred and fifty dollars per year additional. If our county orders were not thirty per cent. below par, what I am paid would be sufficient for the support of my family. In visiting schools I have tried to impart to teachers instruction in methods of teaching, when I have seen need; examined classes and lectured to the children. We have, in Polk county, now a good corps of teachers, and the schools are improving. Two Institutes have been held in this county within the past two years, with benefit, I think, to the teachers present. My examinations have been oral in part, and in part written. I prefer written examinations.

The only suggestion I shall make in regard to change in the school law is, let the law in reference to superintendents be entirely repealed, or let it be so amended as to make the office remunerative. As it stands now it is a vexation. Let any man serve under the present law as superintendent one term, and do his duty, and he will feel that he has been a servant surely. If rich, he can find no more charitable work to do, if poor, his own family must suffer want, and he will close his term humiliated beyond question—a wiser, if not a better man.

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY.

REV. JAMES H. CHASE, JR., SUPERINTENDENT.

Enclosed I send you my report. It is as correct as I can make it from the imperfect reports sent to this office.

The schools in the county, so far as I have been able to observe are in very good condition. The teachers seem to be anxious to do their duty so far as they are able. The school interests of the city of Council Bluffs are receiving considerable attention. We now have three fine brick school houses.

October, 1866.

POWESHIEK COUNTY.

PROF. SAMUEL JAY BUCK, SUPERINTENDENT.

There are now three independent districts in the county, all formed within the year past. They are Dresden independent district, in Deep River township, Grinnell and Montezuma. The last two are well graded, having four teachers in each. A much needed new school building is in process of completion in Brooklyn. It will cost between \$6,000 and \$7,000, and accommodate four departments.

The school at Forest Home is to have two departments hereafter. Since the last biennial report, twenty-five new school houses have been built and are in use. Several more are being built not reported by district secretaries. Teachers' wages have increased more than forty per cent., since the last published report.

About \$1,000 worth of apparatus have been purchased within the past year. This apparatus consists of outline maps, globes, charts, cubical blocks, dictionaries, &c. This will be of incalculable value to the schools.

Our teachers are improving rapidly. I use graded certificates and most district townships grade the pay of teachers according to grade of certificate. Originally I issued certificates of four grades. The county supervisors requested me to discontinue the issue of the lowest grade, a measure which I was just about prepared to adopt upon my own responsibility.

This dropped about fifty teachers, too many of whom were employed in our county to the exclusion of better teachers. As a consequence of raising the standard of qualifications, we have better schools and more continuous employment at better wages. The district townships are in many places increasing the time of the school year, having seven, eight and nine months instead of six months.

The county supervisors have been generous with me, giving me all the salary I asked, and contracting with me to visit the schools once a year.

They caused to be printed for distribution one thousand copies of my report for 1866. They also require me to give public

addresses upon the subject of common schools, at least one in each township during the year.

The most gratifying results of these talks, if any good results are traceable to such efforts, are the increased amount of apparatus purchased and general attention to the grade of certificates.

We held an enthusiastic and successful Institute here last fall, conducted by Messrs. Piper and Ingalls, at which about 120 were present. Finding it necessary to revoke one certificate for inexcusable absence from the Institute, I have since made all certificates valid only till the time of holding the next, which was fixed for November 25, 1867, before the adjournment of the last. As no one will be qualified to teach who does not then or thereafter receive a certificate, I shall expect a very general attendance.

I suggest a few points in our school law for the consideration of our Solons next winter:

1. Pay sub-directors reasonably for their work.
2. Locate school-houses as you do roads, i. e., where *needed*, not where somebody will *sell or give* the land.
3. Give us some provision for district libraries, *especially* a professional one on theory and practice for teachers.
4. We need, and, I think, shall have, *sometime*, some system of compulsory education.
5. Central high schools instead of independent districts.
6. The demand for good teachers is largely in excess of the supply, and promises to be for years to come, hence, give us *one first class Normal School*, centrally located, one worthy of our State, and that will give us a good name abroad.
7. Let State aid be given to one half dozen or more of our best colleges, doubling the private endowment for the normal professorship and model training school department. The conjunction would prove a mutual stimulus to each, and the result would be that the best educated would be the best teachers.

I here make an exhibit of the plan which I have adopted in examination. I have printed upon a large envelope a diagram like the following:

	Or.	Def.	Ar.	Gr.	Geo.	His.	R.	P.	(T&P)	
1										Name.....
2										
3										Post-office.....
4										Age.....
5										Number of terms taught.
6										
7										Books on teaching read.
8										
9										Grade of certificate.....
10										
Total..										

Usually ten questions are propounded upon each branch. These are answered in writing, the papers folded and filed away in these envelopes. In grading the certificate, if a question is answered correctly, it is marked 10; if incorrectly, 0. Answers partly correct are graded between. This gives 100 per cent. if all answers are correct in each branch.

Questions are asked involving general principles, and such as are adapted to all the text books in common use. This is a pretty fair test of the teacher's acquaintance with the branches to be taught. It does not pretend to be a perfect test of capacity to secure order or communicate knowledge. No examination for a single day can be perfectly satisfactory. A visit to the school-room furnishes a better test of the efficiency of the teacher in the general conduct of the school. Of successful instructors, those with the best qualifications should be chosen. Where nothing else is known, the grade of the certificate may be relied upon as a fair test.

SHELBY COUNTY.

THOMAS WOOD, SUPERINTENDENT.

The schools, as a general rule, in the county are improving as much as could be expected under the interest manifested by patrons and school officers. On inquiry, while visiting the schools during the summer, I found that but barely three sub-directors had done their duty in visiting their respective schools. I tried to urge the necessity of their influence and encouragement in order to incite a greater interest both with pupil and teacher.

I found that the preliminary branches in the schools have been very much neglected, and without a greater interest on the part of both patrons and school officers be exhibited in future, no teacher can succeed in arousing that interest that the importance of education demands. I think a change of the school law, somewhat similar to that of the State of Illinois (see school law of Illinois) would, in a great measure, remedy this evil, from the fact that under our present law, what subserves the interest of one sub-district will nearly, if not quite subvert that of another. For instance, the patrons of one sub-district may be composed of one nationality and another of another; hence their social, religious, and political (not to say their educational interests) cannot be harmonized under the present law.

It will be seen by reference to school laws referred to, that this change in the law will not lessen the amount of money which is to be derived from the general school fund, but simply gives each district its proportional amount of money.

[The writer undoubtedly has reference to that provision of the law of Illinois, by which each sub-district is entirely independent, an old system which Iowa dispensed with ten years ago. It is a somewhat significant fact, that the ablest friends of education in Illinois are laboring earnestly to secure the adoption of the township district organization in place of the one which our friend recommends.—Serr. Pub. Inst.]

Another benefit to be derived by this change is, that while one district may not desire to have more school than the law requires, another may desire to have from eight to ten months, which it may have by taxation, which is very difficult to do under the present

law, from the fact that no sub-district desires to have another rise above it in *any* respect, and particularly in this. The general tendency is, to legislate so that one sub-district shall not advance faster than another; at least, this is my observation.

[By a special proviso in Section 31, Chapter 1, School Laws of Iowa, edition of 1866, it is entirely practicable for each sub-district to have school for any desired number of months.—*SUPR. PUB. INST.*]

STORY COUNTY.

REV. J. G. BECKLEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

My schools are in a prosperous condition. I think it is no exaggeration to say that they have improved at least two hundred per cent. in the past two years. I try to keep the letter of the law in reference to visiting the schools of the county, and find it very promotive of their interests. The board of supervisors allow me \$2.00 per day for this and all other official work.

UNION COUNTY.

HENRY KEATING, SUPERINTENDENT.

My annual report is as nearly correct as I can get it from the imperfect manner in which the books and records are kept in the different townships. We think there has been much improvement in the class of teachers, and a more general interest felt in education throughout the county in the last two years; still there is a great necessity for still greater improvement, and the teachers have resolved to hold another Institute this fall for that purpose, but as yet I have failed to engage a suitable person to conduct it. I have visited the schools throughout the county twice during the past year, visiting both summer and winter schools, and spent a half day in each school, and labored to make improvements whenever I saw an opportunity. I think that a great amount of good can be accomplished by visiting the schools and giving encouragement, assistance, and instruction, as the cases may

require. Our schools are generally very backward, and many teachers are not as well qualified as they should be, but this might have been expected, since we have had no Teachers' Institute until last fall, and no opportunities for teachers to improve, or to find out whether they were doing their work right or wrong.

I give graded certificates, and intend to raise the grade as high as I can and have a supply of teachers to fill the schools. I find a few teachers in the county who are doing a noble work, and are well worthy of a place in the schools of any county, and such I intend shall not be run out by low priced teachers. Many of the districts have subscribed for a supply of outline maps and school apparatus this fall, and my next report, I think, will show some better figures under that head. We are greatly in need of more and better school-houses, but some are now being built in the county, and others are being repaired, so that I am in hopes we will keep pace with our physical advancement in that respect.

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

GEORGE B. WALKER, SUPERINTENDENT.

The schools generally in this county are in good condition—making progress in the right direction. There are now eight independent districts in this county, four of which have been organized during the school year just closed. There have been erected and completed some twelve or fifteen school-houses during the last summer, and quite a number of the sub-districts are levying a school-house tax, preparatory to building houses next year. I have visited nearly every school in the county during the year, and some of them twice. I generally visited two schools a day, staying half a day in each school, and while there taking notes of all I found wrong in either method or government, and before leaving submitting them to the teacher for consideration. I generally gave the schools a short talk on methods of teaching, the establishment and preservation of good order, and the friendly relations that should exist between the teacher and pupils and patrons. I frequently called the patrons of the schools together in the evening, and gave them a talk on some educational topic. These visits seem to be highly appreciated.

I am confident that I have gained more real knowledge of the capacities of the teachers by visiting the schools, than I could gain in any other way. Indeed, I think a superintendent is not fully qualified to judge of a teacher's qualifications until he can see that teacher in the school-room. In the examination of teachers, I use both the oral and written methods; the former when there are only one or two candidates. I formerly issued three grades of certificates; now only two. Those who answer correctly eighty-five per cent. of the questions asked, receive a first grade certificate, and those who answer sixty-five per cent. receive a second grade. My knowledge of the applicant's qualifications in the school-room, the manner in which the questions are answered and the reasoning of the candidate, are all taken into consideration.

In conclusion, I will say, many of our teachers have never attended any school higher than a district school; some have attended college or high school for a short time, but have received no special training to prepare them to teach successfully. We want more trained teachers, and I believe the people are willing to compensate in proportion to the qualification.

I do not know of any better plan to supply this deficiency than by the establishment of a Normal school in each congressional or judicial district, by State appropriation, with a model school connected with it, for the exclusive training of teachers.

WAPELLO COUNTY.

A. C. OLNEY, A. M., SUPERINTENDENT.*

The last of the secretaries' reports came to hand only on last Saturday. Some of these reports were quite defective, and on some points almost *unintelligible*; indeed quite so in one or two cases. In some instances I have been able to correct errors and supply defects from knowledge obtained from other sources, though I have generally been able to draw what seemed to be, from the necessity of the case, a correct (or nearly correct) conclusion from the data before me. That the report as I send it will not bear a critical cross-examination, I am quite well aware; still I think it

* Present Incumbent.

approximates mathematical accuracy perhaps as nearly as can reasonably be expected in a document derived from so many authors. I am sure at least that it gives generally a correct view of the state of things in our county.

We have an excellent school in Ottumwa, with a good house and a fine corps of teachers. We have some other good schools in the county, and the operation of our school law is, I think, very happy in stirring up an interest generally on the subject of education.

I have been in office since the first of January, 1866, and have visited all the schools in the county at least once, except a few in distant parts of the county that were not in session when I was in their neighborhood. I find teachers value these visits very highly, and even citizens in the district complain if their schools are neglected in this matter.

In examining teachers I usually adopt both the oral and written methods; indeed, I don't see how either can exhibit *all* the qualifications needed in a teacher. By the written method, how can I discover a teacher's capacity to instruct in the matter of elocution or enunciation? By the oral, how can I discover his ability to teach penmanship, or even to solve the more difficult problems in arithmetic. But the best method to discover one's ability is to see him at his work in the school-room. One day's observation in this way is worth several of merely personal examination. I should feel authorized to give or withhold a certificate from observations taken in this way, though a mere private examination might indicate an opposite result.

Schools are and must be a thing of growth and development, both as to systems and plans, and as to qualifications of teachers. Those that I examine are often assured that they need not look for a certificate of the same grade to be renewed, unless they have made some progress during the interval between two examinations. Indeed, I intend, if possible, to be constantly raising the standard of teachers' qualifications. The public, I think, demand it.

B. A. SPAULDING, Supt.

October 3, 1866.

WAYNE COUNTY.

DAVID KIRK, SUPERINTENDENT.

I have visited all the schools in the county twice and a few three times within the last year, spending from half a day to a day, owing to the number of pupils and amount of work to be heard. I usually spoke a word to the school concerning things which I thought of most importance to them. While in the school-room I took notes of all I found wrong in either method or government and before leaving submitting them to the teacher for his consideration and made such suggestions to the teacher as I thought would be for the benefit of the school. My visits were kindly received by teachers and scholars, and my suggestions as a general thing closely adhered to. Teachers and scholars, all express a wish that I should visit their school the second time during the term. Much good has arisen from visiting the schools. The people always received me cordially and are manifesting a deeper interest in education than heretofore by their willingness to pay good wages for good teaching and their unwillingness to employ poor teachers at any price.

My examinations are written, on public days, when classes are large; when classes are small partly oral, (prefer part oral) No. Normal graduates teaching in the county—about twenty teachers subscribe for an educational journal. I give certificates of three grades—the advantages arising from it are that it stimulates teachers to more thorough study and investigation, and enables school officers to see the advance of education in their midst, and those who do not improve themselves drop off. The standard of qualifications of teachers has been raised every year for the last three—the result is, the schools are up and require much higher standard of qualification—the best method I know of securing it is the earnest, faithful working of county superintendents with teachers and people until they see and appreciate the fact that as the standard of qualification of teachers is in the county, such will be the standard of the education of their children.

About three-fourths of our teachers attend the Institute. I require all to attend or give a sufficient reason for non-attendance before giving certificates. Our Institutes have always been excellent, and think the means of improvement in our teachers as a

general thing. Institutes may be made more useful by spending more of the time in class-drill. Many persons who engage in teaching have education sufficient to teach a common school who have little or no knowledge of exercising or drilling a class. I think that a State Normal and training school is highly necessary.

The law should be so amended as to give school directors pay for their services and fine them for failure of duty.

Delay and expense of litigation attending appeals I think could be avoided by submitting matters of controversy to arbitrators and with more satisfaction to parties.

WEBSTER COUNTY.

E. M. WILSON, SUPERINTENDENT.

From a careful consideration of the subject of Teachers' Institutes I am decidedly of the opinion that too much can not be said in favor of Institutes *per se*.

They are, in fact, in this section of the State, our only available resource for the improvement of teachers. Without entering into any discussion of the subject relative to its merits, allow me to say, that I think we cannot reap the full benefits of Institutes without farther legislation relative to the following points:

1st—They should not be held during the usual term time of our schools; hence let two months (say March and April) in the spring, and two in the autumn, be the stipulated time for holding Institutes throughout the State.

2d—They should be appointed at least six months in advance, that teachers may contract in such a manner as to provide for attending them.

3d—They should continue not less than two weeks, and under proper circumstances be allowed to continue as long as four.

4th—Teachers should be compelled, as now, to attend them, but not allowed to take that time from their schools, if they should be in session.

5th—Instead of holding one in each county, let it be lawful for four counties to unite for that purpose.

6th—Let a sufficient number of conductors be appointed by the

proper authorities, after a thorough examination relative to their ability, fitness and proof against bribery, to conduct said Institutes. I would also suggest the propriety of embracing in our code of school laws, all the opinions and important decisions up to the present time, under such a classification as shall enable school officers to determine a nice point, without having to refer to all the school journals back to the beginning. County superintendents certainly need such a work.

Our county is advancing in the right direction in the matter of schools. Good school-houses are going up all over the county, and the people bear taxing admirably. They highly appreciate the services of a working superintendent and faithful teachers. Our Institute of July last, of two weeks, was a perfect success, and has made a greater impression, both upon teachers and people, than could have been expected. I think our teachers will not need urging to attend Institutes again.

WINNESHEEK COUNTY.

JOHN M. WILLOWOOD, SUPERINTENDENT.

There has been a marked improvement in our schools during the past year. During the year I have visited most of the schools once each session, and have made reports of the same in our county paper. It has been the means of stirring up our teachers to greater diligence in their work, and to far more thoroughness in their methods of teaching. Short lessons, thoroughly learned, is now generally practiced. We are, year by year, raising the standard of qualification of the teachers, and the poorer ones are compelled to quit the business, or study as they never have done before. If we judge from the number of school-houses in process of erection, and already completed, there is a manifest interest by the citizens never before felt in matters of education; and also in the length of time many of the schools are to be taught during the present year, from seven, eight, and in one district, nine months. The people are in advance of their representatives and senators, and well they may be. Some of the districts are paying larger wages; and, although it is far from what it should be, we are hopeful for the

future. At Decorah City we have a graded school under the supervision of J. Breckenridge, assisted by six young ladies. It is a success. In visiting our schools, I have been generally very warmly welcomed by teachers and citizens.

WORTH COUNTY.

JAMES KEELER, SUPERINTENDENT.

I have visited all the schools but one, once; many of them twice, and some of the larger ones three times. This seems to be generally appreciated, and the schools are in a healthy condition. My examinations are chiefly oral, with a few written questions. Have raised the standard of qualification.

[B.]

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

To the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the State of Iowa:

In compliance with the laws of the State, the Board of Trustees of the State University would submit to you the following biennial report:

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

In accordance with the announcement made in our last report, the original plan of organization by departments has been materially modified by the introduction of the class system; thus conforming to the course pursued in other Universities of a similar character. The good results of this change are already plainly manifested in the improved grade of scholarship shown by the students.

For the courses of study, diplomas conferred, facilities of library, cabinet, laboratory, &c., and for general information, reference is made to the catalogue for 1866-7, pages 33-52.

DEPARTMENTS.

As at present organized, the University consists of three Departments, viz.: Preparatory, Normal, and Collegiate.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

To meet the public demands of the State, this Department was at first made to cover a course of three years, but with the improvement of our common school system, and the multiplication of high schools and academies, it became evident that the grade of admission might be raised one year without doing any injustice to the claims of the State. After taking the matter into consideration for several months, the Faculty and Executive Committee recommended to the Board, at their meeting in June, 1867, that the first year course of this Department be abolished. Their report was adopted, and the course is thereby reduced to two years.

Since the date of the last report we have had to mourn the death of Prof. Charles E. Borland, the Principal of this Department. Prof. Borland died January 20, 1867, after a prolonged illness that had been very much aggravated, if not produced, by his severe habits of study and whole-souled devotion to the work of education. Of him we can truly say, that his scholarship, prudence and moral worth were of the choicest quality. In his death the University has sustained a severe bereavement, and the State has lost a noble and patriotic citizen. The vacancy thus created has been filled by the election of Prof. S. S. Howell, a graduate of the class of 1864, and since very favorably known in this State as a teacher.

INSTRUCTORS.

The following is a list of the instructors in this department:

S. S. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

MISS ELLEN A. MOORE, A. B.,

MISS LAVINIA DAVIS,

MISS EMMA BROWN,

MISS CELIA A. MOORE,

} Assistants.

PREPARATORY COURSE.

The requirements for admission to this Department are, that the candidate must have attained the age of fourteen years; must sustain a satisfactory examination in Reading, Writing, Orthography, Elementary English Grammar, Geography, and Practical Arithmetic (through Fractions). The sole object of the Preparatory Department is to prepare students for the Collegiate Course of the University, and the Faculty are required to exclude from this Department all those who may, for any cause, appear unlikely to attain a respectable preparation for the regular college classes. The Course, as now modified, requires two years for its completion. Students may enter the Department at any stage of the Course, for which, upon examination, they may prove themselves prepared. Special attention is called to the fact that the Trustees, at their last annual meeting, abolished the first year of the Course, thus raising the standard for admission to this Department. All students are expected fully to conform to the Course, as here laid down.

CLASSICAL.

FIRST YEAR.

Full Term.—LATIN—Harkness' Lessons (commenced).

MATHEMATICS—Robinson's Higher Written Arithmetic.

ENGLISH—Greene's Grammar.

ELOCUTION—Zachos.

Winter Term.—LATIN—Harkness' Reader.

GREEK—Harkness' LESSONS (commenced).

MATHEMATICS—Robinson's Written and Stoddard's Intellectual Arithmetic.

Spring Term.—LATIN—Spencer's Caesar and Harkness' Grammar.

GREEK—Harkness' Lessons (continued).

MATHEMATICS—Robinson's Written Arithmetic (completed).

SECOND YEAR.

Full Term.—LATIN—Frieze's Virgil's Æneid and Harkness' Grammar.

GREEK—Harkness' Lessons (completed).

HISTORY—Goodrich's United States.

Winter Term.—LATIN—Frieze's Virgil's Æneid and Harkness' Grammar.

GREEK—Boise's Anabasis (3 books) and Crosby's Grammar.

MATHEMATICS—Robinson's Higher Algebra (commenced).

Spring Term.—LATIN—Johnson's Cicero's Orations and Harkness' Grammar.

GREEK—Boise's Anabasis and Hadley's Grammar.

MATHEMATICS—Robinson's Algebra (continued).

Exercises in Composition throughout the Course. Penmanship and drawing for at least one term of the Course.

SCIENTIFIC.

FIRST YEAR.

Full Term.—LATIN—Harkness' Lessons (commenced).

MATHEMATICS—Robinson's Written Arithmetic.

ENGLISH—Greene's Grammar.

ELOCUTION—Zachos.

Winter Term.—LATIN—Harkness' Reader.

MATHEMATICS—Robinson's Written and Stoddard's Mental Arithmetic.

ENGLISH—Greene's Analysis.

Spring Term.—LATIN—Spencer's Caesar and Harkness' Grammar.

MATHEMATICS—Robinson's Written Arithmetic (completed).

DRAWING.

SECOND YEAR.

Full Term.—GERMAN—Plessner's Grammar.

LATIN—Frieze's Virgil's Æneid, or Fauguelle's French.

HISTORY—Goodrich's United States.

Winter Term.—GERMAN—Plessner's Grammar.

LATIN—Frieze's Virgil's Æneid, or Knapp's French Reader.

MATHEMATICS—Robinson's Higher Algebra (commenced).

Spring Term.—GERMAN—Plessner's Grammar.

LATIN—Johnson's Cicero's Orations, or Knapp's French Reader.

MATHEMATICS—Robinson's Algebra (continued).

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

The Normal Department is under the charge of the Professor of Theory and Practice of Teaching, and is specially designed for the education of teachers.

The requirements for admission are the same as those for the Preparatory Department except in respect to age. Young men entering this Department must have attained the age of seventeen and young ladies that of fifteen years; and all students on their admission are required to give a declaration of their intention to engage in the business of teaching, as follows: We, the undersigned, hereby declare that it is our intention to engage in the business of teaching in the schools of Iowa, and that our object in resorting to the Normal Department of the State University, is the better to prepare ourselves for the discharge of this important duty.

By a resolution of the Board of Trustees, two students from each county, recommended by the County Superintendent, the Judge and the Clerk of the District Court, may receive instruction *free of charge*.

Others will be received upon the payment of the incidental fee of five dollars per term.

It is desirable that each county should be fully represented; those having the appointing power are requested to give the subject their careful attention, and select for this favor persons of good natural abilities and irreproachable moral character.

DIPLOMA.

A diploma is awarded to those who complete the prescribed course of study and training, and give satisfactory evidence of the proper qualifications for teaching.

NORMAL COURSE.

JUNIOR YEAR.

- Fall Term.*—MATHEMATICS—Robinson's Higher Arithmetic.
HISTORY—Goodrich's United States.
PHYSIOLOGY—Draper.
- Winter Term.*—MATHEMATICS—Robinson's Higher Arithmetic (completed).
Robinson's Algebra (commenced).
Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Elocution and Orthography.
- Spring Term.*—MATHEMATICS—Robinson's Algebra (continued).
BOTANY—Gray.
ENGLISH—Greene's Grammar.

SENIOR YEAR.

- Fall Term.*—RHETORIC.
MATHEMATICS—Robinson's Algebra and Geometry.
PHYSICS—Pock's Ganot's Natural Philosophy.
- Winter Term.*—MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—Wayland.
HISTORY—Wilson's Ancient History.
PHYSICS—Hirleich's Inorganic Chemistry.
- Spring Term.*—MORAL PHILOSOPHY—Wayland.
HISTORY—Wilson's Modern, or English Literature (elective).
School System of Iowa.

Vocal Music throughout the Course.

It will be seen that this course of study remains substantially as at the date of the last report. It is, however, the intention of Prof. Fellows, in whose charge this Department was placed by the Board of Trustees at their last meeting, to recommend such a change as it is believed will greatly promote the efficiency of the Department, and enable it to send forth its graduates fully qualified to take charge of our academies and high schools.

In the work of instruction the Principal is aided by the assistant teachers of the Preparatory Department, and also in such studies as are in the collegiate courses, by the Professors in the University.

The following is a list of the graduates of this Department since our last report:

GRADUATES FOR 1886.

Mrs. Mattie L. Buckland, Spirit Lake.	Madge C. Mudgett, Low Moor.
Mary O. Dennis, Copl.	Sarah L. Taylor, Burlington.
A. Jennie Farber, Davenport.	E. Jennie Williams, Iowa City.
Ada Hemsted, Newport Center.	Henry A. Tarton, Farmington.
Rhoda Lucey, Wapello.	

GRADUATES FOR 1887.

LADIES.

Names.	Post-offices.	County.
Batley, Lyda H.	Hesper.	Winneshek.
Botsford, Harriet A.	Decorah.	Winneshek.
Bowen, Hortense E.	Iowa City.	Johnson.
Dennis, Josephine.	Copi.	Johnson.
Dickison, Mary C.	Independence.	Buchanan.
Haskins, Hattie.	Davenport.	Scott.
Humphrey, Laura E.	Tipton.	Cedar.
Rugg, Lottie A.	Iowa City.	Johnson.
Scales, Miriam E.	Iowa City.	Johnson.
Thompson, Mary L.	Brownington.	Pennsylvania.
Thompson, Julia A.	Iowa City.	Johnson.
Wood, A. Jennie.	Dayton.	Ohio.
Zimmerman, Helen R.	Iowa City.	Johnson.

GENTLEMEN.

Brown, William L.	Central City.	Lien.
Martin, Samuel B.	Hillsville.	Pennsylvania.
Presley, James N.	Albia.	Monroe.
Williams, J. Madison.	Swede Point.	Boone.
Wolf, John W.	Pilot Grove.	Lee.
Wylie, James R.	Crawfordsville.	Washington.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Two courses of instruction are laid down for this Department. One, termed "the Classical Course," conforms to that adopted in the best colleges of this country—as a preparation for the degree of Bachelor of Arts—with the exception that in the more advanced classes a pupil is permitted to elect some of the studies of the Scientific course, in lieu of some that are regularly in his own course.

The other is called the "Scientific Course," and its completion entitles a student to the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy.

This course has been carefully examined by some of the best educators in this country, and has everywhere met with the warmest commendation. It requires four years to complete it, and its graduates hold the same rank in scholarship as those who obtain the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

COLLEGIATE COURSE.

CLASSICAL.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

Full Term—MATHEMATICS—Robinson's Algebra and Geometry.
PHYSICS—Peck's Ganot's Natural Philosophy.
LATIN—Cicero de Senectute et Amicitia.
Winter Term—MATHEMATICS—Robinson's Solid Geometry.
PHYSICS—Hinrichs' Inorganic Chemistry.
LATIN—Lincoln's Livy.
Spring Term—MATHEMATICS—Robinson's Algebra (completed).
PHYSICS—Hinrichs' Organic Chemistry.
LATIN—Lincoln's Horace's Odes.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

Full Term—MATHEMATICS—Robinson's Plane Trigonometry and Gillespie's Surveying.
POLITICAL ECONOMY—Carey.
LATIN—Lincoln's Horace's Epistles.
Winter Term—MATHEMATICS—Davies' Spherical Trigonometry.
METEOROLOGY—Brocklesby.
LATIN—Tyler's Tacitus—Germania.
Spring Term—MATHEMATICS—Davies' Analytical Geometry.
BOTANY—Gray.
LATIN—Cicero—Tusculan Disputations.

JUNIOR YEAR.

Full Term—ELOCUTION—Zachos.
PHYSIOLOGY—Draper.
GREEK—Robbin's Xenophon—Memorabilia.
MODERN LANGUAGE—Dramatic Literature (elective).
Winter Term—MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—Wayland.
HISTORY—Willson's Ancient History.
GREEK—Johnson's Herodotus.
MODERN LANGUAGE—Dramatic Literature (elective).
Spring Term—MORAL PHILOSOPHY—Wayland.
HISTORY—Willson's Modern History.
GREEK—Felton's Homer's Iliad.
Course of Literature by Lectures—(elective).

SCIENTIFIC.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

Full Term—MATHEMATICS—Robinson's Algebra and Geometry.
PHYSICS—Peck's Ganot's Natural Philosophy.
GERMAN—Peissner's Grammar.
FRENCH—Fasquelle's Grammar.
Winter Term—MATHEMATICS—Robinson's Solid Geometry.
PHYSICS—Hinrichs' Inorganic Chemistry.
GERMAN—Adler's Reader.
FRENCH—Knapp's Reader.
Spring Term—MATHEMATICS—Robinson's Algebra (completed).
PHYSICS—Hinrichs' Organic Chemistry.
Selections from Dramatic Literature.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

Full Term—MATHEMATICS—Robinson's Plane Trigonometry, Gillespie's Surveying.
POLITICAL ECONOMY—Carey.
PHYSICS—Presenius' Qualitative Analysis.
Winter Term—MATHEMATICS—Robinson's Spherical Trigonometry.
METEOROLOGY—Brocklesby.
Von Kobell and Dana's Analysis of Minerals.
Spring Term—MATHEMATICS—Davies' Analytical Geometry.
BOTANY—Gray.
Agricultural Chemistry with lectures.

JUNIOR YEAR.

Full Term—ELOCUTION—Zachos.
PHYSIOLOGY—Draper.
MATHEMATICS—Church's Differential Calculus.
MODERN LANGUAGE—Dramatic Literature (elective).
Winter Term—MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—Wayland.
HISTORY—Willson's Ancient History.
MATHEMATICS—Church's Integral Calculus.
FRENCH—or German (elective), Dramatic Literature.
Spring Term—MORAL PHILOSOPHY—Wayland.
HISTORY—Willson's Ancient History.
PHYSICS—Loomis' Astronomy.
FRENCH—or German (elective) Course of Literature by Lectures.

Collegiate Course—Continued.

CLASSICAL.

SENIOR YEAR.

Full Term.—ENGLISH LITERATURE—Cleveland.
 PHILOSOPHY—Butler's Analogy.
 GREEK—Woolsey's Greek Tragedies.
 Winter Term.—LOGIC—Whately.
 GEOLOGY—Dana.
 GREEK—Champlain's Demosthenes de Corona.
 Spring Term.—SCIENCE OF GOVERNMENT—Mansfield.
 PHYSICS—Loomis' Astronomy.
 GREEK—Woolsey's Plato's Georgias.

Recitation in Greek Testament on Monday morning by each of the Greek classes, after the first preparatory year.

LECTURES.

In addition to the recitations of the several classes and the regular lectures given before them, the following General Courses of Lectures are delivered on the principal branches of Science and Literature :

ENGLISH LITERATURE—INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, .....	}	.....PRESIDENT.
GREEK AND ROMAN LITERATURE.....			.....Prof. CURRIER.
MODERN LITERATURE AND POLITICAL ECONOMY .....		.....Prof. EGGERT.
ASTRONOMY AND MATHEMATICS.....		.....Prof. LEONARD.
HISTORY OF PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.....		.....Prof. HINRICHS.
GEOLOGY, BOTANY, AND ZOOLOGY.....		.....Prof. PARVIN.
THEORY AND PRACTICE OF TEACHING.....		.....

These lectures are free to all students, and also to persons not connected with the University. The object of the Faculty in establishing these Courses of Lectures is to offer the greatest possible facilities to all the students of the University for gaining that degree of general information on the more important topics of Science and Literature which is so indispensable to a liberal education.

GRADUATES—1866.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

William W. Baldwin.....Keosauqua.

GRADUATES—1867.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Hutchison, Laura C.....Iowa City.....Johnson.

Howe, Charles M.....Vinton.....Benton.

Brenley, Milton.....Nemora.....Johnson.

BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Springer, Frank.....Columbus City.....Louisa.

Wright, Craig L.....Des Moines.....Polk.

The following is a list of the Faculty :

NATHAN R. LEONARD, A. M., President *pro tem.*, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

THEODORE S. PARVIN, A. M., Professor of Natural History.

GUSTAVUS HINRICHS, C. P., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

CHARLES A. EGGERT, A. M., Professor of Modern Language and Literature.

AMOS N. CURRIER, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages and Literature.

CHARLES A. WHITE, A. M., Professor of Geology.

S. N. FELLOWS, A. M., Professor of Theory and Practice of Teaching.

ATTENDANCE.

The following tabular view is presented as conveying in the briefest manner an idea of the growth of the University—and the character of that growth:

ABSTRACT OF ATTENDANCE AT THE UNIVERSITY FROM SEPTEMBER, 1860, TO JANUARY 1, 1868.

YEAR.	PREPARATORY			NOEMAL		COLLEGIATE		Ladies.	Gentlemen.	Total.	No. of counties.	Number of county scholarships.	No. soldiers' tickets from other States.
	First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Junior.	Senior.	Freshmen.	Sophomores.							Junior.	Senior.
1860-61									86	86	172	30	1
1861-2									138	118	254	27	3
1862-3									187	101	288	32	9
1863-4									256	178	434	47	11
1864-5									276	164	440	41	10
1865-6		138	50	50	13	65	34	8	306	362	668	47	73
1866-7	258	293	48	37	25	48	20	6	526	369	638	46	83
1867-8	†	139	50	50	13	65	34	8	2133	228	861	45	80

* To January 1. † This year abolished.

ATTENDANCE BY STATES—UNIVERSITY, 1860-67.

STATES.	1860-1	1861-2	1862-3	1863-4	1864-5	1865-6	1866-7	1867-8 1st term
Connecticut.....			1					1
Georgia.....				1		1		1
Illinois.....		3	2	5	6	14	22	5
Indiana.....				2		2	3	
Kansas.....						1		
Kentucky.....					3			
Maine.....		1		1	2	1	1	
Maryland.....			1	2		1	1	
Massachusetts.....			1	1				
Michigan.....					3	1	2	1
Missouri.....				1		5	5	2
Nebraska.....								1
New Hampshire.....						1		
New York.....		2	2	1	3	4		1
Ohio.....		1	1	7	5	3	7	
Oregon.....						5		
Pennsylvania.....			5			4	5	1
Tennessee.....								
Vermont.....			1	1	1	1	1	1
Virginia.....						1		
Wisconsin.....					1		2	1
Iowa.....								
Canada.....							1	
	22	1	3	9	11	10	14	7

ATTENDANCE AT THE UNIVERSITY—BY COUNTIES—1860-67.

COUNTIES.	1860-1	1861-2	1862-3	1863-4	1864-5	1865-6	1866-7	1867-8 1st term
Adair.....								1
Appanoose.....								
Benton.....		2	3	2	13	8	13	6
Black Hawk.....					3	4	5	2
Boone.....					1	1	2	2
Bremer.....							1	1
Buchanan.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Butler.....					1			
Cass.....	2	2			2	1		
Cedar.....	11	17	24	25	30	34	28	24
Cerro Gordo.....			1					
Clarke.....					1	5	2	1
Clayton.....				2	2	1	2	3
Clinton.....	1	1	1	4	5	6	7	9
Crawford.....								1
Dallas.....				5		3	5	1
Davis.....					1		1	5
Decatur.....	1			1	2			
Delaware.....				1				1
Des Moines.....		3	2	2	5	8	4	1
Dubuque.....			1	3	4	4	5	
Fayette.....			1	1	3	1	5	4
Franklin.....						2	1	
Greene.....			1	1				

Attendance at the University—By Counties—1860-67—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1860-1	1861-2	1862-3	1863-4	1864-5	1865-6	1866-7	1867-8 3rd term
Guthrie	1			2	1			
Hamilton	1	1						
Hancock								2
Hardin	1	2	3	5	1	3		
Harrison			1	1	2	2		4
Henry	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	2
Humboldt	1							
Iowa	6	7	2	6	20	20	18	14
Jackson	1			3	1	1	2	8
Jasper				1			1	3
Jefferson		1	2	4	4			4
Johnson	90	162	165	180	210	364	345	163
Jones		1				2	1	2
Keokuk	4	2	4	4	1	4	9	4
Kossuth								
Lee	3	6	3	4	1	1	5	1
Linn	1	1	3	2	5	6	7	1
Louisia	1		3	10	9	15	9	6
Madison		1	1	1	1	1		1
Mahaska				4	4	2	6	7
Marion	1	1	1	1		1	1	
Marshall	1					1	2	
Mills			1	2		2	1	
Mitchell				2			1	1
Monroe					1	2	1	1
Muscatine	13	22	18	47	33	31	26	18
Polk	3	2	3	5	5	11	10	2
Pottawattamie		1		3	3	2	1	1
Poweshiek			2	5	1	1		1
Scott	4	4	5	5	9	13	7	8
Shelby					1	1	1	
Story			1	3		3	5	1
Tama	3	1	2	2	3	3	1	3
Taylor								
Van Buren	1	1	6	8	6	8	3	4
Wapello					4			1
Warren				2		1	1	1
Washington	2	2	4	10	12	22	28	14
Webster	1			1	1	1		
Winnebago						1		
Winneshek	1	3	2	3		3	2	1
Woodbury	2	3	1	1				
Wright							1	
67	30	27	32	47	41	47	45	45

In April, 1866, President Spencer applied for a leave of absence for fifteen months, to enable him to visit Europe, and proposing to relinquish his salary for that period. This request was granted, and the active duties of the Presidency were devolved upon Prof. Leonard.

At their meeting in June, 1867, the Board received the resignation of President Spencer, and after mature deliberation concluded to accept it. It is but just here to acknowledge the faithfulness and ability with which Dr. Spencer discharged the arduous duties of the Presidency. A man of courteous manners, scholarly habits, and a high-toned enthusiasm, he contributed in an unusual degree to make the University a blessing and an honor to the State.

The vacancy thus created has not yet been filled, for the reason that the Board were so well satisfied with the administration of the Acting President, (Prof. Leonard) that they thought the highest interests of the University would be subserved by leaving it in his hands until, after a thorough canvass of the subject, they might find a man of just such talent and reputation as would completely fit him for this high and honorable position. This delay in the choice of a President has, too, been almost forced upon them by the important fact, that the Institution is unable to offer a salary which will command the very best talent of the country for that position, and the Board have been led to hope for the assistance of the State in this emergency.

GYMNASIUM.

After a trial of four years, the Gymnasium has been discontinued.

MILITARY TRAINING.

Instruction in Military Drill was given by Prof. Borland, the Principal of the Preparatory Department; but for some time previous to his death he was obliged to discontinue this part of his labors, and since that time no provision has been made for an Instructor in this Department.

The Board have, however, had under consideration a plan that is about to be proposed to Congress by Mayor Whittlesey of the United States Army, for the establishment of Military Departments in connection with at least one College or University in each State, to be provided with Instructors drawn from a list of educated Military Officers in the United States service, and have expressed their approbation of the plan proposed, and are not without hope that his plan will become a law. And in case of its adoption the Executive Committee were authorized to organize a Department under it.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The entire first story of the new building (North Hall) was especially constructed for and is now occupied as a Chemical Laboratory. Exclusive of ample halls and the basement rooms already partly used for chemical purposes, the Laboratory proper has an area of nearly 3,500 square feet, with a height of fifteen feet. It is divided into four large rooms, of which the "Student's Laboratory" is thirty by sixty feet. The Laboratory is already well provided with cases (in two stories, the lower eight feet high, the upper seven, accessible from a gallery), filled with apparatus, chemicals, minerals, rocks, &c., &c. It is also provided with the most necessary furnaces, distilling apparatus, gas and water fixtures, balances, spectroscopes, &c.

The Laboratory was constructed according to the detailed plans of Prof. Hinrichs, as adopted by the Board of Trustees, June, 1866. For want of funds, only about one-third of these plans have as yet been carried out. When completed, this Laboratory will be second to none in the United States.

LIBRARY.

The Library of the University has received large and important additions during the past year. It contains the most valuable and necessary works on the different branches of Science and Literature, and is unusually complete for its size. It is open to all the students of the University, and has proved of great benefit in furnishing them with all desirable help in the pursuit of their studies.

CABINET.

The Cabinet of the University contains a large collection of valuable specimens specially adapted to the illustration of the Geological Formations, and the Natural History of Iowa. It has been very largely increased during the past year, and contains a complete set of the rocks and fossils thus far noticed in the Geological Survey of the State.

Besides the Cabinet of the University, students in the department of Natural History, have the benefit of the very extensive and valuable Cabinet of Prof. Parvin, which is deposited in the University.

COUNTY SCHOLARSHIPS.

Four students from each county will be received without payment of the Incidental Fee, two in the Normal Department and two in the other departments of the University, on presenting recommendations signed by the County Superintendent, County Judge, and the Clerk of the District Court, for the county in which the student so recommended resides.

The recommendations thus given will remain good while the appointee continues a member of the University, but will become void from absence without permission; from the same cause with permission, if such absence is for a greater period than one term; or by suspension from the University for a longer period than two weeks. The removal of the appointee from the county whence the recommendation issued, does not work its forfeiture.

SOLDIERS.

By an action of the Board of Trustees in June, 1865, all Iowa soldiers now citizens of the State, who served three years in the Union army, or have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or other disability incurred in the service of the United States, will, on presenting their discharge papers, receive a ticket entitling them to the privileges of the University without the payment of the Incidental Fee.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

All orphans of Iowa soldiers are admitted to the University free of charge.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

PRODUCTIVE ASSETS.

Amount of land and mortgage notes. . . .	\$189,582.36
Estimated value of property from which an annual rental is received.	6,000.00
Total.	195,582.36

UNPRODUCTIVE ASSETS.

Unsold lands valued at.....\$ 25,000.00— 25,000.00

Total endowment.....\$220,582.36

The land and mortgage notes will yield an annual interest of 10 per cent. A small portion of them—not exceeding, perhaps, \$8,000—has yielded no revenue for some time past. Some of these are now in Court.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 20, 1867.

Balance in Treasury June 20, 1866.....	\$ 2,095.91
Interest received.....	18,317.41
Incidental or Tuition fees.....	4,218.50
Rents and miscellaneous.....	668.02
Total income.....	\$25,299.84

EXPENDITURES.

Paid out on warrants.....	\$23,141.77
Balance carried forward.....	2,158.07
Total.....	\$25,299.84

An idea of the character of the expenditures will be conveyed by the following list of appropriations for the year 1867-8:

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 20, 1868.

Due Treasurer, overpaid.....	\$ 615.98
Due on outstanding warrants.....	1,200.00
President's salary.....	1,800.00
Five Professors at \$1,400 each.....	7,000.00
One Professor.....	1,250.00
One Principal Preparatory Department.....	1,250.00
One Tutor.....	1,000.00
Four female assistants.....	2,200.00
Fuel.....	1,000.00
Janitorial.....	600.00
Incidental, including repairs.....	1,250.00
Chemical Laboratory.....	270.00
Periodicals.....	100.00

Printing.....	500.00
Insurance.....	700.00
Library.....	750.00
Treasurer.....	1,200.00
Secretary.....	300.00
Geological Cabinet.....	200.00
Removing Library.....	50.00
Bills ordered paid.....	779.45
Total.....	\$24,015.43

The estimated income for the year is.....	\$21,500.00
To which add balance brought forward.....	2,158.07

Gives a total income for 1867-8..... \$23,658.07

We would call your attention to the fact that as nearly all the lands belonging to the University have been sold, the present productive capital is not likely to meet with any considerable additions. It then becomes a serious question as to what course the State will take to insure the permanent endowment and prosperity of this State Institution. In the course of seven years the University has attained a position of which its friends, and the State, are justly proud. It has met with very flattering notices from the educated people of other States. But after reducing their appropriations to the lowest possible amount, and cutting off every source of expenditure that could be spared, the Board of Trustees find it barely possible to complete the present year without involving the Institution in debt. Furthermore, they feel that at the present low rate of salaries (\$1,400 per annum) they are paying to their Professors, they will be unable to retain their services, in the view of far more lucrative positions that are being offered to them elsewhere. Nor will they be able to increase the number of Professors, as the necessities of the Institution even now demand. Herein is to be found one great reason for the delay in securing a President. It would be idle to think of commanding the services of such talent as that situation demands, for any sum that the present state of finances of the Institution would justify the Board in offering. In this situation of affairs the Board of Trustees, and the friends of the University, look to the State for such aid as may be needed to place this Institution upon

a broad and substantial basis, where it may become for Iowa such an honor as Ann Arbor is to Michigan, or Yale and Harvard are to their respective States.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board.

N. R. LEONARD, }
RUSH CLARK, } Ex. Com.

IOWA CITY, DECEMBER 6, 1897.

STATISTICS.

[C.]

STATEMENT

Of the amount of Interest of the Permanent School Fund apportioned to the several counties of the State of Iowa, during the years 1866 and 1867.

NAMES OF COUNTYS.	Amount apportioned in March, 1866.	Amount apportioned in September, 1866.	Amount apportioned in March, 1867.	Amount apportioned in September, 1867.	Whole amount apportioned in 1866 and 1867.
Adair.....	\$ 156.42	\$ 85.32	\$ 200.55	\$ 91.68	\$ 533.97
Adams.....	270.93	147.78	394.10	148.16	890.97
Albmakee.....	1,942.05	1,059.50	2,180.50	966.80	6,178.65
Appanoose.....	1,868.46	1,019.16	2,030.00	928.00	5,845.62
Audubon.....	82.50	45.00	89.35	40.80	257.55
Benton.....	1,600.50	871.00	1,977.50	904.00	5,353.00
Black Hawk.....	1,651.98	901.08	3,121.35	959.76	5,644.17
Boone.....	877.14	478.44	1,180.65	543.84	3,080.07
Bremers.....	940.17	512.82	1,219.75	557.69	3,230.54
Butler.....	728.31	397.36	883.05	403.68	2,412.30
Buchanan.....	1,340.46	781.16	1,522.15	695.84	4,289.61
Calhoun.....	32.34	17.64	42.00	19.20	111.18
Carroll.....	71.28	38.88	126.35	57.76	294.27
Cass.....	272.91	148.86	341.25	156.00	919.02
Cedar.....	2,019.93	1,101.78	2,240.00	1,024.00	6,385.71
Cerro Gordo.....	174.00	95.49	259.70	118.72	648.72
Cherokee.....	15.14	8.28	35.70	16.32	75.48
Chickasaw.....	774.57	422.46	904.75	413.60	2,515.32
Clay.....	18.15	9.90	38.85	17.76	84.66
Clarke.....	843.81	460.20	917.00	419.20	2,640.27
Clayton.....	3,069.66	1,974.36	3,496.85	1,598.56	9,839.43
Clinton.....	3,135.76	1,704.96	3,571.05	1,632.48	10,044.25
Crawford.....	109.32	54.72	168.35	76.96	409.35
Dallas.....	94.16	513.36	1,036.00	473.60	2,964.12
Davis.....	1,973.73	1,076.58	2,079.35	950.56	6,080.22
Decatur.....	1,282.71	699.66	1,365.70	624.32	3,972.39
Delaware.....	1,709.82	927.72	1,931.30	889.88	5,442.72
Des Moines.....	2,681.91	1,402.86	2,987.60	1,365.76	8,498.13
Dickinson.....	44.88	24.48	62.65	29.64	160.65
Dubuque.....	4,088.06	2,228.76	4,749.50	2,171.20	13,235.52
Emmett.....	56.10	30.60	47.25	21.60	155.55
Fayette.....	1,878.36	1,024.36	2,097.55	958.88	5,959.35
Floyd.....	684.75	373.30	852.95	389.92	2,301.12
Franklin.....	396.97	161.82	328.65	150.24	937.68
Fremont.....	1,339.42	563.32	1,039.75	471.20	3,995.19
Freund.....	235.95	128.70	233.55	132.48	850.68
Grundy.....	203.94	111.24	256.55	117.28	689.01
Guthrie.....	528.02	286.92	572.60	261.76	1,647.30
Hamilton.....	398.22	168.12	434.70	198.72	1,109.76
Hancock.....	36.96	20.16	59.50	27.20	143.82
Harrison.....	624.69	340.74	1,173.55	536.48	2,975.46
Hardin.....	1,010.07	554.22	781.90	357.44	2,709.63
Henry.....	2,333.43	1,279.78	2,595.25	1,186.40	7,897.86
Howard.....	508.20	277.20	596.05	272.48	1,653.93
Humboldt.....	95.37	52.02	164.85	75.39	387.60
Ida.....			9.80	4.48	14.28

STATEMENT C—CONTINUED.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Amount apportioned in March, 1887.	Amount apportioned in September, 1887.	Amount apportioned in March, 1887.	Amount apportioned in September, 1887.	Whole amount apportioned in 1887 and 1887.
Iowa.....	1,415.37	772.02	1,646.40	752.64	4,586.43
Jackson.....	2,713.92	1,480.32	2,546.90	1,301.44	8,242.58
Jasper.....	1,780.63	971.25	2,244.55	1,026.08	6,022.52
Jefferson.....	2,216.94	1,206.24	2,308.25	1,055.20	6,789.63
Johnson.....	2,517.24	1,373.04	2,722.30	1,244.48	7,857.06
Jones.....	2,088.90	1,189.40	2,281.05	1,088.48	6,697.83
Keokuk.....	2,097.81	1,144.36	2,282.70	1,043.52	6,568.29
Kossuth.....	111.54	60.84	192.50	88.00	452.88
Lee.....	4,011.48	2,188.08	4,282.60	1,957.76	12,439.92
Linn.....	3,015.21	1,644.66	3,359.30	1,535.68	9,554.85
Louisa.....	1,536.15	837.90	1,673.30	764.48	4,810.83
Lucas.....	668.55	528.30	1,070.39	486.28	3,056.43
Madison.....	1,178.10	642.60	1,349.60	610.96	3,787.26
Mahaska.....	2,441.01	1,331.46	2,450.20	1,211.52	7,434.19
Marion.....	2,753.19	1,501.74	3,049.00	1,394.24	8,699.07
Marshall.....	1,042.14	598.44	1,569.40	717.44	3,897.42
Mills.....	737.94	435.24	585.85	404.96	2,253.99
Mitchell.....	658.65	359.28	522.15	375.84	2,215.95
Monona.....	192.72	103.12	301.60	92.16	591.60
Monroe.....	1,423.85	782.10	1,611.05	736.48	4,563.48
Montgomery.....	222.09	121.14	234.70	102.72	670.65
Muscatine.....	2,216.28	1,208.88	2,777.05	1,178.08	7,180.29
Page.....	845.79	461.34	911.75	416.80	2,635.68
Palo Alto.....	43.56	23.76	52.50	24.00	143.82
Plymouth.....	12.21	6.66	20.65	9.44	48.96
Pocahontas.....	33.00	18.00	49.33	22.56	122.91
Polk.....	2,280.21	1,248.65	2,577.40	1,178.24	7,263.51
Pottawattamie.....	794.31	432.26	939.75	429.60	2,596.92
Poweshiek.....	1,129.92	616.32	1,277.15	583.64	3,607.23
Ringgold.....	447.48	244.08	531.60	252.16	1,495.32
Sac.....	57.42	31.32	67.55	30.88	187.17
Scott.....	3,292.41	1,795.86	3,868.60	1,788.96	10,726.83
Shelby.....	138.60	75.60	173.95	79.52	467.67
Story.....	857.01	467.46	1,023.40	467.84	2,815.71
Tama.....	1,160.61	633.06	1,390.90	635.84	3,280.41
Taylor.....	586.41	319.86	660.10	301.76	1,868.13
Union.....	394.35	215.10	437.85	200.16	1,247.46
Van Buren.....	2,236.09	1,219.14	2,392.60	1,093.76	6,040.59
Wapello.....	2,496.45	1,261.70	2,731.05	1,248.48	7,837.68
Warren.....	1,709.07	932.22	1,836.80	839.68	5,317.77
Washington.....	2,259.18	1,232.28	2,492.70	1,189.53	7,153.68
Wayne.....	1,024.32	538.72	1,171.45	535.52	3,269.01
Webster.....	534.30	307.80	733.25	325.30	1,940.55
Winebagow.....	70.62	38.52	114.80	52.48	276.42
Winnebuck.....	2,120.10	1,161.86	2,517.90	1,151.04	6,350.90
Woodbury.....	167.64	91.44	254.35	102.56	588.99
Worth.....	167.97	91.62	181.75	100.00	578.34
Wright.....	146.52	79.92	198.10	90.56	515.10
Total.....	\$106,986.99	\$ 58,326.54	\$122,013.15	\$ 55,777.44	\$343,184.12

Of the Annual Reports of the County Superintendents of Common Schools, to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the period beginning October 5, 1885, and ending October 4, 1886.

[D.] AN ABSTRACT

NAME OF COUNTY.	No. of Districts.		No. of Schools in each year.		No. of Pupils in the County.		Average Number who have been in at least one year.		Average Number of Teachers in each Co. per week.		Average Number of Pupils in the per cent of total population.		Average Amount paid for Teachers during the year.		Amount of Teachers' Fund in the hands of the Superintendent.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Adair.....	10	31	494	479	34	460	359	17	34	85	\$5,771	1097	161	\$50	\$6	\$1,081.00
Adams.....	10	31	494	479	34	460	359	17	34	85	\$5,771	1097	161	\$50	\$6	\$1,081.00
Allamakee.....	26	103	2566	2964	90	4392	2524	69	145	748	523	1318	1489	44	43	1,965.96
Appanoose.....	10	169	2696	2984	90	4392	2524	69	145	748	523	1318	1489	44	43	1,965.96
Ashtabula.....	10	31	494	479	34	460	359	17	34	85	\$5,771	1097	161	\$50	\$6	\$1,081.00
Benett.....	10	31	494	479	34	460	359	17	34	85	\$5,771	1097	161	\$50	\$6	\$1,081.00
Benton.....	10	31	494	479	34	460	359	17	34	85	\$5,771	1097	161	\$50	\$6	\$1,081.00
Black Hawk.....	10	31	494	479	34	460	359	17	34	85	\$5,771	1097	161	\$50	\$6	\$1,081.00
Boone.....	10	31	494	479	34	460	359	17	34	85	\$5,771	1097	161	\$50	\$6	\$1,081.00
Boonville.....	10	31	494	479	34	460	359	17	34	85	\$5,771	1097	161	\$50	\$6	\$1,081.00
Bremers.....	10	31	494	479	34	460	359	17	34	85	\$5,771	1097	161	\$50	\$6	\$1,081.00
Buchanan.....	10	31	494	479	34	460	359	17	34	85	\$5,771	1097	161	\$50	\$6	\$1,081.00
Burlington.....	10	31	494	479	34	460	359	17	34	85	\$5,771	1097	161	\$50	\$6	\$1,081.00
Butler.....	10	31	494	479	34	460	359	17	34	85	\$5,771	1097	161	\$50	\$6	\$1,081.00
Butte.....	10	31	494	479	34	460	359	17	34	85	\$5,771	1097	161	\$50	\$6	\$1,081.00
Calhoun.....	10	31	494	479	34	460	359	17	34	85	\$5,771	1097	161	\$50	\$6	\$1,081.00
Carroll.....	10	31	494	479	34	460	359	17	34	85	\$5,771	1097	161	\$50	\$6	\$1,081.00
Cass.....	10	31	494	479	34	460	359	17	34	85	\$5,771	1097	161	\$50	\$6	\$1,081.00
Cedar.....	10	31	494	479	34	460	359	17	34	85	\$5,771	1097	161	\$50	\$6	\$1,081.00
Cerro.....	10	31	494	479	34	460	359	17	34	85	\$5,771	1097	161	\$50	\$6	\$1,081.00
Cerro Gordo.....	10	31	494	479	34	460	359	17	34	85	\$5,771	1097	161	\$50	\$6	\$1,081.00
Cherokee.....	10	31	494	479	34	460	359	17	34	85	\$5,771	1097	161	\$50	\$6	\$1,081.00
Chickasaw.....	10	31	494	479	34	460	359	17	34	85	\$5,771	1097	161	\$50	\$6	\$1,081.00
Clarke.....	10	31	494	479	34	460	359	17	34	85	\$5,771	1097	161	\$50	\$6	\$1,081.00

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

ABSTRACT D—CONTINUED.

NAME OF COUNTY.	No. of Dist. Townships.	No. of Pupils in each County.	No. of persons between the ages of 10 and 19 years.		No. of schools in each County.	Average number who have been in at least one school in a year.	Number in composition each Co.		Average composition per week.		Average number of books of the county from teacher.		Average cost of tuition per scholar.		Average amount paid for the year.	Amount in hands of District Treasurer.	Fund in hands of County Treasurer.
			Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Summer.	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.	Winter.	Summer.			
			10	11			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19				20	21	22
Taylor.....	13	42	1,005	881	38	1,100	592	24	87	54	85	51	9,100	10,005	3,316.95	925.20	915.00
Union.....	10	45	455	366	39	850	331	45	7	7	5	323	2,035	1,490	48	10,623.00	1,717.00
Appanose.....	18	108	3,577	3,559	112	4,857	3,100	61	120	8	8	5	6,613	7,102	30	15,934.33	2,342.68
Van Buren.....	18	88	4,086	3,717	100	5,437	3,872	58	132	0	6	8	11,116	11,116	30	13,238.25	2,565.50
Wapello.....	19	100	2,669	2,579	85	3,547	2,572	56	116	8	8	8	4,941	4,941	30	10,377.54	2,357.70
Warren.....	18	124	3,769	3,353	110	5,093	3,621	53	150	7	3	3	5,189	5,280	59	10,377.12	4,640.37
Washington.....	15	73	1,724	1,624	69	2,614	1,658	35	68	6	6	4	11,108	11,108	37	7,410.12	1,023.84
Wayne.....	14	43	1,084	1,011	39	1,768	1,060	2	7	0	0	0	4,800	4,800	31	1,151.75	1,682.54
Webster.....	4	133	1,776	1,776	160	2,071	1,599	7	0	0	0	0	6,147	6,530	35	34,696.84	2,710.50
Winnebago.....	23	108	3,731	3,443	107	4,660	3,994	7	18	5	7	6	9,775	9,665	30	32,968.00	1,053.80
Winnishiek.....	4	8	314	327	10	414	284	9	15	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	32	2,264.70	1,931.50
Woodbury.....	7	15	596	359	20	720	480	18	33	0	0	0	1,889	1,889	55	3,053.00	231.35
Wright.....	8	30	290	276	22	400	230	18	33	0	0	0	1,889	1,889	55	3,053.00	231.35
Total.....	1195	5929	180,831	168,937	5900	241,837	139,174	2075	6070	8	8	0	3,174,732	3,123,443	361	1,009,623.00	144,073.71

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

ABSTRACT D—CONTINUED.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Number of School Houses and what material constructed.	Brids.	Farms.	Togs.	Value of School Houses, including County.	For building, repairing, furnishing School Houses.	For building, repairing, and equipping Apparatus.	Amount received from district tax, and how appropriated.			For compensation of Secretary and Treasurer.	For Teachers' Fund.	Amount of annual wages paid to Teachers from Co. Fund.	No. of Volume in District Library.	Value of Apparatus.
								15	16	17					
								18	19	20					
Adair.....	1	1	1	1	18,230.00	3,125.10	1,162.35	30.00	678.65	423.45	3,064.43	3,063.43	1,368	1,042.00	
Adams.....	1	1	1	1	4,483.00	60.75	149.90	207.69	207.69	89.40	1,669.17	1,669.17	290	45.50	
Albion.....	1	1	1	1	4,570.00	6,114.54	559.15	40	1,032.78	554.50	7,027.95	5,944.56	31	1,993.80	
Appanose.....	1	1	1	1	22,258.00	7,736.55	2,194.00	105.05	780.63	334.07	6,989.13	4,905.34	95	237.00	
Auburn.....	1	1	1	1	6,650.00	311.00	181.60	139.37	181.60	139.37	1,000.00	2,008.96	85	125.00	
Benton.....	5	14	6	4	40,909.00	13,259.00	3,509.05	216.50	3,105.88	808.00	12,814.45	8,854.51	943	2,048.15	
Boone.....	4	4	4	4	80,789.46	12,311.47	1,070.00	60.00	3,365.60	646.29	13,778.57	4,693.54	69	1,741.70	
Bremer.....	1	1	1	1	17,684.00	1,068.54	60.00	35.60	501.25	144.00	2,969.50	2,007.31	15	70.00	
Buchanan.....	1	1	1	1	25,785.00	4,642.15	276.86	276.86	1,139.35	194.76	3,705.97	3,007.69	15	1,035.00	
Buchanan.....	5	5	5	5	22,255.25	15,416.64	893.25	99.00	2,734.55	367.55	5,824.32	8,499.62	57	1,098.80	
Butler.....	3	4	2	2	23,447.00	5,201.37	426.95	132.95	1,367.05	646.05	4,942.68	1,362.01	64	128.00	
Buena Vista.....	1	1	1	1	1,800.00	96.00	35.00	131.50	131.50	69.00	1,669.17	1,669.17	1	400.00	
Carroll.....	1	1	1	1	4,483.00	60.75	149.90	207.69	207.69	89.40	1,669.17	1,669.17	1	400.00	
Cass.....	10	10	10	10	81,416.00	7,603.13	105.00	12.00	3,413.34	2,033.33	16,117.37	7,772.25	21	1,038.00	
Cerro.....	10	10	10	10	19,300.00	3,435.35	100.00	60.00	1,253.66	216.00	3,334.33	2,353.71	328	625.00	
Chester.....	10	17	20	20	30,600	3,111.00	99.00	99.00	29.55	15.62	191.49	191.49	2	85.00	
Chickasaw.....	1	43	7	19,850.00	1,400.40	475.14	40.00	785.58	321.05	4,214.21	2,081.16	28	1,669.40		
Clarke.....	4	10	14,705.00	3,969.76	427.68	32.76	410.18	266.59	2,898.95	3,711.92	2	220.00			
Clay.....	1	1	1,800.00	13.41	950.00	30.70	16.69	13,139.57	10,946.98	81.59	10,946.98	43	2,223.67		
Clayton.....	11	10	74	35	85,505.00	7,323.95	1,184.13	104.85	3,880.14	208.40	6,154.59	15,008.11	56	1,191.50	
Clinton.....	4	4	115	188,505.00	13,001.91	287.20	1,653.30	3,892.95	1,013.85	6,154.59	15,008.11	56	1,191.50		
Crawford.....	4	4	7	7,960.00	823.00	60.00	20.00	298.00	117.00	789.59	2	50.00			
Dallas.....	1	46	24,201.00	2,647.52	630	40.00	693.21	231.05	5,983.64	3,401.29	5	8.00			
Davis.....	8	46	20,300.00	1,423.11	630	40.00	196.50	2,004.85	6,101.92	2,004.85	5	8.00			
Decatur.....	4	24	21,220.80	5,095.51	1,023.20	42.00	642.24	233.74	6,246.00	6,246.00	73	1,508.00			

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

ABSTRACT E--Continued.

Table with 12 columns: NAME OF COUNTY., No. of Dist., Townships, No. of Sub-Districts, No. of Pupils between the ages of 5 and 21 years (Males, Females), No. of Pupils in each County, Number of Pupils in each County, Average Number who have been in attendance, Number of Teachers in each Co., Average Compensation for week (Males, Females), Aggregate Number of days the Co. has been taught (Males, Females), Average cost for each pupil (Males, Females), Aggregate amount paid for the year, Month of Teachers in the hands of the State.

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Table with 12 columns: Howard, Humboldt, Ida, Iowa, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Keokuk, Kosuth, Lee, Linn, Louisa, Lucas, Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Mitchell, Monroe, Montgomery, Muscatine, Page, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Polk, Pottawatomie, Poweshiek, Ringgold, Scott, Shelby, Story, Tama.

ABSTRACT E—CONTINUED.

NAME OF COUNTY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10	11	12	
							No. of Dist. Townships.	No. of Sub-Districts.					
	No. of persons between the ages of 5 and 25 years.	No. of Scholars in each		Number of Pupils attending school in the county.	Average Number who have been in school.	Aggregate number of days the scholars in the county have been in school.	Number of Teachers.	Average compensation per month.	Average cost of tuition per scholar.	Aggregate amount paid for Teachers the year.	Amount of Teachers' Pensions in the hands of the State.		
		Males.	Females.										
Taylor.....	14	44	1,063	941	45	1,453	377	84	41	8,460	5,611	908.03	
Union.....	10	43	813	782	46	1,143	655	91	43	7,811	5,779	1,539.00	
Van Buren.....	21	106	3730	3526	169	5036	2914	83	122	18,531	12,833	5,185.25	
Warren.....	31	88	4103	3725	105	4006	2942	63	96	9,449	6,110	19,231.68	
Washington.....	20	121	3854	3539	123	6005	3763	1816	78	91	8,444	5,940	19,519.68
Wayne.....	17	77	3819	1714	44	1696	913	31	39	6,052	4,438	18,507.83	
Wabster.....	4	10	1357	1101	44	1696	913	31	39	6,052	4,438	18,507.83	
Winnebago.....	4	10	165	133	10	216	155	4	9	9,600	5,944	1,503.00	
Winnechick.....	26	115	3956	3602	124	4755	2738	136	136	13,958	9,835	21,000.00	
Woodbury.....	4	8	404	410	13	415	315	5	13	13,658	8,035	3,930.00	
Worth.....	7	17	346	344	18	426	116	11	11	8,622	5,347	2,676.00	
Wright.....	9	25	368	288	25	456	312	13	15	8,300	6,127	4,188.00	
Total.....	1321	6108	192907	186962	6229	572381	148629	3676	6947	8,971	6,116	31,594,832,732	
											.394	.385	1,161,653.13
													100,350.87

ABSTRACT E—CONTINUED.

NAME OF COUNTY.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Adair.....	95	\$ 15,980.00	\$ 188,040.00	\$ 310,236	\$ 69.95	\$ 574.70	\$ 385.67	\$ 1,616.45	\$ 6,069.78	\$ 310,841,000.00	
Adams.....	23	10,455.00	961,131	103,000	34.00	431.50	154.23	1,896.91	4,411.90	6	846.00
Alamakee.....	6	37,375.00	3,637,653	325,000	38.00	1,484.17	694.35	9,010.63	9,010.63	6	1,450.10
Appanoose.....	9	34,300.00	5,162,431	109,000	104.95	883.85	368.53	3,853.21	10,305.36	...	231.75
Audubon.....	9	6,900.00	700,000	304,000	...	178.00	189.50	2,021.67	90.74	...	288.25
Benton.....	3	74,835.00	29,443,931	1,333,720	582.90	3,808.66	896.20	20,615.33	7,231.30	1894	2,665.86
Black Hawk.....	4	84,085.00	9,613,085	9,000,445	258.00	4,385.68	784.55	13,223.00	8,467.46	82	2,130.20
Boone.....	1	33,890.00	8,310,344	374,538	234.00	1,349.82	275.22	7,658.51	4,669.12	...	414.90
Booner.....	1	25,254.53	6,265,889	631,690	278.60	1,331.28	310.67	7,694.02	3,667.38	65	1,000.69
Buchanan.....	5	51,235.00	13,467,885	50,000	238.00	2,359.87	431.55	12,435.33	5,933.03	41	4,928.00
Buena Vista.....	5	1,900.00	1,900.00	...	15.00	...	...	10.00	...	...	30.00
Butler.....	5	27,244.00	4,235.77	325.00	212.35	1,816.70	533.38	9,079.38	1,771.45	64	1,732.00
Calhoun.....	1	2,400.00	1,618.32	400,000	70.00	594.90	60.60	3,962.91	1,964.30	3	859.20
Cass.....	1	18,800.00	1,800,000	352,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	200.00
Cedar.....	9	69,200.00	8,970,544	1,030,000	103.75	3,769.60	642.65	14,661.61	7,867.50	...	707.00
Cerro Gordo.....	11	34,350.00	2,963,723	314,132	149.35	1,008.43	325.00	1,879.79	3,981.96	226	1,051.50
Cherokee.....	1	65.00	1,081.66	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	150.00
Chickasaw.....	1	21,672.20	3,550,288	874.10	162.00	1,096.49	445.65	8,848.38	2,626.91	22	2,307.00
Clarke.....	4	16,910.00	3,811,334	10,000	99.50	1,079.50	822.65	3,928.95	3,370.73	...	323.00
Clay.....	8	1,800.00	235,200	...	50.00	...	...	...	...	...	35.00
Clayton.....	15	71,806.00	12,727.57	714,115	194.60	2,668.57	855.11	19,629.48	5,101.03	17	95.00
Crawford.....	4	110.00	99,280.00	20,075.88	569.14	337.50	3,910.79	743.54	2,344.00	30	1,123.00
Dallas.....	5	4,000.00	3,390.00	1,486.00	96.00	362.00	87.00	9,084.17	1,105.60	10	859.00
Davis.....	6	25,000.00	7,669,238	96,000	222.00	1,622.00	322.00	9,232.35	5,729.70	6	10.00
DeWitt.....	1	1,184.18	1,184.18	...	15.20	393.00	222.92	8,218.15	6,146.92	5	1,944.33
Decatur.....	4	23,353.00	2,247,491	28,200	7.50	1,091.11	396.17	5,218.15	6,146.92	5	1,944.33

ABSTRACT E—CONTINUED.

NAME OF COUNTY.	13		14		AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM DISTRICT TAX, AND HOW APPROPRIATED.							21	22	23
	No. of school-houses built or reconstructed.	Value of school-houses in each County.	For building and repairing school-houses.	For purchase of books and apparatus.	For purchase of desks and benches.	For purchase of fuel.	For compensation of teachers.	For compensation of school-board members.	For purchase of apparatus.	For purchase of books.	Amount of annual salaries received from Treasurers.	No. of District Libraries.	Value of Apparatus.	
Woodbury.....	3	6,500.00	307.50	50.00	488.00	535.24	168.00	1,646.31	2,862.08	3,70	50.00			
Worth.....	1	8,650.00	556.50	44.64	12.00	269.80	154.53	577.78	1,347.28	370	218.40			
Wright.....	1	15,500.00	3,807.60	35.00	.....	850.08	311.50	3,082.80	1,447.14	146	95.00		
Total.....	436,206	42,000,612	3,450,978.60	637,911.11	84,129.38	13,006.30	138,195.58	259,705.23	620,341.12	478,325.08	9,308	81,712.63		

[F.]

REPORTS

Of County Superintendents to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the period beginning October 5, 1893, and ending October 4, 1897, by District Townships.

ADAIR COUNTY.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
	No. of pupils in the district.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils in the district.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils in the district.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils in the district.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils in the district.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils in the district.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils in the district.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils in the district.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils in the district.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils in the district.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils in the district.	No. of teachers.
Summerset.....	4	50	22	1	53	35	1	15,067.50	60	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darwin.....	1	6	11	5	131	12	1	8,833.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Good River.....	4	35	39	5	39	56	1	4,750.31	120	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson.....	4	44	56	1	47	39	2	7,000.61	310	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richland.....	2	39	27	0	37	13	2	3,78	140	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walnut.....	1	11	7	1	9	2	.....	8.15	80	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	4	87	79	4	150	70	7	4,239	230	314	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	2	26	27	2	52	30	1	11,050.10	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenfield.....	1	25	26	4	101	43	2	5,143.7	500	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	10	34,347	321	25	598	338	19	25,933.579	1350	1514	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ADAMS COUNTY.

Union.....	4	42	50	4	54	12	4	8,807.831	245	325	3,022	1,64	078.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colony.....	3	16	22	0	24	1	1	1,652.5	149	160	80	49	1,64	227.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carl.....	3	39	32	0	48	28	0	8,12	825	150	150	10	1,16	345.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queen City.....	3	45	52	4	100	13	1	6	5	6,25	140	220	50	440.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Reports—F.—Continued. Adams County—Continued.

Table for Adams County showing data for each of 11 districts (1-11) across various categories like No. of Sub-Div., No. of persons, and Acres. Includes a total row at the bottom.

ALLAMAKEE COUNTY.

Table for Allamakee County showing data for each of 7 districts (1-7) across various categories like No. of farms, No. of persons, and Acres. Includes a total row at the bottom.

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

APPANOOSE COUNTY.

Table for Appanoose County showing data for each of 15 districts (1-15) across various categories like No. of farms, No. of persons, and Acres. Includes a total row at the bottom.

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Reports of County Superintendents—F—Continued.

AUDUBON COUNTY.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	AUDUBON COUNTY.													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average			
Audubon	9	65	24	4	39	24	2	2821	156	30	24	\$375.00	486.75	
Extra		9	65	30	121	...	1	\$17.50	45	47	47	475.00	484.43	
Oakfield	3	62	74	3	156	30	3	210.31	7.00	309	160	21	795.00	250.00
Total	3	7	162	164	10	295	4	5	9.27	6,083	556	339	1,540.00	1,131.40

BENTON COUNTY.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	BENTON COUNTY.															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11					
	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average					
Folk	11	252	217	10	318	196	2	13	5.62	4.52	510	485	14	33	1,319.50	6.27
Big Grove	9	140	105	6	140	84	4	8	6.25	6.25	325	415	51	40	843.75	...
Reno	7	201	201	8	377	235	7	7	6.04	6.04	320	230	52	52	640.00	...
Center	5	172	125	7	308	128	5	7	7.30	7.35	608	560	13	18	1,465.00	...
Taylor	8	172	121	16	323	231	3	15	6.37	4.45	720	619	10	19	1,475.00	131.33
Foresee	4	76	64	4	180	97	9	4	7.18	5.25	220	234	38	50	668.50	115.13
Harrison	5	109	107	5	123	58	1	4	6.25	5.75	440	390	50	50	900.00	554.50
St. Charles	8	112	95	5	149	88	4	6	7.50	5.50	420	440	13	19	1,200.00	60.00
Leroy	5	135	135	8	240	136	4	10	7.50	5.00	480	500	13	50	1,197.00	323.07
Fremont	6	103	108	6	210	159	6	7	6.00	5.00	360	360	11	13	864.00	309.00
Canton	11	297	264	11	409	314	6	11	6.40	5.62	800	511	14	14	1,890.00	65.00
Eldorado	6	99	83	5	151	87	1	7	5.00	5.00	240	240	40	44	476.00	84.00
Iowa	10	137	116	10	315	139	6	11	10.00	6.00	560	610	20	24	1,841.00	...
Union	3	116	68	3	84	57	3	4	8.00	7.50	240	320	30	31	881.00	...
Homer	3	33	33	3	44	21	1	6	7.50	6.00	180	277	58	58	560.00	...

BLACK HAWK COUNTY.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11						
No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average						
Jackson	9	178	151	5	88	44	5	5	8.81	6.25	300	435	22	20	1,692.00	...
Elroy	6	150	125	6	222	120	6	4	6.50	5.00	297	240	21	20	754.50	...
Monroe	8	16	8	5	137	83	3	6	6.77	6.65	440	350	58	58	397.00	70.00
Monroe	7	165	170	7	320	165	1	6	7.50	6.00	40	430	29	32	1,608.00	169.00
Bellevue	1	143	155	1	274	123	1	1	10.00	10.00	100	90	18	23	2,400.00	203.64
Vinton	1	289	248	1	564	428	1	3	23.00	16.00	100	90	18	23	2,400.00	203.64
Blairstown	1	117	141	3	183	119	1	2	10.00	7.50	60	80	15	21	700.00	...
Total	22	144	1278	201	1144	577	26	153	8.06	6.20	8170	5763	59	57	24,673.55	2,450.33

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	BLACK HAWK COUNTY.																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11						
	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average	No. of Pupils at Average						
Waterloo	1	313	356	1	1130	800	1	6	81.58	9.82	110	80	16	15	9,317.50	...	
East Waterloo	1	243	298	4	304	165	1	3	32.00	3.80	100	100	17	18	9,150.00	...	
Eagle	8	80	65	4	307	20	3	7	9.45	5.70	73	49	32	33	651.75	161.44	
Union	4	81	85	4	20	20	4	4	5.00	5.00	60	80	33	47	569.00	169.00	
Waterloo	4	120	139	2	431	211	2	4	8.12	9.50	210	180	12	17	671.25	96.00	
Spring Creek	1	573	589	4	133	75	6	6	9.38	6.78	340	253	24	31	910.37	720.51	
Levity	6	187	184	6	113	122	5	7	6.08	5.89	240	250	36	34	343.00	...	
Clear City	1	72	69	1	33	37	1	10	5.00	4.75	440	420	21	21	1,014.00	418.00	
Cedar Falls	2	134	114	1	258	157	3	3	12.36	...	140	160	19	19	595.00	...	
Black Hawk	4	101	96	4	226	129	3	6	6.94	4.20	80	80	16	16	322.66	48.03	
Poyner	4	168	92	4	195	40	5	6	6.25	6.25	380	280	14	14	900.00	599.66	
Cedar Falls	7	154	166	7	245	133	6	9	6.60	4.60	420	440	27	40	837.50	1,047.20	
Lower	6	117	166	11	279	165	7	4	6.65	6.75	500	580	50	55	673.50	199.72	
Cedar Falls	7	143	131	7	287	141	2	9	5.68	5.68	500	500	36	38	740.00	199.72	
St. Vernon	9	673	565	1	973	608	3	7	17.92	7.75	588	420	22	32	4,530.00	2,074.54	
Bennington	4	109	123	9	322	157	4	11	5.50	5.00	650	450	15	20	1,278.00	738.00	
Lincoln	4	234	271	4	105	59	8	8	9.00	8.00	360	400	36	28	738.00	...	
East Waterloo	8	143	146	6	225	120	4	10	6.64	4.00	400	380	19	23	587.60	500.00	
Fox	6	84	85	6	152	71	1	6	6.31	6.00	400	340	23	38	901.00	...	
Total	22	114	3207	2825	108	6050	3408	54	139	10.96	6.32	6543	5329	21	27	24,609.00	9,930.22

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Reports of County Superintendents—F—Continued.

BOONE COUNTY.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	No. of schol- ars											Average per week for each pupil.	Aggregate of schol- ars	Average per pupil for each week.	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
Bloomington (Ind.)	1	323	340	4	531	216	4	15,000	10,000	120	37	37,000	3	181.64	
Clara	4	136	104	4	290	210	4	8,000	5,000	293	210	18	53	947.20	
Douglass	8	258	188	8	423	232	6	9,41	8,44	200	200	20	30	243.00	
Montana (Ind.)	1	328	329	9	824	416	1	12,36	8,70	160	60	14	18	577.00	
Mary	1	78	82	6	184	108	6	8,35	6,70	240	320	30	50	699.00	
Maid (Ind.)	0	119	111	9	302	190	1	7,59	5,11	200	160	20	30	430.00	
Pilot Mound	5	168	69	3	119	69	3	9,35	9,35	110	310	36	37	350.00	
Union	9	62	45	3	157	128	3	6,93	5,67	178	188	23	48	396.00	
Yell	8	150	125	3	180	86	2	7,30	5,00	130	140	14	16	410.00	
Des Moines	0	997	822	9	331	205	12	6,68	3,66	480	360	30	39	1,270.00	
Total	14	83,928	2,081	69	334,176	288,55	9,00	6,78	2,792,28	2,861	32	33,110,817	3,358	3,358.33	

BREMER COUNTY.

Dayton	4	117	69	4	117	75	4	4,09	120	240	40	40	40	430.00
Douglas	6	99	59	4	78	43	4	4,75	60	278	35	35	35	35.00
Fremont	5	79	69	5	139	74	8	6,56	4,08	300	373	30	25	654.00
Franklin	6	66	71	5	130	68	5	7,70	5,00	240	340	21	32	651.00
Horton (Ind.)	1	63	45	1	91	68	5	5,30	345	285	18	31	31	684.00
Jackson	6	108	121	126	189	126	5	6,50	5,00	290	400	32	32	850.00

Janesville (Ind.)	1	83	85	1	77	48	1	2,15	2,50	6,00	60	60	18	14	204.00
Jefferson	0	146	129	0	201	107	7	9,29	5,60	340	240	240	39	31	857.00
Leroy	8	50	33	3	104	50	2	7,50	5,41	180	210	11	27	566.00	
Lafayette	8	128	124	8	295	139	2	6,30	6,55	560	458	36	30	1,809.00	
Maxfield	8	114	88	2	112	53	2	8,95	100	220	50	80	80	985.00	
Folk	0	148	129	8	265	165	4	4,25	4,64	400	516	35	40	1,045.00	
Sumner	6	91	79	6	87	76	2	4,68	3,87	300	279	27	39	730.00	
Washington	7	189	165	6	242	124	4	8,17	6,13	300	210	39	36	888.00	
Warren	5	123	104	5	173	103	4	5,90	5,23	269	117	22	23	296.00	
Waverly (Ind.)	1	549	350	6	407	334	1	6,12	6,75	49	73	118	11	1,040.00	
Total	17	80,993	17,96	79	376,192	338,37	64	8,39	5,51	4,171	4,198	36	39	11,288.00	

BUCHANAN COUNTY.

Budala	4	65	46	8	119	46	2	4,29	5,66	97	199	31	33	411.00	
Brown	0	183	150	0	217	109	5	6,91	4,81	585	529	29	43	1,524.00	
Conasa	6	37	79	6	114	114	6	6,01	5,95	418	559	24	24	960.00	
Fairbank	7	190	171	7	391	191	1	7,59	3,17	380	300	58	31	1,928.00	
Fremont	2	79	64	6	100	79	1	7,50	6,00	190	130	24	28	310.00	
Homer	2	44	60	2	67	46	1	7,99	5,50	380	390	30	35	900.00	
Haxilton	9	112	135	0	115	84	8	7,29	5,20	403	420	40	28	1,120.00	
Jefferson	8	182	154	7	225	144	5	8,75	6,24	480	480	40	48	718.00	
Liberty	6	169	164	6	209	109	4	8,75	8,30	400	320	11	19	540.00	
Madison	8	108	111	5	129	105	6	6,25	4,20	400	320	11	19	540.00	
Middlefield	4	109	103	4	83	53	6	6,62	5,09	240	280	30	15	590.00	
Newton	8	180	176	8	286	139	9	6,62	6,07	447	360	39	15	945.00	
Perry	6	140	116	6	280	198	1	7,30	6,93	320	259	39	39	460.00	
Sumner	8	74	58	4	79	47	1	6,93	6,55	640	540	36	36	918.00	
Washington	5	166	128	7	203	129	5	8,75	4,92	500	160	47	109	615.00	
Independence (Ind.)	1	928	420	9	321	124	6	7,00	4,90	160	160	18	13	507.00	
Jessup (Ind.)	1	86	70	3	144	80	5	7,00	2,40	80	180	18	13	507.00	
Fairbank (Ind.)	1	61	64	1	106	44	3	6,56	2,40	60	240	31	31	320.00	
Quasqueton (Ind.)	1	119	122	3	150	92	3	6,66	2,40	60	240	31	31	320.00	
Total	130	1,042,853	2,459	99	3,819	1,933	38	128	7,87	5,35	6,790	67,99	48	31	13,310.00

Reports of County Superintendents—F—Continued.
BUENA VISTA COUNTY.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	No. of Teachers		No. of Pupils		No. of Schools		No. of Months		No. of Months		No. of Months		Amount paid teachers' exp. Fr. during the year.	Amount paid teachers' exp. Fr. during the year.	Amount paid for salaries of teachers.
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
Barnes	1	284	28	1	35	56	1	1	1	1	1	1	300.00	280.00	300.00

BUTLER COUNTY.

Albion	7	148	132	7	132	78	3	6	6.50	4.82	250	218	45	48	712.00	
Benezette	4	25	18	3	44	22	1	4	6.55	4.75	180	240	62	75	444.00	
Butler	7	131	123	7	254	148	2	10	6.35	5.25	480	460	35	50	1,335.00	
Beaver	8	768	162	7	243	187	8	6	6.00	8.55	488	501	26	19	1,343.00	
Blackville (Ind.)	1	82	92	1	170	150	1	2	8.00	8.75	120	80	100	1.00	1,500.00	
Goldwater	4	84	93	4	113	84	3	4	5.75	6.37	240	265	24	24	628.50	
Dayton	4	44	28	4	60	49	4	6	5.93	3.93	240	280	108	1.00	513.00	
Dayton	4	44	71	4	103	71	6	6	9.87	2.69	72	105	40	40	658.00	
Jefferson	6	82	105	5	118	85	2	7	7.50	6.45	420	230	43	64	760.00	
Madison	4	82	71	3	98	95	2	3	3.90	3.90	219	220	25	18	691.25	
Madison	3	34	27	2	21	15	1	3	6.25	6.15	360	320	37	37	246.00	
Pittsford	5	87	72	5	69	57	1	9	8.24	7.11	400	390	35	50	874.00	
Shelrock	6	103	171	6	248	161	3	8	7.64	7.11	600	590	34	38	1,174.20	
Shelrock	3	29	31	3	59	19	1	5	5.00	5.00	180	190	51	49	92.00	
Ripley	1	44	30	1	74	34	1	1	7.00	5.00	80	80	10	14	190.00	
West Point	1	35	27	2	62	33	1	3	8.50	6.25	194	200	36	36	540.00	
Washington	1	35	27	2	62	33	1	3	8.50	6.25	194	200	36	36	540.00	
Total	17	73	1293	1342	68	1944	1245	28	91	88.95	95.67	4,137	4,173	38	45	12,337.00
Total																\$970.77

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Calhoun	6	88	70	4	145	97	1	2	12.00	5.50	260	270	37	34	1,222.00
Lynch	4	46	45	1	20	12	1	1	5.00	8.00	80	80	80	80	80.00
Total	2	134	115	5	165	109	2	3	12.00	5.35	340	370	54	64	1,802.00

CARROLL COUNTY.

Newton	4	42	38	3	41	21	6	6	11.87	6.00	180	180	16	37	893.00
Union	4	52	54	4	40	40	3	6	11.06	3.40	160	150	54	54	1,110.00
Jasper	3	68	70	3	40	40	3	3	11.06	3.40	160	160	54	54	1,065.00
Total	11	162	152	10	81	61	15	15	11.76	6.00	500	520	35	37	3,070.00

CASS COUNTY.

Cass	9	135	109	7	171	103	5	7	8.50	5.50	340	369	39	36	945.00	
Lewis (Ind)	1	79	82	2	140	100	1	1	11.75	6.25	120	60	17	10	865.00	
Edna	4	37	48	7	92	75	1	6	6.25	5.41	300	450	40	44	905.00	
Plymouth	7	88	78	7	156	98	2	4	7.00	5.62	450	430	25	21	1,060.00	
Grant	3	45	36	3	81	84	3	7	7.50	2.90	220	200	65	65	610.00	
Union	1	13	18	4	21	16	1	3	10.00	6.25	240	160	34	15	465.00	
Turkey Grove	7	110	113	6	219	115	4	3	7.35	6.95	220	320	45	46	1,122.00	
Brighton	1	21	23	1	32	29	1	1	6.25	8.00	80	80	36	36	360.00	
Total	8	331	363	492	37	912	522	14	88	9.74	6.15	1940	3169	78	51	6,122.50

CEDAR COUNTY.

Pioneer	6	216	181	6	308	184	8	4	8.75	8.75	350	340	25	31	1,260.00
Fronton	9	158	137	6	205	120	4	7	7.00	4.57	480	460	28	33	990.00
Dayton	5	145	117	7	182	109	6	2	7.50	6.00	450	360	30	32	895.00
Shannon	6	266	243	4	364	231	6	2	7.50	5.15	280	280	30	30	990.00
Springfield	8	292	174	7	298	190	2	3	6.60	5.95	310	410	19	17	994.00

Reports of County Superintendents—F—Continued. Cedar County—Continued.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	No. of Pupils.		No. of Teachers.		No. of Schools.		Average No. of Pupils per School.		Average No. of Teachers per School.		Average No. of Pupils per Week.		Average Amount Paid Teachers for the Year.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Dollars.
Inland.....	7	161	136	0	183	111	0	7	10.40	\$7.82	250	400	\$21.38	\$1,122.50
Farmington.....	3	131	139	9	390	190	6	4	8.10	7.75	340	420	35	1,600.00
Sugar Creek.....	4	865	174	4	865	176	4	8.13	6.00	380	450	31	1,812.00	
Lockmeater.....	0	197	187	6	839	385	4	7.93	6.50	610	568	18	1,455.26	
Springdale.....	7	192	187	7	315	135	4	8.43	6.43	538	377	44	1,931.16	
Gowen.....	8	156	136	7	211	138	4	9	7.00	5.00	480	560	30	1,131.00
Cass.....	5	141	96	5	141	96	5	5.65	5.35	300	240	30	774.00	
Lin.....	4	78	67	4	112	52	3	5.750	4.86	379	205	32	574.70	
Red Oak.....	7	143	157	7	214	124	4	10.630	5.42	490	430	18	31,050.00	
Center.....	19	370	330	16	485	291	8	5.31	6.94	6.41	1005	1111	34	2,790.00
Tipton (Ind.).....	1	228	245	5	349	258	9	4.16	3.88	6.25	80	130	15	1,375.35
Londre (Ind.).....	1	66	44	2	74	49	2	11.000	2.50	100	65	28	445.00	
Mechanicville (Ind.).....	1	118	135	3	196	132	1	4.250	3.37	600	80	16	840.00	
Charence (Ind.).....	1	87	98	3	174	97	1	1.875	5.80	89	13	40	350.00	
Springdale (Ind.).....	1	86	81	2	71	44	1	2	6.87	11.5	37	60	10	126.00
Total.....	31	128,647	81,011	127,507	308,841	137,853	635	8.53	6.25	8313	7657	33	98,251.47	1,315.15

CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

Mason.....	10	123	111	11	231	156	5	15	9.00	7.37	80	100	45	45	2,023.00
Lake.....	3	64	66	5	97	51	2	8	8.12	6.37	70	80	45	65	825.00
Clear Lake.....	2	22	22	2	30	30	4	1	6.25	6.00	80	80	35	100	360.00
Owens.....	4	51	31	4	67	41	1	6	8.75	7.66	80	65	75	868.00	
Falls.....	3	78	84	3	171	63	2	3	7.25	7.00	60	80	35	19	785.00

Geneseo.....	4	22	32	4	47	31	2	5	6.25	5.62	85	80	81	1.00	844.00	
Lincoln.....	1	37	43	5	72	42	2	8	6.62	6.12	80	80	50	76	880.00	
Portland.....	2	30	20	3	50	30	1	2	8.75	9.00	80	50	85	48	300.00	
Total.....	8	30	436	409	37	637	434	15	81	7.67	6.30	593	660	63	66	7,377.50

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Cherokee.....	2	28	31	1	31	1	1	1	7.50	6.50	60	60	34	53	165.00
Plot.....	4	30	30	4	52	28	2	5	7.50	6.38	200	150	116	73	457.00
Total.....	2	6	58	5	83	49	3	6	7.50	6.44	260	240	75	53	603.00

CHICKASAW COUNTY.

Bradford.....	6	199	214	6	188	132	4	7	6.12	6.66	60	60	15	15	948.00	
Chickasaw.....	7	139	99	7	166	105	6	6	6.45	4.41	60	60	08	09	865.00	
Chickasaw (Ind.).....	3	74	70	2	79	55	2	2	10.00	6.00	60	60	08	09	192.00	
Dayton.....	5	70	61	5	141	102	4	7	4.72	6.00	60	60	47	24	357.75	
Deerfield.....	4	69	77	4	102	67	4	7	6.33	4.95	60	60	37	34	19	450.00
Dresden.....	4	94	56	4	137	133	3	3	6.56	7.41	60	60	16	19	688.00	
Fredricksburg.....	6	128	133	6	923	78	6	8	5.66	5.73	64	65	43	30	827.00	
Jacksonville.....	5	63	61	5	123	100	3	7	6.66	6.00	70	80	32	34	324.00	
New Hampton.....	1	89	71	1	118	100	2	3	10.00	6.60	60	60	11	14	444.00	
Nashua (Ind.).....	4	91	93	4	134	81	3	4	5.93	5.55	80	80	18	20	741.00	
Richland.....	4	89	77	4	80	40	2	5	7.12	4.56	70	80	32	32	770.00	
Union.....	3	144	135	3	239	159	4	6	6.46	5.68	68	60	31	32	850.50	
Washington.....	6	90	89	6	157	95	6	6	6.45	5.00	64	60	30	38	810.00	
Total.....	13	67,150	61,411	71,250	1,690,465	75,736	338	979	6.22	5.38	915	25	34	10	17,176.00	

Reports of County Superintendents—F.—Continued.
CLARKE COUNTY.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11					
	No. of Pupils in each grade of school in the district.	No. of pupils in each district.	Average No. in each district.	No. of teachers in the district.	No. of pupils attending in the district.	Males.	Females.	No. of days of school in each month.	Advance on each pupil.	Aggregate advance on all pupils this year.	Amount of book money paid out for this year.	Amount of book money in hand for next year.				
Liberty	6	115	198	5	212	149	5	1	\$7.46	\$3.00	150	\$ 543.00	\$.....			
Fremont	5	99	77	5	145	86	3	2	6.35	5.00	240	360	37	40	609.00	.....
Washington	6	124	139	6	200	145	1	2	6.35	6.80	240	360	28	29	774.00	.....
Madison	3	51	41	3	65	41	1	2	6.35	6.63	180	180	..	..	210.00	39.97
Troy	2	70	56	3	110	35	2	2	6.00	6.05	120	180	..	..	417.00	127.10
Ward	3	67	64	3	88	44	3	3	6.65	6.17	180	180	..	..	514.50	155.32
Osceola	7	138	135	7	200	160	2	3	7.00	6.00	300	360	..	..	786.00	.....
Osceola (Ind.)	1	143	141	1	315	128	1	3	3.69	3.10	120	120	..	..	635.00	288.62
Jackson	3	147	139	3	185	104	3	3	6.69	4.00	170	157	..	..	512.73	30.12
Franklin	5	229	85	5	311	118	7	4	6.21	3.81	375	400	..	..	396.35	1.15
Green Bay	5	84	80	5	160	85	3	3	7.70	6.00	180	240	..	..	364.00	45.00
Knox	7	122	147	7	177	160	4	6	6.35	5.94	300	240	..	..	514.14	.....
Doyle	7	190	166	7	275	160	4	10	4.48	3.98	420	360	..	..	991.50	.....
Total	13	61,146	54,838	60	32,444	13,321	142	351	6.97	5.11	2,345	3,327	..	..	30,034.70	667.50

CLAY COUNTY.

Clay	1	7	7	1	15	6	1	1	10.00	7.50	80	60	..	..	500.00	.....
Douglas	3	17	35	3	45	7	4	1	12.80	6.25	90	160	..	..	352.00	38.02
Spencer	1	15	12	1	14	12	..	2	.....	6.87	80	80	..	..	230.00	.....
Total	3	4	59	34	5	74	25	5	4.11	6.87	250	300	..	..	882.00	78.02

CLAYTON COUNTY.

North McGregor (Ind.)	1	90	118	3	65	33	1	1	13.00	10.00	80	118	..	..	300.00	.....
Buena Vista	3	78	62	3	65	33	3	2	7.25	5.00	369	440	..	..	240.00	.....
Boardman	7	292	178	7	211	172	4	7	7.85	7.08	429	400	..	..	1,020.00	221.00
Cane Creek	10	168	137	7	198	143	6	7	8.85	7.68	492	460	..	..	895.00	650.33
Clayton	4	178	164	5	342	250	1	5	8.24	7.12	240	240	..	..	532.50	.....
Clayton (Ind.)	1	82	80	2	109	50	1	1	18.35	15.00	60	180	..	..	288.00	.....
Elk	5	154	120	3	162	102	3	3	7.50	6.40	180	250	..	..	397.50	.....
Elkader (Ind.)	1	149	146	3	169	95	4	3	7.50	7.50	300	320	..	..	918.00	.....
Grand Meadow	6	164	149	6	218	112	4	8	7.44	4.95	450	320	..	..	808.00	539.00
Guttenberg	1	243	240	1	170	110	2	1	10.00	5.00	120	120	..	..	1,100.00	500.00
McGregor (Ind.)	1	396	449	3	600	288	1	2	9.50	7.50	480	100	..	..	1,100.00	500.00
Highland	5	175	139	5	365	179	1	3	6.50	5.00	298	396	..	..	1,100.00	500.00
Hardin (Ind.)	1	38	64	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	829.00	.....
Isaac	7	255	208	8	399	182	3	8	6.25	6.00	620	640	..	..	1,519.00	841.75
Parkersburg (Ind.)	1	51	44	1	33	18	1	1	10.00	5.00	80	80	..	..	240.00	.....
Jefferson	7	355	200	7	230	149	4	10	8.12	4.55	454	470	..	..	1,355.00	.....
Ledonville	11	354	200	9	519	311	3	4	5.95	6.35	601	613	..	..	1,010.75	400.00
Monona	12	229	136	10	419	215	7	12	6.75	3.25	710	670	..	..	1,450.00	72.04
Monona (Ind.)	6	135	173	2	181	95	1	1	7.00	6.00	360	360	..	..	600.00	.....
Mendon	5	143	141	5	284	139	5	2	7.50	5.00	305	320	..	..	1,000.00	.....
Milville	6	155	161	6	328	231	1	6	6.20	5.25	350	360	..	..	1,100.00	.....
Marton	7	161	166	7	286	201	5	5	7.00	6.00	450	390	..	..	877.00	11.00
Garnaville	5	274	251	6	485	251	5	7	8.00	6.00	320	400	..	..	1,200.00	360.00
Malloy	6	162	199	6	245	150	6	7	6.20	4.48	360	400	..	..	932.00	40.00
Reed	4	204	179	4	193	93	3	4	7.87	5.00	187	257	..	..	704.75	40.00
Sherry	9	227	200	9	365	195	3	8	6.65	5.46	323	305	..	..	1,202.50	240.89
Strawberry Point (Ind.)	1	75	82	1	109	77	2	2	10.43	5.62	120	120	..	..	385.50	.....
Wagner	7	150	162	7	215	111	5	6	5.07	4.20	420	320	..	..	968.00	.....
Volga	6	205	195	7	223	102	4	6	7.50	6.60	455	390	..	..	1,131.00	279.85
Total	81	12,321	10,609	128	6,922	3,977	381	140	6.91	5.96	8,144	9,185	..	..	19,492.92	4,207.15

Reports of County Superintendents—F—Continued.
CLINTON COUNTY.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	No. of Pupils Attending School in 1911.		No. of Pupils in District.		Average No. Who Attend School in District.	No. of Teachers Employed.		Average No. of Pupils per Teacher.		Average No. of Pupils per School.		Average No. of Pupils per Teacher.		Amount of Tax in the Year.	Amount of Tax in the Year.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.
Berlin.....	4	97	88	4	30	30	2	6,450.00	55.00	60	60	60	60	430.00	91.00	
Bloomfield.....	8	204	197	6	288	137	4	11	6,250	5,000	80	60	33	35	1,069.00	
Brookfield.....	7	182	147	6	233	136	7	8	4,000	4,700	100	80	33	39	1,370.00	
Canaan.....	7	122	136	6	100	95	6	8	7,500	6,000	90	80	30	28	1,200.00	
Canaan (Ind.).....	1	132	138	4	160	1	3	1,250	6,250	96	96	96	96	500.00	513.00	
Center.....	9	215	203	7	308	144	7	6,500	6,000	70	80	38	30	1,355.00	516.75	
Clinton.....	7	200	188	6	250	114	7	5,000	5,148	80	80	37	34	1,400.00	613.75	
Clinton (Ind.).....	8	188	137	18	250	119	12	2,000	5,148	80	80	15	17	1,315.00	311.60	
De Witt.....	12	223	188	19	441	300	8	7	5,000	5,000	60	60	17	18	1,735.00	256.30
De Witt (Ind.).....	6	177	163	15	268	157	4	13	5,000	5,000	140	60	17	18	1,505.50	243.33
Eden.....	6	117	163	6	213	168	3	10	10,000	5,000	80	70	31	33	1,328.50	377.50
Elk River.....	9	238	223	10	327	177	3	8	5,000	5,000	80	70	24	31	1,114.00	395.59
Hampshire.....	6	158	136	7	294	222	7	6	7,500	6,250	60	60	14	15	513.18	40.00
Liberty.....	1	45	50	1	54	40	1	1	5,500	5,500	80	60	75	0.00	75.00	
Liberty (Ind.).....	2	63	64	2	61	27	1	2	30	3,300	100	80	37	1,032.00	61.70	
Lyons.....	1	691	785	10	800	587	1	10	35,300	7,330	1,000	80	21	29	429.00	
Lyons (Ind.).....	9	300	246	9	306	162	48	4	8,000	7,000	70	60	31	39	429.00	
Olive.....	8	86	93	3	125	75	8	7	6,750	5,000	60	60	10	18	888.00	
Sharon.....	7	233	177	7	354	165	7	6	7,500	5,000	70	60	31	39	429.00	
Spring Rock.....	4	121	107	4	100	83	5	5	5,000	5,000	80	80	31	30	148.00	
Union, S. D. (Ind.).....	1	18	21	1	45	33	1	1	6,250	3,000	75	80	0.00	0.00	148.00	
Unity (Ind.).....	1	41	37	1	59	37	1	1	175.00	100.00	60	60	0.00	0.00	148.00	

Washington.....	4	178	170	4	226	79	3	3	6,500	5,000	80	80	36	34	605.00	120.00
Westford.....	5	193	168	5	169	141	5	2	5,500	5,000	80	80	31	32	1,137.50	200.00
Wilton.....	5	145	138	4	183	113	4	2	7,500	4,000	100	80	32	32	1,137.50	200.00
Whitland (Ind.).....	1	154	139	2	134	74	9	1	12,500	7,500	60	60	18	16	360.00	20.96
Total.....	28	132	553	28	1,519	1,045	71	183	9	5,641	3,025	1,996	30	31	31,488.56	4,896.08

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Milford.....	4	79	68	4	120	89	3	9	9,351	9,351	200	200	32	33	860.00	50.00
Dover.....	2	25	25	2	46	39	2	1	6,100	7,100	60	24	30	30	300.00	
Union.....	6	71	60	6	86	77	6	6	6,000	3,600	300	26	48	450.00	90.00	
Dalton.....	4	71	75	4	84	55	1	3	2,500	8,750	300	180	40	40	510.00	200.00
Jackson.....	1	12	10	1	15	12	1	1	750	120	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.....	17	238	238	17	331	294	4	15	10,911	7,371	1,080	800	36	40	2,500.00	289.00

DALLAS COUNTY.

Adel.....	20	303	300	20	350	304	11	21	6,500	6,750	1,000	1,000	45	34	3,791.95	60.00	
Boone.....	8	171	150	8	122	121	7	6	10,100	7,100	910	330	30	32	1,393.50		
Beaver.....	3	18	22	3	33	18	1	1	7,750	120	130	20	21	278.00	50.00		
Dallas.....	3	57	43	3	169	47	3	1	5,500	5,500	150	250	33	34	470.00		
Des Moines.....	5	120	140	5	209	153	2	7	6,353	5,944	200	200	23	12	660.00	10.00	
Spring Valley.....	6	125	85	6	168	120	2	10	5,625	6,650	180	150	20	20	814.00		
Sugar Grove.....	4	79	70	4	88	50	3	5	7,000	6,100	200	180	23	30	547.92		
Washington.....	5	74	69	5	89	64	3	5	8,671	6,255	280	200	49	34	575.30		
Walton.....	6	222	176	10	303	205	8	8	10,118	7,290	365	500	32	28	1,896.50		
Union.....	1	18	13	1	23	14	1	1	5,000	5,000	200	19	19	714.00	5.68		
Adel (Ind.).....	1	68	52	1	51	31	1	1	6,250	3,000	60	80	15	15	790.00	940.35	
Redfield (Ind.).....	1	68	52	1	51	31	1	1	175.00	100.00	60	0	24	0	290.00		
Total.....	131	74	1,737	1,579	73	2,448	1,518	45	61	8,993	6,711	3,885	3,700	36	35	11,490.83	1,035.96

Reports of County Superintendents—F—Continued. DAVIS COUNTY.

Table with columns 1-11 for Davis County. Columns include: 1. NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP, 2. No. of Sch. Dis., 3. No. of Pupils, 4. Average No. in Sch., 5. No. of Teachers, 6. No. of Sch. Dis., 7. No. of Pupils, 8. Average No. in Sch., 9. No. of Teachers, 10. Aggregate of Pupils, 11. Annual Salary of Teachers.

DECATUR COUNTY.

Summary table for Decatur County with columns 3-11. Columns include: 3. No. of Sch. Dis., 4. No. of Pupils, 5. Average No. in Sch., 6. No. of Teachers, 7. No. of Sch. Dis., 8. Average No. in Sch., 9. No. of Teachers, 10. Aggregate of Pupils, 11. Annual Salary of Teachers.

Table with columns 3-11 for Decatur County. Columns include: 3. No. of Sch. Dis., 4. No. of Pupils, 5. Average No. in Sch., 6. No. of Teachers, 7. No. of Sch. Dis., 8. Average No. in Sch., 9. No. of Teachers, 10. Aggregate of Pupils, 11. Annual Salary of Teachers.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Table with columns 3-11 for Delaware County. Columns include: 3. No. of Sch. Dis., 4. No. of Pupils, 5. Average No. in Sch., 6. No. of Teachers, 7. No. of Sch. Dis., 8. Average No. in Sch., 9. No. of Teachers, 10. Aggregate of Pupils, 11. Annual Salary of Teachers.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	No. of Sch-Dis.	Males.	Females.	No. of pupils in each district.		No. of teachers in each district.		Average no. of scholars in each sch. per week.	Average wages paid teachers.		Average amount paid teachers for their work for the year.	Average amount paid teachers for board of the year.	Total.			
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.	
Prairie.....	4	141	381	4	88	55	11	4	8	\$57.00	30	\$3.25	\$ 545.00	\$ 265.00		
Adams.....	4	128	84	4	130	90	1	7	7	7.50	8.81	320	240	13	1.18	793.00
Hazel Green.....	6	97	87	10	125	70	10	10	5.00	3.04	300	380	.38	.88	646.00	
Union.....	6	208	153	6	173	102	12	12	6.35	4.70	360	300	.32	.22	862.00	
South Fork.....	7	308	175	7	200	114	11	9	6.00	4.11	600	540	.30	.32	1,500.00	
Total.....	30	113	821	367	117	608	37	63	5.57	5.49	7196	6822	.31	.30	18,437.00	\$ 1,323.27

DES MOINES COUNTY.

Augusta.....	4	142	80	4	341	140	4	4	7	5.00	8.00	357	200	637.00
Berlington (Ind.).....	6	1607	1478	6	1033	619	5	16	23.00	10.00	100	100	.28	..	11,000.00	
Berlington.....	8	350	325	8	242	167	5	6	9.55	6.30	300	500	.38	.40	1,371.00	
Benton.....	8	960	845	8	370	145	10	6	53.50	5.00	360	850	.18	.30	940.00	
Franklin.....	10	338	391	10	615	359	10	9	6.2	3.35	590	450	.27	.34	2,331.00	
Franklin.....	6	322	330	6	451	221	13	7	8.50	7.50	360	460	.14	.19	1,890.00	
Flat River.....	6	354	323	6	302	135	4	8	8.00	5.50	310	400	.19	.31	1,935.00	
Union.....	6	170	147	6	244	128	6	9	8.00	6.62	300	370	.23	.22	1,053.00	
Vernon.....	7	210	180	7	935	457	4	7	7.50	7.50	350	330	.25	.20	873.00	
Washington.....	11	260	231	11	528	199	5	14	6.35	6.00	420	718	.11	.10	1,888.00	
Washington Heights.....	1	50	46	1	186	53	2	3	4.92	7.48	99	190	.11	.11	75.00	
Knox (Ind.).....	1	69	46	1	67	39	1	2	6.35	6.25	80	60	..	..	80.00
Dodgeville (Ind.).....	1	83	52	1	53	41	1	2	8.75	5.00	500	480	.16	.18	1,040.00	
Hudson (Ind.).....	6	800	531	7	930	458	5	9	8.75	5.00	500	500	..	..	800.00
Pleasant Grove.....	6	800	531	7	930	458	5	9	8.75	5.00	500	500	..	..	800.00
Total.....	87	4496	4229	91	5451	3182	61	121	8.84	6.68	4645	5534	.20	.22	25,260.00	

8,000.75

DICKINSON COUNTY.

Fort Lake.....	3	43	55	2	40	34	1	3	5	6.00	4.75	120	120	.23	.21	234.00
Okosch.....	3	31	30	2	41	22	1	2	6	6.25	4.37	120	60	.26	.19	180.00
Tusculum.....	1	40	34	1	21	16	1	1	9	9.25	..	80	..	.39	..	100.00
Total.....	3	7	114	85	5	108	3	4	5.83	4.56	240	200	.34	.26	\$714.00	

DUBUQUE COUNTY.

Dubuque (Ind.).....	27	33	00242	9	2500	3527	7	45	24	8.40	400	400	.27	.27	21,778.00
East Cascade (Ind.).....	1	101	97	1	110	91	1	1	10.00	..	91	..	..	..	130.00
West Cascade (Ind.).....	1	75	76	1	248	192	4	8	5.00	4.48	400	50	.24	.26	385.00
Taylor.....	2	253	254	2	124	59	1	1	10.00	6.25	60	60	.08	.09	109.00
Epworth (Ind.).....	4	319	187	4	219	140	3	3	8.60	8.87	120	340	.22	.24	41.79
Jefferson.....	5	212	187	5	241	121	2	8	5.00	5.00	500	320	.15	.17	1,440.00
Low.....	7	332	175	7	277	108	6	7	3.28	6.06	470	500	.24	.19	1,371.00
Waverly.....	4	150	61	4	177	82	6	7	3.61	9.25	300	480	.29	.19	861.00
Canada.....	8	191	166	13	398	262	6	11	7.51	5.38	40	420	.17	.24	745.00
Parma.....	4	323	501	4	109	105	4	4	8.25	5.00	650	400	.16	.19	1,092.00
Table Mount.....	7	378	263	6	248	174	4	2	8.60	6.00	700	700	.15	.17	1,440.00
Prairie Creek.....	6	235	235	6	375	275	4	2	6.87	8.27	350	300	.20	.18	1,255.00
Washington.....	5	360	301	5	201	141	4	5	8.75	5.00	400	320	.10	.17	993.00
Zwingli (Ind.).....	3	186	156	5	206	157	5	5	8.75	4.50	450	420	.17	.17	72.00
Vernon.....	1	18	23	1	300	128	3	10	6.28	6.46	420	420	.17	.17	1,010.00
Julian.....	6	304	161	7	260	152	3	6	10.30	8.35	520	500	.30	.11	1,010.00
Liberty.....	1	231	249	6	582	452	1	6	10.30	8.00	40	60	.13	.13	100.00
Webster (Ind.).....	1	50	38	1	54	42	1	1	8.00	6.00	600	600	.17	.15	1,425.00
St. Marys (Ind.).....	1	65	43	1	60	27	1	8	6.00	5.00	600	600	.18	.17	300.00
Jackson (Ind.).....	1	65	43	1	60	48	1	11	3.25	..	100	100	.18	.17	300.00
Mounds (Ind.).....	1	48	40	1	60	47	1	14	4.65	..	80	120	.15	..	171.50
Montgomery.....	5	229	194	5	244	157	3	2	9.25	..	150	400	.17	.15	210.00
New Win.....	7	255	185	7	306	133	3	4	8.00	5.50	600	600	.15	.15	1,456.00
Dyersville (Ind.).....	1	126	110	1	153	105	1	2	11.25	6.25	120	120	.18	.33	715.00

Reports of County Superintendents—F—Continued. Delaware County—Continued.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	No. of Teachers.		No. of Pupils.		No. of Acres.		Average cost of teaching.		Average cost of books.		Average cost of fuel.		Average cost of other expenses.		Average cost of repairs.		Average cost of labor.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Dodge.....	7	194	231	7	4388	174	14	\$3.00	\$6.35	504	672	\$3.35	\$37	\$1,310.00	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
St. Joseph (Ind.).....	1	50	43	1	40	40	1	7.50	7.50	80	60	2.40	1.00	230.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	28	107	708	60	113	5904	5326	65	142	8.69	6.21	6390	7893	18	19	39,346.61	1,745.14	

EMMETT COUNTY.

Armstrong's Grove.....	1	22	7	1	18	9	1	7.50	7.50	80	60	2.40	1.00	881	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earbuckle.....	1	40	46	1	150	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emmett.....	1	20	20	1	15	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3	108	71	3	383	60	3	7.50	6.66	140	130	1.37	.91	370.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Auburn.....	7	172	165	6	2776	132	5	7	5.94	4.35	400	460	2.51	.74	1,000.00	.....	.....	5.77
Banks.....	3	38	35	4	37	29	1	3	7.30	4.75	250	190	4.00	.00	444.00	.....	.....	.....
Center.....	5	99	97	5	109	77	3	7	8.73	6.75	468	360	3.12	.18	980.00	.....	.....	.....
Clermont.....	7	197	193	7	224	135	3	11	7.00	6.28	420	400	2.88	.24	1,115.00	.....	.....	.....
Clermont (Ind.).....	1	140	132	1	221	163	1	2	18.75	6.87	60	60	6.00	.08	350.00	.....	.....	.....
Dover.....	9	192	190	9	228	135	1	15	6.25	6.00	388	902	2.51	.23	1,457.00	.....	.....	.....
Jordan.....	8	142	124	7	251	115	6	6	6.75	2.78	380	350	1.00	.99	915.00	.....	.....	.....
Lawson.....	1	109	109	1	138	104	1	10	6.25	6.25	500	500	1.75	.38	416.00	.....	.....	9.11
Marion.....	9	268	237	8	37	336	2	10	6.25	6.25	400	230	1.17	.72	436.00	.....	.....	.....
Harland.....	3	43	34	3	23	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Illyria.....	9	212	104	9	278	170	6	13	6.47	5.54	500	373	17	.17	1,242.49	.....	.....	824.43
Oran.....	6	109	50	1	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam.....	4	122	143	5	185	120	3	8	5.50	5.00	400	250	1.35	.15	175.00	.....	.....	68.75
Jefferson.....	10	155	163	10	175	120	3	7	5.00	3.50	540	420	3.19	.15	570.80	.....	.....	.....
Richland.....	5	88	65	6	112	82	3	8	6.25	4.78	410	480	3.17	.47	862.60	.....	.....	130.41
Scott.....	6	98	91	6	104	51	2	7	2.5	4.69	245	240	2.55	.33	308.00	.....	.....	.....
Smithfield.....	7	133	107	7	163	79	1	8	5.00	4.50	300	300	5.67	.85	621.25	.....	.....	24.99
Wander.....	6	146	128	6	163	135	1	7	5.00	5.00	460	315	3.35	.37	109.50	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	8	181	160	8	243	135	6	10	7.25	6.64	380	475	3.18	.18	1,369.25	.....	.....	.....
Westfield.....	7	163	151	7	208	172	7	7	2.25	3.00	420	260	3.15	.28	1,378.40	.....	.....	.....
Part of Fairbank (Ind.).....	1	7	4	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waconda (Ind.).....	1	42	36	1	52	39	1	6	23	4.19	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fayette (Ind.).....	1	177	173	1	200	226	1	3	10.00	6.25	120	150	1.10	.16	124.50	.....	.....	6.00
West Union (Ind.).....	1	200	208	1	241	234	1	4	15.00	6.25	60	150	1.14	.17	411.00	.....	.....	1,070.71
Pressant Valley.....	5	223	208	5	298	190	5	8	6.77	5.98	440	440	1.15	.15	1,316.00	.....	.....	860.00
Total.....	27	141	2672	319	141	4833	2944	160	180	7.72	5.27	8494	8435	36	51	19,694.46	4,431.59	

FLOYD COUNTY.

St. Charles.....	8	340	342	10	530	316	1	54	23.81	9.61	767	670	34	28	3,434.00	.....	.....	115.59
Boyl.....	7	151	115	6	160	104	1	6	8.75	4.89	360	440	3.00	.....	840.00	.....	.....	.....
Rock Grove.....	8	144	143	8	128	125	5	10	7.10	5.14	478	416	3.00	.....	1,072.50	.....	.....	.....
Richford.....	6	88	102	4	123	97	5	10	5.14	3.80	350	250	2.00	.....	784.00	.....	.....	424.04
Union.....	4	50	59	4	57	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	444.00	.....	.....	17.99
Scott.....	1	30	25	1	45	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Riverton.....	7	105	102	7	282	112	4	8	7.12	6.31	400	80	3.14	.....	210.00	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	8	139	120	6	193	98	2	6	6.88	4.70	265	476	3.31	.....	521.87	.....	.....	.....
Niles.....	6	69	69	5	99	56	3	7	5.50	4.00	300	300	1.15	.....	254.50	.....	.....	.....
Cedar.....	1	61	58	5	113	79	1	6	6.25	6.35	140	140	1.25	.....	709.00	.....	.....	.....
Floyd (Ind.).....	1	107	105	2	210	129	2	4	13.50	5.50	120	230	1.17	.....	207.00	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	60	1240	1355	69	2054	1190	22	87	9.45	5.33	3903	3351	35	34	9,207.27	556.43		

Reports of County Superintendents—F.—Continued.
FRANKLIN COUNTY.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	No. of persons between the ages of 15 and 21 years in each sex, in 1912.			No. of persons in each District.		Average No. who have been in school in the District.		Average No. who are in the District.		Average No. of teachers in each District.		Average cost of tuition per week for each pupil.		Amount of Yearly Salary paid to teachers during the year, in thousands of Dollars.	Amount of Yearly Salary paid to the District Treasurers.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Clinton	676	54	730	5104	59	9	6,459	87	00	686	51	36	\$1,669.00	\$ 60.00	
Washington	483	77	560	4139	37	9	4,180	35	251	43	40	40	1,695.00	.....
Osceola	366	71	437	390	29	1	3,939	735	336	955	42	40	721.00	.....
Reeve	719	150	869	7230	150	7	7,100	770	373	500	31	39	1,401.25	879.59	
Morgan	571	70	641	5107	106	6	5,100	937	437	370	45	46	1,475.00	37.84	
Geneva	5	83	88	197	106	9	7,500	490	900	.....	.....	.....	405.00	.....
Lugham	823	89	912	140	130	9	7,750	625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	86,638	5011	91,649	677,112	968	7,688	8,888	7,688	1,872	1,896	44	34	7,042.25	967.43	

FREMONT COUNTY.

Silvny	15,353	329	15,682	4990	370	4	8,500	630	690	600	37	31	2,300.00	.....
Sidney (Ind.)	1,888	91	1,979	45	2	1,167	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,780.00	.....
Rockwell	9,490	179	9,669	190	4	10,337	715	300	468	32	29	.....	.....	.....
Ford	7,113	134	7,247	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scott	6,131	139	6,270	4	187	147	2	5,875	625	130	180	39	63	1,437.00	403.45
Benton	3,131	151	3,282	3	159	70	3	8,775	875	180	200	43	46	775.00	.....
Madison	6,161	134	6,295	9	169	98	5	4,10,000	760	230	430	31	34	1,780.00	603.59
Monroe	5,144	92	5,236	5	111	92	4	10,022	370	300	300	30	30	280.00	36.60
Fisher	1,483	36	1,519	1	103	54	1	8,775	.....	60	120	25	25	900.00	.....
Hamburg (Ind.)	1,141	129	1,270	1	75	71	2	13,000	10,000	60	120	25	25	900.00	.....
Total	94,533	1,697	96,230	47,174	1,059	38	10,850	7,40	9230	2428	34	39	9,122.00	1,108.83	

GREENE COUNTY.

Washington	8	151	159	7	309	89	5	13	7,80	674	489	640	69	62	1,616.00	.....
Jefferson	10	515	525	17	317	162	7	12	10,09	598	610	734	82	72	2,990.00	64.54
Kendrick	9	100	109	8	106	119	6	6	9,06	697	453	885	44	51	1,432.25	60.00
Total	37	616	653	32	731	370	18	31	9,28	823	1543	1749	62	65	5,943.25	564.54

GRUNDY COUNTY.

Fairfield	3	122	125	5	234	147	3	6	7,85	476	378	336	16	23	940.00	1,370.89
Beaver	2	19	21	2	48	35	1	3	6,87	687	260	160	58	72	440.00	.....
Pleasant Valley	3	21	24	3	48	5	6	4	6,55	375	200	60	.....	.....	563.00	100.87
German	4	92	96	4	201	111	4	8	8,75	625	180	200	51	57	750.00	134.37
Philola	2	5	7	1	18	1	2	1	6,00	195	160	90	72	74	415.00	65.00
Polk	3	45	48	3	123	62	3	4	9,06	774	230	170	36	38	907.00	593.59
Clay	3	82	85	3	144	3	9	8,95	583	100	200	170	40	40	430.00	.....
Black Hawk	4	39	43	2	18	7	9	6,50	160	80	45	40	.....	.....	815.00	323.43
Palmer	7	64	71	8	95	60	2	9	8,50	739	520	400	62	51	1,470.50	.....
Malrose	3	38	41	3	83	48	2	.....	6,25	.....	.....	.....	.....	325.00	75.00	
Total	37	539	576	37	821	487	21	7,30	5,96	2228	1845	43	59	6,883.50	2,354.94	

GUTHRIE COUNTY.

Cass	6	177	183	7	375	134	6	9	7,50	641	600	540	18	34	1,505.00	237.07
Center	8	113	121	7	161	88	1	7	6,50	588	560	560	23	23	1,224.00	.....
Jackson	8	187	195	8	273	135	6	8	6,87	650	480	200	17	17	1,000.00	.....
Penn.	4	61	74	4	133	72	2	6	6,25	625	60	60	35	35	591.00	78
Thompson	5	41	57	4	54	24	2	7,00	5,000	130	150	135	15	15	355.00	45.00
Thompson	5	149	154	4	114	57	5	8,93	625	200	240	28	28	795.00	285.39	
Dodge	3	25	31	3	42	22	5	1,23	625	200	170	40	40	523.00	.....
Beaver	1	19	21	1	55	25	1	8,500	600	80	60	13	13	189.00	147.46	
Highland	1	19	21	1	23	14	1	10,00	5,000	60	100	18	18	240.00	87.99	
Union	6	25	29	5	47	19	3	3	1,91	853	150	240	47	47	495.00	.....

Reports of County Superintendents—F.—Continued. Guilford County—Continued.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	No. of Sub-Districts	No. of Teachers between the years 1898 and 1899.		No. of Pupils in the District.		Average No. in the District.		Teachers in the District.		Pupils in the District.		Average No. in the District.		Amount paid teachers for the year.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries for the Year.	No. of Teachers in the Year.	No. of Pupils in the Year.	Amount of Teachers' Salaries for the Year.	Amount of Pupils' Salaries for the Year.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
Beare Grove.....	4	48	44	4	249	23	2	5	87,500	6,425	120	120	20	40	\$ 480.00	\$ 112.11			
Fanora (Ind.).....	106	95	2	168	75	2	10,621	7,500	54	78	.11	.50	600.00	110.00					
Total.....	13	22,960	869	70	1394	708	35	49	8,16	6,05	2654	2648	34	36	\$ 8,098.00	\$ 1,055.58			

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Boone.....	4	150	120	4	240	185	2	4	10,000	8,700	220	350	10	10	1,960.00	60.18			
Rose Grove.....	1	18	19	1	19	8	1	1	666	666	40	80	42	33	1,000.00	31.03			
Ellsworth.....	1	17	14	1	20	6	1	1	625	625	60	60	1.04	1.04	75.00	5.81			
Hamilton.....	5	76	90	5	130	81	2	4	8,12	6,76	300	320	60	60	858.00	27.00			
Scott.....	1	42	30	1	38	12	1	1	8,00	6,00	40	80	54	60	170.00	50.00			
Webster.....	4	136	122	5	205	145	4	4	8,95	6,25	240	300	13	12	673.50	22.00			
Lyons.....	1	35	20	1	37	20	1	1	8,00	8,00	80	80	30	30	332.00	300.00			
Marion.....	5	114	88	5	132	60	2	2	8,75	6,23	280	280	39	30	950.00	1.35			
Cass.....	3	51	51	3	67	66	1	1	7,00	6,00	180	220	25	20	477.00	1.71			
Fremont.....	3	44	30	3	40	16	1	1	10,00	9,00	140	160	100	70	630.00	1.71			
Total.....	10	28	678	394	398	948	399	13	35	8,68	6,68	1380	1810	48	37	6,027.00	703.98		

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Ellington.....	2	30	24	2	51	37	3	3	1,100	8,75	150	160	72	50	320.00	.....	
Madison.....	1	18	16	1	21	11	2	2	1,000	8,25	174	103	40	75	487.00	198.89		
Amsterdam.....	1	23	22	2	30	12	1	1	2,100	8,12	180	150	30	30	784.00	65.92		

Avery.....	1	10	12	3	20	14	3	3	11,25	230	290	1,48	1,68	1,175.00			
Total.....	4	6	81	75	8	122	74	9	5	10,31	8,37	734	695	1,00	96	3,766.00	464.74		

HARDIN COUNTY.

Finn.....	7	101	99	5	176	172	1	9	.....	.....	60	60	17	17	700.00	500.00		
Hardin.....	9	184	185	4	284	221	5	13	9,27	7,82	75	65	37	41	1,953.32	.....			
Alden.....	5	80	89	5	162	117	2	3	9,75	6,31	80	80	48	45	600.00	590.55				
Ellis.....	5	83	80	4	132	72	4	6	6,10	4,25	100	70	23	35	1,12	106				
Tipton.....	6	138	97	7	177	116	4	10	6,80	5,63	60	60	32	31	935.00	.....			
Pleasant.....	6	138	97	7	177	116	4	10	6,80	5,63	60	60	32	31	935.00	.....			
Eldora.....	3	57	58	3	74	50	3	3	9,88	7,50	70	70	33	25	1,225.50	80.00				
Clay.....	8	229	211	8	992	201	6	9	9,55	6,55	70	70	31	24	1,145.25	816.95				
Jackson.....	6	147	124	6	200	120	5	6	7,50	6,25	60	60	35	24	800.50	.....			
Providence.....	5	136	119	5	168	92	7	2	7,80	6,20	60	60	31	27	885.00	600.00				
Union.....	10	205	199	10	268	177	6	15	6,25	5,65	60	60	31	27	1,527.00	51.07				
Actley (Ind.).....	1	88	89	2	120	89	2	2	7,00	.....	60	60	10	11	336.00	.....			
Sava Falls (Ind.).....	1	136	148	2	192	102	2	2	11,35	.....	60	60	10	11	408.75	787.00			
Madison (Ind.).....	1	135	119	3	197	120	1	2	15,25	13,75	80	80	33	33	731.75	191.09				
Xenia (Ind.).....	1	81	96	1	77	50	1	1	12,50	6,25	70	70	16	16	400.00	.....			
Providence (Ind.).....	1	45	40	1	72	45	1	1	7,80	.....	60	60	10	10	400.00	.....			
Highland (Ind.).....	1	45	40	1	70	40	1	1	6,25	.....	60	60	10	10	75.00	.....			
Total.....	17	28	1,981	1,829	70	2,807	1,827	44	80	9	17	7,31	11,35	1,005	21	28	15,623.06	3,509.29		

HARRISON COUNTY.

Boyer.....	3	136	135	3	204	92	5	9	6,20	6,20	480	480	27	27	1,200.00	196.35		
Calhoun.....	4	74	78	4	128	59	4	4	11,25	10,75	165	164	31	30	918.50	14.88		
Cincinnati.....	4	43	37	2	68	29	1	2	10,00	10,00	240	240	24	24	555.00	.....	
Clay.....	3	136	150	4	118	52	2	2	10,00	9,00	240	240	24	24	445.00	.....	
Harrison.....	4	53	40	4	60	18	2	2	9,50	7,50	240	240	30	31	740.00	87.02		
Jackson.....	2	323	311	2	453	281	2	2	7,50	145	95	50	20	20	180.00	67.40		
Jefferson.....	6	130	110	6	166	140	6	6	2,10	2,10	300	350	26	26	1,250.00	.....	

Reports of County Superintendents—F—Continued. Harrison County—Continued.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	No. of persons												Average of total population.	Amount of Township assessed in the hands of Treasurer.	
	No. of males		No. of females		No. of persons under 21 yrs.		No. of persons 21 yrs. and over		No. of persons in schools		No. of persons in colleges				
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
Lecrawe	3	56	43	3	380	55	4	10,160	10,100	1,540	540	70	38	\$ 800.00	1,119.10
Little Sioux	4	138	119	4	1,965	93	6	40,883	7,500	2,410	180	18	27	7,540.00	1,311.68
Magallowa	6	137	107	6	2,115	129	6	40,000	10,000	3,200	370	49	39	1,716.00	400.60
Raglan	6	127	98	6	1,188	84	4	9,775	8,775	3,000	885	39	39	1,145.00	.....
St. Johns	4	215	186	4	2,900	131	4	10,623	11,235	3,000	180	233	231	1,840.00	.....
Taylor	4	37	64	3	141	82	1	10,250	9,325	2,200	300	44	48	973.00	.....
Union	4	83	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145.00	72.50
Total	15	62,145	45,949	56	1,940,000	97,571	9,996	9,900	10,587	3,873	38	12,847.50	1,468.50	.....	.....

HENRY COUNTY.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	No. of persons												Average of total population.	Amount of Township assessed in the hands of Treasurer.	
	No. of males		No. of females		No. of persons under 21 yrs.		No. of persons 21 yrs. and over		No. of persons in schools		No. of persons in colleges				
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
Center	9	248	201	9	454	241	17	7,841	6,338	3,700	1,048	115	161	2,164.00	.....
Mc Pleasant (Ind.)	1	733	829	1	1,048	720	1	13,971	6,629	4,777	2,790	78	14	6,851.00	1,441.00
Wanda	9	955	993	9	1,069	594	6	13,971	6,629	4,777	2,790	78	14	6,851.00	1,441.00
Wood	8	308	189	7	965	177	8	8,196	6,611	4,500	544	288	30	1,487.50	75.35
Scott	7	187	179	7	3,500	178	8	9,177	5,811	3,300	453	17	24	1,308.25	608.00
Jefferson (Ind.)	5	213	186	4	232	131	4	7,067	6,755	1,300	940	329	18	492.00	.....
Marshall (Ind.)	1	69	66	3	91	54	2	7,750	6,755	600	300	20	171	0.00	.....
Baltimore	6	168	182	6	428	240	2	10,675	6,777	3,900	530	35	24	1,101.00	332.55
Tippacane	7	410	301	7	415	296	5	12,860	9,179	6,025	354	39	33	1,497.00	.....
Trenton	7	338	309	7	538	445	3	10,167	6,638	3,388	300	35	41	1,021.75	591.81
Salem	9	264	196	8	313	198	7	9,023	5,777	4,669	569	32	33	1,550.10	216.97
Salmon (Ind.)	1	143	142	3	218	167	1	3,138	10,775	240	240	15	15	838.00	47.87
New London	8	187	176	9	370	232	8	7,000	4,750	480	640	09	15	1,325.00	.....

New London (Ind.)

Carman	1	130	132	2	150	88	2	5,120	6,000	130	160	13	13	774.00	.....
Jackson	5	116	83	5	139	72	5	9,000	4,500	230	338	12	16	709.60	99.66
Total	9	238	216	8	289	160	7	8,858	6,068	469	520	18	19	1,271.00	.....
Total	17	84,407	68,288	85	6,676	63,123	9,429	6,232	6,762	5,762	7,145	201	214	24,465.10	2,826.36

HOWARD COUNTY.

Chester	3	66	45	3	94	58	1	7,500	6,821	177	130	30	30	433.35	.....
Saratoga	9	1	18	10	1	10	1	10,000	5,000	210	80	18	30	370.00	74.54
Forest Center	4	143	133	4	180	141	3	9,735	8,735	480	350	35	40	1,800.00	100.00
Howard	3	25	17	3	47	27	2	7,088	5,129	290	280	34	37	535.00	11.86
Oak Dale	8	39	17	8	60	44	2	7,088	6,666	106	240	50	69	177.50	.....
Jannetown	6	50	79	4	94	45	4	7,000	4,000	300	240	17	39	406.00	.....
Alton	7	98	65	5	137	89	3	7,333	4,129	390	480	25	35	916.65	.....
Van Springs	5	97	83	5	277	164	4	7,333	4,129	390	480	25	35	916.65	.....
New Oregon	10	213	182	10	255	156	8	31,773	6,325	5,140	28	28	388	1,540.00	200.00
Paris	4	62	62	5	74	54	4	7,774	4,990	320	220	48	58	808.00	.....
Cresco (Ind.)	1	75	82	2	60	.....	2	.....	6,775	160	.....	.....	.....	250.00	.....
Total	54	1,064	875	53	1,449	902	24	65,180	6,044	3,629	3,601	38	38	8,777.70	896.40

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

Dakota	7	187	168	10	172	119	3	10,825	6,044	75	70	57	40	1,360.00	.....
Humboldt	6	70	66	6	117	62	4	7,716	6,005	61	61	33	35	711.00	.....
Wacona	1	69	51	3	119	65	1	6,750	4,500	80	60	37	35	300.00	5.00
Wacona	1	5	9	2	.....	.....	2	.....	5,000	60	.....	1.06	.....	120.00	.....
Total	17	271	232	21	417	274	8	23,734	5,330	274	191	57	36	2,321.00	5.00

Reports of County Superintendents - F - Continued.

IDA COUNTY.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	No. of pupils attending school in the district.		No. of teachers employed in the district.		Average no. of pupils per teacher.		No. of days of school.		No. of days of vacation.		Aggregate of field teachers' fund on average in district.	Amount paid to district treasurer.
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			11
Corwin	1	85	24	34	35	30	3	10,000	1,500	430	350,000	.....

IOWA COUNTY.

Amasa	4	150	108	6	1051	198	7	4	7,400	110	130	130	14	3,000.00	.....	
Dayton	4	185	100	5	128	147	4	4	7,291	4,015	180	300	18	25	587.00	89,333	
English	16	975	525	9	431	246	7	4	7,300	6,000	413	370	20	35	1,020.50	216.65	
Greene	4	178	140	6	227	143	4	8	7,400	5,000	340	370	13	16	855.00	448.39	
Hilton	2	57	46	2	63	40	1	2	8,100	4,750	160	140	21	32	320.00	224.65	
Honey Creek	8	189	90	8	382	163	8	8	6,125	5,000	480	640	10	18	1,335.00	.....
Howe	6	100	100	6	161	80	4	6	7,500	4,500	350	260	37	29	845.00	100.80	
Lincoln	2	47	52	2	65	46	2	2	11,250	5,000	100	160	16	34	524.00	.....
Madison	6	109	94	6	187	129	2	5	6,877	6,877	360	480	36	29	1,100.00	.....
Marengo	1	916	224	1	413	249	2	2	15,000	9,370	100	100	18	20	1,100.00	.....
Millburg (Ind.)	1	92	116	1	101	35	2	2	10,110	6,000	60	60	10	10	931.25	.....
Pilot	5	65	81	5	109	90	5	4	8,325	6,442	240	360	37	12	1,140.00	198.70	
Rockwell	5	143	129	6	263	170	4	6	6,000	5,525	489	470	32	35	383.00	41.37	
Troy	4	104	115	4	209	121	2	6	7,250	6,125	120	215	26	23	600.00	36.00	
Lenox	3	38	96	3	139	74	6	10	10,300	5,000	430	300	11	13	1,170.00	.....
Washington	6	130	100	6	323	193	4	8	8,775	4,575	240	250	19	32	648.00	.....
Harford	4	73	74	4	235	127	2	2	10,000	7,160	60	60	69	38	41	198.00
Summer	2	48	41	2	77	32	2	2	10,000	7,160	60	60	69	38	41	198.00
Cono	4	61	62	4	60	32	3	3	4,621	4,621	160	160	69	31	29	1,000.00	116.00
York	4	61	62	4	60	32	3	3	4,621	4,621	160	160	69	31	29	1,000.00	116.00

Filmote	10	228	195	9	227	100	5	13	5,875	5,000	540	650	14	16	1,250.00
Total	20	97,247	23,661	95,020	25,919	73,859	8	46	3,941	3,233	5,925	30	36	19,043.75	1,562.73	

JACKSON COUNTY.

Monmouth	7	300	191	7	347	131	3	9	6,325	3,265	540	340	12	15	744.00	.....
South Fork	9	320	377	9	366	227	5	14	5,250	9,620	720	720	39	14	1,185.00	37.54
Maquoka	4	220	173	4	270	108	2	5	7,200	4,000	320	320	13	20	460.00	.....
Fairfield	8	187	146	8	279	181	6	10	7,333	4,300	680	640	18	17	1,415.00	.....
Van Buren	9	236	305	9	369	6	11	6,485	4,811	6,485	630	630	17	21	1,473.00	607.55
Iowa	3	53	42	3	68	38	1	5	5,312	5,312	180	240	38	47	444.00	152.50
Brandon	9	245	198	9	310	9	8	8	5,010	5,010	510	510	.....	.....	681.00	.....
Forman's Creek	10	407	396	10	470	5	13	6,444	4,711	6,000	556	32	17	1,170.50	100.00	
Perry	7	445	115	7	429	7	7	7,500	3,500	450	430	13	23	918.00	.....
Jackson	8	180	183	8	215	114	4	12	3,333	3,000	480	480	18	18	1,051.50	606.37
Washington	7	174	160	7	217	116	2	9	8,874	4,977	371	340	33	34	794.00	126.00
Butler	4	382	190	4	466	181	4	4	7,500	5,377	240	350	13	14	720.00	69
Oter Creek	7	189	196	7	258	114	5	7	7,063	3,750	430	420	38	14	780.00	164.08
Richland	8	172	168	8	206	111	3	11	6,091	4,671	690	630	17	16	1,345.00	.....
Bellevue	2	312	180	2	358	191	2	5	7,777	4,671	350	380	.....	.....	1,111.00	30.00
Paris Spring	5	358	211	5	358	134	3	4	9,355	5,875	240	240	35	17	701.00	30.00
Tate Des Mores	5	249	266	5	335	134	3	4	9,355	5,875	240	240	35	17	701.00	30.00
Maquoka (Ind.)	1	279	274	1	327	82	1	5	12,500	6,250	60	60	10	10	1,600.00	727.60
Madison (Ind.)	1	67	63	1	81	41	2	2	5,515	5,515	150	90	50	50	208.00	37.46
Bellevue (Ind.)	1	946	308	4	437	196	2	2	12,500	7,500	90	90	50	20	1,440.00	175.60
Saluda (Ind.)	1	150	154	2	224	120	2	2	12,500	5,333	79	80	08	07	800.00	73.00
Lamoine (Ind.)	1	35	39	1	69	45	1	1	4,500	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	73.00	.....
Zweigle (Ind.)	1	53	40	1	57	32	1	1	4,500	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	73.00	.....
Total	35	136,449	42,613	145,459	13,882	87,109	7	33	4,486	8,906	8546	8546	15	19	20,760.50	6,054.60

Reports of County Superintendents—*F.*—Continued. Johnson County—Continued.

Table with 11 columns (1-11) for Johnson County. Column 11: Amount in the hands of teachers during the year. Total: \$21,592.25

JONES COUNTY.

Table with 11 columns (1-11) for Jones County. Total: \$21,592.25

KEOKUK COUNTY.

Table with 11 columns (1-11) for Keokuk County. Total: \$1,499.31

KOSSUTH COUNTY.

Table with 11 columns (1-11) for Kossuth County. Total: \$646.72

Reports of County Superintendents—F—Continued.

MAHASKA COUNTY.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	No. of sub-districts.		No. of teachers.		No. of pupils in the district.		No. of pupils in the district.		No. of pupils in the district.		Average No. of teachers the year week.		Average No. of pupils the year week.		Increase or decrease in number of teachers.		Amount of "year's" pay starting in the year.
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Pleasant Grove.	1	1	6	254	154	3	7	10,000	6,42	320	340	36	37	4,003.00	\$	69.58	
Union.	6	103	8	294	169	8	8	8,235	7,60	420	450	32	33	1,788.50		109.54	
Yanling.	6	204	170	6	427	160	6	8,800	6,85	200	450	30	35	1,305.00		547.68	
Black Oak.	9	444	226	9	346	211	3	22	4,83	3,71	250	340	19	18	1,329.00		
Black Oak.	5	122	113	5	334	78	1	4	6,25	6,53	240	340	42	42	1,600.00		
Madison.	4	123	123	4	167	83	5	110	7,35	6,65	300	300	36	46	768.00		181.30
Adams.	6	154	147	6	331	169	6	11	6,59	6,45	300	410	57	45	1,713.00		90.85
Monroe.	6	140	151	7	333	201	6	7	9,33	5,48	425	440	34	30	1,348.00		
White Oak.	7	194	210	7	302	169	6	4	9,69	6,72	320	450	38	34	1,730.00		
Oakloosa.	17	594	553	17	1,030	1,185	12	17	10,64	7,04	740	1,907	98	116	1,282.50		908.00
Scott.	6	231	215	6	303	197	4	6	8,02	6,65	480	400	33	37	1,265.50		
Jefferson.	6	240	170	5	1,96	104	4	6	8,13	5,60	300	400	24	32	984.00		61.21
Des Moines.	5	147	169	6	551	352	4	12	9,11	5,35	610	415	16	20	1,961.35		
Harrison.	7	105	230	7	393	182	5	7	0,00	6,27	920	451	27	32	1,424.00		490.00
Cedar.	1	73	69	1	40	20	1	7	0,00	10,00	60	80	18	18	248.00		
Six Mile.	1	514	562	1	495	524	1	10	33,33	8,84	90	90	23	23	4,258.38		1,415.86
Oskalooza (Ind.).	1	69	78	1													
West Center (Ind.).	1	52	44	1				1	5,59		60	80				66.00	
Des Moines No. 2 (Ind.).	1	48	43	1				2	3,80		60	60				100.00	
Des Moines No. 3 (Ind.).	1	27	25	1	34	28	1	1	10,00		60	18				90.00	150.00
Low Moore (Ind.).	1	83	67	1	103	72	1	1	7,00		60	30				46.00	
Grayville (Ind.).	1	33	49	1	73	47	1	1									
Buckeye (Ind.).	1	63	54	1	43	33	1	1	5,75		40						

MARION COUNTY.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	No. of sub-districts.		No. of teachers.		No. of pupils in the district.		No. of pupils in the district.		No. of pupils in the district.		Average No. of teachers the year week.		Average No. of pupils the year week.		Increase or decrease in number of teachers.		Amount of "year's" pay starting in the year.	
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Carbondale (Ind.).	1	51	43	1	56	20	1	10	10,00		120				120,000		3,061.27	
Total.	23	13	4,028	3,708	116	6,734	3,376	74	122	9,95	5,81	6,603	7,378	23	30	26,041.20		6,061.27
Dallas.	8	351	341	8	481	299	5	3	8,03	7,66	60	60	39	39	745.20			
Clay.	7	185	185	7	126		2	1	9,00	6,25	60	60	39	39	1,166.60			
Franklin.	6	79	63	4			2	3	7,50		60							
Indiana.	8	275	223	8	382	213	1	0	7,50	6,25	60	20	28	1,048.55				
Knoxville.	18	941	533	16	825	500	11	5	9,00	7,05	75	75	17	17	1,778.70		941.50	
Lake Prairie.	8	419	600	8	385	200	5	2	6,25	4,75	88	35	13	17	1,844.00			
Liberty.	9	305	320	9			4	0	7,50	5,00	60				600.00			
Pleasant Grove.	7	264	240				4	2										
Perry.	2	83	82	2	112	43	2	2	8,00		60				600.00			
Poir.	5	209	214	4	257	148	4	3	10,17	4,13	60	60	19	20	340.00			
Red Bank.	5	209	203	6	314	183	4	4	8,23	5,00	60	80	14	20	1,196.60			
Swain.	6	290	302	7	314	183	4	4	7,50	7,50	60	60	38	38	693.00			
Union.	5	116	116	5	271	185	4	3	7,20	6,23	50	50	33	33	503.00			
Washington.	9	240	215				4	6	7,50	7,50	60	60			1,630.00			
Knoxville (Ind.).	1	290	316	1	500	250	4	4	16,00	10,00	60	35	35	35	1,594.00			
Pella (Ind.).	1	476	494	1	500	205	4	1	10,00	8,00	120	32	32	32	2,450.00			
Total.	17	119	4,538	4,354	86	4641	2,856	61	76	8,79	6,51	448	1,170	13	22	14,761.81		286.23

MARSHALL COUNTY.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	No. of sub-districts.		No. of teachers.		No. of pupils in the district.		No. of pupils in the district.		No. of pupils in the district.		Average No. of teachers the year week.		Average No. of pupils the year week.		Increase or decrease in number of teachers.		Amount of "year's" pay starting in the year.	
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Albion (Ind.).	1	100	88	2	145	90	2	2	12,25	6,75	160	160	19	24	569.00			
Le Grand (Ind.).	1	82	70	1	80	60		2		7,50	60			15	25	144.00		
Marshall (Ind.).	1	284	262	6	500	415	2	5	25,50	12,50	625	300	14	25	2,288.00			
Bangor.	5	176	137	5	240	130	1	9	5,75	3,25	300	300	19	21	645.00		81.50	
Eden.	3	89	95	3	164	72	2	3	5,50	2,50	240	240	18	18	723.00		39.50	
Greenacres.	5	85	77	5	145	74	2	2	7,50	5,00	240	250	13	15	315.00			
Lowville.	10	191	180	10	325	275	5	13	2,50	3,21	780	560	30	21	1,661.00			
Jefferson.	4	35	54	4	104	83	2	3	7,50	6,25	210	120	28	31	256.23		74.73	

Reports of County Superintendents—F—Continued. Marshall County—Continued.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	No. of Sub-Districts.	No. of Teachers in this year.		No. of pupils in the District.	Average No. who have been in the District.		No. of Teachers in each District.	Average of Teachers per week.		Aggregate of the Districts in the year.		Average cost of tuition per each pupil.	Aggregate paid teachers for the year.	Amount found in hands of Teachers.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Summer.	Winter.	Summer.	Winter.			
Legrand	8	100	131	8	285	215	7	80	50	85,000	11	\$.32	\$ 1,716.00	\$
Minerva	8	86	90	2	150	93	3	75	53	120	120	.10	300.00	40.00
Marion	8	140	128	8	250	135	6	75	60	300	340	.16	896.00	850.90
Marshall	5	139	110	5	239	171	5	8	6	300	220	.20	324.00	312.42
Marietta	8	117	107	7	274	248	9	9	6	600	400	.37	300.00	1,678.00
State Center	3	117	91	4	196	130	4	75	9	40	80	.62	17	845.00
Timber Creek	5	215	189	5	303	115	7	75	65	440	400	.30	1,026.00	1,026.00
Wanna	6	122	94	6	153	70	8	75	35	295	240	.33	832.00	16.00
Washington	5	80	88	3	125	100	3	65	30	100	150	.40	259.00	259.00
Liberty	5	114	102	5	140	115	4	6	6	300	160	.13	456.00	290.00
Total	81	2,923	2,273	91	9,680	5,272	44	93	8	630	4,926	.22	24,137.73	1,640.98

MILLS COUNTY.

Anderson	3	86	67	3	122	71	3	31	66	6	180	.26	25	531.50	16.27	
Glenwood	4	96	69	4	147	61	3	41	75	7	235	.180	22	24	698.00	
Indian Creek	3	61	67	3	217	116	1	5	75	12	58	240	200	33	31	664.00
Ingraham	2	20	18	2	32	18	4	10	75	1	18	120	118	78	94	516.00
Lyon	4	206	210	4	322	106	3	9	66	6	235	230	230	18	29	570.00
Oak	5	101	94	4	111	66	3	9	81	8	22	240	240	46	41	844.00
Pawnee	4	131	137	4	250	200	2	7	75	250	250	.34	850	840.00		
Porter	4	116	119	3	159	96	2	7	75	835	240	120	39	36	353.70	
W. Cloud	3	44	49	3	160	87	3	7	26	60	130	34	27	233.67	98.83	
St. Michaels	4	130	119	4	189	93	4	41	69	7	400	230	35	25	848.00	
Silver Creek	4	130	119	4	189	93	4	41	69	7	400	230	35	25	848.00	

Glenwood (Ind.)	1	216	218	3	413	200	3	1	21	283	10	185	185	36	36	1,467.00
Total	12	40	1,234	1,108	40	10,222	10,844	383	34	10,775	4,87	2,845	1,783	385	335	8,163.20
																1,227.79

MITCHELL COUNTY.

Mitchell	2	223	229	6	949	150	1	5	7	900	300	1,160	900	1,160	900	
Oswage	1	127	124	3	205	125	3	3	2	280	320	714	30	714	30	
Ozage (Ind.)	1	108	187	3	241	140	3	3	3	187	250	250	250	250	250	
St. Amarg	5	131	106	4	122	91	4	4	4	270	176	574	60	574	60	
Stacyville	5	194	99	5	123	90	1	7	7	200	250	665	20	665	20	
Stacyville (Ind.)	1	38	40	1	46	29	1	1	1	67	200	140	200	140	200	
Union	2	49	28	2	85	18	2	2	2	130	130	398	0	398	0	
Douglas	4	39	40	3	79	29	3	3	3	130	130	406	0	406	0	
Otranto	5	101	76	4	188	85	2	6	6	900	250	900	300	900	300	
Cedar	8	124	115	8	177	94	1	14	14	971	406	1,141	31	1,141	31	
Wayne	3	49	45	3	81	74	3	3	3	430	300	318	60	318	60	
Jenkins	3	85	64	3	110	62	3	3	3	300	300	570	0	570	0	
Burr Oak	3	65	95	3	94	69	3	3	3	280	134	629	0	629	0	
Newburg	3	65	95	3	94	69	3	3	3	280	134	629	0	629	0	
Total	14	56	1,232	1,311	58	17,750	10,719	11	72	3,713	2,866	8,343	366	8,343	366	
																450.92

MONROE COUNTY.

Franklin	6	96	90	8	110	79	0	0	0	100	60	682	75	682	75
Lincoln	1	22	42	1	10	6	1	1	1	60	60	185	185	185	185
St. Claire	1	14	14	1	10	6	1	1	1	60	60	114	114	114	114
Maple	1	27	42	3	50	28	2	2	2	60	46	32	32	32	32
Center	1	22	25	3	27	14	2	2	2	60	60	38	38	38	38
Center	1	40	35	3	71	35	2	2	2	60	60	38	38	38	38
Kennebec	1	40	35	3	71	35	2	2	2	60	60	38	38	38	38
Sherman	1	45	50	1	17	10	1	1	1	8	8	8	8	8	8
Ashland	1	63	28	2	18	18	1	1	1	6	6	6	6	6	6
Grant	2	10	10	1	20	8	1	1	1	6	6	6	6	6	6
West Fork	2	62	59	2	40	21	1	2	2	10	10	625	59	137	70
DeWitt	2	62	59	2	40	21	1	2	2	10	10	625	59	137	70

Reports of County Superintendents—F—Continued. Monroe County—Continued.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	No. of Sch-Div- isions	No. of persons be- nefitting and 2 1/2 % Males	No. of School in- struction each District	No. of pupils in the District	Average No. in each Division		No. of Years each District	No. of com- pensation per week	Aggregate No. of District have been taught		Average cost of tuition for each year	Amount of Teach- ers' salaries in hands of Treasurer.					
					Males	Females			Winter	Summer			Winter	Summer			
Spring Valley.....	13	24	440	415	25	321	287	9	14	7.11	6.00	709	575	.35	.65	3,007.70	997.73
Lake.....	13	24	440	415	25	321	287	9	14	7.11	6.00	709	575	.35	.65	3,007.70	997.73
Total.....	13	24	440	415	25	321	287	9	14	7.11	6.00	709	575	.35	.65	3,007.70	997.73

MONROE COUNTY.

Pleasant.....	7	256	205	7	220	193	4	9	6.50	5.83	480	470	1.15	.18	1,137.50	
Bluff Creek.....	4	825	156	4	492	153	4	9	7.65	7.00	530	360	.95	.34	1,085.00	
Union.....	8	205	219	8	358	504	6	5	5.80	3.87	290	600	.18	.33	1,031.00	345.00
Cedar.....	7	222	204	7	277	125	9	1	7.27	5.00	340	400	.50	.36	1,084.00	
Wayne.....	6	143	123	8	205	80	1	8	7.50	6.20	180	120	.55	.38	393.00	133.00
Geniford.....	5	168	163	5	209	109	1	5	7.50	4.62	300	120	.22	.35	490.00	1.41
Troy.....	7	158	148	7	211	129	2	9	5.60	5.00	420	300	.15	.13	1,147.00	174.55
Mantua.....	9	278	564	8	292	240	4	12	6.15	4.93	390	440	.13	.14	532.00	
Urena.....	4	133	139	4	195	118	1	5	7.00	7.03	120	340	.10	.18	404.00	
Monroe.....	5	99	92	5	219	121	3	3	7.00	4.60	40	300	.10	.18	404.00	
Franklin.....	6	149	133	6	153	83	3	3	6.50	5.65	180	200	.10	.18	660.18	
Alford.....	1	11	14	1	28	24	1	1	8.53	9.41	120	100	.14	.12	242.00	
Blakesburg (Ind.).....	1	11	11	1	141	73	2	4	8.33	6.75	120	60	.16	.20	476.00	
Total.....	14	78,241.9	22,235	71,956.1	19,144	43	74	7.90	5.64	3410	4030	.32	.32	10,334.50	1,394.18	

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Frankfort.....	7	119	89	6	142	85	6	8	8.04	4.91	180	300	.37	.37	605.66	60.00
Jefferson.....	4	83	49	2	62	40	1	1	11.04	6.25	130	140	.16	.41	413.95	140.00
Red Oak Junction (Ind.).....	1	36	46	1	66	23	1	1	12.25	3.55	60	37	.26	.28	435.00	
Douglas.....	6	73	69	6	186	93	1	3	6.35	5.25	160	180	.35	.43	508.00	61.00
Washington.....	4	74	79	3	123	64	1	2	18.73	9.98	108	44	.62	.19	325.00	
West.....	3	25	10	2	40	24	2	1	130.00	6.25	102	100	.15	.10	493.25	
Total.....	7	38,490	426	38	740	431	14	16	12.63	5.77	1100	947	.35	.50	2,823.90	261.00

MUSCATINE COUNTY.

Lake.....	6	190	153	6	285	133	4	5	8.45	7.31	360	740	.17	.19	1,211.00	100.00
Monroe.....	8	211	154	9	270	97	3	9	6.17	5.15	400	302	.41	.40	1,413.00	700.00
Muscataine.....	4	116	121	4	122	90	2	5	6.20	7.14	136	224	.37	.39	544.00	
Pike.....	4	96	76	8	106	123	4	4	6.57	7.25	108	410	.24	.25	613.00	934.00
Wapinonoc.....	6	111	114	6	184	120	3	4	7.20	6.95	883	380	.16	.15	1,270.00	117.24
Goheen.....	5	122	130	6	225	130	1	7	6.02	6.13	475	880	.37	.39	1,794.00	237.00
Bloomington.....	9	359	248	10	269	212	2	1	8.61	6.35	60	370	.32	.29	500.00	
Cedar.....	4	83	105	4	149	91	5	6	8.00	5.40	400	413	.15	.34	1,151.00	
Wilton.....	7	182	196	6	371	194	5	6	9.11	6.62	330	648	.17	.19	2,192.00	210.73
Sweetland.....	9	164	177	7	274	149	4	10	7.50	6.99	417	558	.37	.21	1,408.00	20.14
Seventy-Six.....	8	292	118	8	370	263	7	8	9.19	6.44	567	635	.13	.21	1,793.00	502.96
Fulton.....	3	65	67	3	69	48	1	3	6.50	5.75	160	158	.27	.29	600.00	502.86
Orono.....	1	1182	1104	0	1140	798	4	19	16.37	6.57	106	106	.16	.16	9,600.00	
Muscataine (Ind.).....	1	50	56	1	67	39	2	2	8.07	8.87	80	80	.22	.22	6,000.00	
Muscataine No. 3 (Ind.).....	1	183	191	1	90	21	3	3	7.00	7.00	200	250	.28	.28	648.00	50.00
Wilton (Ind.).....	1	128	118	2	209	180	2	2	10.00	7.00	119	149	.16	.14	640.00	304.95
West Liberty (Ind.).....	1	96	97	1	111	111	1	1	10.00	7.00	119	149	.16	.14	640.00	304.95
Abilissa (Ind.).....	1	96	97	1	111	111	1	1	10.00	7.00	119	149	.16	.14	640.00	304.95
Total.....	18	89,394.6	9339	93,487	2830	32	110	8.30	6.58	6130	6483	.22	.24	25,286.00	2,406.49	

Reports of County Superintendents—F—Continued.
PAGE COUNTY.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	No. of Sch-Dist.	No. of pupils between the ages of 5 and 21 in sch.	No. of pupils in each district.	No. of pupils attending school in the district.	No. of teachers in sch. in dist.	No. of teachers in each district.		Average cost of maintenance per week for each pupil.	Average cost of maintenance per week for each pupil, district leave being in full.	Aggregate amount paid teachers' fund by district in the year.	Amount paid teachers' fund by district in the year.			
						Males.	Females.					Males.	Females.	
Washington.....	4	71	68	4	100	60	3	6.83	\$8.17	300	\$88.64	\$1,069.00		
Valley.....	4	91	84	4	298	191	4	5	9.79	618	240	265.45	1,789.70	
Pierce.....	1	28	23	1	40	20	2	7.91	.....	60	60	31.32	190.00
Amity.....	1	106	143	6	223	133	6	5	8.89	621	300	41.39	1,135.00	
Tuckio.....	2	42	41	2	83	31	4	12.95	.....	120	180	41.85	720.00
Howleyville (Ind.).....	1	56	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neoraska.....	3	185	61	3	169	85	4	210.46	7.00	120	300	47	901.00	
Nebraska.....	3	298	179	3	197	124	3	9.85	8.12	100	265	16	607.00	
Scott River.....	3	89	75	3	197	102	1	16.00	6.68	100	100	49	647.90	
Prairie.....	3	87	60	3	67	44	1	310.25	9.25	230	250	33	783.00	
Linncoln.....	4	331	94	4	190	85	2	7	7.50	335	360	39	96	
Harian.....	4	57	50	4	110	46	3	1	6.75	200	180	30	403.00	
Douglas.....	4	57	50	4	110	46	3	1	6.75	200	180	30	403.00	
Lincoln.....	5	144	127	7	273	128	6	210.50	9.15	180	260	32	97	
Buchanan.....	1	189	195	2	431	280	1	520.00	9.16	130	180	13	12	
Clarinda (Ind.).....	15	39	1426	1398	59	1131	1308	47	46	10.29	714	2960	3436	43
Total.....														

PALO ALTO COUNTY.

Emmettsburg.....	2	41	34	2	47	36	1	21	8.75	636	75	100	45	81
Nevada.....	1	26	23	1	16	30	1	2	8.73	8.75	611	.....	87	.....
West Bend.....	2	29	28	2	41	20	1	.....	6.50	120	120	150	45	31
Total.....	5	96	85	5	104	86	2	6	8.75	720	896	980	50	56

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Lincoln.....	1	36	30	1	94	13	2	1	8.73	.....	80	80	31	31
Plymouth.....	1	29	20	1	50	15	2	.....	4.37	60	60	60	19	23
Total.....	2	65	50	2	144	27	2	2	8.73	437	140	140	50	56

POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

Des Moines.....	5	116	64	1	74	60	1	5	10.00	6.00	120	80	62	50
Lizard.....	1	61	51	2	68	38	2	.....	10.00	.....	140	200	33	53
Total.....	6	177	115	3	142	71	3	5	10.00	6.00	260	280	95	21

POLK COUNTY.

Allen.....	3	149	108	1	162	71	3	3	12.50	7.50	190	500	10	17
Beaver.....	3	120	94	3	215	143	3	3	8.75	6.25	240	420	18	37
Bloomfield.....	6	293	205	5	540	433	6	3	10.15	6.25	153	454	20	38
Camp.....	1	823	847	4	429	185	6	3	9.00	7.00	60	1284	17	17
Des Moines (Ind.).....	1	451	474	1	625	400	1	10	22.15	11.03	180	180	35	35
Delaware.....	7	313	198	5	.....	.....	4	9	7.20	6.30	420	310	35	40
Douglas.....	4	85	50	4	120	73	2	5	7.00	6.00	160	160	35	30
Elkton.....	1	35	36	1	60	20	1	.....	.....	240	300	12	11	
Franklin.....	2	432	123	2	319	51	2	1	6.61	5.25	240	490	35	39
Franklin Grove (Ind.).....	4	94	92	3	189	73	5	1	3.50	5.68	60	60	14	14
Lee.....	7	316	167	4	322	184	4	5	7.50	6.31	900	328	70	70
Madison.....	3	111	132	1	463	18	5	7	7.00	6.00	433	355	40	30
Saylor.....	11	170	130	10	248	237	5	8	8.23	8.18	240	400	34	20
Saylorville (Ind.).....	1	71	43	2	65	45	1	1	8.37	5.00	120	120	16	16
Valley.....	4	99	57	4	204	60	4	2	9.50	7.00	180	320	25	20
Walnut.....	10	170	163	13	311	17	4	9	9.50	7.00	60	60	40	50

Reports of County Superintendents—F—Continued.
WOODBURY COUNTY.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	No. of Sub-Districts.		No. of Pupils in each District.		No. of Pupils in the District including non-residents.		Average No. who have been in attendance.		Teachers in District.		Average No. of Teachers in attendance.		Average No. of Teachers in attendance per week for the year.		Amount paid teachers for the year.		Amount of Teachers' Fund of District.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Stoux City	1	197	228	0	573	173	4	432,300	69	435	433	33	\$3	350	\$2,450.00	\$1,747.05		
Woodbury	1	105	163	1	99	69	2	110,253	8,253	60	80	30	34	300.00	500.50	108.99		
Little Stoux	1	148	37	1	18	18	2	9,118	9,118	8,600	60	80	70	388	219.00	128.34		
Corcoranville	1	484	410	13	415	315	5	13,151,98	8,055	605	765	37	36	3,020.00	3,276.48			
Total	4	404	410	13	415	315	5	13,151,98	8,055	605	765	37	36	3,020.00	3,276.48			

WORTH COUNTY.

Bristol	2	55	53	2	81	39	1	9,111	25	5,500	180	100	444	42	456.00			
Silver Lake	3	62	58	3	60	17	1	4	5,000	4,650	180	160	38	31	322.00			
Hartland	3	88	81	4	97	8	3	7,000	5,000	240	320	18	39	720.00				
Northwood	2	71	79	3	109	31	2	3,118	7,253	159	174	36	38	648.00				
Brookfield	3	39	37	3	57	8	4	8,000	5,115	190	140	33	38	448.00				
Union	2	32	34	1	20	1	1	8,750	5,000	160	65	66	38	272.00				
Fertile	2	19	14	1	9	5	2	5,000	600	60	60	2,000		120.00				
Total	7	17	346	344	18	426	116	31	8,623	5,337	1169	1079	38	32	2,976.00	448.00		

WRIGHT COUNTY.

Tow	4	55	56	4	57	45	9	3,100	0	635	917	900	19	13	930.00	391.13		
Vernon	2	16	17	2	29	23	2	1,100	0	750	160	111	70	53	462.00			

Liberty	3	44	37	3	77	49	1	3	7,000	7,000	478	400	400	13	747.00			
Belmont	4	51	45	4	71	46	3	9,115	7,117	240	280	54	74	747.00				
Lyons	4	31	33	4	54	38	3	6,375	5,445	300	340	60	1,14	672.00				
Boone	2	22	20	2	42	13	2	8,335	6,255	160	150	32	36	375.00				
Maple Grove	3	30	17	3	38	18	1	6,775	6,116	100	240	46	65	417.00	155.00			
Wall Lake	1	21	7	1	14	7	1	6,235	600	60	60	89	75	75.00	125.00			
Pleasant	2	68	56	2	84	78	1	8,800	6,235	140	160	160	160	510.00				
Total	9	95	838	288	95	436	312	13	5,300	6,471	1550	1751	46	77	4,186.00	673.16		

Reports of County Superintendents—F—Continued.
ADAIR COUNTY.

Table with columns for Name of District Township, No. of School Houses, and Amount Received from Real Estate Tax. Includes sub-tables for Amount Received from Real Estate Tax and Now Appropriated, and Amount of Annual County Treasurer's Receipts from Real Estate Tax.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Table with columns for Name of District, No. of School Houses, and Amount Received from Real Estate Tax. Includes sub-tables for Amount Received from Real Estate Tax and Now Appropriated, and Amount of Annual County Treasurer's Receipts from Real Estate Tax.

Table with columns for Name of District, No. of School Houses, and Amount Received from Real Estate Tax. Includes sub-tables for Amount Received from Real Estate Tax and Now Appropriated, and Amount of Annual County Treasurer's Receipts from Real Estate Tax.

ALAMAKEE COUNTY.

Table with columns for Name of District, No. of School Houses, and Amount Received from Real Estate Tax. Includes sub-tables for Amount Received from Real Estate Tax and Now Appropriated, and Amount of Annual County Treasurer's Receipts from Real Estate Tax.

BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	12		13		AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM DISTRICT TAX, AND HOW APPROPRIATED.						20	21	22
	No. of School Houses and of what material constructed.	Val. of School Houses in each District.	14	15	16	17	18	19	Amount of annual amount received from County Treasurer.	No. of Voluntees in the District U. S. Army.	Value of Apparatus.		
												Per. building, repairing, maintaining School Houses	For District Appraisable.	For rent of School Houses	Fuel.	For compensation of School Treasurer.	For Teachers' Fuel.
Waterloo (Ind.)	1	12,000.00	1,033.77	147.90		382.02	115.63	3,542.82	528.47		\$175.00		
East Warlon (Ind.)	1	12,000.00	1,893.08	37.23	150.00	365.55	47.68	1,974.03	475.97		250.00		
Eagle	4	1,500.00	20.00			42.00	58.40	579.96	117.19		50.00		
Union	4	3,200.00				116.00	33.50	500.00	126.11		80.00		
Big Creek	3	2,250.00	794.00	60.20		80.75	20.00	376.62	334.83	3	41.50		
Waterloo	4	1,750.00	60	117.00		173.00	66.01		1,291.41		117.00		
Spring Creek	1 2	820.00				70.00	15.00		317.09		78.00		
Barclay	6	1,600.00							320.16		30.00		
Cedar City (Ind.)	1	500.00							1,970.73		260.00		
Orange	6	3,000.00	260.00	25.00		239.00	48.40	895.00			100.00		
Washington	3 1	155.00	49.65			124.00	19.00	606.66	271.60		131.75		
Black Hawk	4	1,900.00		91.70		174.20	27.00	500.00	173.47		4		
Cedar Falls	3	3,855.00	1,416.50	116.00	25.00	157.40	50.00	187.50	208.48		118.00		
Poyner	2 4	3,000.00	966.20			173.00	60.00	557.82	278.84	18	240.00		
Cedar	1	2,500.00	109.30			235.00	10.00	604.02	122.24				
Lester	1	920.00											
Cedar Falls (Ind.)	1	25,000.00	1,532.33	68.40	50.00	945.65	91.00	1,093.75	1,359.08		150.00		
Mt. Vernon	1	4,900.00	50.00			246.81	65.75		341.73	7	140.00		
Bennington	4	1,600.00	867.00			129.00		960.00	198.00				
Lincoln	3	1,575.00	18.35			122.75	32.00		32.00				
East Waterloo	1 4	143.00	143.00			450.00	35.00				188.00		
Fox	1 4 1	1,320.00	720.00			162.25		842.82					
Total	4 5 72 9	84,088.00	9,613.08	900.45	258.00	4,385.08	784.35	13,228.00	8,467.46	33	2,139.20		

BOONE COUNTY.

Boonsboro (Ind.)	1	15,000.00	3,510.00			475.00	30.00	960.00	600.97		
Cass	3	1,525.00	677.00		6.00	37.00	6.00	1,286.00	275.42		
Dodge	3 4	5,200.00	1,075.00			29.00	31.00	515.00	534.53		
Douglas	1 1	1,300.00				50.00	15.00		158.00		40.40
Montana (Ind.)	1	2,300.00							475.00		
Moinona (Ind.)	2	950.00	40.00			60.00			335.53		
Marcy	2 2	600.00	134.05		18.00	8.00	16.00	1,050.00			
Madrid (Ind.)	1	100.00	1,159.00		77.00	52.50	3.00	445.00	366.69		
Pilot Mount	2	600.00				92.90	14.00	1,333.00	206.50		
Jackson	6	1,750.00	505.00			139.87	14.00	586.94	276.96		
Union	3	1,415.00	113.15			80.00	15.00	168.78	303.63		14.50
Worth	2	2,000.00	445.00					6.22	367.79		475.13
Yell	2 2	800.00	453.14	4.28	63.00	115.65	35.00	880.00	440.76		90.00
Des Moines	6 2	2,550.00	200.00	270.00		180.00	50.00				270.00
Total	1 1 39 11	35,890.00	8,310.34	374.58	234.00	1,349.82	275.22	7,653.51	4,606.13		414.00

BREMER COUNTY.

Dayton	4	1,900.00				96.00	20.00	191.71	95.28	5	20.00
Douglas	1	850.00	469.00		18.00	70.00	15.00	156.60	138.10		
Fremont	3 3	750.00	30.50			64.00		256.00	153.43		
Franklin	4	1,900.00	378.26			145.50	20.00	533.86	169.71	3	
Fredrica	2	400.00						390.46	190.19		
Horton (Ind.)	1	500.00									25.00
Jackson	1 3	2,783.53	410.44		32.00	144.00	30.00	417.25	158.43	6	270.00
Janesville (Ind.)	1	1,600.00	42.48	39.60		37.75	5.00	230.80	288.20		36.60
Jefferson	4	1,980.00	400.00			99.62	27.67	356.37	546.07		125.00
Leroy	3	1,000.00	6.27			44.46		459.69	136.14		45.00
Lafayette	4 2	1,800.00	767.20	612.00		87.53	35.00	273.62	79.80		273.00
Maxfield	2	700.00	54.80	103.00				35.69	652.61		50.00
Polk	3	4,071.00	1,096.75		15.00	136.85	30.00	736.46	332.86		
Sumner	5		2,050.00	175.00		173.75	20.00	535.77	143.65		
Washington	1 2	1,250.00						642.28	440.25	3	143.00

Reports of County Superintendents—F—Continued. Bremer County—Continued.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	12		13		AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM DISTRICT TAX, AND HOW APPLICATED.							20	21	22
	Brick Towns.	Value of what ma- terial is returned.	Brick Towns.	Value of what ma- terial is returned.	For building and repairing school houses	For District Apparatus,	For rent of school houses	Fuel.	For com- pensation of District and Treasurer.	For Teachers' Fund.	Amount of annual Appointments received from County Treasurer.	For the District Treasurer.	Value of Appertise	
Warren	1	1,570.00	1	3,770.00	\$ 370.00	\$ 313.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 486.03	\$ 20.00	\$ 486.03	\$ 178.73	\$ 100.00		
Waverly (Ind.)	1	3,000.00	1	3,000.00	6,265.50	631.00	278.00	1,391.38	310.07	7,601.02	3,087.58	651,100.00		
Total	2	4,570.00	2	6,770.00										

BUCHANAN COUNTY.

Buffalo	2	425.00	2	181.25	101.19	11.55	450.69	101.60	41	104.00
Byron	0	2,600.00	1	1,350.57	58.00	172.25	30.00	1,534.25	316.95	180.00
Cono	0	1,200.00	1	247.14	188.50	15.00	800.00	215.00	180.00	180.00
Fairbank	6	1,740.00	1	1,625.30	25.00	157.84	27.00	1,441.00	404.25	404.25
Fremont	1	1,450.00	1	210.00	40.00	145.00	45.00	820.34	311.38	311.38
Homer	0	500.00	0	500.00	43.00	40.00	15.00	340.00	138.30	64.00
Hazleton	1	2,500.00	1	350.90	160.00	30.00	1,120.30	461.70	250.75	270.00
Jefferson	1	1,500.00	1	3,000.00	145.00	50.00	135.00	600.50	200.00	200.00
Liberty	2	1,000.00	2	500.00	145.00	50.00	135.00	600.50	200.00	200.00
Madison	2	1,500.00	2	1,500.00	104.00	22.00	288.32	922.40	150.00	150.00
Middletown	4	1,200.00	4	950.00	104.00	22.00	288.32	922.40	150.00	150.00
Newton	6	1,310.00	6	758.00	13.00	101.75	10.00	427.83	481.35	304.00
Perry	1	2,350.00	1	215.60	168.00	32.00	812.53	134.90	168.00	168.00
Sumner	3	300.00	3	1,705.60	30.00	287.70	50.00	1,204.30	402.70	340.00
Washington	1	800.00	1	700.00	25.00	121.75	20.00	470.72	81.05	150.00
Westburg	4	2,000.00	4	5,298.64	58.00	58.00	514.00	3,065.05	1,015.50	200.00
Independence (Ind.)	3	24,000.00	3	700.00						
Jesup (Ind.)	1	400.00	1	400.00						
Fairbank (Ind.)	1	400.00	1	400.00						

Quasqueton (Ind.)

Total

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BUENA VISTA COUNTY.

Barnes	1	600.00	1	100.00	10.00	684.43	30.00				
Quasqueton (Ind.)	5	51,255.00	5	13,407.85	50.00	238.00	2,339.87	491.53	15,435.83	5,653.03	41,423.00
Total	6	51,855.00	6	13,507.85							

BUTLER COUNTY.

Abilon	2	2,650.00	2	125.00	20.00	301.48	60.00				
Bennettsville	0	1,000.00	0	114.00	20.00	380.00	100.00				
Boiler	3	1,000.00	3	144.00	20.00	380.00	100.00				
Beaver	4	5,170.00	4	144.00	20.00	380.00	100.00				
Chicksville (Ind.)	2	2,900.00	2	185.15	70.65	822.29	310.76				
Coldwater	2	1,650.00	2	6.00	20.00	486.51	167.40				
Dillon	2	1,650.00	2	172.00	22.40	542.77	167.40				
Fayette	1	1,300.00	1	73.00	20.00	400.00	60.00				
Jefferson	4	1,300.00	4	13.00	20.00	400.00	60.00				
Jackson	2	1,750.00	2	119.00	27.00	450.00	97.50				
Madison	4	2,200.00	4	72.00	30.00	300.00	64				
Madison	5	1,400.00	5	191.00	32.00	307.52	153.35				
Madison	6	1,400.00	6	44.00	15.00	231.37	100.00				
Pittsford	2	1,400.00	2	22.25	20.00	475.80	182.61				
Shelbourn	3	2,400.00	3	9.00	228.00	50.00	260.00				
Ripley	2	2,000.00	2	16.00	48.00	10.00	260.00				
West Point	1	473.00	1	8.40	5.00	107.25	72.00				
Washington	1	500.00	1	12.50	17.00	481.90	60.00				
Total	3	27,844.00	3	4,257.77	825.00	219.25	1,511.70	573.32	5,672.38	1,771.42	64,147.00

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Calhoun	4	2,300.00	4	1,618.54	600.00	205.00	60.28	950.01	1,250.45	600.00
Lutesch	4	2,300.00	4	1,618.54	400.00	70.00	303.00	950.01	1,250.45	600.00
Total	8	4,600.00	8	3,237.08	800.00	140.00	120.28	1,900.02	2,500.90	1,200.00

Reports of County Superintendents—F—Continued.
CARROLL COUNTY.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	12		13		AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM DISTRICT TAX, AND HOW APPROPRIATED.					20	21	22
	No. of School Houses and other buildings in school.	Value of School Houses in each District.	No. of School Houses in each District.	Value of School Houses in each District.	For Printing and Binding School Houses.	For District Officers and Clerks.	For Rent of School Houses.	Fuel.	For Compensation of School Officers and Teachers.	Amount of Annual Appropriation.	No. of Voters in the District in 1877.	Value of Appraiser.
Newton.....	31	\$5,400.00	31	\$4,650.00	225.00			\$ 65.00	\$	1,976.47	1	1325.50
Union.....	4	2,900.00	4	3,095.00	134.00						1	134.00
Jasper.....	3	1,750.00	3	1,113.00				91.90				717.70
Total.....	10	8,050.00	10	7,858.00	359.00			584.90	90.00			1,994.50

CASS COUNTY.

Cass.....	6	3,700.00	6	527.05	130.00			306.00	61.50	483.11		307.05	304.00
Lewis (Ind.).....	1	2,000.00	1	402.33			45.00	70.00	167.35			311.65	25.00
Eds.....	6	3,000.00	6	213.03			113.00	27.37	638.50			107.62	
Plymouth.....	7	3,500.00	7	3,000.00			114.00	50.00	120.00			437.30	
Grant.....	3	1,900.00	3	10,000.00			45.50	35.00	464.35			136.88	130.00
Union.....	2	1,400.00	2	13,000.00			48.00	19.48	39.10			39.10	
Turkey Grove.....	6	3,400.00	6	886.60			200.00	49.00	367.97			437.20	70.00
Brighton.....	1	300.00	1	31.06	71.30			5.50				100.20	
Total.....	32	18,000.00	32	18,900.63	315.30		873.19	318.30	2,241.38			1,887.50	524.50

CEDAR COUNTY.

Pioneer.....	6	1,400.00					13.00	315.00	20.00	990.00		705.30	
Fremont.....	1	3,150.00										394.07	

Dayton.....	7	2,100.00					58.75	50.00		440.70		550.00	75.00
Merrill.....	7	3,350.00		998.22			175.60	43.00	841.06			553.35	
Springfield.....	7	2,050.00		769.29			216.30	55.00				469.28	90
Iola.....	1	3,450.00		1,113.29			100.00	35.00	723.08			555.30	
Farmington.....	3	3,800.00					160.74	15.50	692.48			317.76	
Sugar Creek.....	2	6,100.00		965.00			179.00	20.00	560.68			445.20	
Rochester.....	2	2,400.00		458.91			83.74	48.00	1,655.30			405.50	
Iowa.....	2	2,000.00		156.57	120.00		360.00	60.00	1,337.70			764.51	
Springdale.....	2	3,375.00		63.25			299.00	30.00	1,430.50			392.10	
Gower.....	2	1,800.00		983.75			126.00	30.00	1,030.50			520.81	
Cass.....	2	1,575.00		70.00			188.00	33.00	405.77			374.83	
Boonville.....	2	4,000.00		662.50			132.00	30.00	1,528.27			525.46	
Cooper.....	2	10,000.00		210.88			623.65	70.00	4,538.77			2,306.18	69.00
Tipton (Ind.).....	2	9,000.00		1,232.35	9.00		300.00	95.00	2,306.18			533.00	21.00
London (Ind.).....	1	600.00		14.75			56.80	31.65	443.00			136.99	
Mechanicville (Ind.).....	1	3,000.00		195.00			100.00		860.00			150.00	
Charence (Ind.).....	1	700.00		918.25			35.00		130.00			10.00	
Springdale (Ind.).....	1	60,280.00		8,970.54	159.60	105.70	3,700.93	642.65	14,691.61			7,280.55	787.00
Total.....	11,201	24,290.00	11,201	24,903.73	314.12	149.25	1,968.41	335.00	1,874.70			2,383.80	228,1,051.50

Cerro Gordo County.

Meason.....	15	7,000.00		760.00			52.00	700.00	60.00	656.36	100	600.00	
Lake.....	2	2,000.00		700.00			144.88	50.00		60.00	90	200.00	
Clear Lake.....	2	1,900.00						50.00	50.00			135.00	
Owens.....	2	2,000.00		668.06	150.00		310.00	50.00	267.48			543.60	
Falls.....	2	2,000.00		772.81			45.35	250.00	35.00	690.00		205.20	90.00
Geneseo.....	4	1,100.00		524.93	84.12		212.87	45.00	463.36			241.05	55
Loncok.....	1	1,000.00		20.00			80.00	50.00				110.00	
Portland.....	1	24,290.00		2,993.73	314.12	149.25	1,968.41	335.00	1,874.70			2,383.80	228,1,051.50
Total.....	11,201	24,290.00	11,201	24,903.73	314.12	149.25	1,968.41	335.00	1,874.70			2,383.80	228,1,051.50

Reports of County Superintendents—F—Continued.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	12			13 Value of school houses in each district.	AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM DISTRICT TAX, AND NOW APPROPRIATED.						20 Amount of amount expended from County Treasury.	21 No. of volumes in the district li- brary.	22 Value of Appropria- tion.
	No. of School Houses and of What Ma- terial con- structed.				14	15	16	17	18	19			
	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.		For building reparating and furnishing School Houses	For District Library Appropri- ation.	For rent of School Houses	Fuel.	For com- pensation of Secretary and Treasurer.	For Teachers' fund.			
Cherokee	435.46	43.00	.....	9.50	25.00	51.28	100.14	.....	75.00	
Pilot	4	655.00	646.20	.....	72.80	48.63	319.56	161.76	.....	75.00	
Total	4	655.00	1,081.66	43.00	82.30	73.63	370.84	261.90	.....	150.00	

CHICKASAW COUNTY.

Bradford	.....	.....	3	15.50	810.55	.....	84.50	69.00	75.00	541.00	390.47	.....	50.00
Chickasaw	.....	.....	5	2,775.00	474.00	.....	.....	85.00	52.00	730.00	344.25	.....	288.00
Chickasaw (Ind.)	.....	.....	1	500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00
Dayton	.....	.....	4	1,600.00	609.50	.....	4.50	32.30	24.00	343.02	196.00	.....	140.00
Deerfield	.....	.....	7	2,001.75	201.90	331.70	50.00	132.46	43.00	678.00	199.33	.....	231.00
Dresden	.....	.....	3	680.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	176.88	.....	240.00
Fredericksburg	.....	.....	3	1,400.00	659.59	.....	8.00	135.50	8.00	.....	160.29	.....	.....
Jacksonville	.....	.....	6	2,400.00	176.00	408.00	.....	103.75	21.00	.....	275.28	.....	408.00
New Hampton	.....	.....	2	600.00	.....	.....	.....	125.00	99.00	.....	252.29	20	200.00
New Hampton (Ind.)	.....	.....	1	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00
Nashua (Ind.)	.....	.....	1	500.00	19.14	.....	.....	34.39	10.00	203.82	147.54	.....	50.00
Richland	.....	.....	3	1,500.00	806.70	.....	10.00	79.73	31.00	794.75	195.17	2	150.00
Stapleton	.....	.....	3	500.00	.....	.....	.....	100.00	40.00	.....	166.05	.....	200.00
Utica	.....	.....	5	2,100.00	.....	294.40	.....	125.00	.....	.....	256.80	.....	200.00
Washington	.....	.....	1	2,500.00	193.00	.....	5.00	74.36	24.05	554.79	160.61	.....	40.00
Total	1	1	50	8	21,072.20	3,950.88	874.10	162.00	1,096.49	445.05	3,845.38	3,036.91	22	2,267.00

CLARKE COUNTY.

Liberty	.....	.....	5	1,585.00	849.47	.....	.....	97.00	24.00	220.00	292.71	.....	.....
Fremont	.....	.....	5	1,600.00	417.00	.....	.....	100.00	25.00	276.05	110.00	.....	.....
Washington	.....	.....	3	1,600.00	389.26	.....	.....	153.00	27.00	840.60	299.88	.....	.....
Madison	.....	.....	2	400.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	14.02	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy	.....	.....	4	800.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	16.00	200.00	14.00	.....	50.00
Ward	.....	.....	3	1,300.00	18.15	.....	.....	40.25	20.00	191.96	57.98	.....	75.00
Osceola	.....	.....	4	800.00	200.00	10.00	9.00	200.00	95.15	245.00	330.76	.....	75.00
Osceola (Ind.)	.....	.....	1	1,500.00	477.26	.....	7.00	129.55	30.00	137.00	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	.....	.....	3	2,000.00	707.55	.....	.....	49.75	16.50	58.00	320.30	.....	.....
Franklin	.....	.....	5	1,800.00	493.65	.....	.....	181.30	44.00	745.00	260.56	.....	.....
Green Bay	.....	.....	1	975.00	68.00	.....	.....	63.00	20.00	614.00	184.84	.....	.....
Knox	.....	.....	3	750.00	179.00	.....	4.50	.....	21.00	393.00	418.04	.....	.....
Doyle	.....	.....	4	1,150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	229.00	391.71	.....	125.00
Total	1	44	10	16,810.00	3,311.34	10.00	20.50	1,079.50	322.65	3,958.95	3,270.73	.....	325.00

CLAY COUNTY.

Clay	.....	.....	1	800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.25	.....	.....
Douglas	.....	.....	2	1,000.00	235.30	.....	.....	42.50	20.00	241.00	295.52	17	25.00
Spencer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	60.50	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	3	1,800.00	295.20	.....	.....	30.00	42.50	50.00	241.00	307.27	25.00

CLAYTON COUNTY.

North McGregor (Ind.)	.....	.....	1	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	429.87	107.48	.....	.....
Buena Vista	.....	.....	3	250.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	310.26	62.05	.....	50.00
Boardman	.....	.....	4	1,350.00	289.28	.....	.....	316.70	43.50	814.65	162.96	.....	40.00
Cass	.....	.....	6	2,425.00	608.25	.....	.....	.....	62.12	292.64	73.11	.....	.....
Cox Creek	.....	.....	2	880.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,209.43	186.47	.....	.....
Clayton	.....	.....	1	3,600.00	1,600.00	.....	.....	.....	15.00	417.97	131.02	.....	137.00
Clayton (Ind.)	.....	.....	1	2,500.00	25.00	.....	.....	72.40	.....	296.29	97.67	.....	.....
Elk	.....	.....	2	1,650.00	175.00	.....	.....	115.30	9.00	350.55	136.75	.....	300.00

Reports of County Superintendents—F—Continued, Crawford County—Continued.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	13			AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM DISTRICT TAX, AND HOW APPLICATED.										30	31	32	
	No. of School houses in each district.	No. of what im- proved.	Log.	Value of School houses in each district.	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		21				22
											For building repairing and furnishing school houses	For district superintendent						For com- mission of school houses	For Teachers' Fund	Amount of annual appointments	No. of children in the district	Value of Apparatus
Union.....	8	6	3,200.00	1,500.00	3,530.00	1,480.00	35.00	302.00	87.00	2,543.00	165.60	165.60	50	830.00			
Dunlap.....	2	2	5,000.00	1,400.00			200.00	50.00	50.00	1,110.00			40	300.00			
Jackson.....																	
Total.....	4	10	9,400.00	3,530.00	1,480.00	35.00	302.00	87.00	2,543.00	165.60	165.60	50	830.00				

DALLAS COUNTY.

Adel.....	19	1	8,800.00	3,644.21			18.00	108.85	701.54	1,287.07			40	10.00
Boone.....	8	3,000.00	907.00			54.46	20.00	1,475.50	586.73					
Beaver.....	3	800.00	2.50			28.35	3.00	300.00	309.00					
Dallas.....	9	1,225.00	161.70			63.00	20.50	45.17	153.84					
Des Moines.....	9	1,650.00	3.50			100.00	30.00	205.00	513.71					
Spring Valley.....	0	4,800.00				180.00	30.00	200.00	391.48					
Sugar Grove.....	3	950.00	202.50			42.75	10.00	270.00	253.40					
Washington.....	8	1,550.00	400.00			35.00	25.00	300.00	181.80					
Union.....	5	1,450.00	1,607.48			47.40	10.00	10.00	651.19					
Linn.....	1	2,450.00	111.65	42.00	10.50	113.00	32.50	507.81	873.11	40				
Adel (Ind.).....	1	3,900.00	388.84	45.00		37.30	18.12	900.25	476.67					
Redfield (Ind.).....	1	3,000.00												
Total.....	11	58	35,995.00	7,669.28	90.00	73.50	880.66	322.07	6,411.25	5,780.73	40			10.00

DAVIS COUNTY.

Bloomfield (Ind.).....	1	4,000.00	50.37	98.00		124.00	40.00	1,200.25	433.28					
Bloomfield.....	7	2,000.00	100.21				30.00	153.47	517.70					
El Fehis.....	0	3,445.00	111.55				28.00		409.00					
Marion.....	2	2,425.00	911.20	18.50			54.22	842.33	483.00	5				
Pox.....	3	900.00	50.00			90.00	10.00	150.00	300.00					
Perry.....	3	1,500.00	50.00						197.20					
Prairie.....	3	500.00												
Drakeville (Ind.).....	1	2,000.00				135.00	8.00	300.00	174.00					
Roscoe.....	5	1,200.00				54.00	20.00		302.20					
Soap Creek.....	4	225.00	104.00						254.35					
Salt Creek.....	1	850.00	37.57											
Troy (Ind.).....	4	3,021.00					30.00		570.15					
Grove.....	8	871.25							602.00					
Union.....	3	1,000.00					15.00		535.60					
Wyanedah.....	5	1,200.00					17.00		374.25					
Lick Creek.....	1	3,927	\$5,973.75	1,408.15	58.00	18.30	393.00	222.22	2,688.37	5,295.32	5			77.00
Total.....	6	33,87												

DECATUR COUNTY.

Bloomington.....	9	350.00				20.00	10.00	303.73	77.01					
Burrell.....	4	1,600.00				85.50	19.08	355.11	414.15					
Decatur (Ind.).....	4	8,000.00	329.32			39.00	10.00	206.06	539.00					
Decatur.....	1	700.00	323.50			59.73	16.00	449.22	411.19					
Eaton.....	3	950.00	100.50			88.00	19.10	404.21	278.50					
Franklin.....	4	1,300.00	102.17			110.00	25.00	371.67	557.00					
Fayette.....	1	2,000.00	196.21			134.00	30.25	252.47	282.50					
Garden Grove (Ind.).....	1	1,780.00	80.00			67.75	29.00	445.28	293.80					
Grand River.....	1	700.00	224.45						531.00					
Hamilton.....	1	1,500.00	91.30			90.51	25.00	396.15	401.34					
High Point.....	5	1,500.00												

Reports of County Superintendents—F—Continued. Deane County—Continued.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	12			13					AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM SUBURB TAX, AND NOW APPROPRIATED.					50	51	52
	No. of school houses of what material constructed.	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	Value of school houses in each district.	For building and repairing and for furniture.	For District Appropriate.	For rent of school houses.	For Teachers' Salaries and Treasurer.	For compensation of officers and clerks.	For Fuel.	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Tuition.				Amount of amount received from Suburban Taxpayers.	No. of Voters in the District last year.	Value of Appraisal.
Leas (Ind.)	1			1	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 423.00	\$ 203.90		\$ 99.27	\$ 0.00	\$ 1,010.00	\$ 101.35	1	1	23	
Long Creek.	1			1	1,200.00	83.81			57.35	0.00	630.25	43.82	1	1	13	\$ 134.00
Moore	3			3	1,900.00	8,555			6.00	0.00	325.04	107.00	3	1	300	300.00
New Buda.	1			1	808.00	135.60	7.50				911.63	339.17	1	1	1	300.00
Richland.	1			1	205.00	90.15			81.91	25.00	293.40	337.00	1	1	5	135.00
Woodland	1			1	205.00	90.15			81.91	25.00	293.40	337.00	1	1	5	135.00
Total	4	30	34	25,983.00	2,547.26	293.30	7.50	1,021.11	366.17	8,718.18	6,146.02	51,394.53				51,394.53

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Manchester (Ind.)	1	15,000.00	3,000.00	40.00	135.00	50.00	1,487.86	1,157.82	1	90.00						
Hopkinton (Ind.)	2	1,500.00	61.92	40.00	86.00	15.00	220.25	197.34	4	40.00						
Delhi (Ind.)	1	3,000.00	714.71		50.00	30.00	414.90	698.00	1	40.00						
Earlville (Ind.)	1	2,500.00	235.00	35.00	91.70	40.00	500.81	546.39	1	87.00						
Colony	3	2,100.00	23.95	375.00	330.35	35.00	1,100.36	701.87	1	200.00						
Honey Creek	10	4,600.00	481.35	400.00	357.31	49.21	645.73	569.27	1	400.00						
Richland	4	2,500.00	60.00	275.00	163.35	35.00	882.30	433.91	1	275.00						
Clinton	1	2,000.00	2,004.00	275.00	181.80	30.00	505.05	935.84	1	150.00						
Delmar etc.	6	2,000.00	2,087.50	191.00	222.70	32.00	682.00	1,145.00	1	280.00						
Bremen	4	1,600.00	34.85	160.00	104.40	40.00	1,194.14	329.43	4	100.00						
Washington	3	3,255.00	175.00		175.00	40.00	1,194.14	329.43	3	375.00						
North Fork	1	2,500.00	174.63		188.90	45.00	603.12	231.43	1	155.00						
Delhi	1	188.00			182.00	25.00			1	121.00						
Milo	8	3,394.25			182.00	25.00			8	364.00						

Prairie	4	1,200.00			85.00	10.00		180.00	4	35.00						
Adams	3	1,950.00	59.37	12.25	113.00	44.74	478.17	234.50	4	156.00						
Itasca Green	4	1,000.00		15.00	25.00	17.00	640.00	794.78	4	60.00						
Union	4	2,000.00	278.20		103.00	35.00	862.50	537.00	4	257.00						
South Fork	1	2,600.00	782.52		224.80	30.00	478.00	883.60	7	180.00						
Total	13	48,570.35	10,363.73	1,361.25	3,005.28	616.00	13,660.91	8,750.38	34	3,351.00						

DES MOINES COUNTY.

Augusta	4	2,100.00	550.02		78.33	30.00		16.00								
Barrington	3	30,000.00	7,071.71	500.00	843.23	225.00	11,173.10	520.00								
Burlington	4	1,050.00	1,417.69		901.83	83.00										
Benton	1	5,000.00						200.00								
Cambridge	1	6,300.00	316.30		375.55	55.50	1,935.67									
Franklin	5	2,825.00	148.35	120.00	103.00	15.00	900.00	407.74								
Elletts River	6	1,530.00	150.00		135.00	30.00	405.74									
Union	1	2,200.00	587.80													
Huron	2	2,800.00	844.08	6.00	281.40	40.00	503.96									
Washington	8	4,440.00	1,013.47	70.00	170.35	40.00	590.00	70.00								
Yellow Springs	3	3,770.00	456.90		328.15	43.80	1,073.17	16.00								
Kosuth (Ind.)	1	900.00	32.32		42.30	3.00	364.75	4.00								
Dodgeville	1	600.00	5.13													
Hudson (Ind.)	1	2,000.00	505.80													
Pleasant Grove (Ind.)	1	1														
Total	19	111,477	80,075.00	13,701.07	386.00	982.00	2,487.85	330.80	16,660.36	13,967.00						

DICKINSON COUNTY.

Spirit Lake	1	200.00	35.00		34.00	3.00	35.17	55.30								
Okoboji	1	500.00			7.50	3.00		13.00								
Tuscumum	1	50.00	50.00				5.50									
Total	3	750.00	45.00		34.00	6.00	57.72	70.30								

Reports of County Superintendents—F—Continued. Fayette County—Continued.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	12			13	AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM DISTRICT TAX, AND NOW APPROPRIATED.					20	21	22	
	No. of School Houses and of what material built.			Value of School District.	14	15	16	17	18	19	Amount of annual appropriation County Treasurer.	No. of Voluntary in the District for Year.	Value of Apparatus
	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.		For building furnishing School Houses	For Districts, Improved Apparatus.	For rent of School Houses	Fuel.	For compensation of Secretary and Treasurer.	For Teachers' Fund.			
Waucoma.....	1	1	1	400.00	1,000.00								
Part of Fairbank (Ind.).....	1	1	1	1,100.00	1,900.00			20.00					22.00
Wucuma (Ind.).....	1	1	1	4,000.00	1,819.25		5.00	48.87	80.00	323.21	324.91	1	
Fayette (Ind.).....	1	1	1	3,000.00	315.82		36.00	297.70		2,030.63	521.30	8	100.00
West Union (Ind.).....	1	1	3	2,000.00	221.00			66.00	30.00	960.20	377.35		
Pleasant Valley.....	10	6	16	57,650.75	10,230.00	1,342.54	333.60	2,380.29	780.72	11,597.88	6,256.54	2	1,240.00

FLOYD COUNTY.

St. Charles.....	3	5	1	17,050.00	3,621.88		28.00	337.88	22.75	1,001.96	836.77		
Floyd.....	2	1	1	2,750.00						28.00	334.26		350.80
Rock Grove.....	3	3	3	3,700.00	1,263.20		32.00	204.25	27.00	661.40	404.76		
Rockford.....	2	3	3	2,080.00	553.64		30.00	76.76	15.65	595.68	224.19	1	
Ulster.....	1	1	2	1,200.00	112.20	150.00	9.00	84.95	11.89	461.00	113.00		150.00
Scott.....	1	1	1	400.00	14.25	1.70		30.95	18.37	272.44	76.44		57.48
Union.....	1	5	5	2,750.00	307.48	191.00	6.00	1,152.85	78.95	2,200.22	393.35		220.00
Riverton.....	5	5	5	3,850.00	1,069.85					849.96	360.88		
Niles.....	2	3	3	1,500.00	197.10		3.50	96.25	33.72	442.92	174.53	5	100.00
Cedar.....	1	1	1	1,400.00	570.00	100.00		60.00	30.00	171.00	159.84	8	200.00
Floyd (Ind.).....	1	1	1	200.00	6.34	44.36	40.00	143.87	10.42	219.12	287.88	1	50.00
Total.....	2	11	27	36,970.00	7,745.94	497.00	148.50	2,187.26	270.75	7,210.10	3,989.53	10	777.48

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Clinton.....	1	4	4	4,200.00	800.60			482.30	55.70	435.00	243.01	3	
Washington.....	1	2	1	7,800.00	1,064.99	4.00		256.24	70.15	798.00	309.67		250.00
Osceola.....	2	2	2	3,100.00	300.00	37.00		30.00	35.00	521.00	200.00		128.50
Reeve.....	6	6	6	1,650.00							310.53		
Morgan.....	2	3	3	4,785.00	2,334.62	450.00	30.00	270.00	288.50	560.00	219.57		
Geneva.....	3	3	3	1,000.00	231.96	79.40		80.59	29.00				315.00
Ingham.....	2	2	2	1,000.00									
Total.....	2	2	23	20,018.00	4,650.97	570.40	30.00	1,196.43	468.35	2,206.00	1,382.83	3	563.50

FREMONT COUNTY.

Sidney.....	1	10	1	4,500.00	1,418.26		30.00	88.70	30.00	714.40	601.59		
Sidney (Ind.).....	1	1	1								337.07		
Ross.....	7	7	7	3,205.00	170.50	400.00	20.00	60.00	45.00	1,780.00	404.12		160.00
Franklin.....	3	3	3	1,500.00	296.00					15.00	387.33		160.00
Scott.....	3	3	3	1,500.00	298.00	113.65		126.60	7.00	838.00	665.96	50	200.00
Benton.....	5	5	5	3,850.00	737.30	187.00		220.59	15.00	673.81	254.90		187.00
Madison.....	4	4	4	1,200.00	165.10			126.00	30.00		188.07		
Monroe.....	1	1	1	100.00	15.00	25.00		36.25	3.00	253.75	81.50	4	92.55
Fisher.....	1	1	1	5,000.00						60.00			
Hamburg (Ind.).....	2	2	2	22,745.00	3,945.26	735.65	50.00	689.64	210.60	5,027.27	3,933.71	54	799.55

GREENE COUNTY.

Washington.....	8	8	8	3,600.00	988.35			315.97	46.00	1,476.25	1,426.07		30.00
Jefferson.....	9	9	9	7,400.00	1,473.44			360.80	80.00	2,518.76	2,200.00	700	
Kendrick.....	8	8	8	6,800.00	507.50			218.15	67.00				
Total.....	24	24	24	17,800.00	2,969.29			894.92	187.00	3,995.01	4,926.07	700	30.00

Reports of County Superintendents—F—Continued.
HOWARD COUNTY.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	13		AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM DISTRICT TAX, AND HOW APPROPRIATED.					20	21	22			
	Brick.	Frame.	No. of School Houses of which masonry-work is constructed.	Value of School Houses in each District.	For building and furnishing School-Houses.	For District and Literary Apparatus.	For rent of School-Houses.				Fuel.	For compensation of Librarian and Treasurer.	For Teachers' Fund.	Amount of annual appropriation received from County Treasurer.	No. of Pupils in the District.	Value of Appraisal.
Chester.....	3	1	3	\$ 2,800.00	\$2,100.00	\$ 75.00	\$35.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 295.00	\$ 113.84	121	\$ 75.00
Saratoga.....	1	1	1	500.00	170.00	300.00	4.50	63.50	70.00	70.00	2.16	1	28.00
Howard Center.....	2	1	2	1,015.00	170.00	300.00	100.00	100.00	15.00	40.00	77.98	60	60.00
Forest City.....	6	4	4	6,000.00	15.05	175.45	10.00	43.80	13.00	235.00	67.86	1	105.00
Howard.....	2	1	1	800.00	9.30	173.00	44.50	32.47	5.00	239.00	41.80	1	80.00
Oak Dale.....	1	1	1	500.00	1.35	173.00	110.00	44.50	4.00	239.00	57.92	1	170.00
Jamestown.....	1	1	1	2,400.00	168.00	173.00	40.00	110.00	40.00	405.00	337.92	1	35.00
Albion.....	3	3	3	2,425.00	57.30	48.50	238.50	238.50	40.00	700.20	184.65	5	150.00
Vernon Springs.....	0	0	0	6,500.00	5.25	87.00	370.40	70.00	40.00	535.00	137.88	5	190.00
New Oregon.....	4	1	4	1,800.00	4.50	8.00	100.00	53.00	763.00	130.05	43.05	.....	6.00
Paris.....	3	3	3	1,500.00	153.85	160.00	119.17	453.00	3,960.20	1,128.00	1,706.59	8	1,128.00
Cresco (Ind.).....	3	3	4	96,375.00	2,717.54	773.85	234.00	1,191.17	453.00	3,960.20	1,128.00	8	1,128.00
Total.....	1	1	1	6,050.00	1,100.00	.....	.....	310.60	40.00	1,660.26	83.60	.....	250.00
Dakota.....	1	1	1	2,915.00	592.47	32.00	31.00	42.00	42.00	371.97	158.57	.....	132.00
Humboldt.....	1	1	1	1,775.00	66.00	64.00	15.00	62.00	15.00	130.00	120.00	.....	61.00
Vernon.....	4	4	4	800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79.85	.....	.....
Wacona.....	1	1	1	8,965.00	1,969.31	96.00	15.00	418.00	117.00	1,642.08	373.48	.....	440.00
Total.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

Dakota.....	1	1	1	6,050.00	1,100.00	.....	.....	310.60	40.00	1,660.26	83.60	.....	250.00
Humboldt.....	1	1	1	2,915.00	592.47	32.00	31.00	42.00	42.00	371.97	158.57	.....	132.00
Vernon.....	4	4	4	800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79.85	.....	.....
Wacona.....	1	1	1	8,965.00	1,969.31	96.00	15.00	418.00	117.00	1,642.08	373.48	440.00
Total.....	1	1	1

IDA COUNTY.

Corwin.....	1	1	1	1,800.00	100.00	15.00	50.00	500.00	250.00	30
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IOWA COUNTY.

Anna.....	3	1	2	3,000.00	618.00	97.71	60.81	448.48	365.55	121	240.00
Dayton.....	0	0	0	2,700.00	1,000.00	120.00	75.00	1,090.00	628.45
English.....	1	1	1	4,900.00	2,045.00	.....	.....	107.30	40.00	1,090.00	92.00	.....	.....
Greene.....	0	0	0	1,775.00	66.00	.....	.....	24.00	6.00	373.39	94.18	2	13.00
Hilton.....	2	2	2	800.00	.....	.....	.....	250.00	48.68	1,090.33	474.58	.....	.....
Honey Creek.....	8	4	4	2,300.00	.....	.....	.....	113.00	30.00	400.40	373.79	.....	.....
Iowa.....	5	1	5	1,800.00	991.36	.....	.....	123.50	45.00	628.27	277.10	1	250.00
Leola.....	0	0	0	7,000.00	250.00	.....	.....	200.00	50.00	2,373.00	466.02	.....	.....
Marengo (Ind.).....	1	1	1	300.00	.....	.....	.....	164.60	30.00	503.40	156.58	.....	.....
Millerburg (Ind.).....	4	4	4	2,175.00	26.45	.....	.....	844.75	46.00	1,340.00	641.18	.....	170.00
Lenox.....	4	4	4	3,600.00	100.00	170.00	.....	73.50	35.00	103.50	103.50	.....	.....
Washington.....	5	1	5	1,000.00	869.40	.....	.....	72.00	16.00	407.66	628.91	.....	40.00
Hartford.....	6	6	6	3,150.00	101.80	.....	.....	184.40	37.00	900.00	188.73	.....	210.00
Summer.....	4	4	4	1,400.00	289.00	.....	.....	83.00	30.35	791.89	179.48	.....	.....
Coon.....	1	1	1	400.00	17.00	.....	.....	60.00	15.00	273.47	135.03	.....	.....
York.....	1	1	1	800.00	347.70	.....	.....	127.00	30.00	347.00	303.00	.....	.....
Philmore.....	1	1	1	2,250.00	.....	.....	.....	456.36	.....	.....	566.70	.....	.....
Total.....	10	1	80	46,650.50	5,840.33	353.00	.....	2,077.46	2,977.46	18,103.25	5,376.19	134	922.00

JACKSON COUNTY.

Monmouth.....	4	4	4	1,976.00	.....	541.00	.....	35.00	45.00	400.00	408.40	7	310.00
South Fork.....	1	1	1	3,200.00	360.20	.....	.....	307.60	35.00	.....	452.48	8	160.00
Maquoketa.....	2	2	2	3,478.00	.....	184.00	.....	198.65	30.00	.....	453.64	4	154.00
Fairfield.....	1	1	1	1,050.00	297.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	556.19	4	116.00

Reports of County Superintendents—F.—Continued. Jackson County—Continued.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	13		AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM DISTRICT TAX, AND NEW APPROPRIATED.							19	20	21	22	
	Brick.	No. of school houses and other territorial buildings erected.	Value of school houses in each district.	For building (including	14	15	16	17	18					19
Van Buren	1	1	4,406.30	161.07	50.00	234.00	1,016.00	379.39	1,024.46	519.79	9	665.00		
Union	1	8	2,810.00	68.74	50.00	177.50	40.00	1,024.46	519.79	9	665.00			
Brandon	1	1	7,110.00	24.13	50.00	35.00	35.00	85.00	181.32	97.33	9	489.00		
Barrens Creek	1	1	2,000.00	149.35	60.00	150.00	35.00	35.00	100.00	250.00	6	250.00		
Perry	1	5	7,012.00	383.11	200.75	55.65	40.00	1,820.45	448.68	525.45	6	80.00		
Logan	1	1	1,520.00	401.10	50.00	133.95	40.00	357.38	323.97	414.20	7	73.00		
Washington	1	4	2,675.00	99.42	50.00	27.00	55.00	530.00	414.20	400.27	7	210.00		
Butler Creek	1	2	1,200.00	510.00	174.00	176.00	40.00	400.27	375.03	1	45.00			
Other Creek	1	2	2,375.00	4.00	13.00	129.17	45.00	850.47	429.38	560.38	4	40.00		
Richland	1	4	1,315.00	4.00	13.00	80.00	61.00	388.33	429.37	4	40.00			
Prairie Springs	1	2	1,400.00	416.88	120.00	49.93	20.00	600.00	612.35	3	28.00			
Tete Des Morts	1	2	10,000.00	3,715.88	44.90	179.94	20.00	370.95	118.43	3	40.00			
Manoketa (Ind.)	1	1	3,000.00	200.00	44.90	37.00	10.00	698.37	692.13	3	40.00			
Andrew (Ind.)	1	1	4,000.00	180.36	44.90	75.00	25.00	430.05	50.00	3	30.00			
Monmouth (Ind.)	1	1	4,000.00	251.56	40.00	50.75	4.00	50.00	300.00	3	30.00			
Bellevue (Ind.)	1	1	200.00	20.00	4.00	20.75	4.00	4.00	4.00	3	30.00			
Sabula (Ind.)	1	1	400.00	13.45	4.00	20.75	4.00	4.00	4.00	3	30.00			
Lamoite (Ind.)	1	1	400.00	13.45	4.00	20.75	4.00	4.00	4.00	3	30.00			
Zwinglie (Ind.)	1	1	400.00	13.45	4.00	20.75	4.00	4.00	4.00	3	30.00			
Total	1310	7822	62,353.30	7,177.71	1,629.21	97.00	2,969.90	700.90	8,778.05	9,437.36	69	2,160.00		

JASPER COUNTY.

Malaka	1	7	2,650.00	792.31	964.08	172.67	36.00	325.00	596.30	560.00		
Independence	1	6	3,875.80	767.90	1,000.00	175.00	25.00	840.00	240.85	105	100.00	
Palo Alto	1	4	2,450.00	1,175.00	100.00	143.27	46.00	520.00	531.68	402.00		
Poweshik	1	4	7,400.00	700.00	833.00	84.54	76.00	1,000.00	247.20	300.00		
Buena Vista	1	2	3,600.00	190.00	100.00	960.44	50.00	1,182.00	500.80	38.00		
Newton	1	1	4,000.00	646.00	15.00	40.65	35.00	331.00	220.20	80.00		
Richland	1	3	2,000.00	510.00	15.00	95.00	30.00	850.00	115.00	80.00		
Monroe (Ind.)	1	2	800.00	20.00	60.00	87.00	60.00	227.00	200.00	90.00		
Rock Creek	1	6	3,000.00	1,643.00	33.20	317.80	70.00	2,247.50	515.00	300.00		
Lynna Grove	1	4	7,000.00	1,643.00	33.20	317.80	70.00	2,247.50	515.00	300.00		
Newton (Ind.)	1	1	2,285.00	160.00	100.00	181.00	20.00	1,000.00	100.00	10.00		
Mariposa	1	2	2,500.00	350.25	100.00	58.00	30.00	473.00	95.00	30.00		
Clear Creek	1	1	1,700.00	84.05	100.00	58.00	30.00	473.00	95.00	30.00		
Hickory Grove	1	1	1,700.00	84.05	100.00	58.00	30.00	473.00	95.00	30.00		
Eck Creek	1	1	1,700.00	84.05	100.00	58.00	30.00	473.00	95.00	30.00		
Franklin	1	1	1,700.00	84.05	100.00	58.00	30.00	473.00	95.00	30.00		
Prarie City (Ind.)	1	5	3,200.00	600.00	10.00	11.00	30.00	806.89	171.40	906.60		
Mannd Prairie	1	1	1,700.00	84.05	100.00	58.00	30.00	473.00	95.00	30.00		
Des Moines	1	1	1,700.00	84.05	100.00	58.00	30.00	473.00	95.00	30.00		
Washington	1	1	1,700.00	84.05	100.00	58.00	30.00	473.00	95.00	30.00		
Total	71	72	50,725.80	6,957.45	622.40	967.50	1,895.07	436.30	7,213.50	8,119.38	107	1,140.00

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Walnut	1	4	85.00	243.20	16.00	968.16	210.00
Penn.	1	2	3,375.00	623.12	6.00	609.56	210.00
Black Hawk	1	2	1,800.00	573.38	30.00	450.00	170.00
Polk	1	7	5,774.00	772.34	22.50	401.70	285.48
Locust Grove	1	5	2,000.00	161.04	15.00	679.46	357.32
Fairfield	1	9	5,350.00	1,134.97	15.00	200.42	300.42
Bushanan	1	4	1,200.00	1,162.50	10.00	1,050.00	509.04
Lockridge	1	4	1,420.00	609.71	11.00	30.00	311.22
Round Prairie	1	5	1,400.00	609.71	11.00	30.00	419.43

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	12		13		AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM DISTRICT TAX, AND HOW APPLICATED.							20	21	22		
	Brick.	Frames.	No. of School Houses and Districts included.	Value of School Houses in each District.	14	15	16	17	18	19	Amount of School Property Tax levied on the County Treasurer.				No. of Voters in the District in 1897.	Value of Appraisals.
Cedar.....	1	0	5	\$ 2,740.00	\$ 673.40	\$ 30.00	\$ 102.22	\$ 30.00	\$ 324.29	\$ 237.40	237	\$				
Liberty.....	1	0	5	1,845.00	24.50			13.50	565.35	569.30						
Des Moines.....	1	3	5	700.00	573.13			12.00	501.69	385.28						
Fairfield (Ind.).....	1	0	1	800.00	272.00			300.00	80.00	633.96	125	75.00				
Libertyville (Ind.).....	1	1	1	800.00			3.50			83.41						
Bavaria (Ind.).....	1	1	1	55.00	622.00											
Wadout (Ind.).....	1	1	1	1,830.00	906.00											
Brookville (Ind.).....	1	1	1	83,363.00	7,091.95			396.00	1,628.38	972.00	4,963.92	635	433.00			
Total.....	0	64	14													

JOHNSON COUNTY.

Big Grove.....	5	5	1	6,450.00	1,412.00	180.00			35.00	435.00	588.00		180.00
Cedar.....	5	5	1	2,320.00				150.00	80.00	917.88	497.25		150.00
Clear Creek.....	5	5	1	3,040.00	540.00			120.00	22.00	450.23	355.63	4	80.00
Fremont.....	4	1	6	1,750.00	184.19				54.00		400.00		
Graham.....	6	6	1	1,600.00					38.15		192.29		
Hardin.....	4	4	3	3,322.50	2,788.09	86.79		774.23	435.00	2,498.54	1,107.40		15.00
Iowa City.....	9	9	4	4,300.00					296.97		1,917.85		75.00
Iowa City (Ind.).....	3	3	1	30,000.00	1,841.65						336.42		
Jefferson.....	1	1	2	850.00				104.00	24.00	330.00	313.40		100.00
Liberty.....	5	5	1	1,100.00	80.00			120.00	53.00	121.20	371.19		13.00
Madison.....	4	4	1	1,400.00	200.00				10.00		319.38		75.00
Monroe.....	3	3	1	800.00	280.00					400.00			
Newport.....	3	3	1	800.00				100.00	10.00				
Oxford.....	3	1	1	1,425.00	600.00				45.00	578.00	330.38		
Penn.....	4	4	2	2,000.00	698.29	45.00		97.25			299.58		150.00
Pleasant Valley.....	7	1	3	3,040.00	788.99			273.38	28.00	668.59	472.02		
Scott.....	4	4	2	2,675.00	400.00			200.00	40.00		297.98		
Seaton.....	0	1	0	1,593.00				200.00	35.00	230.00	954.03		50.00
Solon (Ind.).....	1	1	1	2,000.00				100.00	10.10	707.23	233.23		50.00
Union.....	4	4	2	2,450.00	20.20				30.00		353.23		115.00
Washington.....	5	5	1	1,890.00	257.45			137.00		1,130.20	397.05		
Total.....	0	83	6	95,092.45	10,040.56	356.30	34.00	2,692.45	861.19	10,109.50	9,955.48	4	843.00

JONES COUNTY.

Cass.....	6	6	3	3,625.00	132.50			131.00	30.00	1,047.61	286.38		405.00
Castle Grove.....	6	6	3	3,400.00	630.00			150.00	15.00		295.40		30.00
Clay.....	8	8	3	3,900.00	774.68	14.36	6.00	39.00	28.00	927.83	443.11		240.00
Fairview.....	7	1	7	3,250.00	803.83			882.06	37.00	554.00	500.37		200.00
Greenfield.....	1	1	1	4,300.00	390.00			100.00	30.00	200.00	450.25		
Hale.....	6	6	2	2,900.00	315.00			951.00	40.00	1,110.25	370.00		
Jackson.....	5	1	1	2,800.00	194.80			500.00	40.00	705.00	882.95		600.00
Monticello.....	4	4	4	4,400.00	3,250.00			1,027.54	32.00	933.15	309.94		
Madison.....	6	6	2	2,420.00	96.30			212.70	50.00	514.19	841.64		100.00
Richard.....	1	1	4	3,800.00	796.66			197.87	55.00	800.97	594.18		19.00
Rome.....	9	9	8	3,800.00	86.53			160.50	25.00	600.00	401.20		50.00
Sevier.....	8	8	3	3,750.00	450.00			120.00	26.00	505.02	382.09		150.00
Wayce.....	9	9	7	2,150.00	49.78			37.37	30.00	524.10	443.11		200.00
Wilmington.....	2	2	1	1,015.00	24.00		15.50	15.00	42.00		473.53		50.00
Wright.....	4	4	2	5,600.00	900.00			500.00	10.00	2,280.00	674.14		200.00
Anamosa (Ind.).....	1	1	1	5,000.00	5,000.00			50.00	10.00	82.25	296.81		50.00
Wyming (Ind.).....	1	1	1	1,107.00	67,130.00	14,920.20	14.30	613.53	11,832.72	7,687.68	2,323.00		
Total.....	0	1107	6	67,130.00	14,920.20	14.30	42.50	1,937.50	613.53	11,832.72	7,687.68	4	2,323.00

Reports of County Superintendents—F.—Continued.

KEOKUK COUNTY.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	13			AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM DISTRICT TAX, AND NEW APPROPRIATIONS.							20	21	22			
	No. of School Districts of what materiality have been returned.	Brick.	Stone.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7				8	9	10
Liberty	1			3,470.00	\$1,250.00	\$	\$20.00	\$176.65	37.75	945.71	\$	890.85	\$130.00			
Richland (Ind.)	1			3,000.00	3,000.00							317.49				
Richland	1			3,000.00	3,000.00							407.41				
Siourney	1			500.00	1,094.32							525.64				
Siourney (Ind.)	1			800.00	1,400.00							437.08				
Washington	1			2,500.00								464.40				
Warren	1			2,300.00								339.79				
Steady Run	2			850.00	630.00							564.00				
Union	0			3,255.00	835.40							399.36				
Van Buren	1			1,500.00	352.80							490.00				
Van Buren	1			1,500.00	773.00							500.00				
Lancaster	1			4,475.00	940.00							642.00				
Clear Creek	5			1,430.00	323.25							642.00				
English River	8			1,835.00	108.00							437.00				
Jackson	1			4,985.00	1,366.00							848.00				
Adams	5			2,300.00	410.00							600.00				
German	5			3,400.00	1,093.00							500.00				
Ladyette	5			2,500.00	125.00							778.80				
Total	4	2	85	46,916.25	14,737.23		75.00	149.00	1,681.93	485.03	7,883.11	7,750.47	800	303.00		

KOSSUTH COUNTY.

Algona	1	1	8	8,900.00	1,413.36	192.39	144.00	450.33	110.00	3,457.91	800.80	874	250.00
Keokuk	1	1	4	400.00	100.37	135.30	12.00	95.95	81.12	862.60	244.81	133	160.00
Cresco	1	1	14	10,100.00	1,722.53	243.79	156.00	546.17	221.12	3,667.89	1,138.15	527	410.00
Total	3	2	22	19,400.00	3,236.26	579.48	312.00	1,092.45	302.24	8,193.30	2,183.76	794	820.00

LEE COUNTY.

Keokuk (Ind.)	4	1	1	51,000.00	35,060.00		536.67	887.25	100.00		4,941.43		100.00
Keokuk	4	1	1	3,000.00	30.00		45.00	201.18	200.00		1,490.10		40.00
West Point (Ind.)	4	1	1	2,000.00	325.00			135.00	5.00		505.50		
Franklin (Ind.)	1	1	1	1,200.00	16.45			48.74	6.00		60.32		36.00
Montrose (Ind.)	2	1	1	800.00	1,033.50	28.70		62.59	30.00		235.31		27.00
Charleston (Ind.)	1	1	1	800.00									
Primrose (Ind.)	1	1	1	100.00									
Creston (Ind.)	1	1	1	1,500.00	1,500.00								
Summitville (Ind.)	1	1	1	1,430.00	641.78	35.00							
Green Bay	1	1	1	1,800.00									
Washington	6	1	1	3,500.00	71.15			133.00	13.75		107.15		300.00
Poncauk	1	1	1	2,500.00	32.00			331.00	14.00		140.00		265.00
Marion Ridge	1	1	1	800.00				296.00	40.00		463.00		180.00
Carroll	1	1	1	2,500.00	477.11	180.00		465.95	34.00		594.00		180.00
Harrison	1	1	1	2,045.00				36.50	15.00		494.74		
Franklin	3	1	1	500.00				80.59	5.00		428.54		
West Point	1	1	1	1,200.00	234.31	31.00		25.00			99.64		
Fort Madison	1	1	1	2,905.00	399.69			79.00	33.75		414.27		
Jefferson	2	1	1	4,500.00	2,000.00			130.25	33.00		504.50		
Montrose	1	1	1	2,775.00				118.00	60.00		804.35		
Charleston	3	1	1	1,200.00				34.00			116.32		
Van Buren	1	1	1	1,000.00				32.00			472.32		
Des Moines	1	1	1	940.00				80.00			533.77		
Jackson	1	1	1	940.00				80.00			533.77		
Total	39	17	63	9,102,940.00	33,373.54	314.70	700.67	3,339.33	817.00	785.03	17,682.69		1,136.00

Reports of County Superintendents—F—Continued.
LINN COUNTY.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	12		13		AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM DISTRICT TAX, AND HOW APPROPRIATED.					19	20	21	22
	No. of School Houses and Teachers employed—district.		Value of School Houses in each District.	Value of School District.	For Holding, Heating and Furnishing Carriages.	For Districts and Apparatus.	For Rent of School Houses.	Fuel.	For Compensation of Secretary and Treasurer.				
	Boys.	Girls.											
Bertram.....	3	1	\$ 2,000.00	\$382.00	\$ 145.00	\$5.00	\$301.00	\$ 541.00	65	300.84	65	75.00	
Boulder.....	4	1	4,300.00	219.85	12.00	100.00	26.33	421.65	65	908.00	65	90.00	
Brown.....	2	1	2,000.00	180.37	9.00	171.00	45.00	908.00	65	301.35	65	90.00	
Buffalo.....	1	1	1,750.00	397.09		70.65	30.36	315.55	65	428.00	65	50.00	
Clifton.....	6	1	2,200.00						65	932.45	65	57.00	
College.....	6	1	2,500.00						65	493.53	65	57.00	
Parish.....	3	4	3,000.00	192.95	20.00	180.94	40.74	741.67	65	493.53	65	57.00	
Franklin.....	1	7	4,400.00						65	531.00	65		
Jackson.....	1	7	4,500.00	163.59		301.39	45.00	1,882.55	65	378.96	65		
Linn.....	3	3	3,135.00	63.33		100.95	45.00	1,065.32	65	479.88	65		
Maine.....	1	13	7,750.00	100.98	32.00	690.00	150.00	370.00	65	857.00	65	60.00	
Marine.....	3	5	4,000.00	1,243.13			65.64	696.19	65	484.50	65		
Morroe.....	3	4	2,570.00		12.00	98.25	21.74	409.32	65	488.69	65		
Outer Creek.....	1	10	4,900.00	879.80	8.00	241.70	70.00	1,290.40	65	742.42	65		
Pautan.....	3	3	3,500.00	547.06		262.00	60.00	894.87	65	620.84	65	50.00	
Rapids.....	3	3	3,700.00	54.15	4.00	103.00	17.31	348.00	65	254.84	65		
Spring Grove.....	7	1	1,453.00	42.08		84.50	50.00	1,225.63	65	301.25	65	30.00	
Washington.....	1	1	1,000.00	880.00	41.40	514.50	20.00	2,196.34	65	271.65	65	30.00	
Clear Rapids (Ind.).....	1	1	1,000.00		30.00	71.50	27.50	594.30	65	378.97	65	50.00	
Greiner Sun (Ind.).....	1	1	5,000.00	165.41		300.00	66.65	457.69	65	536.42	65	30.00	
Lisbon (Ind.).....	1	1	5,000.00	684.00	1.00	5.00	80.00	67.60	65	788.91	65	30.00	
Mt. Vernon (Ind.).....	1	1	1,267.80	256.23		232.55			65	47.60	65	30.00	
Marion (Ind.).....	1	1	5,000.00		103.00				65	57.60	65	30.00	

Western.....	1	1	1,000.00	48.00		50.00	33.92	64.92	65	173.29	65	402.00
Total.....	32	4	90,890.00	9,242.44	31.00	2,936.40	3,061.61	1,399.34	13,787.56	12,491.56	80	402.00

LOUISA COUNTY.

Columbus City.....	10	1	4,000.00	1,775.01		500.00	70.00	1,719.50	65	697.35	65	150.00
Concord.....	5	1	3,400.00	308.70		110.29	50.00	303.54	65	391.75	65	75.00
Elliot.....	2	1	3,000.00	73.00		40.00	15.00	348.00	65	144.10	65	150.00
Elin Grove.....	4	1	2,900.00	292.30	114.50	323.00	50.00	372.00	65	397.90	65	160.00
Grandview.....	1	1	1,700.00	315.00		175.15	50.00	487.70	65	419.70	65	114.50
Jefferson.....	1	1	1,700.00	315.00		110.00	30.00	921.21	65	318.69	65	140.00
Madison.....	1	1	4,350.00	1,655.04		525.32	45.00	1,116.73	65	472.40	65	190.80
Morning Sun.....	1	1	1,800.00	300.29		149.00	40.00	388.50	65	316.95	65	50.00
Morning Sun.....	1	1	725.00	103.29		58.00	10.00	818.97	65	251.24	65	50.00
Port Lucas.....	1	1	1,900.00	1,154.55	36.00	73.50	13.00	210.00	65	310.69	65	80.00
Union.....	1	1	900.00	10.62		62.90	23.00	459.00	65	442.13	65	150.00
Wapello.....	1	1	2,750.00	170.88		171.14	12.00	313.00	65	313.00	65	150.00
Wapello (Ind.).....	1	1	600.00	141.35		100.00	10.00	610.00	65	309.80	65	150.00
Columbus City (Ind.).....	1	1	2,500.00	750.00		73.96	40.00	293.15	65	309.90	65	150.00
Morning Sun (Ind.).....	1	1	6,000.00	300.44		91.00	64.96	930.00	65	309.90	65	150.00
Wapello (Ind.).....	1	1	300.00			57.50	14.00		65		65	
Honey Creek (Ind.).....	1	1	300.00						65		65	
Total.....	6	1	37,323.00	7,371.09	264.20	2,346.55	580.00	9,462.38	5,336.56	1,323.10	80	

LUCAS COUNTY.

Benton.....	6	1	1,415.00	548.39		118.34	6.00	467.30	65	298.00	65	50.00
Cedar.....	3	1	1,775.00	160.00		97.00	34.00	508.00	65	297.00	65	50.00
Chariton.....	4	1	2,900.00	120.00		92.00	17.00	500.38	65	212.62	65	85
English.....	6	1	3,120.00	35.55	41.50	60.00	33.00	437.40	65	539.89	65	85
Jackson.....	1	1	1,900.00	14.32		95.06	6.00	317.42	65	104.55	65	80.00
Madison.....	5	1	2,020.00	344.00		40.00	18.00	208.13	65	309.00	65	80.00
Union.....	6	1	2,800.00	120.00		140.00	28.00	810.00	65	245.31	65	80.00
Honey Creek.....	3	1	875.00	46.05	18.00	43.75	15.67	133.27	65	557.21	65	80.00

Reports of County Superintendents—F—Continued. Lucas County—Continued.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	13		AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM DISTRICT TAX, AND NOW APPROPRIATED.						20	21	22
	No. of school houses in district.	Value of school houses in district.	14	15	16	17	18	19			
Warren.....	1	\$ 1,193.00	\$ 377.85	1.00		93.35	27.00	\$ 900.00	503.47	No. of Volumes in Library	Value of Apparatus
Washington.....	3	1,000.00	100.00			49.20	11.45	417.89	198.60	77	
White Breast.....	4	925.00	100.50			39.63	7.75	306.03	148.60	75	
Chillicothe.....	5	1,200.00	375.40			51.13	50.00	308.60	148.60		
Pharosant (Ind.).....	2	1,000.00	117.23	21.00		117.60	43.93	611.90	207.00		
Total.....	3	20,125.00	2,216.01	81.30		1,083.74	337.65	7,355.24	3,703.40	240	

MADISON COUNTY.

Crawford.....	1	1,225.00	228.12			13.00		66.05	347.74	377.74	54	230.00
Douglas.....	3	4,000.00						40.00		320.60		180.00
Grand River.....	3	1,580.00	1,849.85			88.65				92.30		
Jackson.....	5	2,500.00	1,000.00									
Jefferson.....	3	584.00				94.00		260.54	154.82			30.00
Lee.....	2	1,420.00	201.00	170.14		30.50	16.50	111.60	30.10			200.40
Madison.....	1	2,015.00	301.61			101.25	27.00	965.63	372.45			318.05
Monroe.....	3	1,425.00	211.65	328.90		66.00	13.50	400.00	119.00			300.00
Ohio.....	2	2,400.00	140.35			44.00	20.00	396.55	177.25			148.00
Penn.....	3	2,400.00				66.00	12.00	200.00	47.28			
Scott.....	1	2,500.00	1,225.80	65.00		10.00	745.70	480.20	491.00			
South.....	3	1,300.00	53.00			32.00	14.00	435.38	241.00			
Union.....	1	4,234.50	1,636.77			125.00		430.00				
Walnut.....	2	1,200.00	300.00					870.37	420.00	43		125.00
Washington (Ind.).....	2	1,200.00	300.00									

Wesley.....	1	1,120.00	16.00			33.20	50.38	405.13	120.15			
Winterast (Ind.).....	1		1,225.79				30.60	331.64	590.11			
Total.....	12	45	30,190.20	8,416.84	654.04	54.20	712.80	488.28	6,040.06	4,444.35	227	1,203.40

MAHASKA COUNTY.

Fleming Grove.....	3	875.00	320.50			112.00	65.00	636.04	457.90			
Union.....	4	3,785.00	730.37			100.00	40.00	1,288.04	546.60			
Patrie.....	1	3,400.00	515.22			124.22	16.20	735.12	470.06			106.00
Richland.....	4	1,410.00	353.93	2.50	53.00	195.50	30.00	947.79	751.91	1		300.00
Buck Oak.....	3	1,400.00	80.00	148.00		89.00		970.20	308.29			
Madison.....	4	1,400.00	417.57	230.00		115.71	27.50	764.89	640.80			20.00
Adams.....	4	2,150.00	812.28	150.00		131.50	33.00	1,092.26	615.90			
Montrose.....	6	3,700.00	1,223.96	220.00		101.50	40.00	1,402.26	414.20			
Windsor.....	1	8,050.00	2,621.94	824.00		327.14	100.00	1,273.95	769.51			11.00
Oakdale.....	1	1,025.00	85.95	138.40		110.04	27.00	200.04	1,046.62			300.00
Scott.....	6	4,000.00	608.35	84.00		97.13	40.00	698.59	612.50	30		204.00
Des Moines.....	4	2,150.00	722.14			240.94	50.56	598.07	650.09			
Harrison.....	6	4,000.00	1,021.50	143.00		98.00	44.50	631.78	623.47			145.00
Cedar.....	1	2,000.00	68.75			242.00	35.00	553.39	313.16			
Six Mile.....	1	800.00		15.00		200.35	45.00	4,226.94	977.25			200.00
Oakholms (Ind.).....	2	10,000.00	1,835.40	200.00	220.00							
West Center (Ind.).....	1	400.00										
East Center (Ind.).....	1	400.00										
Des Moines No. 2 (Ind.).....	1	600.00										11.00
Des Moines No. 3 (Ind.).....	1	600.00										23.00
Indianapolis (Ind.).....	1	2,000.00										14.00
Indianapolis (Ind.).....	1	500.00										
Graysville (Ind.).....	1	2,800.00	834.00									
Buckeye (Ind.).....	1	1,300.00	300.00									130.00
Cardinals (Ind.).....	1	1,300.00	300.00									
Total.....	10	83	63,745.00	13,120.14	1,226.86	391.90	632.00	16,734.88	11,554.37	211		2,285.00

Reports of County Superintendents—F—Continued.
MARION COUNTY.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	12		13				AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM CURRENT TAX, AND HOW APPROPRIATED.					30	31	32
	Brick.	No. of school houses of what material.	Form.	Value of school houses in district.	Per building.	For repairing and rebuilding.	For apparatus.	For interest of school houses.	For teachers' salaries.	For compensation of Treasurer.	For Teachers' salaries.				Amount of annual County Treasurer's receipts from property tax.	No. of volumes in the District Library.	Value of Appraisement.
Clay.....	1	1	1	1,450.00	40	104.40	25.00	24.00	104.40	25.00	24.00	302.10	1	96
Dallas.....	1	1	1	1,675.00	1,635.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140.40	1	.....
Franklin.....	1	1	1	1,475.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	404.85	1	.....
Indiana.....	1	6	1	2,150.00	788.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	872.65	1	.....
Knoxville.....	1	19	3	8,461.00	1,302.20	10.50	.....	.....	474.64	80.00	.....	309.00	1	.....
Lake Prairie.....	1	1	1	1,355.00	884.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	309.00	1	.....
Liberty.....	1	3	0	1,850.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	404.85	1	.....
Pleasant Grove.....	1	1	1	300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126.40	1	.....
Perry.....	1	1	1	250.00	22.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157.65	1	.....
Polk.....	1	1	1	1,750.00	163.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	451.52	1	.....
Red Rock.....	1	1	1	1,600.00	357.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	406.20	1	.....
Summit.....	1	5	1	2,200.00	216.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	387.50	1	.....
Swan.....	1	1	1	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255.00	1	.....
Union.....	1	1	1	2,700.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	251.00	1	.....
Washington.....	1	1	1	11,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	742.10	1	.....
Knoxville (Ind.).....	1	1	1	5,000.00	1,761.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	742.10	1	.....
Pella (Ind.).....	1	1	1	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	742.10	1	.....
Total.....	8	63	22	51,452.00	6,194.26	81.50	886.45	446.00	.....	.....	.....	7,149.02	.....	.....

MARSHALL COUNTY.

Albion (Ind.).....	1	1	1	1,440.00	47.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103.00	5.00	173.75	105.80	.....	85.00
Le Grand (Ind.).....	1	1	1	690.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marshall (Ind.).....	1	2	2	8,000.00	265.00	.....	.....	.....	131.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,671.00	600.18	.....	50.00
Bangor.....	1	5	5	1,700.00	70.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	841.30	.....	300.00
Eden.....	1	1	1	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greencastle.....	1	1	1	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Le Grand.....	1	1	1	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minerva.....	1	1	1	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission.....	1	1	1	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marshall.....	1	1	1	1,450.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion.....	1	1	1	1,450.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marionetta.....	1	1	1	1,450.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Center.....	1	1	1	1,450.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timber Creek.....	1	1	1	1,450.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venona.....	1	1	1	1,450.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	1	1	1	1,450.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liberty.....	1	1	1	1,450.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	14	35	1	40,955.00	4,268.80	180.50	37.87	1,931.65	329.00	7,840.31	410.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MILLS COUNTY.

Anderson.....	1	1	1	1,400.00	295.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glenwood.....	1	1	1	2,300.00	495.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana Creek.....	1	1	1	900.00	70.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ingram.....	1	1	1	800.00	62.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyons.....	1	1	1	2,300.00	842.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion.....	1	1	1	1,300.00	19.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Platteville.....	1	1	1	1,375.00	69.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rawles.....	1	1	1	900.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. M. Cloud.....	1	1	1	800.00	100.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver Creek.....	1	1	1	1,800.00	91.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenwood (Ind.).....	1	1	1	1,600.00	3,395.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	14	35	1	10,025.00	4,850.03	29.00	100.00	711.50	287.81	4,821.03	8,028.20	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM DISTRICT TAX, AND NOW APPROPRIATED.					No. of school houses and territorial board secured.	No. of school houses in each district.	Value of Appraisals				
	13	14	15	16	17			18	19	20	21	22
Douglas	3	4	1,250.00	\$ 747.50	\$ 3,110	3	17	\$ 450.00	\$ 132.40	0	3.00	
Washington	2	2	1,000.00	100.20	41.30	2	18	.....	.....	0	3.00
West	3	3	10,700.00	3,109.52	115.40	14	10	320.40	457.94	944.33	175.00	
Total	8	8	12,950.00	3,957.72	156.70	29	27	770.40	1,590.34	1,888.63	351.00	

MUSCATINE COUNTY.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	No. of school houses and territorial board secured.	No. of school houses in each district.	AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM DISTRICT TAX, AND NOW APPROPRIATED.					No. of school houses in each district.	No. of school houses in each district.	No. of school houses in each district.	No. of school houses in each district.
			13	14	15	16	17					18	19	20	21	22
Lake	1	1	2,600.00	310.00	.....	340.00	50.00	1,935.81	474.29	.....	.....
M	1	1	2,265.00	164.00	.....	224.75	40.00	451.50	305.68	.....	.....
Montpelier	3	3	2,800.00	394.00	.....	1,201.40	38.00	358.97	318.60	.....	.....
Pike	1	1	1,100.00	121.75	.....	71.00	25.44	457.88	132.28	.....	.....
Wapaisone	5	5	2,250.00	250.00	.....	240.00	20.00	611.76	287.70	.....	.....
Goshen	1	1	1,700.00	1,376.70	.....	1,678.85	.....	1,243.10	592.00	100	125.00
Bloomington	8	8	5,050.00	902.00	.....	399.00	45.50	5,000.00	245.00	.....	.....
Cedar	4	4	2,000.00	373.63	.....	70.35	30.00	2,000.00	407.25	.....	.....
Willon	6	6	4,200.00	1,195.54	.....	1,200.00	30.00	744.02	407.25	.....	.....
Sweedland	1	1	6,000.00	1,877.65	40.00	2,285.35	65.00	1,123.00	855.00	.....	.....
Seventy Six	2	2	4,000.00	1,375.30	.....	235.00	40.00	850.00	570.65	.....	.....
Fulton	8	8	2,200.00	1,410.28	.....	215.00	20.00	1,145.00	648.13	.....	.....
Groton	2	2	1,700.00	.....	.....	62.30	30.00	403.13	355.08	.....	.....
Granville (incl. District No. 2 (ind.))	1	1	1,550.00	175.25	26.90	116.00	.....	1,040.00	325.00	.....	.....
Wilton	1	1	1,200.00	195.00	.....	107.00	20.00	1,540.00	380.00	.....	.....
West Liberty (ind.)	1	1	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....	215.00	.....	468.55	315.15	.....	.....
Atalissa (ind.)	1	1	921.63	.....	.....	65.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	11	11	47,875.00	13,802.38	66.90	11,811.53	2,800.55	4,904.44	5,599.28	318	903.70

PAGE COUNTY.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	No. of school houses and territorial board secured.	No. of school houses in each district.	AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM DISTRICT TAX, AND NOW APPROPRIATED.					No. of school houses in each district.	No. of school houses in each district.	No. of school houses in each district.	No. of school houses in each district.
			13	14	15	16	17					18	19	20	21	22
Washington	1	1	3,600.00	430.00	224.00	60.00	32.00	1,250.00	115.40	.....	235.00
Valley	1	1	1,104.00	94.10	.....	3.00	62.73	28.00	540.08	390.57	47.00
Pierce	1	1	1,100.00	117.25	.....	36.30	12.00	108.47	.....	.....	90.00
Unity	1	1	2,500.00	418.92	234.00	85.00	50.00	603.89	402.85	.....	153.25
Harmon	2	2	800.00	698.39	.....	.....	.....	713.34	.....	.....	100.00
Haverhillville (ind.)	1	1	2,000.00	1,411.78	.....	116.00	40.00	570.70	345.58	.....	35.00
Nebraska	1	1	2,200.00	650.63	.....	179.00	101.00	810.00	544.05	.....	.....
Nebraska	1	1	2,200.00	650.63	.....	179.00	101.00	810.00	544.05	.....	.....
Nebraska	1	1	2,200.00	650.63	.....	179.00	101.00	810.00	544.05	.....	.....
East River	3	3	4,500.00	995.00	.....	55.25	16.00	232.23	104.21	.....	400.00
Fremont	1	1	1,800.00	97.63	.....	135.20	49.15	198.12	.....	.....	71.00
Lincoln	1	1	1,800.00	885.00	284.00	80.45	.....	406.00	245.15	.....	125.00
Harlan	4	4	2,525.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas	2	2	570.00	106.00	.....	75.40	24.00	.....	406.70	.....	.....
Beckman	2	2	8,000.00	200.20	.....	320.70	35.00	2,450.00	617.91	.....	400.00
Clarksburg	1	1	31,000.00	5,075.55	745.00	54.00	1,291.64	405.16	9,126.95	9,257.09	5,181.85
Total	31	31	47,875.00	13,802.38	66.90	11,811.53	2,800.55	4,904.44	5,599.28	318	903.70

PALO ALTO COUNTY.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	No. of school houses and territorial board secured.	No. of school houses in each district.	AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM DISTRICT TAX, AND NOW APPROPRIATED.					No. of school houses in each district.	No. of school houses in each district.	No. of school houses in each district.	No. of school houses in each district.
			13	14	15	16	17					18	19	20	21	22
Emmettsburg	2	2	600.00	186.63	105.00	90.05	25.00	155.00	368.05	4	86.70
Nevada	1	1	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....	15.00	15.15	112.50	187.45	.....	.....
West Bend	2	2	615.00	603.20	.....	15.00	37.00	296.81	154.85	.....	150.00
Total	5	5	2,415.00	1,447.63	105.00	120.05	77.15	304.36	611.35	4	206.70

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	No. of school houses and territorial board secured.	No. of school houses in each district.	AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM DISTRICT TAX, AND NOW APPROPRIATED.					No. of school houses in each district.	No. of school houses in each district.	No. of school houses in each district.	No. of school houses in each district.
			13	14	15	16	17					18	19	20	21	22
Lincoln	1	1	400.00	53.26	14.75	62.23	23.00	181.72	99.29	1	25.00
Plymouth	1	1	400.00	46.00	.....	21.00	.....	113.71	.....	.....	50.00
Total	2	2	800.00	99.26	14.75	83.23	23.00	181.72	215.00	4	75.00

Reports of County Superintendents—F—Continued.
FOCAHONTAS COUNTY.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	12				AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM DISTRICT TAX, AND HOW APPROPRIATED.					20	21	22
	No. of School-houses in each district.	Value of school houses in each district.	For building, repairing and heating school-houses.	For salaries of teachers and janitors.	For rent of school-houses.	For apparatus, library and books.	For fuel.	For compensation of teachers.	For salaries of janitors.				For purchase of books.	Amount of money received from district tax.	No. of Districts in the County.	Value of Appraisals.
Des Moines.	1	\$ 6,075.00	\$ 123.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 61.30	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	\$ 1,909.81	1	283.00
Lizard.	1	5,000.00	20.50	.....	84.44	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	2,117.78	1	100.00
Total.	2	10,075.00	143.50	6.00	150.94	110.00	990.00	110.00	990.00	4,111.59	2	383.00

POLK COUNTY.

Allen	3	2,780.00	1,600.00	.....	145.00	16.00	880.00	16.00	880.00	512.84	.....	.....
Baxter.	4	2,490.00	1,400.00	50.00	145.00	20.00	890.00	20.00	890.00	493.59	1	50.00
Bluff.	6	3,275.00	1,460.00	.....	250.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camp	6	2,300.00	148.80	.....	178.73	68.16	718.48	68.16	718.48	953.84	1	50.00
Des Moines (Ind.)	3	15,000.00	800.00	315.00	322.00	135.00	218.00	135.00	218.00	3,737.15	.....	75.00
Des Moines, E. S. (Ind.)	1	25,000.00	1,057.00	.....	165.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,443.05	.....	.....
Delaware.	4	1,600.00	70.00	18.50	.....	32.00	205.00	32.00	205.00	496.09	.....	.....
Douglas	3	1,050.00	118.27	.....	62.00	16.00	.....	16.00	.....	998.88	.....	840.00
Elkhart	3	2,100.00	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	313.34	.....	.....
Elm Grove (Ind.)	1	200.00	.....	.....	75.00	24.00	50.00	24.00	50.00	323.12	.....	.....
Four Mile	6	3,775.00	134.75	.....	79.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,074.56	78	70.00
Franklin	3	1,900.00	.....	.....	105.00	15.00	.....	15.00	.....	316.92	.....	.....
Hopkirk & Grove (Ind.)	1	400.00	.....	.....	75.47	27.50	220.20	27.50	220.20	432.66	.....	.....
Irwin	3	1,100.00	235.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legs	2	2,400.00	26.35	.....	125.00	50.00	.....	50.00	.....	488.69	.....	.....
Madison	4	1,700.00	648.85	.....	125.00	14.00	.....	14.00	.....	1,274.26	.....	.....
Maylor	1	1,700.00	.....	.....	157.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	281.00	.....	.....

Rayleville (Ind.)	1	2,000.00	122.81	18.15	66.85	34.00	737.50	34.00	737.50	211.87	.....	80.00
Valley	5	1,900.00	153.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290.28	.....	.....
Washington	2	3,925.00	.....	.....	69.99	65.78	326.00	65.78	326.00	490.31	.....	.....
Washington	1	1,400.00	401.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173.84	.....	35.00
Washington	1	5,000.00	400.00	25.00	.....	45.00	400.00	45.00	400.00	293.28	.....	.....
Polk City (Ind.)	3	81,275.00	6,713.34	25.00	418.05	9,160.59	811.54	9,160.59	811.54	4,990.57	79	515.00

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY.

Boomer.	4	3,300.00	780.00	.....	128.00	42.00	228.13	42.00	228.13	181.65	.....	552.00
Center.	2	1,200.00	9.65	170.00	61.50	40.00	.....	40.00	.....	210.75	.....	170.00
Council Bluffs (Ind.)	3	26,134.00	7,290.15	74.00	697.50	210.40	2,996.46	210.40	2,996.46	1,771.25	900	363.00
Crescent.	4	10,500.00	100.00	200.00	290.40	40.00	.....	40.00	.....	178.10	.....	57.35
Grove.	1	600.00	.....	.....	70.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	158.18	1	165.13
Irwin.	3	1,600.00	31.00	.....	65.75	37.00	.....	37.00	.....	587.16	.....	250.00
Kane	1	14,900.00	1,980.05	.....	221.75	31.00	2,046.50	31.00	2,046.50	988.41	.....	390.00
Knox	2	2,800.00	.....	.....	90.45	30.00	.....	30.00	.....	113.82	135.33	.....
Macdonalds.	3	1,500.00	730.00	16.00	35.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	205.10	.....	.....
Rockford.	3	900.00	.....	.....	198.50	34.00	.....	34.00	.....	610.48	139.25	10
Silver Creek	1	1,600.00	56.00	.....	55.00	25.00	396.50	25.00	396.50	306.40	.....	180.55
Walnut Creek	1	1,600.00	681.00	.....	.....	7.50	.....	7.50	.....	77.97	106.90	100.00
York.	1	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.	19	62,814.00	11,710.40	444.00	1,614.35	617.40	6,934.84	617.40	6,934.84	4,712.06	3112	2,147.03

POWESHIEK COUNTY.

Chester.	2	1,800.00	32.75	36.00	70.00	61.00	352.00	61.00	352.00	66.73	2	60.00
Bear Creek.	4	1,700.00	675.00	.....	250.00	32.00	.....	32.00	.....	828.62	1	100.00
Deep River.	5	2,600.00	92.00	60.00	88.00	45.00	.....	45.00	.....	574.02	1	40.00
Dresden (Ind.)	1	800.00	.....	.....	98.70	74.61	687.76	74.61	687.76	1,074.75	.....	129.00
Grinnel.	1	2,500.00	1,044.53	139.50	7.50	.....	980.80	.....	.....	2,714.41	.....	50.00
Grinnel (Ind.)	1	2,500.00	173.23	.....	282.00	115.00	.....	115.00	.....	2,714.41	.....	209.00
Jackson	2	1,400.00	822.50	134.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,064.00	.....	100.00
Montezuma (Ind.)	1	6,000.00	.....	.....	195.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Reports of County Superintendents—F—Continued. Foscobia County—Continued.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM DISTRICT TAX, OLD AND NEW APPROPRIATED.																						
	12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		
	Brick.	Stones.	Trams.	No. of school houses and out-houses situated on streets.	Value of school district.	For building.	For furniture and fixtures.	For salaries and wages.	For labor and apparatus.	For rent of school houses.	Fuel.	For commission.	For salaries and wages.	For fuel.	For salaries and wages.	For fuel.	For salaries and wages.	For salaries and wages.	For salaries and wages.	For salaries and wages.	For salaries and wages.	For salaries and wages.	
Jefferson.....	4	1			\$2,000.00	\$66.37				70.25	\$11.00	\$310.19	\$563.35										
Lincoln.....	4	1			2,250.00	857.30				78.75	39.82	637.00	275.00										
Madison.....	4	1			2,252.00	59.34				80.95	20.85	811.45	405.00										
Manitou.....	3	1			2,000.00	74.78				172.30	15.10	130.98	130.98										
Pennant.....	3	1			2,200.00	439.91				55.98	21.00	352.78	150.00										
Scott.....	4	1			2,000.00	103.00				112.00	40.00	359.69	150.00										
Sheridan.....	4	1			2,000.00	382.25				110.00	10.00	401.73	150.00										
Sugar Creek.....	1	3			2,400.00	586.66				60.00	32.00	320.86	500.00										
Union.....	3	1			1,700.00	34.00			18.00	182.60	65.00	306.50	194.00										
Warren.....	3	1			3,000.00	1,236.50			98.50	62.00	50.05	462.80	150.00										
Washington.....	1	1			41,135.00	6,099.35	584.14	106.50	1,819.81	623.63	7,402.60	8,122.31	31,002.50										
Total.....	1	60	1		150,000.00	1,013.09		10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	470.30	1,800.00										

RINGGOLD COUNTY.

Sand Creek.....	4	1			825.00	153.00	108.03			80.00	32.00	287.82	516.19	4	160.00
Platte.....	4	1			1,225.00	788.75	179.55	3.00		16.15	36.35	276.99	993.22		264.50
West Fork.....	4	1			1,700.00	232.33	116.30			119.55	45.00	700.74	1,019.69	40	225.00
Le's Creek.....	6	1			2,000.00					47.45	26.53	764.74	764.54		
Montt Ay.....	4	1			2,700.00	380.75		17.00		106.14	35.00	1,204.00	913.23	1	
Middle Fork.....	4	1			1,600.00	227.60	1.50			45.30	33.00	361.39	378.80		
Albion.....	3	1			2,000.00	61.07	180.00			44.30	33.00	540.00	497.69		180.00
East Fork.....	4	1			2,000.00					18.00	33.00	330.00	330.00		
Washington.....	4	1			1,500.00	1,013.09		10.00		30.00	40.00	470.30	1,800.00		
Total.....	1	60	1		15,000.00	2,814.49	585.43	30.00	396.09	250.80	4,914.78	6,704.04	45,182.50		

Mount Ayr (Ind.).....	1	1			1,500.00										160.00
Total.....	1	1			1,500.00										160.00

SAC COUNTY.

Douglas.....	1	1			500.00					57.56	24.00	300.00	46.00		33.00
Jackson.....	4	1			9,000.00	980.00	46.00			130.00	37.50	1,250.00	160.00		3.00
Sac.....	1	1			5,300.00	1,065.73		120.00		130.00	15.00	915.70	150.00		7.00
Total.....	1	7			7,500.00	1,345.73	46.00	130.00	397.56	76.50	2,543.70	1,460.00	32.00		

SCOTT COUNTY.

Davenport.....	5	1			4,750.00	2,670.23			408.00	175.00	1,358.12	12	310.00	
Le Claire.....	2	1			5,300.00	1,955.59		25.00	948.48	65.00	1,036.49	659.08		
Princeton.....	4	1			1,500.00	66.00			100.91	30.00	985.29	492.91		
Buffalo.....	2	1			2,800.00	166.45			71.75	50.00	658.23	459.98		
Blue Grass.....	4	1			700.00				300.00	57.70	658.23	399.69		
Hickory Grove.....	1	1			1,000.00	159.26				11.00	650.41	480.00		
Allen's Grove.....	2	1			3,000.00	495.00			160.00	21.00	1,045.74	548.47	4	32.00
Liberty.....	6	1			5,370.00	3,422.95			103.35	70.00	692.00	705.43		
Winfield.....	2	1			2,150.00	185.94		6.00	82.95	15.00	600.00	373.78		
Pleasant Valley.....	1	1			1,000.00					10.00	180.00	195.31	100	35.00
Rockingham.....	3	1			3,500.00	1,000.14			220.95	115.00	1,498.98	390.17		
Lincoln.....	1	1			2,975.00	41.50			310.00	115.00	1,498.98	390.17		
Sheridan.....	2	1			1,000.00	370.98		29.00	133.50	192.00	912.50			
Fulton (Massena county).....	5	1			43,800.00	37,335.83	75.00		1,681.76	450.00	15,973.83	7,667.34	110	820.00
City of Davenport (Ind.).....	2	1			2,000.00	331.60	97.00	80.00	48.50	75.00	316.00	67.00		
City of Le Claire (Ind.).....	1	1			5,000.00	680.00			45.00	50.00	349.95	2	50.00	
City of Princeton township.....	1	1			2,000.00				70.00	50.00				
No. 3, Davenport township.....	1	1			450.00				20.00	50.00				
No. 4, Le Claire township.....	1	1			2,200.00	1,057.00			30.00	120.00	137.97	114.67	1	50.00

Reports of County Superintendents—F—Continued. Scott County—Continued.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	13				13							Amount of Annual Appropriation from County Treasury.	No. of Voluntees in the District in 1907.	Value of Appurtenances.
	No. of School of which max. limit con- sidered.	Yrns.	Stons.	Acres.	Value of School Houses in each District.	For building, repairing and furnishing School Houses.	For District Officers and Salaries.	For Fuel.	For Compensation of Teachers.	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Fuel.				For Compensation of District Officers.
Mayville (Ind.)	1	1	1	1	600.00	271.00	7.50	6.70	623.60	15	100.00			
Fairview (Ind.)	1	1	1	1	2,100.00	1,112.44	8.00	87.00	404.77	15	100.00			
Linn Grove (Ind.)	2	2	2	2	350.00	217.86	7.50	49.00	691.91	15	100.00			
Walcott (Ind.)	1	1	1	1	800.00	325.00	8.00	35.00	134.75	108.21	160.00			
No. 2, Blue Grass Tp. (Ind.)	1	1	1	1	1,000.00	1,119.50	8.00	35.00	314.51	10.00				
Long Grove (Ind.)	1	1	1	1	4,000.00	397.31	8.00	23.38	82.69	237.84				
No. 2, Windfall Tp. (Ind.)	1	1	1	1	3,000.00	100.00	8.00	35.00	20,044.93	249	2,044.00			
Buffalo (City) (Ind.)	1	1	1	1	1,200.00	50,640.31	172.00	4,233.44	10,464.22	3,409.65	360.00			
No. 2, Buffalo Tp. (Ind.)	1	1	1	1	155,682.00	50,640.31	172.00	4,233.44	10,464.22	3,409.65	360.00			
Total	13	7	7	7	1,155,682.00	50,640.31	172.00	4,233.44	10,464.22	3,409.65	360.00			

SHELBY COUNTY.

Fairview	5	1	1	1	2,700.00	1,112.44	8.00	87.00	404.77	295.02	200.00	
Galland's Grove	8	1	1	1	1,900.00	217.86	8.00	49.00	691.91	168.21	160.00	
Harlan	3	1	1	1	1,700.00	325.00	7.50	35.00	314.51			
Jackson	3	1	1	1	1,800.00	1,119.50	8.00	35.00	82.69	237.84		
Total	8	7	7	7	8,100.00	2,774.50	8.00	171.00	118.50	539.32	1,409.65	360.00

STORY COUNTY.

Washington	3	4	4	4	3,850.00	800.00	273.00	15.00	149.75	46.00	600.00	273.00
Collins	8	1	1	1	1,897.00	800.00	136.00	75.00	625.00	702.00	169.00	

Howard	5	1	1	1	2,100.00	450.00	277.20	148.65	648.80	218.65	977.25	
Indian Creek	5	1	1	1	2,740.00	1,317.15	300.50	376.50	100.08	484.08	600.30	
Franklin	5	1	1	1	1,350.00	139.20	10.00	94.10	33.00	623.60	100.00	
Lincoln	1	1	1	1	800.00	63.00	42.00	19.00	20.00	140.50	50.00	
Washington	1	7	7	7	5,100.00	2,120.00	173.00	190.00	50.00	1,233.00	459.21	416.00
New Albany	3	3	3	3	2,000.00	723.00	125.00	133.15	65.40	108.63	457.00	200.00
Lafayette	3	1	1	1	1,300.00	923.10	65.00	130.00	39.70	608.00	1,011.43	10.00
Milford	1	2	2	2	1,300.00	923.10	65.00	84.00	36.00	608.34	137.49	130.00
Nevada	1	10	10	10	10,490.00	3,930.60	325.00	185.50	146.60	1,947.16	846.00	310.00
Total	5	51	51	51	30,937.00	10,320.68	1,788.75	1,678.65	595.77	10,185.61	6,201.12	2,377.75

TAMA COUNTY.

Bockingham	5	1	1	1	1,050.00	375.00	173.00	173.00	30.00	135.00	91.74	172.99
Clark	4	4	4	4	600.00	600.00	160.00	77.00	16.00	491.00	181.00	479.62
Crystal	4	4	4	4	1,800.00	703.18	42.00	138.50	31.00	50.00	207.50	143.50
Carlton	4	4	4	4	2,010.00	605.00	5.00	145.70	46.00	100.50	100.50	85.90
Greenwald	4	4	4	4	2,650.00	640.65	16.00	22.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Howard	4	4	4	4	1,280.00	313.00	50.00	20.00	15.50	50.00	828.22	100.00
Indian Village	1	1	1	1	2,000.00	717.20	44.50	118.15	12.50	134.50	44.50	67.35
Lincoln	3	3	3	3	1,050.00	60.40	60.00	60.00	40.00	100.00	478.54	3.00
Otsida	4	4	4	4	1,800.00	15.50	189.25	177.19	14.00	773.83	175.64	413.38
Outer Creek	3	3	3	3	1,300.00	137.00	86.50	109.70	50.00	1,064.34	604.00	143.72
Richard	3	3	3	3	1,750.00	608.49	1,485.45	151.20	15.00	604.00	1,413.25	581.90
Spring Creek	3	3	3	3	1,550.00	1,485.45	60.10	60.10	30.00	1,221.25	581.90	723.43
Tama	3	3	3	3	2,500.00	418.78	200.00	200.00	50.00	300.00	300.00	80.00
Tolson (Ind.)	1	1	1	1	2,500.00	220.00	18.00	130.00	30.00	130.00	723.43	80.00

Reports of County Superintendents—F—Continued. Tama County—Continued.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	13				AMOUNT DERIVED FROM DISTRICT TAX, AND HOW APPLICATED.						Amount of Annual Appropriation received from County Treasurer.	No. of Voluntees in the Districts in 1897.	Value of Appurtenances.		
	Brick.	Stone.	Frames.	Log.	13	14	15	16	17	18				19	
															Value of School Houses in each District.	For building, repairing and furnishing School Houses.	For District Apparatus, Library and Apparatus.	For rent of School Houses.	Fuel.	For compensation of Secretary and Treasurer.	For Teachers.
Tama City (Ind.).....	1	1	6	1	\$ 500 00	\$ 24 50	\$ 116 81	\$ 50 00	\$ 179 25	\$ 70 00	\$ 928 00	\$ 363 65	.....	\$ 901 40	
York.....	2	2	84	6	43,235 00	9,087 84	68 00	389 50	2,889 29	721 30	8,120 49	6,419 08	.....	.....
Total.....															
TAYLOR COUNTY.															
Benton.....	1				7,300 00		29 00		30 00		5 00	338 33	37 89	.....	.....
Buchanan (Ind.).....	1	1			2,150 00				32 50		12 50	537 67	228 53	.....	.....
Clayton.....	3				1,800 00	100 00			25 00		10 00	145 80	114 39	.....	.....
Dallas.....	3				400 00							150 00	100 00	.....	.....
Holt.....	1	1			310 00	289 27			50 00		14 00	268 84	215 05	.....	240 00
Jackson.....	3				1,700 00							320 00	150 00	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	3				400 00				30 00		116 92	73 05	.....	.....
Mason.....	1				1,000 00				15 00		5 00	124 80	124 80	.....	.....
Medina.....	1	3			400 00	7 89			46 00		10 00	368 87	249 82	.....	.....
Nedaway.....	2				600 00	208 50					10 00	106 61	40 70	.....	.....
Polk.....	1	1			1,800 00		90 00					577 99	286 20	.....	15 00
Platte.....	4	1			1,800 00	447 02			46 00		10 35	288 90	119 05	.....	.....
Ross.....	3				950 00									.....	.....
Washington.....	1	1	30	5	21,021 00	1,118 23	169 00	29 00	267 50	92 75	3,890 95	2,551 21	181	.....	355 00
Total.....															

UNION COUNTY.

Douglas.....	1				435 00	10 00	85 00		14 00				64 00	.....	75 00
New Hope.....	3				760 00				39 42				250 00	.....	.....
Jones.....	5				1,000 00		183 13		10 00		15 00	437 75	447 00	.....	182 13
Sand Creek.....	3				900 00	68 00			26 50		10 00	260 00	391 00	.....	.....
Union.....	2				80 00	78 25		26 50	37 50		10 00	450 00	209 00	.....	.....
Unionville.....	4				5,850 00	15 00		10 00	452 00		60 00	450 00	209 00	.....	.....
Highbland.....	2	1			1,650 00				75 00		37 00	500 00	256 00	.....	214 75
Pleasant.....	4	1			1,700 00	14 56	842 00	7 50	51 45		30 00	256 00	321 00	.....	180 00
Prescott.....	5				1,750 00				196 00		30 61	90 00	59 00	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	3				900 00	89 38			49 25					.....	.....
Dodge.....	1				15,013 00	275 19	569 19	47 00	540 32	237 61	3,068 79	3,272 61	1,176 88	.....	.....
Total.....															

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

Oedar.....	1	5			2,300 00	974 39			54 55		30 00	387 07	460 50	.....	.....
Harrisonburg.....	1	5			3,150 00	1,164 71					36 00	1,728 17	500 41	.....	.....
Union.....	5				3,480 00	292 86			120 00		36 00	853 88	358 81	.....	.....
Lack Creek.....	5	3			1,550 00	295 75			140 00		24 50	1,497 09	591 02	.....	.....
Village.....	1	5	2		5,500 00	3,677 00			144 75		44 00	668 28	569 45	.....	15 00
Chequest.....	6	1			2,750 00						20 00	1,458 14	730 25	.....	.....
Van Buren.....	2	1			4,550 00	200 00					35 00	360 00	384 31	.....	.....
Washington.....	1	1			3,600 00	900 00			47 67		22 00	478 85	503 14	.....	168 00
Bonaparte.....	1	2			2,930 00	199 20	458 00	30 00	17 75		30 00	632 44	469 80	.....	.....
Farmington.....	1	1			2,10 00	88 35			48 50		40 00	1,012 02	268 18	.....	160 00
Vernon.....	1	1			2,900 00	348 20	146 50		211 47		25 00	1,014 68	550 68	.....	180 00
Des Moines.....	1	1			1,600 00	680 00			30 75		13 00	105 11	91 71	.....	50 00
Jackson (Ind.).....	1	1			1,600 00				67 50		25 00	1,710 00	246 28	.....	50 00
Harrisonburg (Ind.).....	1	1			800 00	7,700 00			118 00		35 00	403 00	463 00	.....	50 00
Bonaparte (Ind.).....	2				2,000 00	1,208 25	42 00		87 25			298 50	91 70	.....	.....
Kossington (Ind.).....														.....	.....
Farmington (Ind.).....														.....	.....
Union (Ind.).....														.....	.....
Bonaparte (Ind.).....														.....	.....

Reports of County Superintendents—F—Continued. Van Buren County—Continued.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	12		13		AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM DISTRICT TAX, AND HOW APPLIED:							Amount of general appropriation received from County Treasurer.	No. of Voters in the District.	Value of Appertin-ent Real Estate.	
	Bldgs.	Trams.	No. of School Houses and of total Cap-ital struc-tured.	Value of School District	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
															For paying School-Teachers and For other Purposes.	For District Officers and Appertin-ent.	For Public Schools.	For com-pens-ation of Teachers and District Officers.	For Road.
Milton (Ind.)	1	1	1	500.00											
Lowaville (Ind.)	14	3	67	45,895.00	12,000.00	599.50	420.00	1,147.14	431.10	15,200.40	7,356.66	6	789.75		
Total															

WAPELO COUNTY.

Adams	1	1	1	1,670.00	705.97					55.50	22.10	844.18	544.14		
Agency	1	1	1	1,750.00	402.82					37.00	10.00	37.00	352.41		
Agency City (Ind.)	1	1	1	6,000.00	1,159.59					38.61	6.30	205.78	694.00		
Ashland (Ind.)	1	1	1	570.00	190.00										
Budensburgh (Ind.)	1	1	1	900.00	70.90										
Case	1	1	1	7,800.00	31.80								183.41		
Center	3	3	3	2,000.00	4,071.07					133.30	11.00	153.67	324.83		
Chillicothe (Ind.)	1	1	1	800.00	35.00					13.00	13.00	61.08	999.39		
Columbia	1	1	1	1,020.00	1,053.04					48.00	40.00	456.04	635.48		
Comptine	1	1	1	2,800.00	86.29					56.00	18.00	145.20	394.00		
Dalbonga	1	1	1	1,000.00	113.20					79.37	68.75	411.96	562.00		
Edyville (Ind.)	4	4	4	1,250.00	341.80					133.85	21.00	639.67	418.04		
Hughland	1	1	1	575.00	353.40					25.00	25.00	493.58	342.68		
Kennuk	1	1	1	650.00	2,850.42					233.70	60.00	1,377.61	1,060.00		
Kennuk	1	1	1	32,000.00	602.00					140.00	50.00	1,453.44	707.61		
Phasant	1	1	1	1,300.00	602.00								473.46		
Folk	3	3	3												
Total	0	1	44	25,094,000	12,354.16	619.39	738.00	1,087.68	433.03	10,381.40	10,498.31	6	150.00		

Richard	1	1	1	4,425.00									679.41		
Washington	6	6	6	2,745.00									890.66		
Total	0	1	44	25,094,000	12,354.16	619.39	738.00	1,087.68	433.03	10,381.40	10,498.31	6	150.00		

WARREN COUNTY.

Indiana (Ind.)	1	1	1	800.00									410.00		
Hartford (Ind.)	1	1	1	2,600.00	284.59								151.00		
Greenbush (Ind.)	0	0	0	576.15	322.37								438.00		
Alton	0	0	0	1,700.00	341.63								576.15		
Jackson	0	0	0	1,700.00	631.95								173.00		
Liberty	4	4	4	1,495.00	1,190.00								528.05		
Liberty	4	4	4	1,495.00	1,190.00								528.05		
Other	0	0	0	3,600.00	504.36								965.74		
Palmyra	0	0	0	3,600.00	504.36								965.74		
Richland	4	4	4	1,700.00	736.74								247.35		
Square	3	3	3	1,200.00	114.19								280.86		
Upton	4	4	4	2,500.00	444.00								694.54		
Virginia	1	1	1	875.00	199.72								739.69		
Washington	8	8	8	4,930.00	2,577.42								864.46		
Whiteoak	2	2	2	1,455.00	296.53								321.00		
White Oak	2	2	2	1,455.00	296.53								321.00		
Total	3	71	112	30,925.00	8,990.00								802.63		
Total										12,000.00	5,186.00		1,140.00		

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Washington (Ind.)	2	1	1	16,760.00	3,395.28					465.60	170.00	1,891.60	1,108.70		
Washington	1	1	1	3,790.00	1,072.43					297.58	50.00	1,277.00	358.82		
Crane	7	7	7	4,400.00	1,241.02					49.60	49.60	1,603.60	528.88		
Franklin	1	1	1	2,000.00	0.00					30.00	30.00	407.87	236.81		
Iowa	1	6	6	2,300.00	1,392.18					82.90	82.90	407.87	443.31		

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM DISTRICT TAX, AND HOW APPROPRIATED										No. of Voters in Precinct.	Amount of annual Precinct Taxation.	No. of Voters in Precinct.	Value of property in Precinct.						
	12		13		14		15		16						17		18		19	
	Blacks.	Whites.	Value of School House in each District.	Per building and printing and school books.	Per District and Library.	Per school houses.	For school houses.	For school houses.	For school houses.	For school houses.					For school houses.	For school houses.	For school houses.	For school houses.	For school houses.	For school houses.
Burke Ureth.	5	3	2,400.00	447.82	60.00	787.00	30.00	1,033.87	30.00	1,033.87	30.00	1,033.87	30.00	1,033.87	30.00	1,033.87	30.00			
Coca.	4	1	1,000.00	444.53	60.00	247.74	20.00	488.74	20.00	488.74	20.00	488.74	20.00	488.74	20.00	488.74	20.00			
Clay.	3	1	1,800.00	783.21	60.00	30.26	13.75	1,800.00	13.75	1,800.00	13.75	1,800.00	13.75	1,800.00	13.75	1,800.00	13.75			
Marton.	1	6	2,000.00	183.00	60.00	50.26	13.75	213.29	13.75	213.29	13.75	213.29	13.75	213.29	13.75	213.29	13.75			
Sereny-Six.	3	3	800.00	300.00	60.00	117.75	43.00	385.75	43.00	385.75	43.00	385.75	43.00	385.75	43.00	385.75	43.00			
Richmond.	1	1	800.00	523.00	60.00	65.00	30.00	375.03	30.00	375.03	30.00	375.03	30.00	375.03	30.00	375.03	30.00			
Brighton (Ind.).	1	9	8,000.00	675.95	60.00	157.90	30.00	418.73	30.00	418.73	30.00	418.73	30.00	418.73	30.00	418.73	30.00			
Jackson.	4	1	475.00	120.50	60.00	105.50	30.00	627.38	30.00	627.38	30.00	627.38	30.00	627.38	30.00	627.38	30.00			
Highland.	5	5	2,550.00	897.74	10.00	135.40	30.00	915.30	30.00	915.30	30.00	915.30	30.00	915.30	30.00	915.30	30.00			
Engleish River.	5	5	3,650.00	1,977.08	48.00	65.00	13.00	399.71	13.00	399.71	13.00	399.71	13.00	399.71	13.00	399.71	13.00			
Lime Creek.	10	9	5,017.00	1,344.77	60.00	73.00	20.00	444.31	20.00	444.31	20.00	444.31	20.00	444.31	20.00	444.31	20.00			
Oregon.	6	4	1,542.80	106.15	60.00	110.51	25.00	457.71	25.00	457.71	25.00	457.71	25.00	457.71	25.00	457.71	25.00			
Brighton.	4	1	1,500.00	227.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	596.81	60.00	596.81	60.00	596.81	60.00	596.81	60.00	596.81	60.00			
Clay (Ind.).	1	1	1,500.00	227.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	596.81	60.00	596.81	60.00	596.81	60.00	596.81	60.00	596.81	60.00			
Dayton.	1	1	1,500.00	227.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	596.81	60.00	596.81	60.00	596.81	60.00	596.81	60.00	596.81	60.00			
Total.	6	101	73,174.80	12,608.50	400.00	8,812.66	596.81	9,788.00	5,867.10	1	5,867.27									

WAYNE COUNTY.

Benton.	4	2	1,940.00	101.45	100.00	108.19	43.25	1,033.00	439.60	385.35
Clay.	5	3	900.00	783.21	60.00	210.75	143.74	218.58		
Clinton.	1	3	730.00	298.38	60.00	24.63	16.00			
Corvilon.	5	2	2,400.00	447.82	60.00	339.70	40.00	1,026.99	300.00	300.00
Grand River.	4	1	1,000.00	444.53	60.00	247.74	20.00	488.74	273.62	273.62
Howard.	3	1	1,800.00	783.21	60.00	30.26	13.75	1,800.00	13.00	13.00
Jefferson.	5	3	2,500.00	183.00	60.00	117.75	43.00	385.75	372.00	372.00
Monroe.	3	3	1,620.00	300.00	60.00	117.75	43.00	385.75	385.73	385.73
Richman.	4	1	1,100.00	523.00	60.00	65.00	30.00	375.03	159.32	159.32
South Fork.	5	1	1,850.00	675.95	60.00	157.90	30.00	418.73	248.63	248.63
Union.	6	2	2,350.00	120.50	60.00	105.50	30.00	627.38	353.59	353.59
Washington.	5	1	3,200.00	897.74	188.00	135.40	30.00	915.30	288.79	288.79
Walnut.	4	1	1,725.00	101.61	60.00	65.00	13.00	399.71	191.79	191.79
Warren.	2	1	675.00	101.61	60.00	73.00	20.00	444.31	130.54	130.54
Wright.	4	1	1,100.00	275.50	60.00	180.00	10.00	579.97	431.60	431.60
Genoa (Ind.).	1	1	600.00	99.30	60.00	6.00	6.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Total.	61	11	35,090.00	4,438.94	388.00	7,052.69	373.00	7,469.97	4,093.96	1,275.95

WEBSTER COUNTY.

Fort Dodge (Ind.).	1	2	4,400.00	3,349.96	105.00	153.82	135.00	2,612.50	653.00	60.00
Otto.	1	2	1,400.00	200.00	60.00	67.50	50.00	143.24	173.60	15.00
Webster.	3	1	1,200.00	300.00	60.00	60.00	50.00	287.41	165.00	165.00
Hartl.	1	3	600.00	255.00	60.00	38.10	82.12	218.50	165.00	165.00
Douglas.	3	1	2,000.00	1,006.05	8.00	155.60	16.00	269.78	269.78	269.78
Deer Creek.	1	2	1,700.00	900.00	60.00	23.50	22.00	300.00	94.36	94.36
Johnson.	1	1	15.00	703.85	4.00	37.50	60.00	250.00	134.80	134.80
Bulger.	1	2	350.00	100.00	60.00	65.00	22.00	80.00	54.08	54.08
Washington.	1	2	1,700.00	900.00	60.00	15.00	10.00	50.00	270.60	270.60
Dayton.	3	3	900.00	200.00	60.00	11.18	23.00	138.71	263.37	263.37
Stacy.	2	3	1,800.00	200.00	60.00	73.00	25.00	728.00	225.35	225.35
Jackson.	2	2	600.00	200.00	60.00	73.00	25.00	728.00	225.35	225.35
Total.	1	25	19,293.00	6,846.84	177.00	753.60	473.10	5,253.26	3,300.71	295.99

Reports of County Superintendents—K—Continued.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

SAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	12		AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM DISTRICT TAX, AND HOW APPROPRIATED.							20	21	22
	No. of school at which tax is levied.	Value of school district.	14	15	16	17	18	19	Amount of amount received from County Treasurer.				No. of Voters in the District last year.	Value of Appurtenances.
Forest	1	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 110.00	\$ 131.00	\$ 131.00	\$ 100.00	
Concord	1	2,500.00	1,500.00	100.00	30.00	30.00	35.00	33.00	33.00	300.00	100.00	
Prairie	2	2,400.00	750.00	.....	30.00	35.00	35.00	33.00	33.00	335.00	100.00
Northway	2	1,968.00	750.00	.....	80.00	80.00	80.00	185.00	64.00	.....	.....
Total	4	9,868.00	2,355.00	100.00	30.00	441.00	235.00	857.00	857.00	832.35	200.00	

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Bloomfield	9	2,550.00	1,154.51	.....	218.70	235.00	63.30	860.30	853.10	8	150.00
Military	5	2,225.00	923.00	.....	35.00	35.00	37.00	306.15	366.72	.....	.....
Washington	2	2,075.00	60.00	.....	45.00	40.00	35.00	136.03	146.84	13	.....
Jackson	3	1,210.00	621.00	10.00	40.00	40.00	7.50	408.32	320.13	.....	150.00
Frankville	1	1,110.00	269.38	.....	51.20	7.50	.....	454.00	277.05	.....	80.00
Springfield	1	910.00	539.00	.....	87.00	20.00	.....	401.00	476.47	.....	.....
Calmar	1	2,260.00	.....	.....	16.00	30.00	.....	375.00	375.00	.....	.....
Sumner	3	575.00	115.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glenwood	2	650.00	375.00	.....	387.50	.....	.....	387.50	284.25	.....	210.00
Decorah	1	2,650.00	885.00	.....	135.30	40.00	40.00	287.95	369.00	.....	305.00
Madison	4	2,500.00	783.10	.....	121.00	25.00	25.00	700.00	160.00	.....	.....
Lincoln	1	2,450.00	8.00	60.00	140.00	12.00	.....	284.50	284.50	.....	100.00
Present	2	1,640.00	.....	.....	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chas. W.	2	1,665.00	90.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bluffton	1	905.00	.....	.....	188.87	40.00	.....	408.36	408.88	.....	.....

WOODBURY COUNTY.

Orleans	2	1,700.00	500.00	40.00	68.00	20.00	.....	.....	181.62	.....	180.00
Highland	2	1,550.00	158.31	102.00	130.00	32.00	.....	407.00	318.75	.....	.....
Terre Haute	2	900.00	35.40	.....	165.00	15.00	.....	204.31	335.00	.....	120.00
Freemont	2	1,275.00	.....	.....	34.50	30.00	.....	.....	252.80	.....	.....
Decorah City (Ind.)	1	18,000.00	5,282.34	1,043.70	1,043.70	5,050.72	.....	450.50	450.50	.....	47.50
West Decorah (Ind.)	1	1,000.00	177.97	47.50	54.25	5.00	138.07	191.70	191.70	.....	30.00
Frankville (Ind.)	1	150.00	8.40	30.00	81.36	6.00	135.78	101.50	101.50	.....	.....
Burr Oak (Ind.)	1	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hesper (Ind.)	1	500.00	57.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ossian (Ind.)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	48,300.00	11,924.42	309.50	2,217.78	511.50	2,817.78	5,861.13	6,408.17	92	1,452.50

WOODBURY COUNTY.

Sioux City	1	500.00	317.00	30.00	300.00	100.00	102.39	1,714.10	1,714.10	.....	30.00
Woodbury	2	4,000.00	.....	.....	146.85	27.00	.....	452.90	452.90	.....	.....
Little Sioux	2	1,100.00	27.70	18.00	63.39	10.00	.....	1,201.99	405.10	.....	.....
Correanville	1	500.00	62.80	15.00	.....	25.00	.....	102.02	250.58	.....	.....
Total	4	6,200.00	307.50	20.00	498.00	232.24	162.00	1,846.31	2,862.08	.....	50.00

WORTH COUNTY.

Reichel	1	2,000.00	225.00	.....	41.10	25.00	.....	217.11	120.00	.....	112.80
Sioux Lake	1	2,400.00	1.00	.....	120.00	14.25	.....	153.25	18	.....	.....
Harland	2	2,400.00	45.00	12.00	81.00	20.00	.....	400.00	400.00	.....	.....
Northway	2	1,100.00	129.20	31.14	54.70	26.00	.....	295.25	50	.....	67.00
Brookfield	2	600.00	73.22	1.50	24.00	24.00	448.00	116.22	53	.....	92.00
Union	1	1,000.00	.....	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fertile	1	150.00	20.00	2.00	.....	25.00	.....	54.45	100	.....	47.00
Total	12	8,650.00	550.26	44.64	296.80	134.25	577.78	1,247.88	370	.....	818.00

Reports of County Superintendents—K—Continued.
WRIGHT COUNTY.

NAME OF DISTRICT TOWNSHIP.	12		13		AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM HOUSE TAX, AND NEW APPROPRIATED				19		20	21	22
	No. of School Houses and other public buildings.	Rooms in each.	Value of School Property.	For building, repairing and furnishing.	For District Officers and School Officers.	For District Officers and School Officers.	For Teachers and Salaries.	For Teachers and Salaries.	For Teachers and Salaries.	For Teachers and Salaries.	Amount of money received from Townships and County Treasurers.	No. of Voters in the District.	Value of Appraisals.
Tracy	1	22	1,000.00	14.41	35.90	243.00	807.00	221.97	85.00	221.97	142	35.00	
Vernon	1	22	1,400.00	1,000.00	35.90	45.00	285.00	82.00	285.00	82.00	142	30.00	
Liberty	1	22	2,100.00	1,200.00	35.90	50.00	432.00	149.00	432.00	149.00	142	30.00	
Belmont	1	22	2,500.00	1,500.00	35.90	147.00	301.12	91.10	301.12	301.12	142	30.00	
Iowa	1	22	2,500.00	1,500.00	35.90	6.24	301.01	91.10	301.01	301.01	142	30.00	
Bour	1	22	2,500.00	1,500.00	35.90	42.31	301.01	91.10	301.01	301.01	142	30.00	
Boys Grove	1	22	2,500.00	1,500.00	35.90	50.00	408.61	92.00	408.61	408.61	142	30.00	
Wright Lake	1	22	2,500.00	1,500.00	35.90	50.00	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	142	30.00	
Prescott	1	22	1,000.00	14.41	35.90	128.00	310.00	711.99	310.00	711.99	142	30.00	
Total	1	22	15,150.00	3,597.60	35.90	820.08	3,082.80	1,447.14	3,082.80	1,447.14	146	35.00	

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF IOWA,
WHOSE TERM OF OFFICE BEGINS JANUARY 1st, A. D. 1868.

COUNTY.	NAME OF COUNTY SUP'T.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Adair	C. J. Bowman	Fontanelle.
Adams	Benjamin Weisner	Simpson.
Alamakee	Dr. Theodore Natchway	Lansing.
Appanoose	L. M. Judd	Nuna.
Benton	R. G. Dodge	Extra.
Black Hawk	Amos Dean	Blairstown.
Boone	Seymour Gookins	Waterloo.
Buchanan	Harrison Selby	Moingona.
Buena Vista	J. Ransom Hall	Waverly.
Butler	S. G. Pierce	Independence.
Calhoun	O. H. Stals	Frairieville
Carroll	George Graham	Clarksville.
Cass	Jonathan Bishop	Lake City.
Cedar	John K. Desai	Carrollton.
Cerro Gordo	H. G. Smith	Grove City.
Cherokee	E. L. Bassett	Inland.
Chickasaw	Nathan Bass	Mason City.
Clarke	Geo. E. Fisher	Cherokee.
Clay	J. C. Johnson	New Hampton.
Clayton	Jesse L. Adkins	Hopeville.
Clinton	Romanzo A. Coats	Peterson.
Crawford	W. A. Preston	Elkader.
Dallas	Richard J. Crouch	De Witt.
Davis	Henry C. Laub	Adel.
Decatur	Amos Dilley	Bloomfield.
Delaware	John W. Young	Leon.
Des Moines	Samuel Bowman	Hopkinton.
Dickinson	Calvin	Burlington.
Dubuque	Thomas J. Trulcek	Okoboji.
Emmett	J. J. E. Norman	Dubuque.
Fayette	A. C. Rasmussen	Estherville.
Floyd	A. M. Felts	West Union.
Franklin	Henry O. Pratt	Charles City.
Fremont	L. B. Raymond	Hampton.
Greene	G. W. Hoop	Sidney.
Grundy	M. B. McDuffie	New Jefferson.
Guthrie	Rev. L. D. Tracy	New Hartford.*
Hamilton	James L. Grandstaff	Panora.
Hancock	Watson J. Covil	Webster City.
Hardin	Corydon Boughton	Upper Grove.
Harrison	J. M. Boyd	Berlin.
Henry	H. C. Holmes	Magnolia.
Howard	Leonard Fert	Mt. Pleasant.
Humboldt	Rev. T. W. Lee	Cresco.
Ida	Eber Stone	Lotts Creek.
Iowa	Matthew G. Aldrich	Ida.
	Wm. R. Akers	Millersburg.

* Butler county.

County Superintendents—Continued.

COUNTY.	NAME OF COUNTY SUP'T.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Jackson	T. C. Phelan	Zwingle
Jasper	Sanford J. Moyer	Greencastle.
Jefferson	David Herron	Fairfield.
Johnson	George S. Hampton	Lowa City.
Jones	J. R. Stillman	Bowen's Prairie.
Keokuk	A. J. Kane	Sigourney.
Kossuth	John Reed	Algona.
Lee	Wm. G. Kent	Fort Madison.
Linn	Z. V. Elsberry	Springville.
Louisa	J. B. Porter	Fort Allen.
Lucas	Wm. H. Maple	Chariton.
Madison	H. W. Hardy	Winterset.
Mahaaska	J. F. Everett	Oskaloosa.
Marion	D. F. Bonner	Knoxville.
Marshall	Rev. Thos. J. Wilson	Marshallton.
Mills	Rev. L. S. Williams	Glenwood.
Mitchell	Rev. Alva Bush	Osage.
Monona	Joseph S. Maughlin	Ottawa City.
Monroe	J. W. H. Griffin	Albia.
Montgomery	E. H. Burris	Red Oak Junction.
Muscatine	R. H. McCampbell	Muscatine.
O'Brien	C. W. Inman	O'Brien.
Page	J. A. Woods	Clarinda.
Palo Alto	D. W. Spaldin	Soda Bar.
Plymouth	A. C. Sheetz	Melbourne.
Pocahontas	James J. Bruce	Rolfe.
Polk	Cyrus A. Mosier	Des Moines.
Pottawatomie	E. W. Bennett	Willow P. O.
Poweshiek	Rev. S. J. Buck	Grinnell.
Ringgold	Henry H. Ross	Mount Ayr.
Sac	Wm. P. Drewry	Sac City.
Scott	John Gallagher	Davenport.
Shelby	B. Hinsdel	Manteno.
Sioux	B. M. Morse	Calliope.
Story	F. D. Thompson	Nevada.
Tama	J. R. Stewart	Toledo.
Taylor	W. B. Snow	Memory.
Union	A. Robbins	Afton.
Van Buren	George B. Walker	Doud's Station.
Wapello	Rev. S. L. Burnham	Ottumwa.
Warren	J. C. Clarke	Indianola.
Washington	I. G. Moore	Washington.
Wayne	W. H. H. Rogers	Corydon
Webster	D. A. Weller	Fort Dodge.
Winnebago	C. A. Steadman	Forest City.
Winneshiek	J. M. Wedgewood	Ossian.
Woodbury	Marshall Tingley	Sioux City.
Worth	Dr. James Keeler	Bristol.
Wright	Will D. Van Velsor	Luna.