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FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Bureau of Labor Statistics

FOR THE

STATE OF IOWA.

1890—91.

J. R. SOVEREIGN, COMMISSIONER.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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INTRODUCTORY.

STATE OF IOWA,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS, }
DES MOINES, June 1, 1891.

HON. HORACE BOIES, *Governor of Iowa*:

SIR—In conformity with law I have the honor to present to you the Fourth Biennial Report of this Bureau. Whether this Report merits just criticism or not, it truly represents the will and the knowledge of those who voluntarily aided in furnishing the material of its composition, and I cannot omit expressing warm feelings of gratitude for the generous aid given me by the ever patient and willing people of this Commonwealth. The number of reports received far exceed that of any former publication of this Bureau, and the six thousand copies authorized by the last General Assembly to be published will be greatly inadequate to supply the demand as indicated by the vast number of applications already received. These and other marked expressions of public interest in the work of this Bureau clearly reflects its popularity and the necessity of increasing its powers and resources to a higher point of efficiency.

Not alone is this Bureau retarded in its work and unable to fully satisfy public demands made upon it because of insufficient contingent funds, but other needed improvements should command the attention of the next General Assembly. The value of statistics depend largely upon their prompt delivery to the public and therefore the report should be published annually.

The law now provides that the report shall be published biennially and shall not exceed six hundred pages, but far better service could be given if the report was issued annually and limited to one-half the size now allowed by law. In this way the statistics could always be given to the public before they became obsolete and inapplicable through radical change of conditions and other causes.

Township assessors should be required by law to collect and return a limited amount of statistical matter upon blanks furnished by this Bureau. Answers to five or ten questions propounded to the parties assessed by the township assessors would result in complete and reliable statistics on subjects of great importance to the industrial classes.

Other States have adopted similar methods with beneficial results, and there seems to be no good reason why the standard of industrial statistics in Iowa should be inferior to that of any other State in the Union. A closer relationship between the teachers of our public schools and this Bureau would result in giving statistics of more than ordinary interest to the whole people.

This Bureau should also be authorized by law to maintain a free employment agency in connection with its statistical work. Nearly all kinds of labor is in a transitional state caused by the rapid evolution in the mechanical methods of production and the practice of many manufacturers to control the output by closing factories and otherwise limiting the supply, which is usually done without notice to the employes and without considering their welfare. Hundreds of our working people are compelled by these and other causes to seek employment among strangers without any knowledge of whether it is obtainable or not. They are forced by circumstances over which they have no control, to throw their labor on a strange market without any knowledge of the demand or the supply, and many are unsuccessful.

To tramp from place to place is disgraceful in the estimation of society, and under certain conditions is criminal in the eyes of the law. The longer a working man tramps in search of employment the more likely he is to lose his manhood, and the less likely he is to find employment. No employer has confidence in a tramp.

A few months ago, while in the office of a large Iowa factory, a workman entered with blood dripping from the fingers of his right hand; he had accidentally caught his hand in the machinery and two of his fingers were nearly severed from his body. Inquiry revealed the fact that he had traveled from northwestern Iowa to that city in search of labor, and being severely injured he called for the few dollars he had earned in the few days he had labored. They were given him, and as he passed out the manager knotted his face and clinched his fists to give emphasis to his words, and said: "Our foreman has been instructed time and again never to hire a tramp." Mention is made of this incident to illustrate the apathy and distrust of employers toward men who travel from place to place in

search of employment. They are despised by society and condemned by the law. Yet the State has provided no place where deserving citizens seeking employment can make application for positions, or where those wishing to employ can make application for help.

Among the students in the higher educational institutions of our State may be found a large number of young ladies who are studying stenography, type-writing, commercial law, book-keeping, and other branches preparatory to supplying clerical needs, and other positions in commercial and professional pursuits. The modesty of their sex prevent them from making extensive travels in search of employment; they are thus wholly confined to the limits of their personal acquaintance or to private employment bureaus which are often exorbitant in their charges and discriminating in their service.

The first duty of a government is to make it easy for its citizens to do right and accord them the broadest opportunity to earn a livelihood by industrial avocations. Therefore the need of free public employment agencies where both labor and capital may make their wants known and receive information beneficial to both.

Such an addition to this Bureau would not only prove beneficial to wage workers and employers, but in many ways would indicate the relationship between capital and labor and would result in giving the public reliable information concerning the supply of laborers and the demand for their services. The rapid increase of child labor, the displacement of labor by new and improved machinery, the degrading influence of contract convict labor, the great influx by immigration, the constant decline of wages, the closing of factories to influence prices, the rapid aggregation of population toward our cities and other disturbing causes make it necessary that the State should inaugurate new safeguards for the protection of labor, and show greater vigilance in the welfare of its industrious citizens.

No State should express less devotion to labor than does labor in its defense of the State and the flag of our common country.

Iowa is unsurpassed in the healthfulness of her climate, and the fertility of her soil, and her people are industrious, frugal and inspired with patriotism as pure as the light of her stars, yet agriculture is depressed and many of her laborers and mechanics are in want through lack of opportunities and rewards of industry. The exigency of the times call for the wisest statesmanship, the purest philanthropy and the warmest brotherhood.

Trusting that the Twenty-fourth General Assembly will realize the necessity of giving greater utility to this Bureau by increasing the latitude and resources of my successor,

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. SOVEREIGN,

Commissioner.

STATISTICS.

The contents of this volume may not be as complete in all its details as the public would wish, but it is the best your Commissioner could do with the limited funds allowed by law for contingent expenses. This publication contains more than three thousand reports from reliable farmers, representing every county in the State and the classified rates of wages, times of payment, hours worked, time lost and average yearly earnings of more than twenty-five thousand mechanics and laborers.

The statistics relating to the general condition of agriculture and cost of producing corn were almost wholly collected by correspondence, but in addition to voluntary reports from individual mechanics and laborers, your Commissioner visited many mills, shops, factories and mines, and through the kindness of their proprietors and managers was enabled to copy the pay rolls of about twenty thousand working men and women.

A request to examine manufacturers' books was a new departure in this State and many looked upon it with distrust and fear lest some important business secrets were to be given to the public. But to the credit of Iowa manufacturers, only one out of the number visited by your Commissioner, refused to allow his books to be seen or his pay roll copied for statistical purposes.

About the first of last January a very spirited press discussion was begun, centering largely on the credibility of certain data then on the books of this Bureau. Especially was a strong effort made to impeach the statistics relating to the cost of producing corn. Acting upon the inspiration of the discussion and actuated by a desire to publish only truthful statistics a transcript of each individual report was sent to the original maker with the following notice:

"The figures in red ink on the opposite side of this sheet is a true copy of your individual report to this Bureau. Carefully reconsider it, and if in your best judgment, a change should be made, please make it as early as

convenient. Do not erase the figures in red, but make all corrections on the line below them under the proper head and write your name and address on the next line and return to this office. By the question, cutting stalks, is meant the work of clearing the ground of the stalks of a preceding crop. A good corn crib will last ten years, at least, and therefore, only one-tenth of the investment is chargeable to a single crop. In answering all questions to this Bureau, bear in mind the fact that not alone should your individual experience be considered, but that of your entire neighborhood as well. I feel under lasting obligations for your kind assistance, and beg for further aid. Please answer promptly, as my books will soon be closed and my report put to press. If you desire to make no change in your former answers, return this blank without alteration and it will be so considered."

As the discussion was somewhat of a partisan nature and your Commissioner was accused of collecting statistics for partisan purposes, and desiring to disprove such charge and give equal privileges to all, letters were sent to a large number of Republican editors, asking each to send the names and addresses of twenty reliable farmers who were members of the Republican party. A like invitation was extended to Democratic editors and resulted in furnishing the Bureau with more than two thousand additional names, being more than seemed prudent to supply with blanks at that time and many of them were already on the books of the Bureau, and had reported. However, blanks were sent to 445 farmers recommended by Republican editors and 453 recommended by Democratic editors, which resulted in swelling the individual reports on the cost of producing corn to nearly 1,200. In this connection it is gratifying to state that with only four exceptions none of the reports received from the farmers whose names were furnished by editors of Democratic and Republican newspapers, bore any indication of partisanship.

The spirit of conservatism pervaded both sides and all partisan identity was lost in the harmony and uniformity of their reports. Furthermore they gave substantial verification to the 504 reports on the same subject received prior to January 1, 1891, from farmers whose political affiliations were unknown to your Commissioner. Mention is made of these facts that the reader may know that the individual reporters to this Bureau were not actuated by partisan motives, but an earnest desire to give truthful and impartial information.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

It is not within the province of this Bureau to treat the causes of, or suggest remedies for any of the ills of society, but to impart

knowledge appertaining to the social and financial conditions of the people. Through the earnest solicitation of many farmers this biennial report is devoted largely to the conditions of agriculture in this State.

While prosperous farmers may be found in every county within its borders, they largely represent the classes who began with ample capital, have received aid from other sources, or were in comfortable circumstances before low prices for farm products became general. Others who are especially gifted in business sagacity and have keen perception, especially favored by nature, or have sufficient help to properly do the necessary labor without hiring, have been rewarded in a greater or less degree. But reliable statistics are not wanting to prove that general agricultural depression is everywhere prevalent.

The general range of prices at local markets in this State have ruled at, or below, cost of production during the decade just passed, except when other States in the Northern Central Division of the Union suffered partial or general failure of crops and Iowa blessed with abundant harvest. Every year within the past decade in which there was an average yield of grain throughout the Northern Central Division of States has been followed by universally low prices and general loss to producers. Agricultural depression is not confined to Iowa, it is co-extensive with the great grain producing region of the northwest. In fact, Iowa ranks among the most favored, owing to the fact that it has suffered no general failure of crops and was thus enabled to take advantage of increased prices caused by failure in other States.

Universal depression, resulting from low prices of agricultural products following the Rebellion, began about 1872. In the report of the Secretary of Agriculture of Illinois, volume 22, page 272, may be found statistics showing the profit and loss to the producers of the corn crop of that State each year from 1860 to 1884, inclusive, and as shown therein the farmers of Illinois received a net profit on the total production of corn in that State from 1860 to 1871, inclusive, aggregating \$155,027,166. The average yield per acre from 1860 to 1871, was thirty-one bushels, and the average cost of production per acre was \$10.50. From 1872 to 1884, inclusive, the total corn production of Illinois sold at a loss to the producers, aggregating \$85,448,637. The average yield per acre was twenty-nine bushels, and the average cost of production per acre was \$10.50. From 1860 to 1871, inclusive,

corn sold in Illinois at prices profitable to producers of that State except three, viz.: 1861-'62-'65, but from 1872 to 1884, inclusive, only four years (1875-'79-'80-'81) are given as years of profit to Illinois corn producers.

The near proximity of Illinois to central market indicates that the corn producing States west of the Mississippi river sustained lower prices and correspondingly greater depression during the period covered by the Illinois report of 1884, and there is abundant evidence to prove that there has been no preceptible advance in farm profits since 1884. In fact, recent years have been marked by periods of agricultural depression so great that at times industry and production was regarded by many as a universal calamity. The diversification of farming, and the conversion of corn into hogs and cattle were abandoned as means of ameliorating the conditions of agriculture, and the burning of corn for fuel was recommended by certain economic writers as the only mode of relief. On this subject the Iowa State Register of Saturday morning, January 18, 1890, contained the following editorial:

There has been considerable foolish discussion among the newspapers in regard to the burning of corn as fuel by Kansas and Nebraska farmers. Some of the ultra religious critics contend that it is a sin to burn any article of food, a wicked waste that cannot be too severely condemned. This is mere quibbling. A farmer can as religiously raise corn for fuel, if he can produce the corn more cheaply than he can produce or buy the fuel as he can raise timber for fuel. If all the farmers of the United States would burn up one-fourth of the total corn crop for fuel, they would at least save an equal amount in fuel, at present prices of corn, the remaining three-fourths of the corn would sell for two or three times the aggregate the surplus would bring at prevailing values. Whenever corn is cheaper than any other fuel obtainable it is the very best policy for farmers to burn it. There has been overproduction of corn for several years past. The world cannot consume all that has been raised during the seasons of plenty. A large "visible supply" is being carried over each year and this surplus greatly decreases the value of each new crop.

The Kansas farmers are all right, and if stoves can be arranged to burn corn as economically, and with as little trouble and labor as coal and wood, all town and city people can greatly aid in increasing the prosperity of the farmers and of the whole people by burning corn. It is a cleanly fuel, easily handled, and there is no question but its general adoption as a fuel will speedily extinguish the large "visible supply" carried over each year, rapidly advance values to figures that will give farmers good margins over the cost of production and greatly revive all business interests in all corn producing sections. More corn and less coal and wood for fuel is a policy, the general adoption of which will speedily bring relief to the farmers who have been depressed by the low values resulting from overproduction for

several years past. If Iowa farmers alone were to burn up one-third of last year's crop the value of the remaining corn would more than double in Iowa and all over the Union.

The Illinois State Grange offered a prize last year of \$10,000 to any person who would invent a machine which would bind grain with its own straw, hoping in this way to escape the extortions of twine combines, and it is said their object has been obtained by the invention of a machine which will meet all the requirements, and result in a saving to farmers of ten to fifteen cents per acre in binding grain. If a similar prize will secure the invention of a stove that will burn cheap corn—all corn below twenty-five cents per bushel is cheap corn—as economically and with as little labor and loss of time in keeping the stove supplied with fuel, as the usual stoves burn coal or wood, it would add at least five dollars per acre, at present low prices to every acre of corn raised in Iowa. Nothing can more speedily or more greatly add to the prosperity of the farmers of the corn raising sections than the consumption of about 100,000,000 bushels of that grain this winter as fuel.

Corn makes a very hot fire in usual stoves, but there is too much increased labor involved in keeping the stoves supplied with corn to keep up a regular heat. This is the only problem necessary for solution to give farmers speedy relief from cheap corn and the subject is worthy the attention of granges, alliances and inventors.

Space is not given the article quoted from the *Iowa State Register* for the purpose of giving publicity to causes and remedies which have universally been rejected by the people of every civilized nation, but to show that the daily newspaper claiming the largest circulation in this State, fully recognized the depressed conditions of agriculture. Nor was this acknowledgment confined to a single issue of the publication referred to, but was maintained by a long chain of editorials, as will be seen from the following notes, which are extracted therefrom:

Over-production for several years past has kept the value of corn below cost to the farmer. If 100,000,000 bushels could be burned in stoves for housekeeping, office and shop purposes, it would double the value of all the remaining corn before three months.

The farmers know that the consumption of cheap corn as fuel, if it can be made practical and economical, will relieve the great depression which has resulted from over-production.

It can be safely said that nothing has ever been advocated in the interest of the prosperity of the farmer, and of all business interests in the corn-growing regions, that could so speedily and permanently give relief to the depressed conditions of agriculture as the general burning of cheap corn for fuel.—*January 21, 1890.*

Increased consumption or the general failure of crops are the only things which can remedy the long continued era of over-production and consequent low prices. These facts prompted the *Register* to advocate the construction of stoves which will burn cheap corn as readily as the usual stoves burn coal

and wood, and in this way largely increase the consumption of corn and preserve the supplies of coal and wood for future generations after the soil has become exhausted. The burning of 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels of corn as fuel this winter would make every remaining bushel of corn in Iowa worth fifty cents inside of three months, and there would be no surplus to be carried over to weaken the price of next year's crop.—*January 24, 1890.*

If it (the *Register*), had the power to burn 150,000,000 bushels of corn during the next two months, Iowa would be vastly more prosperous than ever before, and so continue until the world was again overstocked with corn.—*January 29, 1890.*

The *Register* cheerfully accepts all responsibility for originating the project for a stove which will burn cheap corn as readily as coal or wood. No other scheme of equal promise of benefit to American farmers has ever been proposed in the entire history of the nation.—*February 1, 1890.*

The *Register's* corn-burning stove is coming, and it will prove the greatest blessing that agricultural regions have ever experienced. There has been a constant effort among farmers for many years past to find some plan which would regulate grain supplies or prevent over-production. The corn-burning stove will do both, and it will save the supplies of wood and coal for future generations.—*February 4, 1890.*

The *Register's* cheap corn burning stove will bring unequalled prosperity to the farmer and to all other interests in the corn and other grain-growing regions.—*February 7, 1890.*

The cheap corn burning stove is not a hobby with the *Register*, but it is a matter of unequalled importance to the great corn growing regions of the world. Over 10,000,000 of acres of new land have been thrown open for settlement during the past ten months. This is an area more than one-fourth as large as all New England. Corn will be one of the principal products of all these new lands. With favorable seasons the over-production of grain will steadily increase for several years. Where is the surplus to go? The other nations of the world are now taking all of our surplus that they can absorb and cannot be forced to take larger quantities. A greater diversification of crops would aid a little in localities around large towns and cities, but these are only atoms in the immense grain-growing regions. The farmers must raise crops, and the number of farmers is increasing largely every year.—*February 23, 1890.*

Mr. J. Welch, of Sargeants Bluffs, in a communication to the *Iowa Capital*, January 14, 1891, furnishes some valuable information on agricultural depression in Iowa. The reader will observe that the estimated cost of producing corn as given by Mr. Welch is far below the average of others, and the average yield used in his calculation is far above that of the whole State, while the market prices given by him are taken from book records, made in the transaction of his business affairs, which precludes the possibility of exaggerating the loss to corn producers of that section. Following is the communication referred to:

I notice in the *Sioux City Journal* of January 3d, an invitation from the *Capital* to the corn growers of Iowa to send in estimates of growing an acre of corn. Although not at present engaged in corn culture I have in years past grown considerable corn, enough I think to enable me to estimate very nearly the cost of producing an acre of corn in the northwestern part of Iowa. I think that, when the actual cost of producing an acre of corn in any certain locality or county is determined the same will hold good for all counties of the State, although I am aware that the net profits accruing from the cultivation of corn vary materially in different sections of the State, for instance the cost of producing an acre of corn on the Missouri and other river bottom lands is no greater than on the high, rolling and light soil lands of this State. But the profits, if any there are, must be much greater on the deep and rich soils as a consequence of the great yield of grain, but to my mind the difference in profits in the different sections of the State makes no difference as to the actual cost of production, consequently I will estimate the cost as follows:

First. For corn produced by the first departure from our fore fathers' method, to-wit: Surface marking and horse planting:

Interest on value of one acre of land at 8 per cent.....	\$2.05
Taxes .....	.50
Cutting and clearing away old stalks. ....	.25
Plowing.....	1.25
Harrowing three times .....	.30
Seed .....	.12
Planting .....	.37
Cultivating four times.....	1.34
Husking and cribbing	2.00
Interest on \$425 worth of team and tools.....	.50
Actual cost in this locality.....	\$8.68

Second. For corn produced by the new discovery or lister method:

Interest on value of land	\$2.05
Taxes .....	.50
Removing old stalk.....	.30
Seed .....	.17
Listing.....	.60
Cultivating.....	1.34
Husking	2.00
Interest on team and tools.....	.50
Actual cost in this locality.....	\$7.46

Accepting the above figures as the facts in the case, let us see if we can figure out any profit on the business. I will concede, partly for argument's sake, and especially for the credit of our county, that forty bushels has been our average yield per acre. That would make it necessary that the man who produces corn under the first system estimated in order to get, as the saying is, "his money back," should get 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel. And the man who uses the second system would have to get 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel. Now the question, does corn growing in Woodbury county pay, and has it paid during the past five years? In attempting to answer this question I

shall speak from personal experience. I have fed cattle every winter for the last five years. The first two of those five years I fed corn of my own raising. The first year the cattle went into the feed yard about the 26th of November. At that time I could have taken twenty cents per bushel for my crop. I fed those cattle until the May following. At that time had I had my corn in crib instead of in the cattle, I could have taken twenty-five cents for it. The second year the cattle went into yard about the 1st of November. I could have then taken about eighteen cents for my corn. They went out of yard about the middle of April. I could then have sold my corn at 22 cents per bushel. Since then I have bought what corn I have fed and I find by referring to my scale board that the highest price I have paid during the succeeding three years was 18 cents per bushel, and the lowest price was 13½ cents per bushel, making the average 22¼ cents for the first year, 20 cents for the second and 15½ cents for the next three. And the grand average for the five years ending February, 1890, was 19¼ cents per bushel, and as I have always paid the top price I am satisfied that my average is correct for the months and years specified, and as at best ¾ of the corn produced in this locality has passed out of the hands of the grower between the 1st of October and the 1st of May of each year mentioned, it is reasonably certain that the man who produces corn under the first estimate, and sold it during the months mentioned, has done so at a loss of about 2¼ cents per bushel. And he who has produced corn under the second system has lost the amount of the difference between the cost and production 19¼ cents and the average market price (for the time mentioned) 19¼ cents.

The average local market price of grain for one or more years may be above cost of production, and even indicate very remunerative returns to producers, yet a majority of farmers may sustain heavy losses during the same period from sales made at prices below cost of production. Such results are quite frequent and almost universal in comparatively new States, or where farmers are heavily incumbered by debts, owing to the fact, that, as a rule, the lowest market prices of grain are paid while the greater part of any crop is passing from the hands of the farmers, and the highest market prices are not given until the larger part of any crop has passed from their possession.

Out of every ten farmers in this State only three are able to hold their grain for maximum prices, while the other seven are forced to sell at minimum rates or whatever happens to be the market price at the time the crop became marketable.

The great "visible supply," or the vast volume of grain offered on local markets, at such seasons, contribute to a further depreciation of prices, and no considerable appreciation is reached until the greater part of the surplus has been sold by the producers.

The "bears" have absolute mastery over the "bulls" in every central market whenever large volumes of produce are being mar-

keted, and they use such opportunities to force prices to the lowest possible level. Therefore, the inability of a large proportion of our farmers to store their surplus grain militates against them and thus the average market price of grain is not the measures of their income.

So general is the forced market of farm products that it not unfrequently occurs that when prices are lowest railroads are unable to meet demands for transportation to eastern markets. The following press dispatch from Topeka, Kansas, dated December 24, 1889, furnishes a striking illustration of this fact:

"A State official, who returned from a trip throughout northwest Kansas, says that thousands of bushels of corn are being burned for fuel. In some counties the market price of corn is less than fifteen cents per bushel, while coal is from twenty-five to thirty-five cents per bushel. The corn makes excellent fuel. The corn crop on hand is immense. In all the principal corn producing counties it is stacked up in large ricks without protection of any sort, it having been impossible for the last thirty days to obtain cars in which to move it, the railroads having been unable to supply the extraordinary demands of transportation. Every railroad is short from 800 to 2,000 cars."

If western farmers were able to store their grain and market it as demand requires, and market prices were not manipulated by sordid interests, average market prices considered with cost of production and yield, for a given period of years, would perfectly indicate the profit or loss to farmers who raise grain for market. But under present conditions a universally large yield is more likely to result in loss than profit to the producers, and average market prices always indicate much larger profits than the farmers as a whole have received.

The following table shows the profit and loss to Iowa corn growers from 1880 to 1889 inclusive. The acreage, yield, and average local market prices used are compiled from the agricultural reports of this State for the period named. The cost of production is based on the average of 1,179 reports from Iowa farmers to this Bureau.

PROFIT AND LOSS OF IOWA CORN CROPS FROM 1880 TO 1889.

YEAR.	Number of acres.	Yield per acre.	Bushels produced.	Price per bushel.	Local market value.	Cost of production.	Profit.	Loss.
1880	5,625,300	41	230,635,200	.35	\$ 81,777,080	\$ 58,108,316	\$ 23,668,764	\$ 450,016
1881	6,647,000	39	259,410,000	.43	\$ 111,776,700	\$ 68,663,519	\$ 43,113,181	
1882	7,013,112	26½	185,857,000	.44	\$ 81,777,080	\$ 72,445,467	\$ 9,331,613	
1883	7,000,000	24½	171,500,000	.30½	\$ 55,737,500	\$ 72,310,000		16,572,500
1884	7,310,000	36	265,560,000	.24	\$ 62,294,400	\$ 74,479,300		12,184,900
1885	6,800,834	32	224,626,928	.23	\$ 51,666,400	\$ 56,985,619		4,919,219
1886	7,197,044	34	244,729,056	.30	\$ 71,321,120	\$ 74,344,465		22,523,748
1887	7,287,000	36½	267,255,000	.32	\$ 85,120,000	\$ 75,274,710		4,153,500
1888	7,707,000	41½	321,620,000	.23	\$ 73,974,800	\$ 80,443,740		6,468,840
1889	7,953,000	41	326,073,000	.18	\$ 58,693,140	\$ 82,154,400		23,461,260
Totals.	53			.39½		\$ 26,416,403	\$ 90,730,172	
Total loss.								\$ 64,319,760

The foregoing table shows a loss to producers of more than \$64,000,000 on the corn produced in this State during the period named. These figures represent the most liberal estimate given. They show that from 1880 to 1889 the farmers of Iowa received an average of \$9.73 per acre for the corn produced, or sixty cents per acre less than cost. This calculation is based on the presumption that all Iowa corn producers have received average market prices for the corn they marketed. But the basis of such presumption is untrue as demonstrated by the market manipulations of the last ten years, and the prevailing values of all farm products at the time when the larger portion of every abundant harvest was passing out of the hands of the producers.

If, out of every 100,000,000 bushels of corn marketed, 70,000,000 bushels are sold by the farmers at 18 cents per bushel and 30,000,000 bushels at 42 cents per bushel, it is misleading to assume that the 100,000,000 bushels of corn was marketed at an average price of 30 cents per bushel, because in reality the 100,000,000 bushels thus marketed brought the producers \$4,800,000 less than indicated by the average price, 30 cents per bushel. And it is reasonably certain that seven bushels of corn are sold by the farmers at minimum prices, to every three bushels sold by them at maximum prices.

In fact there is a wider difference in the proportions of corn marketed by the producers at maximum and minimum rates. So great has been the disparity of prices that the approach of abundant harvests have been regarded as ominous of universal depression, and

some writers in their haste to retaliate against what they seem to regard as the taunts of our Creator, in giving his people too much have vehemently urged the burning of corn for fuel that market prices for the unburned portions might be forced to a point above cost of production.

There is every reason to believe that the losses on corn to Iowa producers is greater than indicated by the preceding table. It will be noticed by the following table compiled from the "Album of Agricultural Graphics," issued by the National Secretary of Agriculture, June 16, 1890, that the average local market value of an acre of Iowa corn from 1880 to 1890 is given at \$8.63, or \$1.10 per acre less than given by the figures compiled from the agricultural reports of this State. Although compiled on the basis of average prices without considering the number of bushels sold at the various rates, and therefore subject to the same general criticism, the report of the National Department of Agriculture shows a loss of \$141,896,377 to the producers of Iowa corn for the period given. These figures, however, are based on the assumption that the cost of production as given by the recent reports of 1,179 farmers to this Bureau is not exaggerated.

For the correctness of these estimates the reader is respectfully referred to that subject treated elsewhere in this Report.

The *Iowa State Register*, in its article of Jan. 18, 1890, recommending the farmers of Iowa to offer a prize for the invention of a stove that will burn cheap corn says, "All corn below 25 cents per bushel is cheap corn." Thirty-three bushels of corn (the average yield per acre in Iowa) at 25 cents per bushel, equals \$8.25, therefore, all corn which sells for less than \$8.25 per acre is cheap corn. But the crop referred to by the *Register* had an average yield of forty-one bushels per acre, and therefore, to give full respect to the authority quoted it is but fair to say that all corn with a market value of less than \$10.25 per acre is cheap corn. A part of which the writer insists should be burned as fuel to save the supplies of coal and wood for future generations and increase the price of the remaining corn to figures that would give producers a margin over the cost of production and greatly revive all business interests in all corn producing sections.

Flax seed grown in Iowa has doubtless returned a reasonable profit to the producers, but flax is very deteriorating to the soil, and its production is largely confined to the northern part of the State, or where it can be sown on newly broken, wild land, and

therefore, it takes no important place among the permanent crops of our grain growing sections.

Potatoes, according to Secretary Rusk's "Album of Agricultural Graphics," have been the most profitable of all crops grown in Iowa, and in fact the entire nation. But the acreage has been very limited compared with other crops, and the estimate given by the National Secretary of Agriculture include sweet potatoes.

With these exceptions all crops grown in Iowa have been no more profitable to the producers during the period of years covered by this Report than corn.

Hogs, horses and dairy products have afforded more or less profit to producers, but during the last five years the cattle markets have undergone a discouraging depreciation and farmers everywhere recognize the fact that any general effort to restore profits on farm products to a normal condition by an extraordinary increase of live stock and dairy products would result in reducing their market value below the margin of profit and the appreciation of grain values caused by the change, would no more than counterbalance the losses caused by the depreciated values of live stock and dairy products.

One thing certain, under present sociological conditions, the producers and consumers are separated by an impassable gorge in whose bottomless caldron boils the sordid interests of speculation with accompanying combines inimical to the prosperity and happiness of the common people. The prime causes of such conditions and the remedies are not proper subjects for consideration in this report.

The accompanying table compiled from the Album of Agricultural Graphics shows the average yield per acre and average local market value per acre, by States, of the products named, from 1880 to 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	WHEAT.		OATS.		CORN.		RYE.		BARLEY.	POTATOES.	HAY.
	Average yield per acre, bushels.	Average value per acre.	Average yield per acre, bushels.	Average value per acre.	Average yield per acre, bushels.	Average value per acre.	Average yield per acre, bushels.	Average value per acre.	Average yield per acre, bushels.	Average value per acre.	Average yield per acre, tons.
Maine	12.00	17.47	38.31	12.45	32.22	34.22	13.06	12.96	21.5	16.02	10.1
New Hampshire	14.4	13.24	32.23	14.08	32.77	34.22	11.0	9.98	21.8	16.28	10.2
Vermont	15.5	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2
Massachusetts	16.2	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2
Rhode Island	16.2	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2
Connecticut	16.2	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2
New York	16.2	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2
Pennsylvania	16.2	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2
Delaware	16.2	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2
Maryland	16.2	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2
Virginia	16.2	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2
North Carolina	16.2	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2
South Carolina	16.2	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2
Georgia	16.2	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2
Florida	16.2	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2
Alabama	16.2	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2
Mississippi	16.2	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2
Louisiana	16.2	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2
Texas	16.2	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2
Arkansas	16.2	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2
Tennessee	16.2	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2
West Virginia	16.2	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2
Kentucky	16.2	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2
Ohio	16.2	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2
Michigan	16.2	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2
Indiana	16.2	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2
Illinois	16.2	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2
Wisconsin	16.2	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2
Minnesota	16.2	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2
Iowa	16.2	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2
Missouri	16.2	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2
Kansas	16.2	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2
Nebraska	16.2	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2
California	16.2	10.75	31.1	13.87	32.5	34.22	14.3	11.83	21.7	16.02	10.2

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

	WHEAT.	OATS.	CORN.	RYE.	BARLEY.	POTATOES.	RAY.
	Average yield per acre, bushels.	Average value per acre.	Average yield per acre, bushels.	Average value per acre.	Average yield per acre, bushels.	Average value per acre.	Average yield per acre, tons.
Oregon.....	16.32	12.02	23.8	10.55	36.0	14.25	1.20
Nevada.....	17.0	15.96	24.6	17.60	22.2	18.29	1.21
Colorado.....	19.5	16.22	24.7	17.77	22.2	17.43	1.21
Arizona.....	13.8	12.73	23.7	16.73	22.2	14.03	1.21
Dakota.....	11.9	7.52	25.4	8.67	21.3	9.02	1.21
Idaho.....	17.1	14.17	23.9	18.28	27.2	18.06	1.15
Montana.....	17.6	14.48	23.9	18.28	27.2	18.06	1.15
New Mexico.....	13.6	12.93	23.9	18.28	27.2	18.06	1.15
Utah.....	17.2	12.71	23.9	18.28	27.2	18.06	1.15
Washington.....	17.0	12.16	23.9	18.28	27.2	18.06	1.15
Wyoming.....	18.0	14.87	23.9	18.28	27.2	18.06	1.15
Total average.....	12.02	9.95	24.1	9.47	21.7	12.76	1.09

Following are the individual reports by counties of one thousand and fifteen farmers. The local market price of shelled corn to net eight per cent profit on investment is computed from the average yield, average value of land and average cost of production from 1885 to 1889 inclusive. No data relating to farming for 1890 was taken by this Bureau, for the reason that most reports from farmers were received before the crop of 1890 was harvested:

ADAIR COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.		The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.		The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1889.		The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.		AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.		The per cent of farmers' children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.		The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1.....	30	25	90	80	50	18.00	10.00	12	50	100	12	50	100	12	50	100
2.....	30	25	90	80	50	18.00	10.00	12	50	100	12	50	100	12	50	100
3.....	30	25	90	80	50	18.00	10.00	12	50	100	12	50	100	12	50	100
4.....	30	25	90	80	50	18.00	10.00	12	50	100	12	50	100	12	50	100
5.....	30	25	90	80	50	18.00	10.00	12	50	100	12	50	100	12	50	100
6.....	30	25	90	80	50	18.00	10.00	12	50	100	12	50	100	12	50	100
7.....	30	25	90	80	50	18.00	10.00	12	50	100	12	50	100	12	50	100
8.....	30	25	90	80	50	18.00	10.00	12	50	100	12	50	100	12	50	100
9.....	30	25	90	80	50	18.00	10.00	12	50	100	12	50	100	12	50	100
Total average.....	30	25	81	10	43	17.33	8.56	14	45	66	14	45	66	14	45	66

ADAMS COUNTY.

1.....	30	25	90	80	50	18.00	10.00	12	50	100	12	50	100	12	50	100
2.....	30	25	90	80	50	18.00	10.00	12	50	100	12	50	100	12	50	100
3.....	30	25	90	80	50	18.00	10.00	12	50	100	12	50	100	12	50	100
4.....	30	25	90	80	50	18.00	10.00	12	50	100	12	50	100	12	50	100
5.....	30	25	90	80	50	18.00	10.00	12	50	100	12	50	100	12	50	100
6.....	30	25	90	80	50	18.00	10.00	12	50	100	12	50	100	12	50	100
7.....	30	25	90	80	50	18.00	10.00	12	50	100	12	50	100	12	50	100
8.....	30	25	90	80	50	18.00	10.00	12	50	100	12	50	100	12	50	100
Total average.....	30	25	81	10	43	18.13	9.00	13	34	56	13	34	56	13	34	56

ALLAMAKEE COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent on investment.				The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.				The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.				The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.				AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers' children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
	Male.	Female.	The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers' children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.																
1	50	10	10	50	17.00	5.00	17	50	55												
2	40	80	10	25	18.00	8.00	14	15	28												
3	35	90	10	50	16.00	8.00	15	50	70												
4	20	90	1	10	20.00	8.00	14	16	60												
5	40	80	10	66	21.00	9.00	15	50	70												
6	40	90	10	50	20.00	8.00	16	70	80												
7	50	80	10	50	18.00	8.00	14	70	60												
8	26	90	8	30	18.00	7.00	15	60	45												
9	35	95	15	75	18.00	7.00	13	75	70												
10	25	10	1	00	19.00	8.00	13	70	70												
11	33	65	5	30	17.00	6.00	14	33	70												
12	40	90	10	50	20.00	8.00	16	70	80												
13	45	90	15	70	19.00	6.00	13	50	80												
14	50	90	10	50	17.00	7.00	12	20	35												
15	35	60	10	25	18.00	6.00	12	10	35												
Total average..	.38	66	8	42	18.40	6.80	15	37	40												

APPANOOSE COUNTY.

1	.30	65	1	50	15.00	6.00	14	25	65
2	.45	69	15	50	12.00	6.00	15	24	80
3	.30	50	20	30	15.00	8.00	14	20	30
4	.30	50	3	30	20.00	8.00	12	75	35
5	.35	90	5	60	15.00	8.00	13	50	35
6	.20	90	00	75	15.00	8.00	12	75	60
7	.30	90	5	90	13.00	4.00	13	15	50
8	.45	90	10	75	16.00	6.00	12	50	40
9	.30	30	1	30	17.00	7.00	11	25	55
10	.30	90	2	75	16.00	8.00	11	90	60
Total average...	.33	70	6	52	15.40	6.00	13	45	51

AUDUBON COUNTY.

1	.18	90	10	50	20.00	10.00	14	10	16
2	.24	90	2	25	20.00	10.00	11	50	100
3	.30	40	5	5	15.00	8.00	14	75	80
4	.27	05	15	40	19.00	7.00	13	50	63
5	.33	90	15	18	18.00	10.00	14	42	70
6	.25	90	8	50	16.00	8.00	16	80	70
7	.21	05	8	50	16.00	6.00	16	40	48
8	.28	80	4	40	19.00	8.00	14	33	46
9	.24	75	5	33	20.00	10.00	15	40	60
10	.25	40	1	18	18.00	8.00	11	10	10
Total average...	.26	79	7	24	18.10	8.50	14	42	48

BENTON COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.		The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers' children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
						Male.	Female.			
1	.25	30	5	50	20.00	8.00	10	37	45	
2	.31	90	50	15.00	8.00	12	33	108		
3	.32	90	6	60	17.00	8.00	12	60	108	
4	.35	90	10	75	18.00	10.00	12	50	80	
5	.24	50	4	00	20.00	8.00	13	75	60	
6	.27	70	00	40	20.00	8.00	12	50	40	
7	.25	85	5	45	19.00	8.00	14	55	65	
8	.25	40	5	25	20.00	7.00	13	50	30	
9	.33	80	12	10	17.00	7.00	13	50	90	
Total average...		.29	69	5	41	18.56	8.00	12	51	70

BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

1	.28	80	10	00	20.00	12.00	15	50	98
2	.40	50	5	75	20.00	10.00	12	10	60
3	.35	70	2	19	19.00	7.00	12	10	60
4	.21	60	2	25	19.00	8.00	15	40	90
5	.25	50	4	10	20.00	10.00	14	40	20
6	.27	65	3	48	18.00	9.00	14	45	35
7	.29	70	2	50	19.00	9.00	15	35	50
8	.30	75	3	40	18.00	10.00	13	30	40
Total average...	.29	65	4	35	19.12	9.38	14	36	55

BOONE COUNTY.

1	.50	90	12	50	17.00	8.00	16	75	90
2	.30	80	10	10	18.00	10.00	15	10	27
3	.35	90	2	10	16.00	7.00	14	80	60
4	.28	90	4	18	18.00	8.00	16	75	60
5	.35	60	00	20	17.00	8.00	16	50	60
6	.35	90	3	25	17.00	9.00	14	60	60
7	.30	50	00	50	18.00	8.00	14	50	45
8	.28	40	1	40	18.00	8.00	15	50	90
9	.33	50	1	50	20.00	8.00	12	50	30
10	.30	70	1	18	18.00	8.00	14	30	60
11	.31	70	5	50	15.00	8.00	11	30	50
12	.30	60	3	60	17.00	8.00	12	30	50
Total average...	.32	70	3	37	17.42	8.17	14	40	57

BREMER COUNTY.

1	.25	90	20	80	15.00	8.00	15	90	40
2	.25	00	00	75	18.00	8.00	14	00	00
3	.30	00	00	00	17.00	8.00	14	60	60
4	.32	60	3	47	18.00	9.00	13	45	60
5	.28	47	12	28	17.00	9.00	14	50	65
6	.30	28	7	40	18.00	8.00	13	38	50
7	.25	90	10	80	15.00	8.00	15	90	40
8	.30	50	10	30	16.00	10.00	14	40	45
9	.28	75	4	40	19.00	10.00	13	30	50
Total average...	.28	49	6	49	17.00	8.75	14	49	46

BUCHANAN COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1880.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	30	90	2	50	18.00	7.00	14	25	60
2	31	90	10	50	18.00	8.00	14	25	20
3	30	87	12	50	18.00	10.00	14	25	90
4	29	80	10	50	18.00	8.00	15	40	30
5	45	75	10	50	19.00	7.00	16	40	60
6	40	80	10	50	17.00	8.00	15	35	50
7	35	80	5	50	18.00	8.00	16	50	35
8	36	80	5	50	16.00	7.00	16	75	60
9	35	82	4	50	18.00	8.00	16	50	40
10	38	20	1	60	18.00	10.00	13	50	80
Total average..	36	72	7	43	17.80	8.10	15	42	53

BUENA VISTA COUNTY.

1	32	90	20	50	19.00	11.00	15	20	25
2	32	90	10	50	18.00	7.00	14	20	64
3	34	93	12	50	20.00	10.00	15	60	40
4	30	80	6	60	20.00	10.00	15	20	50
5	33	90	10	20	20.00	10.00	13	20	35
6	35	95	10	00	20.00	12.00	15	25	35
7	35	90	2	20	18.00	8.00	15	50	60
8	30	90	2	00	20.00	10.00	14	50	60
9	35	90	5	50	20.00	8.00	16	50	45
10	38	90	4	75	18.00	12.00	14	50	45
11	21	70	5	25	18.00	15.00	12	50	50
12	21	50	5	30	18.00	8.00	13	60	77
13	32	70	15	50	18.00	9.00	14	50	80
14	33	80	20	50	18.00	8.00	15	25	80
15	45	70	20	50	18.00	8.00	14	25	70
16	45	90	20	50	20.00	8.00	15	16	54
17	30	90	3	20	20.00	8.00	15	16	54
Total average..	38	78	10	33	19.00	9.65	14	38	54

BUTLER COUNTY.

1	30	90	00	00	19.00	8.00	12	20	25
2	35	90	3	50	20.00	10.00	12	20	80
3	35	90	00	25	20.00	10.00	14	10	40
4	35	90	00	50	20.00	8.00	15	80	90
5	35	90	00	50	19.00	8.00	16	50	80
6	37	70	00	10	18.00	8.00	12	20	60
7	34	50	00	50	20.00	14.00	14	30	100
8	35	90	10	40	18.00	10.00	16	90	64
9	35	90	2	50	20.00	10.00	14	20	80
10	35	90	5	40	18.00	9.00	13	40	45
11	36	90	00	15	18.00	8.00	12	20	90
12	36	75	3	45	20.00	8.00	16	25	38
13	35	70	2	20	18.00	10.00	12	25	46
14	35	80	12	00	18.00	8.00	14	30	40
15	30	70	20	50	18.00	8.00	16	40	60
16	30	80	3	30	18.00	8.00	17	40	60
17	30	90	1	99	20.00	10.00	16	50	60
18	31	33	3	25	20.00	8.00	13	25	35
19	31	70	5	00	20.00	9.00	14	25	25
20	30	70	5	00	20.00	9.00	14	25	25
Total average..	35	87	4	30	18.10	8.58	14	33	55

CALHOUN COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1880.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	34	97	16	33	16.00	6.00	13	50	80
2	34	95	5	19	17.00	10.00	15	75	150
3	30	80	10	30	18.00	8.00	12	25	60
4	42	70	15	50	20.00	10.00	15	50	60
5	40	80	13	00	17.00	6.00	18	40	60
6	35	30	5	5	10.00	9.00	14	53	45
7	35	60	5	20	20.00	8.00	16	50	60
8	30	70	12	40	19.00	7.00	15	30	50
9	35	70	12	70	17.00	8.00	14	30	30
10	35	70	5	15	19.00	9.00	14	50	60
11	35	80	10	15	18.00	9.00	13	30	70
12	35	85	10	30	18.00	8.00	13	50	70
Total average..	39	73	9	24	18.17	7.33	14	43	53

CARROLL COUNTY.

2	30	90	4	5	16.00	8.00	16	50	60
3	35	20	10	2	20.00	8.00	13	50	70
4	35	20	9	50	18.00	7.00	12	39	65
5	35	45	3	45	19.00	0.00	13	35	60
6	35	45	4	48	18.00	9.00	14	58	50
7	33	50	2	50	19.00	7.00	15	35	20
8	35	75	8	44	18.00	9.00	16	28	30
Total average..	35	53	7	37	18.38	8.38	14	41	49

CASS COUNTY.

1	35	50	20	50	18.00	8.00	13	50	60
2	40	90	5	25	12.00	6.00	16	40	50
3	38	90	10	50	15.00	8.00	14	50	50
4	33	90	5	30	15.00	8.00	15	80	45
5	32	99	5	33	19.00	12.00	14	50	90
6	30	90	5	55	17.00	9.00	14	50	60
7	30	75	5	50	18.00	8.00	12	50	70
8	37	80	5	50	19.00	4.00	11	50	75
9	35	90	10	50	19.00	10.00	13	60	40
10	35	90	5	50	15.00	10.00	11	40	60
11	35	90	5	50	18.00	9.00	14	50	60
12	37	90	5	60	18.00	8.00	13	50	60
13	37	90	5	66	18.00	8.00	14	50	70
14	30	90	3	75	17.00	6.00	13	33	80
15	35	80	5	50	18.00	8.00	13	40	60
16	35	60	5	49	17.00	8.00	13	50	60
17	37	80	9	35	18.00	8.00	13	30	70
18	40	90	10	50	18.00	9.00	14	75	70
19	35	90	8	10	18.00	10.00	12	10	45
20	39	90	8	10	18.00	10.00	12	10	45
Total average..	39	81	6	47	17.30	8.50	13	48	61

CEDAR COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1870.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	.21	90	5	00	22.00	11.00	13	50	60
2	.30	70	5	40	20.00	10.00	12	75	100
3	.35	90	.....	40	18.00	10.00	14	15	30
4	.20	50	.....	25	21.00	10.00	13	50	40
5	.40	10	2	30	19.00	8.00	13	30	10
6	.25	90	00	00	18.00	10.00	15	10	.....
7	.35	65	1	40	17.00	9.00	14	30	45
8	.40	75	5	25	17.00	8.00	13	50	100
9	.32	80	3	45	18.00	10.00	15	33	46
10	.40	75	6	33	20.00	8.00	15	50	70
11	.38	66	10	60	20.00	8.00	12	50	60
Total average..	.33	60	4	31	19.00	9.27	13	40	57

CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

1	.35	80	.....	.....	10.00	8.00	13	50	60
2	.30	50	10	20	17.00	8.00	13	50	80
3	.32	90	5	50	20.00	8.00	14	30	75
4	.35	90	10	75	18.00	6.00	15	60	100
5	.30	90	20	75	18.00	6.00	15	75	100
6	.24	80	15	20	18.00	7.00	15	25	40
7	.28	75	10	40	19.00	8.00	14	30	45
8	.25	90	5	50	18.00	8.00	13	33	46
9	.30	70	3	50	20.00	8.00	11	10	75
10	.25	20	5	50	17.00	7.00	12	10	20
Total average..	.29	78	9	48	18.40	7.40	14	37	64

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

1	.50	90	.....	.....	20.00	10.00	14	25	40
2	.36	85	2	20	18.00	8.00	13	27	45
3	.28	95	6	60	19.00	9.00	12	50	60
4	.30	75	5	50	17.00	8.00	14	45	60
5	.26	60	2	20	20.00	9.00	13	30	65
6	.32	70	3	30	19.00	8.00	15	40	60
7	.25	60	10	30	21.00	12.00	13	40	.....
8	.28	90	5	50	20.00	10.00	13	30	40
9	.30	70	3	40	19.00	10.00	14	50	46
10	.32	70	.....	20	19.00	10.00	14	50	85
11	.22	90	1	50	20.00	12.00	13	50	60
Total average..	.31	78	4	37	19.27	9.64	13	40	56

CHICKASAW COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	.27	95	5	10	18.00	7.00	15	60	40
2	.30	90	20	00	18.10	10.00	16	40	.....
3	.30	50	20	40	18.00	8.00	14	60	50
4	.40	20	4	10	18.00	10.00	13	25	15
5	.29	70	20	50	18.00	5.00	12	25	60
6	.29	50	15	45	19.00	9.00	14	25	60
7	.30	40	10	50	20.00	10.00	12	20	.....
8	.33	48	5	40	18.90	7.00	13	50	55
9	.36	50	5	37	19.00	8.00	14	45	50
10	.35	70	5	50	20.00	9.05	16	35	40
11	.50	75	20	80	18.00	8.00	16	50	60
12	.35	80	3	25	22.00	8.00	13	10	.....
13	.30	90	20	90	18.00	8.00	14	75	80
Total average..	.35	64	12	41	18.77	8.23	14	40	51

CLARK COUNTY.

1	.28	80	5	00	20.00	8.00	14	50	60
2	.30	80	5	20	18.00	8.00	13	60	78
3	.30	50	1	50	17.00	7.00	10	20	60
4	.28	40	15	10	20.00	.....	14	40	60
5	.22	75	4	40	19.00	8.00	13	35	60
6	.27	60	5	50	17.00	10.00	14	50	40
7	.30	70	3	35	19.00	10.00	13	40	60
8	.28	50	5	40	20.00	8.00	14	50	60
Total average..	.29	63	5	31	18.75	8.43	13	43	60

CLAY COUNTY.

1	.25	90	5	50	20.00	10.00	13	34	60
2	.30	98	5	00	20.00	8.00	14	50	80
3	.25	80	10	25	20.00	10.00	12	60	40
4	.25	70	5	80	20.00	10.00	16	10	40
5	.22	60	20	00	19.00	10.00	13	25	35
6	.35	90	00	50	18.00	10.00	15	.....	.....
7	.35	90	10	25	20.00	8.00	12	75	60
8	.30	80	4	40	19.00	9.00	14	35	50
9	.28	90	5	35	20.00	10.00	15	20	60
10	.35	50	3	15	18.00	7.00	13	50	25
11	.33	80	6	25	21.00	8.00	15	30	60
12	.34	90	6	40	18.00	9.00	12	32	43
13	.28	75	5	30	20.00	10.00	12	31	60
14	.25	50	50	30	16.00	8.00	11	20	.....
15	.31	90	10	00	20.00	10.00	16	50	.....
Total average..	.29	80	6	34	19.26	9.13	13	37	51

CLAYTON COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.		The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
						Male.	Female.			
1	\$.30	90	20	50	\$ 16.00	\$ 7.00	14	50	40	
2	.26	95	10	60	18.00	9.00	12	50	60	
3	.23	80	5	75	16.00	.....	14	25	.....
4	.34	40	10	10	20.00	8.00	16	40	50	
5	.30	75	8	35	17.00	0.00	14	45	60	
6	.28	45	3	40	19.00	10.00	13	30	40	
7	.32	70	2	50	18.00	9.00	15	25	60	
8	.36	80	.....	50	20.00	8.00	14	50	50
9	.38	80	10	20	19.00	7.00	14	25	.....
10	.....	90	.....	15	15.00	8.00	10	60	.....
11	.36	10	1	30	18.00	8.00	12	50	50	
Total average..		\$.32	60	8	44	\$ 17.82	\$ 8.30	14	42	50

CLINTON COUNTY.

1	.....	30	70	5	50	20.00	8.00	15	50	50
2	.....	33	70	.....	50	20.00	8.00	14	80	100
3	.....	35	75	.....	50	20.00	8.00	14	80	100
4	.....	25	60	5	45	16.00	12.00	15	25	.....
5	.....	27	75	3	60	17.00	9.00	13	50	00
6	.....	34	80	1	55	18.00	8.00	13	60	53
7	.....	33	65	6	50	20.00	8.00	14	50	65
8	.....	28	70	4	45	18.00	8.00	15	45	60
9	.....	30	80	3	35	19.00	10.00	14	40	50
10	.....	32	40	5	10	18.00	9.00	15	25	75
11	.....	36	80	5	50	19.00	9.00	12	25	20
Total average..		31	70	4	45	18.04	8.82	14	50	64

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

1	2	20	80	3	35	18.00	10.00	15	15	25
2	25	90	5	10	18.00	8.00	12	10	20	
3	30	90	5	50	18.00	9.00	14	25	80	
4	30	50	4	20	19.00	10.00	12	35	60	
5	35	90	5	35	18.00	10.00	10	40	60	
6	35	90	1	50	18.00	10.00	14	40	70	
7	35	90	2	50	18.00	9.00	10	20	60	
8	35	80	1	20	19.00	10.00	14	50	70	
9	35	90	1	25	16.00	8.00	13	20	40	
10	35	90	2	75	17.00	8.00	13	50	80	
11	38	95	00	30	19.00	8.00	14	25	40	
12	30	95	6	37	18.00	7.00	14	40	60	
Total average..		26	86	3	38	18.00	8.02	13	31	39

DALLAS COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.		The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
						Male.	Female.			
1	2	30	90	12	45	\$ 19.00	\$ 8.00	14	50	75
2	1	24	85	12	50	20.00	9.00	12	50	70
3	2	25	95	12	50	18.00	9.00	14	68	80
4	3	38	75	12	40	18.00	8.00	13	45	80
5	3	30	90	5	48	18.00	8.00	11	50	65
6	3	30	90	5	50	17.00	8.00	14	48	60
7	1	34	95	1	55	19.00	8.00	14	50	55
8	3	30	70	5	40	18.00	9.00	12	35	25
9	3	35	20	6	2	18.00	8.00	13	18	60
10	3	30	30	6	50	19.00	8.00	10	60	00
11	3	30	90	5	50	18.00	8.00	14	50	25
12	3	28	90	8	30	19.00	6.00	14	90	60
Total average...		\$ 30	74	4	34	\$ 18.42	\$ 8.08	13	45	59

DAVIS COUNTY.

1	25	10	25	18.00	10.00	14	25	30
2	25	5	02	15.00	7.00	13	20	20
3	25	5	02	15.00	7.00	14	25	20
4	24	20	50	16.00	6.00	12	90	60
5	28	2	25	18.00	.....	12	00	00
6	50	20	50	14.00	6.00	14	10	40
7	25	20	50	16.00	6.00	13	90	60
8	30	.....	40	17.00	7.00	13	20	.....
9	31	10	40	15.00	8.00	14	35	60
10	32	10	35	18.00	8.00	12	33	25
11	28	90	.....	15.00	6.00	11	.....	45
Total average..								
	\$.33	68	11	32	\$ 16.00	\$ 7.10	13	36

DECATUR COUNTY.

1	.....	\$ .26	90	10	20	\$ 20.00	\$ 7.00	16	50	80
2	.....	.27	90	4	50	10.00	4.00	12	60	100
3	.....	.27	70	.....	50	18.00	8.00	12	40	50
4	.....	.33	80	10	25	15.00	6.00	15	60	40
5	.....	.37	90	10	60	18.00	8.00	14	20	40
6	.....	.41	70	10	50	18.00	8.00	14	30	50
7	.....	.45	40	9	20	18.00	8.00	10	30	60
8	.....	.40	30	3	40	18.00	8.00	14	40	50
9	.....	.35	50	.....	05	16.00	5.00	8	20	60
10	.....	.35	50	1	10	18.00	8.00	12	50	60
11	.....	.28	80	2	25	17.00	.....	12	25	40
Total average..		\$.33	\$.65	6	32	\$ 16.91	\$ 7.00	13	30	50

DELAWARE COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	.50	90	5	50	18.00	8.00	13	50	25
2	.50	80	5	60	18.00	9.00	14	40	60
3	.35	40	4	54	17.00	6.00	12	34	65
4	.25	60	5	45	18.00	8.00	11	55	60
5	.28	80	5	37	18.00	7.00	12	40	50
6	.32	85	5	39	18.00	9.00	14	48	50
7	.26	45	1	50	19.00	8.00	12	60	70
8	.30	50	4	50	18.00	9.00	13	50	60
9	.34	75	5	40	17.00	7.00	14	35	60
10	.30	90	4	10	18.00	10.00	14	75	75
11	.30	60	5	25	19.00	8.00	13	50	60
12	.35	70	5	40	17.00	8.00	14	25	40
Total average...	.32	69	3	41	17.92	8.08	13	47	56

DES MOINES COUNTY.

1	.35	65	5	50	18.00	6.00	13	50	60
2	.35	75	5	50	18.00	10.00	14	50	70
3	.39	50	10	40	17.00	7.00	14	50	80
4	.30	50	10	20	16.00	8.00	13	15	50
5	.30	70	00	50	16.00	8.00	14	10	50
6	.40	70	3	50	15.00	8.00	14	30	50
7	.28	50	10	50	17.00	8.00	11	50	80
8	.25	50	5	40	18.00	8.00	12	10	75
9	.35	70	5	40	18.00	10.00	12	50	75
10	.30	20	1	40	18.00	12.00	13	...	...
Total average...	.32	57	4	42	17.10	8.50	13	35	66

DICKINSON COUNTY.

1	.25	90	5	50	18.00	8.00	16	50	80
2	.30	50	...	...	16.00	...	12	60	...
3	.30	80	5	15	18.00	8.00	14	50	70
4	.24	90	...	2	20.00	12.00	12	40	60
5	.30	70	00	4	16.00	8.00	13	14	70
6	.24	90	...	25	20.00	8.00	16	35	...
7	.32	90	...	25	18.00	10.00	14	40	48
8	.30	95	20	50	16.00	8.00	14	50	40
9	.35	90	...	20	19.00	7.00	17	20	80
10	.31	80	5	00	18.00	9.00	14	50	75
Total average...	.30	84	8	22	17.00	7.80	14	40	65

DUBUQUE COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	.35	30	00	50	20.00	10.00	14	...	...
2	.35	75	1	10	19.00	10.00	13	10	30
3	.30	60	3	40	18.00	9.00	15	35	50
4	.32	80	12	35	20.00	8.00	14	40	65
5	.30	90	1	50	18.00	10.00	13	30	40
6	.37	75	4	33	19.00	8.00	14	33	45
7	.30	50	3	20	18.00	10.00	13	25	50
8	.30	80	5	35	19.00	8.00	14	40	50
Total average...	.32	67	2	34	18.87	9.13	14	30	44

EMMET COUNTY.

1	.30	90	5	15	20.00	8.00	12	50	60
2	.30	00	3	...	19.00	10.00	15	75	60
3	.24	70	4	18	17.00	7.00	13	28	47
4	.32	80	2	30	20.00	9.00	14	35	40
5	.32	75	1	45	17.00	8.00	15	40	60
6	.30	90	5	50	19.00	10.00	13	30	45
7	.30	80	4	40	18.00	8.00	14	25	50
Total average...	.29	60	3	33	18.57	8.57	14	40	52

FAYETTE COUNTY.

1	.30	90	5	80	18.00	7.00	14	25	...
2	.40	00	5	50	18.00	7.00	16	50	...
3	.35	80	3	45	20.00	10.00	15	45	60
4	.28	75	4	33	18.00	9.00	13	30	55
5	.30	02	5	50	19.00	8.00	16	52	70
6	.40	40	10	20	20.00	8.00	15	50	20
7	.40	80	8	40	18.00	8.00	13	40	60
8	.30	90	5	25	18.00	8.00	14	25	50
9	.40	20	1	...	18.00	8.00	10	50	20
10	.35	75	10	25	19.00	8.00	11	10	60
11	.32	90	...	...	20.00	8.00	11	...	...
Total average...	.36	75	6	41	18.72	8.09	13	38	40

FLOYD COUNTY.

1	.25	60	...	00	19.00	8.00	13	50	65
2	.27	60	...	33	17.00	8.00	14	25	100
3	.27	80	5	50	15.00	8.00	14	50	90
4	.30	90	3	25	20.00	9.00	16	40	30
5	.28	75	2	40	19.00	7.00	15	25	40
6	.30	90	5	50	18.00	0.00	15	90	75
7	.30	40	5	20	18.00	8.00	15	80	70
8	.34	90	5	15	18.00	8.00	14	15	...
9	.30	90	5	25	18.00	8.00	14	25	50
10	.40	50	10	15	20.00	8.00	12	60	60
11	.25	80	4	50	20.00	8.00	14	50	...
12	.24	60	2	25	18.00	8.00	12	20	60
13	.25	50	2	...	20.00	9.00	12	50	...
14	.32	80	3	35	19.00	8.00	14	40	70
15	.30	80	20	50	18.00	10.00	15	25	100
Total average...	.29	73	5	31	18.45	8.27	14	45	66

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.		The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1880.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
						Male.	Female.			
1		27	50	1		\$ 19.00	\$ 9.00	12	40	60
2		30	80	10		20.00	10.00	10	10	40
3		30	40	2	60	18.00	10.00	12	20	40
4		29	90	3	45	19.00	8.00	13	30	45
5		26	85	2	33	20.00	10.00	15	25	60
6		30	50	2		19.00	8.00	14	50	60
7		32	70	3	50	20.00	10.00	13	25	40
8		32	90	5	50	21.00	10.00	14	50	40
9		30	20	5	30	20.00	8.00	14	30	40
10		28	80	1	00	18.00	8.00	13	50	60
Total average..		\$.29	66	4	38	\$ 19.40	\$ 9.10	13	33	49

FREMONT COUNTY.

1	28	90	50	20.00	8.00	12	24	60
2	40	90	13	80	20.00	12.00	14	50
3	35	80	10	25	18.00	8.00	15	25
4	35	40	6	6	18.00	8.00	12	40
5	32	75	5	40	19.00	7.00	15	25
6	30	90	4	33	20.00	10.00	13	40
7	22	40	1	20	20.00	10.00	12	20
8	35	30	6	40	20.00	15.00	12	40
9	30	80	20	40	20.00	12.00	10	
Total average..	32	68	7	37	19.44	10.00	12	33

GREENE COUNTY.

1	32	70	5	50	18.00	10.00	15	25	60
2	32	90	.....	.....	17.00	7.00	13	25	.....
3	25	90	.....	.....	19.00	8.00	16	75	.....
4	25	90	5	25	17.00	.....	13	50	.....
5	30	50	.....	50	18.00	11.00	14	10	30
6	30	80	2	40	19.00	8.00	15	33	40
7	26	95	4	33	18.00	9.00	13	40	55
8	35	80	5	30	18.00	10.00	16	40	80
9	40	80	1	00	20.00	10.00	15	50	60
10	29	75	2	40	19.00	8.00	14	33	46
11	35	90	5	50	18.00	8.00	12	50	80
12	28	90	5	50	20.00	10.00	14	30	70
13	40	70	14	35	20.00	10.00	12	48	54
14	35	90	4	50	17.00	6.00	15	75	60
15	28	90	10	35	19.00	10.00	12	40	75
Total average..	31	82	5	38	18.47	8.93	14	42	59

GRUNDY COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers' children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	23	80	2	60	20.00	10.00	14	20	100
2	23	50	5	35	20.00	10.00	14	25	80
3	23	92	.....	.....	18.00	.....	15	15	60
4	23	85	3	40	19.00	10.00	13	33	35
5	23	70	1	35	20.00	10.00	16	40	46
6	23	65	2	30	18.00	9.00	13	20	60
7	23	80	2	20	18.00	8.00	12	10	40
8	23	80	2	20	20.00	10.00	12	30	75
9	23	80	5	20	20.00	12.00	15	30	40
10	23	40	00	20	22.00	.....	13	25	30
11	23	70	5	35	21.00	11.00	12	25	40
Total average..	29	76	3	32	19.64	10.00	13	27	57

GUTHRIE COUNTY.

1	25	80	5	10	18.00	6.00	14	50	35
2	40	90	.....	.....	17.00	6.00	13	85	75
3	25	90	1	.....	17.00	8.00	15	75	70
4	46	90	1	30	19.00	8.00	11	80	70
5	46	90	2	30	19.00	8.00	11	50	70
6	45	95	20	.....	18.00	.....	16	40	50
7	40	85	4	50	19.00	9.00	13	33	65
8	40	90	10	40	18.00	9.00	15	50	20
9	28	90	00	40	17.00	10.00	14	75	60
10	30	10	.....	25	19.00	8.00	14	75	80
11	35	10	10	20	18.00	8.00	15	30	60
Total average..	36	75	6	31	18.09	8.00	14	58	60

HAMILTON COUNTY.

1	25	70	10	60	18.00	6.00	14	50	60
2	15	90	1	30	17.00	7.00	14	60	60
3	30	85	3	50	19.00	9.00	13	33	55
4	28	95	2	33	17.00	8.00	15	60	75
5	29	75	5	40	18.00	7.00	16	25	40
6	30	90	8	50	19.00	10.00	13	33	50
7	28	95	8	60	18.00	9.00	14	40	60
Total average..	26	86	5	46	18.00	8.00	14	43	57

HANCOCK COUNTY.

1	32	90	4	50	18.00	7.00	15	30	60
2	27	85	2	33	19.00	8.00	13	25	40
3	30	92	1	40	17.00	7.00	14	20	46
4	25	75	3	60	20.00	8.00	15	50	70
5	25	95	5	25	19.00	10.00	16	33	60
6	33	80	5	25	20.00	9.00	14	33	46
7	28	75	4	45	19.00	10.00	13	25	50
8	30	65	7	40	17.00	9.00	14	20	60
Total average..	29	82	4	40	18.63	8.50	14	29	54

HARDIN COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	.30	70	10	10	19.00	8.00	14	20	60
2	.31	70	1	20	20.00	8.00	11	23	40
3	.31	70	9	50	18.00	8.00	13	40	20
4	.37	80	5	00	18.00	10.00	12	75	75
5	.35	80	2	00	20.00	8.00	14	50	90
6	.35	80	10	25	18.00	8.00	15	50	90
7	.35	80	3	55	15.00	7.00	14	50	90
8	.35	80	10	12	18.00	10.00	15	50	70
9	.35	80	10	25	19.00	8.00	14	20	11
10	.34	70	5	10	20.00	10.00	12	60	50
11	.37	70	5	25	18.00	10.00	14	30	100
12	.30	60	8	33	18.00	10.00	14	30	100
13	.35	90	8	18	18.00	8.00	12	20	.....
Total average..	.38	65	6	22	18.54	8.00	13	40	63

HARRISON COUNTY.

1	.25	80	2	10	17.00	9.00	12	48	60
2	.20	50	1	10	16.00	.....	12	25	90
3	.28	90	.....	50	17.00	.....	10	50	90
4	.25	80	16	30	16.00	8.00	14	50	60
5	.25	80	20	25	20.00	10.00	13	50	40
6	.25	90	10	20	18.00	10.00	12	60	60
7	.30	50	.....	50	17.00	.....	10	10	.....
8	.27	90	3	60	18.00	10.00	13	50	60
9	.30	80	00	60	17.00	10.00	12	75	80
10	.40	90	10	50	16.00	8.00	16	50	40
11	.24	90	2	50	18.00	9.00	12	35	56
12	.35	80	10	25	18.00	10.00	13	50	70
13	.25	50	.....	18.00	6.00	.....	12	50	80
14	.50	90	20	30	16.00	8.00	13	50	100
15	.25	20	10	20.00	8.00	.....	10	39	.....
16	.30	72	3	31	18.00	8.00	13	57	61
Total average..	.29	74	8	38	18.75	8.77	12	46	68

HENRY COUNTY.

1	.25	90	10	25	18.00	7.00	13	20	60
2	.30	70	5	10	15.00	7.00	10	20	30
3	.28	85	3	40	17.00	8.00	14	33	46
4	.32	95	2	33	18.00	9.00	15	40	50
5	.27	70	4	50	19.00	7.00	12	50	65
6	.30	75	7	30	18.00	8.00	13	46	50
7	.28	60	8	25	19.00	10.00	12	33	55
8	.40	90	4	50	18.00	10.00	15	50	60
9	.40	90	.....	50	18.00	8.00	13	60	60
Total average..	.31	81	5	35	17.77	8.22	13	40	53

HOWARD COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	.35	50	20	20	17.00	6.00	15	30	20
2	.34	90	10	25	19.00	8.00	14	75	20
3	.30	90	10	10	17.00	7.00	14	50	70
4	.35	90	.....	35	20.00	10.00	16	.....	.....
5	.35	90	15	90	19.00	8.00	13	25	30
6	.30	80	10	30	20.00	7.00	17	40	60
7	.35	90	10	50	18.00	8.00	14	24	45
8	.33	60	5	20	17.00	8.00	14	50	33
9	.28	75	10	50	18.00	6.00	16	50	.....
Total average..	.32	79	11	37	18.33	7.50	15	43	42

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

1	.25	30	2	50	20.00	10.00	12	50	30
2	.25	50	2	00	20.00	10.00	10	50	80
3	.30	20	00	50	20.00	8.00	13	75	45
4	.27	90	5	5	18.00	8.00	12	10	30
5	.25	90	1	40	18.00	8.00	15	40	20
6	.25	40	5	.....	19.00	9.00	15	20	50
7	.22	80	1	25	20.00	8.00	13	25	20
8	.30	75	4	30	19.00	10.00	14	35	46
9	.32	85	6	33	20.00	9.00	13	50	35
Total average..	.27	62	3	28	19.32	8.80	13	36	40

IDA COUNTY.

1	.18	20	11	50	19.00	10.00	12	10	60
2	.25	90	10	00	19.00	11.00	14	50	80
3	.20	80	20	20	20.00	10.00	14	50	60
4	.21	90	.....	50	20.00	8.00	12	33	40
5	.27	90	00	50	20.00	9.00	14	25	.....
6	.20	50	.....	50	18.00	8.00	13	10	90
7	.28	80	.....	00	20.00	8.00	11	30	15
8	.30	90	15	40	19.00	10.00	15	60	60
9	.30	70	2	40	21.00	12.00	12	15	35
10	.20	90	15	50	19.00	10.00	15	50	60
11	.30	90	.....	33	17.00	8.00	12	50	50
12	.25	60	2	20	19.00	10.00	12	50	55
Total average..	.27	73	9	34	19.17	9.50	13	37	55

IOWA COUNTY.

1	.30	90	15	50	18.00	6.00	14	60	80
2	.25	50	11	25	25.00	12.00	15	25	45
3	.25	80	4	40	20.00	10.00	13	33	55
4	.20	95	5	31	19.00	8.00	12	40	65
5	.32	70	2	60	18.00	9.00	15	20	46
6	.30	65	7	46	18.00	9.00	13	25	46
Total average..	.29	75	7	42	19.67	9.00	14	34	56

JACKSON COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	.35	50	5	25	20.00	8.00	12	25	55
2	.28	90	3	40	19.00	8.00	13	33	46
3	.28	75	2	35	18.00	9.00	14	40	50
4	.30	80	1	50	20.00	10.00	15	20	35
5	.32	65	3	33	19.00	9.00	12	35	46
6	.30	75	2	20	20.00	8.00	13	26	40
7	.38	60	6	10	18.00	8.00	13	20	30
Total average..	.31	71	3	31	19.14	8.57	13	28	40

JASPER COUNTY.

1	.30	50	20	33	18.00	10.00	12	25	45
2	.36	80	8	20	19.00	9.00	14	25	70
3	.28	80	24	10	18.00	.....	15	50	100
4	.....	25	.....	20.00	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
5	.38	90	10	60	17.00	6.00	15	60	.....
6	.40	90	5	50	18.00	.....	16	60	70
7	.35	90	10	50	18.00	8.00	14	10	50
8	.35	80	6	35	17.00	.....	12	35	40
9	.34	90	.....	25	19.00	9.00	13	50	50
10	.35	80	.....	30	20.00	8.00	14	25	60
Total average..	.31	76	12	35	18.40	8.03	14	38	61

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1	.30	30	5	25	16.00	8.00	14	50	60
2	.35	90	2	50	18.00	8.00	14	30	60
3	.28	50	3	50	17.00	9.00	15	40	55
4	.34	80	4	60	18.00	8.00	13	20	46
5	.30	95	1	25	19.00	7.00	14	35	60
6	.28	70	8	20	18.00	10.00	13	40	46
7	.30	80	5	50	19.00	9.00	14	25	30
Total average..	.31	71	4	40	17.80	8.43	14	34	51

JOHNSON COUNTY.

1	.24	60	5	10	19.00	8.00	13	35	60
2	.23	50	1	55	18.00	8.00	12	20	80
3	.55	10	1	50	18.00	8.00	12	50	70
4	.28	00	00	10	20.00	9.00	14	20	60
5	.32	40	5	30	19.00	8.00	14	30	70
6	.17 1/2	50	.....	25	18.00	9.00	12	25	.....
7	.25	50	00	.....	18.00	9.00	15	.....	.....
8	.25	20	1	10	20.00	10.00	12	15	20
Total average..	.29	35	2	27	18.75	8.63	13	28	60

JONES COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	.30	50	00	30	21.00	.....	14	20	18
2	.26	90	3	40	20.00	10.00	13	30	50
3	.25	50	1	33	19.00	8.00	15	20	46
4	.24	80	2	25	18.00	9.00	13	35	60
5	.29	60	4	35	20.00	10.00	12	25	30
Total average..	.28	62	5	33	19.60	9.25	13	26	41

KEOKUK COUNTY.

1	.35	40	5	25	19.00	8.00	14	40	65
2	.30	33	2	00	21.00	9.00	11	20	40
3	.26	90	4	30	20.00	8.00	13	33	46
4	.32	80	1	40	18.00	7.00	15	20	35
5	.30	75	3	35	21.00	9.00	12	40	60
6	.40	20	00	40	20.00	8.00	16	50	.....
Total average..	.32	56	3	28	19.83	8.17	14	34	41

KOSSUTH COUNTY.

1	.25	90	.....	00	20.00	.....	14	20	60
2	.30	80	2	40	19.00	8.00	13	33	46
3	.24	75	4	35	17.00	9.00	12	40	55
4	.28	05	5	50	20.00	10.00	15	35	70
5	.32	70	1	20	19.00	10.00	14	20	40
Total average..	.28	82	3	29	19.00	9.22	14	30	54

LEE COUNTY.

1	.32	50	10	50	20.00	6.00	12	50	100
2	.40	50	.....	20	17.00	6.00	13	15	20
3	.40	70	4	10	18.00	10.00	13	10	60
4	.40	90	5	10	18.00	9.00	14	15	30
5	.35	80	2	40	17.00	8.00	12	35	46
6	.30	95	3	35	20.00	10.00	15	40	50
7	.45	00	10	00	18.00	8.00	12	35	60
8	.40	70	5	25	18.00	8.00	12	25	15
Total average..	.38	71	6	24	18.22	8.13	13	25	48

LINN COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers' children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	.30	90	75	19.00	12.00	15	33	60	
2	.25	00	00	20.00	10.00	13	10	90	
3	.30	80	00	18.00	8.00	13	60	70	
4	.21	25	10	15	18.00	8.00	12	10	10
5	.33	00	18.00	12	11	20	30		
6	.26	33	5	20.00	9.00	11	20	30	
7	.30	70	4	40	19.00	10.00	12	33	46
8	.32	80	6	35	18.00	9.00	14	35	40
9	.34	80	3	19	20.00	9.00	12	12	100
10	.30	40	3	5	19.00	9.00	14	20	104
Total average..	.30	50	3	21	18.00	9.33	13	25	61

LOUISA COUNTY.

1	.30	00	00	50	18.00	8.00	12	50	100
2	.26	00	4	33	19.00	8.00	12	40	46
3	.32	50	2	60	17.00	9.00	15	30	50
4	.24	80	1	40	18.00	8.00	14	20	40
5	.29	75	5	35	17.00	9.00	12	50	60
6	.33	70	7	40	19.00	10.00	13	35	63
7	.30	00	00	40	18.00	8.00	10	50	80
8	.35	80	12	35	17.00	8.00	14	60	65
9	.30	75	1	00	16.00	6.00	12	30	40
10	.32	60	5	40	20.00	10.00	14	33	46
Total average..	.30	58	4	37	17.90	8.40	13	41	62

LUCAS COUNTY.

1	.33	90	2	35	18.00	7.00	12	33	50
2	.50	80	1	50	15.00	8.00	12	33	100
3	.32	70	1	35	18.00	7.00	13	33	30
4	.33	80	10	50	18.00	7.00	14	60	100
5	.26	80	1	50	22.00	7.00	14	3	15
6	.35	20	1	10	20.00	10.00	12	12	20
7	.30	50	8	50	16.10	5.60	12	50	60
8	.30	75	3	35	18.00	9.00	14	33	46
Total average..	.36	68	4	44	18.13	7.55	13	32	53

LYON COUNTY.

1	.30	90	1	00	20.00	10.00	12	10	5
2	.34	90	3	20	21.00	10.00	15	80	60
3	.24	00	25	22.00	8.00	12	15	50	60
4	.23	80	10	50	21.00	10.00	14	50	60
5	.35	00	20	20.00	8.00	11	50	60	
6	.65	90	2	00	20.00	10.00	12	3	.....
7	.34	75	5	35	19.00	9.00	14	33	46
8	.32	90	6	40	18.00	10.00	13	50	40
Total average . . .									
	.32	72	5	24	20.12	9.38	13	37	45

MADISON COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers' children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1		50	10	50	\$ 17.00	\$ 8.00	15	50	
2		00	20	40	21.00	8.00	14	10	
3		00		22	19.00	9.00	13	22	30
4		80	5	35	20.00	8.00	12	33	46
5		95	4	45	17.00	9.00	15	20	50
6		75	15	50	15.00	6.00	15	75	50
7		00	5	35	18.00	9.00	14	33	46
8		75	9	40	17.00	10.00	13	40	60
9		80			16.00	8.00	10	60	60
Total average..	\$.28	81	10	40	\$ 17.78	\$ 8.33	14	30	50

MAHASKA COUNTY.

1	.35	80	33	19.00	12				
2	.33	80	10	18.00	10.00	14	25		
3	.40	80	2	30	18.00	8.00	15	50	
4	.28	90	3	40	19.00	10.00	13	33	
5	.32	75	1	35	17.00	8.00	15	40	
6	.30	90	2	50	18.00	8.00	14	50	
7	.35	85	4	33	19.00	10.00	13	33	
8	.45	85	00	18.00	8.00	13	35		
9	.32	75	3	40	19.00	10.00	14	33	
Total average..		.34	82	2	32	18.33	9.00	14	37

MARION COUNTY.

1	.30	70	15	50	15.00	5.00	13	45	.....
2	.22	20	11	10	22.00	.....	11	33	.....
3	.28	90	2	40	20.00	10.00	12	40	50
4	.32	50	4	33	10.00	9.00	14	20	70
5	.26	85	3	50	19.00	8.00	13	25	45
6	.30	75	6	40	18.00	10.00	14	33	46
Total average..	.28	65	7	37	18.33	8.40	13	33	54

MARSHALL COUNTY.

1	.24	40	2	40	20.00	8.00	12	10	.....
2	.23	60	5	00	19.00	10.00	12	30	50
3	.20	80	5	50	18.00	8.00	12	40	50
4	.25	90	4	45	19.00	8.00	13	33	46
5	.30	70	3	33	20.00	10.00	12	20	60
6	.40	80	00	50	20.00	10.00	14	50	80
7	.25	70	.....	20.00	10.00	11	20	60	
Total average..									
	.28	70	3	36	19.42	9.14	12	29	58

MILLS COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1880.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	.35	50	10	12	18.00	12.00	12	40	60
2	.39	97	8	33	18.00	5.00	13	35	100
3	.35	90	10	50	20.00	10.00	14	40	60
4	.40	90	20	50	18.00	6.00	14	40	90
5	.35	40	22	66	18.00	12.00	12	70	110
6	.32	60	22	30	18.00	12.00	10	10	50
7	.32	70	1	33	20.00	10.00	12	10	60
8	.35	10	00	50	20.00	10.00	13	85	.....
9	.30	10	.....	00	20.00	10.00	14	85	.....
10	.35	70	20	00	20.00	10.00	14	30	40
Total average..	.30	50	8	30	19.00	9.70	13	44	71

MITCHELL COUNTY.

1	.25	50	00	10	19.00	9.00	13	40	60
2	.30	80	20	.....	20.00	9.00	.....	15	15
3	.35	90	20	.....	21.00	10.00	14	35	80
4	.32	80	5	50	18.00	8.00	15	50	50
5	.25	50	00	.....	20.00	8.00	10	25	30
6	.28	80	10	50	20.00	8.00	13	35	61
7	.30	75	6	40	19.00	10.00	14	20	30
Total average..	.29	72	0	38	19.56	8.86	13	31	49

MONONA COUNTY.

1	.30	80	.....	50	20.00	10.00	16	25	60
2	.35	40	.....	50	17.00	.....	11	12	68
3	.30	90	10	40	20.00	10.00	13	35	56
4	.30	90	.....	.....	18.00	10.00	13	20	60
5	.25	80	00	.....	20.00	10.00	15	10	80
6	.25	60	10	20	17.00	10.00	15	90	100
7	.30	70	.....	10	18.00	8.00	13	10	60
8	.30	60	10	20	18.00	.....	13	20	40
9	.30	95	15	50	19.00	12.00	15	95	100
10	.33	00	20	50	18.00	7.00	13	60	100
11	.35	00	.....	25	16.00	.....	15	60	120
12	.36	90	15	50	15.00	6.00	12	50	70
13	.30	90	1	10	20.00	8.00	14	16	60
14	.40	90	5	60	16.00	10.00	15	60	40
15	.23	10	10	33	18.00	10.00	14	20	36
16	.26	10	10	33	18.00	10.00	13	10	60
17	.29	90	10	15	18.00	10.00	15	25	40
18	.25	90	10	.....	16.00	10.00	12	50	60
19	.24	80	20	.....	20.00	10.00	13	25	40
20	.30	90	4	80	18.00	10.00	14	20	53
21	.28	80	20	35	19.00	8.00	12	.....	.....
22	.43	90	10	.....	18.00	.....	12	20	77
23	.20	90	1	10	20.00	8.00	14	16	77
24	.35	90	10	20	20.00	10.00	13	20	53
25	.29	90	10	25	20.00	10.00	12	25	50
Total average..	.30	77	10	31	18.28	9.38	13	34	65

MONROE COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	.50	80	15	15	18.00	7.00	15	15	25
2	.55	00	2	00	20.00	10.00	12	30	.....
3	.40	80	10	80	14.00	6.00	14	00	90
4	.22	60	5	00	17.00	8.00	13	30	30
5	.30	70	6	45	10.00	9.00	14	40	40
6	.24	85	4	50	20.00	8.00	12	25	30
Total average..	.39	78	7	42	18.00	8.00	13	38	44

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

1	.25	60	10	20	18.00	.....	13	25	60
2	.25	90	5	40	18.00	10.00	14	25	47
3	.30	80	3	45	19.00	8.00	12	30	46
4	.24	50	2	30	20.00	10.00	15	20	80
5	.29	70	4	50	17.00	9.00	13	40	60
6	.27	90	15	20	19.00	10.00	14	50	120
7	.31	70	10	60	18.00	6.00	14	40	.....
8	.34	50	.....	20	10.00	10.00	12	33	120
9	.25	90	.....	.....	20.00	12.00	14	75	.....
10	.27	90	10	10	19.00	10.00	12	25	60
11	.30	50	.....	.....	18.00	8.00	12	75	70
12	.32	20	.....	10	20.00	10.00	15	50	.....
13	.33	70	10	.....	19.00	10.00	12	00	30
Total average..	.30	68	7	31	18.77	9.42	13	42	68

MUSCATINE COUNTY.

1	.30	80	.....	20.00	.....	12	.....	.....
2	.50	80	2	.....	20.00	.....	13	10
3	.25	50	5	50	19.00	.....	14	50
4	.25	60	5	10	20.00	8.00	14	25
5	.25	60	1	10	18.00	10.00	12	20
6	.22	10	5	25	20.00	10.00	14	60
7	.....	10	.....	00	20.00	10.00	13	50
Total average..								
	.30	54	4	10	19.37	9.50	13	36

O'BRIEN COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers' children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	.25	70	5	25	18.00	8.00	16	25	15
2	.27	50	5	10	20.00	10.00	11	10	75
3	.26	50	5	10	17.00	11.00	14	50	40
4	.25	90	0	25	20.00	10.00	13	10	40
5	.25	90	0	15	50	18.00	10.00	14	45
6	.25	90	0	75	20.00	8.00	16	50	46
7	.32	90	0	0	20.00	8.00	12	20	29
8	.25	30	10	30	20.00	11.00	15	10	10
9	.34	90	0	33	20.00	11.00	11	50	15
10	.40	30	10	50	18.00	8.00	14	90	60
11	.25	90	0	10	20.00	10.00	14	30	75
12	.40	90	5	10	20.00	12.00	14	90	60
13	.40	90	5	10	22.00	10.00	12	90	60
14	.31	80	2	50	20.00	10.00	13	80	40
15	.31	75	5	40	20.00	8.00	13	33	46
16	.32	80	6	20	20.00	12.00	12	25	58
17	.28	50	5	20	17.00	.....	15	33	80
18	.27	50	5	20	17.00	.....	15	33	80
Total average..	.30	73	6	33	19.30	9.82	14	41	47

OSCEOLA COUNTY.

1	.35	90	5	00	20.00	10.00	14	50	60
2	.40	10	10	90	20.00	12.00	15	.....	90
3	.30	60	3	50	19.00	9.00	13	33	46
4	.28	70	1	40	20.00	10.00	12	20	50
5	.32	90	4	33	18.00	10.00	15	40	60
6	.50	80	15	50	18.00	10.00	14	30	55
7	.39	60	1	20	18.00	10.00	12	75	60
8	.40	90	10	50	20.00	12.00	14	50	40
9	.53	90	10	30	20.00	10.00	11	40	60
Total average..	.36	71	7	40	19.22	10.33	13	42	58

PAGE COUNTY.

1	.25	90	5	25	17.00	8.00	12	50	90
2	.35	90	20	40	16.00	6.00	15	75	90
3	.30	90	20	00	20.00	.....	10	00	00
4	.25	70	.....	10	17.00	6.00	14	50	.....
5	.27	70	5	60	18.00	9.00	14	15	.....
6	.29	80	4	33	19.00	8.00	15	30	46
7	.32	75	3	40	20.00	.....	13	33	50
8	.30	70	5	25	20.00	12.00	13	50	45
Total average..	.29	79	9	20	18.38	8.17	13	38	54

PALO ALTO COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers' children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	.25	70	1	.....	18.00	8.00	15	40	60
2	.22	90	0	00	18.00	8.00	16	50	100
3	.25	90	00	50	18.00	10.00	13	30	46
4	.25	80	10	25	20.00	10.00	12	60	40
5	.25	75	5	80	20.00	10.00	16	10	27
6	.30	80	2	40	18.00	8.00	12	3	31
7	.23	80	5	40	22.00	10.00	16	75	60
Total average..	.28	82	3	20	19.14	9.14	14	38	52

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

1	.31	80	.....	60	19.00	.....	13	.....	.....
2	.20	90	1	50	20.00	.....	13	50	.....
3	.26	70	10	33	20.00	10.00	14	50	80
4	.23	90	2	50	20.00	.....	15	50	.....
5	.35	90	.....	00	19.00	12.00	15	70	.....
6	.30	60	.....	.....	20.00	10.00	14	.....	.....
7	.25	90	4	75	19.00	10.00	15	25	30
8	.35	90	.....	50	20.00	10.00	12	50	88
9	.25	90	3	10	20.00	8.00	12	60	80
10	.37	70	5	50	20.00	8.00	15	50	90
Total average..	.29	83	4	42	19.70	9.71	14	51	71

POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

1	.35	90	3	10	20.00	8.00	15	80	30
2	.30	80	20	50	18.00	10.00	15	25	45
3	.30	70	1	33	20.00	8.00	16	40	65
4	.25	90	1	20	20.00	11.00	13	25	70
5	.26	90	5	75	20.00	10.00	14	70	80
6	.30	80	10	.....	20.00	8.00	14	75	100
7	.18	80	3	10	20.00	8.00	14	10	100
Total average..	.28	82	6	33	19.71	9.00	14	46	70

POLK COUNTY.

1	.37	80	5	20	19.00	9.00	14	19	28
2	.39	90	3	50	18.00	10.00	13	50	125
3	.37	60	10	50	17.00	10.00	15	50	40
4	.38	60	.....	25	18.00	10.00	14	75	80
5	.40	50	10	50	20.00	8.00	12	25	60
6	.50	80	2	30	20.00	9.00	13	33	45
7	.34	20	.....	25	18.00	9.00	14	75	100
Total average..	.39	63	6	36	18.56	9.28	14	47	68

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 10 years kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	.20	40	5	20	15.00	6.00	12	80	80
2	.20	50	10	10	20.00	10.00	14	60	80
3	.20	60	10	50	18.00	8.00	14	70	90
4	.20	60	7	60	19.00	6.00	16	60	90
5	.20	60	10	50	18.00	8.00	13	75	90
6	.20	60	10	50	19.00	9.00	12	80	90
7	.20	60	10	50	20.00	12.00	12	80	90
8	.20	60	10	40	20.00	10.00	12	80	90
9	.20	60	10	00	18.00	8.00	14	35	85
10	.20	60	12	00	18.00	9.00	13	74	70
11	.20	60	15	00	17.00	10.00	14	50	30
12	.20	60	15	00	18.00	12.00	14	75	96
13	.20	60	20	25	19.00	12.00	12	62	100
14	.20	60	10	30	20.00	10.00	15	50	100
15	.20	60	3	35	18.00	10.00	14	50	15
16	.20	60	10	7	20.00	8.00	12	30	40
17	.20	60	2	40	19.00	7.00	13	33	40
18	.20	60	4	35	20.00	10.00	14	20	50
19	.20	60	3	20	19.00	8.00	14	50	46
20	.20	60	00	30	18.00	12.00	14	25	33
Total average..	.20	67	7	20	18.65	9.25	13	53	66

POWESHIEK COUNTY.

1	.18	60	4	40	18.00	8.00	12	50	80
2	.28	80	5	25	20.00	11.00	14	50	70
3	.25	75	1	50	19.00	8.00	14	10	50
4	.24	90	2	40	20.00	10.00	13	20	46
5	.30	85	4	35	18.00	9.00	15	33	46
6	.30	90	4	30	20.00	8.00	15	20	45
7	.45	70	5	40	20.00	8.00	14	20	45
8	.33	90	2	15	18.00	8.00	13	40	35
9	.30	60	0	20	20.00	8.00	14	75	50
Total average..	.29	77	3	29	19.22	8.07	14	35	55

RINGGOLD COUNTY.

1	.28	80	10	30	14.00	8.00	13	22	25
2	.25	50	10	00	16.00	8.00	12	25	60
3	.30	90	5	40	17.00	8.00	13	30	46
4	.29	85	4	35	18.00	7.00	14	40	60
5	.32	75	3	25	17.00	9.00	12	25	50
6	.31	95	5	50	18.00	8.00	12	90	60
7	.29	10	5	50	17.00	8.00	15	25	10
8	.30	90	13	75	15.00	6.00	12	50	60
9	.32	60	12	25	17.00	10.00	14	80	60
10	.35	90	5	18	18.00	10.00	14	80	60
11	.35	70	0	12	18.00	6.00	13	10	60
Total average..	.30	72	7	37	16.82	8.00	13	43	45

SAC COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 10 years kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	.18	10	1	10	18.00	8.00	13	10	50
2	.25	90	1	00	18.00	9.00	13	30	50
3	.25	90	10	25	20.00	8.00	12	75	60
4	.30	80	5	20	18.00	8.00	14	25	46
5	.30	75	0	50	19.00	7.00	13	30	50
6	.30	60	0	45	20.00	9.00	14	25	46
7	.30	70	1	75	18.00	10.00	14	80	70
8	.30	70	0	2	20.00	10.00	12	30	40
9	.38	90	0	2	19.00	10.00	13	20	36
10	.37	80	0	50	18.00	10.00	14	31	70
11	.30	80	0	19	19.00	10.00	14	30	70
12	.34	90	0	75	18.00	10.00	15	20	70
13	.25	80	4	12	21.00	10.00	14	10	80
14	.45	80	0	20	20.00	10.00	14	75	70
Total average..	.32	75	4	31	19.21	9.21	13	36	53

SCOTT COUNTY.

1	.30	60	00	10	22.00	10.00	16	75	60
2	.25	50	5	50	19.00	8.00	14	50	60
3	.28	90	5	40	20.00	8.00	14	25	80
4	.30	70	4	25	20.00	10.00	14	60	60
5	.24	50	3	05	19.00	8.00	13	33	46
6	.34	30	00	25	20.00	9.00	14	25	45
7	.48	60	10	7	20.00	10.00	15	50	95
8	.32	80	6	9	19.00	8.00	13	20	40
9	.28	60	2	25	19.00	9.00	14	75	60
10	.45	50	0	30	18.00	7.00	14	20	30
Total average..	.32	63	4	26	19.66	8.70	14	43	58

SHELBY COUNTY.

1	.23	90	5	20	18.00	6.00	14	12	15
2	.25	50	5	25	18.00	6.00	14	25	100
3	.30	90	15	50	17.00	8.00	14	75	75
4	.25	90	0	40	18.00	8.00	14	32	75
5	.20	80	3	35	19.00	7.00	13	30	40
6	.32	75	1	25	17.00	8.00	12	50	65
7	.25	90	5	10	15.00	10.00	14	15	60
8	.30	80	2	40	19.00	8.00	13	31	46
9	.29	75	2	50	18.00	8.00	14	55	60
10	.38	90	0	20	18.00	8.00	14	20	35
Total average..	.29	81	5	32	17.70	7.70	13	34	55

SIOUX COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	.24	90	12	50	19.00	10.00	13	25	50
2	.24	90	4	40	20.00	10.00	13	30	40
3	.31	10	5	40	20.00	10.00	14	25	40
4	.30	30	2	30	20.00	10.00	11	50	60
5	.30	70	1	25	18.00	8.00	16	25	46
6	.48	60	5	75	18.00	8.00	12	20	20
7	.35	80	10	30	18.00	8.00	15	10	80
8	.32	90	6	33	20.00	9.00	13	33	46
9	.32	75	7	35	20.00	10.00	14	35	50
Total average..	.32	66	6	40	19.22	9.22	13	28	40

STORY COUNTY.

1	.32	90	12	25	18.00	9.00	13	20	46
2	.35	60	5	20	17.00	8.00	16	50	46
3	.28	90	4	40	18.00	8.00	16	70	60
4	.35	90	2	10	16.00	7.00	14	80	60
5	.30	80	1	25	18.00	10.00	15	20	35
6	.30	66	10	10	19.00	9.00	14	90	80
7	.28	75	.....	10	18.00	8.00	15	40	.....
8	.35	60	2	00	19.00	.....	12	75	80
9	.24	90	5	30	19.00	10.00	15	40	60
10	.37	90	4	33	20.00	10.00	15	50	70
11	.42	95	10	15	18.00	8.00	16	50	70
12	.30	90	.....	20	18.00	8.00	12	90	80
13	.37	80	.....	40	18.00	.....	14	40	60
Total average..	.32	81	6	21	18.15	8.64	14	55	62

TAMA COUNTY.

1	.35	30	2	00	25.00	10.00	14	7	5
2	.25	90	5	25	19.00	8.00	14	5	5
3	.22	80	20	25	17.00	6.00	12	50	50
4	.30	70	10	00	20.00	10.00	12	50	60
5	.40	70	15	40	18.00	8.00	14	33	60
6	.24	10	5	50	20.00	8.00	14	10	45
7	.25	75	10	50	20.00	12.00	15	50	45
8	.40	70	10	40	20.00	10.00	13	50	45
9	.30	80	8	50	20.00	10.00	16	30	40
10	.45	80	15	8	17.00	10.00	14	75	50
Total average..	.32	65	10	20	19.60	9.20	14	36	44

TAYLOR COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	.32	80	5	50	19.00	8.00	12	50	80
2	.35	5	5	50	16.00	8.00	14	50	50
3	.35	90	25	25	17.00	8.00	22	50	90
4	.37	90	3	40	16.00	6.00	15	75	90
5	.37	70	4	35	18.00	9.00	13	35	46
6	.30	60	10	10	19.00	8.00	13	40	30
7	.29	70	10	33	15.00	5.00	14	25	60
8	.50	20	00	33	16.00	8.00	13	75	80
9	.25	70	00	33	18.00	8.00	13	75	80
10	.35	65	5	30	17.00	6.00	12	10	60
11	.25	40	12	5	18.00	8.00	13	20	35
12	.41	90	10	50	20.00	10.00	14	60	70
13	.26	00	10	20.00	10.00	11	33	45	60
Total average..	.32	62	7	30	17.62	7.85	13	44	60

UNION COUNTY.

1	.30	90	10	00	16.00	6.00	13	30	20	
2	.25	90	10	00	20.00	8.00	14	25	60	
3	.29	40	5	15	16.00	7.00	14	23	25	
4	.33	90	5	10	20.00	10.00	15	20	15	
5	.32	70	6	50	18.00	8.00	11	40	60	
6	.30	80	8	40	20.00	7.00	15	33	46	
7	.35	90	5	31	19.00	8.00	14	25	60	
8	.32	90	8	50	18.00	8.00	12	75	100	
9	.25	90	00	33	18.00	8.00	13	60	60	
10	.20	20	1	10	20.00	10.00	11	15	60	
11	.30	95	5	70	17.00	8.00	16	80	60	
12	.34	90	00	18.00	10.00	12	50	60	60	
Total average..		.30	78	6	31	18.33	8.18	13	30	44

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

1	40	75	60	14.00	5.00	14	80	72
2	40	70	50	18.00	12.00	13	30	60
3	38	90	20	18.00	9.00	14	35	45
4	30	80	40	19.00	10.00	15	40	50
5	25	65	35	20.00	8.00	13	25	35
6	32	85	25	18.00	11.00	14	33	46
7	45	80	17	17.00	7.00	15	50	45
Total average..	36	82	38	17.71	7.76	14	40	50

WAPELLU COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 5 per cent profit on investment.		The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their produce for the best market prices of each year.		The per cent of farmers losing their family mortgage foreclosures since 1881.		The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1881.		AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the ages of 5 and 16 years kept from school to do farm labor.		The average number of days lost from school to do farm labor.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1	121	89	10	5	18.00	8.00	12	6	25	25					
2	125	90	10	5	18.00	8.00	10	10	30	35					
3	99	90	10	5	18.00	8.00	14	30	60	60					
4	130	80	10	5	16.00	8.00	13	40	55	55					
5	70	70	10	5	19.00	7.00	13	33	40	40					
6	50	20	10	5	17.00	8.00	14	50	60	60					
7	80	80	10	5	15.00	8.00	13	30	45	45					
8	75	4	10	5	18.00	9.00	14	31	40	40					
Total average..	88	88	8	34	17.38	8.00	13	42	40	40					

WARREN COUNTY.

1	120	90	10	5	18.00	8.00	14	50	70
2	120	90	10	5	18.00	8.00	12	50	70
3	130	70	10	5	18.00	8.00	13	50	60
4	125	80	10	5	16.00	8.00	13	50	55
5	120	30	10	5	18.00	8.00	13	20	40
6	130	30	10	5	17.00	8.00	13	10	25
7	120	30	10	5	18.00	8.00	12	75	80
8	120	30	10	5	18.00	8.00	12	75	80
Total average..	88	64	8	24	17.50	7.86	13	53	50

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1	120	95	5	5	18.00	8.00	14	40	40
2	120	90	5	5	18.00	8.00	14	50	50
3	125	75	5	5	19.00	7.00	13	50	50
4	120	40	5	5	20.00	8.00	12	40	65
5	120	40	5	5	35.00	10.00	8.00	14	20
6	120	80	4	5	20.00	8.00	13	20	40
7	120	30	5	5	20.00	10.00	14	70	65
8	120	90	5	5	20.00	10.00	14	30	80
Total average..	84	74	5	30	18.50	8.38	13	42	64

WAYNE COUNTY.

1	120	60	10	5	18.00	8.00	12	50	50
2	125	75	10	5	16.00	8.00	12	25	60
3	125	75	10	5	17.00	8.00	10	80	54
4	125	60	10	5	17.00	8.00	10	80	54
5	125	95	13	35	20.00	8.00	16	70	83
6	125	60	10	50	20.00	8.00	14	50	45
7	125	80	8	32	18.00	7.00	13	33	45
8	125	60	10	40	19.00	8.00	13	40	35
Total average..	80	71	12	40	18.22	7.62	13	56	50

WEBSTER COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 5 per cent on investment.		The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their produce for the best market prices of each year.		The per cent of farmers losing their family mortgage foreclosures since 1881.		The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1881.		AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers' children between the ages of 5 and 16 years kept from school to do farm labor.		The average number of days lost from school to do farm labor.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1	120	90	10	5	18.00	8.00	14	50	70	120	90	10	5	18.00	8.00
2	120	90	10	5	17.00	6.00	14	50	70	120	90	10	5	17.00	6.00
3	120	90	10	5	20.00	8.00	14	50	70	120	90	10	5	20.00	8.00
4	120	90	10	5	18.00	7.00	14	50	70	120	90	10	5	18.00	7.00
5	120	90	10	5	17.00	8.00	14	50	70	120	90	10	5	17.00	8.00
6	120	90	10	5	15.00	8.00	14	50	70	120	90	10	5	15.00	8.00
7	120	90	10	5	15.00	7.00	14	50	70	120	90	10	5	15.00	7.00
8	120	90	10	5	20.00	8.00	14	50	70	120	90	10	5	20.00	8.00
Total average..	88	88	8	34	18.25	7.58	13	40	40	120	90	10	5	18.25	7.58

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

1	120	90	5	5	18.00	8.00	15	70	70
2	120	90	5	5	18.00	8.00	15	70	70
3	120	90	5	5	18.00	8.00	15	70	70
4	120	90	5	5	18.00	8.00	15	70	70
5	120	90	5	5	18.00	8.00	15	70	70
6	120	90	5	5	18.00	8.00	15	70	70
7	120	90	5	5	18.00	8.00	15	70	70
8	120	90	5	5	18.00	8.00	15	70	70
Total average..	88	88	8	34	17.38	8.00	13	42	40

WINNEBESKE COUNTY.

1	120	90	5	5	18.00	8.00	15	70	70
2	120	90	5	5	18.00	8.00	15	70	70
3	120	90	5	5	18.00	8.00	15	70	70
4	120	90	5	5	18.00	8.00	15	70	70
5	120	90	5	5	18.00	8.00	15	70	70
6	120	90	5	5	18.00	8.00	15	70	70
7	120	90	5	5	18.00	8.00	15	70	70
8	120	90	5	5	18.00	8.00	15	70	70
Total average..	88	88	8	34	17.38	8.00	13	42	40

WOODBURY COUNTY.

1	120	90	10	5	18.00	8.00	14	50	50
2	120	90	10	5	18.00	8.00	14	50	50
3	120	90	10	5	18.00	8.00	14	50	50
4	120	90	10	5	18.00	8.00	14	50	50
5	120	90	10	5	18.00	8.00	14	50	50
6	120	90	10	5	18.00	8.00	14	50	50
7	120	90	10	5	18.00	8.00	14	50	50
8	120	90	10	5	18.00	8.00	14	50	50
Total average..	88	88	8	34	17.38	8.00	13	42	40

WORTH COUNTY.

NO. REPORTING.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers' children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
					Male.	Female.			
1	27	30	15	2	19.00	6.00	14	75	60
2	24	80	50	17.00	8.00	13	50	40	
3	25	90	15	50	17.00	8.00	14	25	100
4	30	90	15	50	17.00	8.00	14	30	100
5	25	66	5	20	18.00	8.00	14	25	
6	25	80	5	40	22.00	10.00	16	75	60
7	33	15	00	18.00	6.00	14	50	60	
8	32	60	3	33	19.00	10.00	13	33	46
Total average..	.28	64	2	35	\$ 18.38	\$ 8.00	14	45	67

WRIGHT COUNTY.

1	30	90	5	60	\$ 16.00	\$ 8.00	12	50	90
2	25	80	5	00	20.00	10.00	12	50	60
3	25	90	5	20	20.00	8.00	12	50	60
4	25	80	5	00	18.00	8.00	14	40	30
5	25	90	3	50	20.00	9.00	15	25	70
6	24	30	10	45	18.00	10.00	15	60	70
7	23	20	1	50	20.00	8.00	14	50	60
8	22	85	2	40	18.00	10.00	13	20	45
9	22	75	4	20	19.00	9.00	12	33	46
10	30	60	6	33	18.00	8.00	14	80	50
11	33	80	4	25	19.00	9.00	14	80	50
12	30	90	4	10	18.00	8.00	10	40	55
13			3		20.00	8.00			
Total average..	.28	73	4	20	\$ 18.77	\$ 8.69	14	46	56

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Number reporting.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers' children between the age of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
						Male.	Female.			
Adair	9	30	81	10	43	\$ 17.33	\$ 8.56	14	45	66
Adams	8	27	50	4	20	18.13	9.00	13	34	56
Allamakee	15	28	96	8	42	18.40	6.80	15	37	40
Appanoose	10	33	70	6	52	15.40	6.90	13	45	51
Audubon	10	36	79	7	24	18.10	8.50	14	42	48
Benton	9	29	69	5	41	18.56	8.00	12	51	70
Black Hawk	8	29	65	35	35	19.12	9.38	14	38	55
Boone	12	32	70	3	37	17.42	8.17	14	49	57
Bremer	9	28	49	6	49	17.00	8.75	14	49	46
Buchanan	10	26	72	7	43	17.80	8.10	15	42	53
Buena Vista	17	28	78	10	33	19.00	9.65	14	38	54
Butler	20	25	57	4	36	18.10	8.58	13	33	55
Calhoun	12	29	73	11	24	18.17	7.33	14	43	53
Carroll	8	29	53	7	37	18.38	8.38	14	41	49
Cass	20	30	81	4	47	17.30	8.50	13	48	61
Cedar	11	33	69	4	31	19.19	9.27	13	40	57
Cerro Gordo	10	29	78	9	48	18.40	7.40	14	37	64
Cherokee	11	31	78	4	37	19.27	9.64	13	40	56
Chickasaw	13	35	64	12	41	18.77	8.23	14	40	51
Clarke	8	29	63	5	31	18.75	8.43	13	43	60
Clay	15	29	80	6	34	19.26	9.15	13	37	51
Clayton	11	32	69	8	44	17.82	8.30	14	42	51
Clinton	11	31	70	4	45	18.64	8.82	14	50	64
Crawford	12	26	86	3	38	18.00	8.92	13	31	55
Dallas	12	30	74	4	34	18.42	8.08	13	45	53
Davis	11	33	68	11	32	16.69	7.10	13	36	37
Decatur	11	33	65	6	32	16.91	7.00	13	39	58
Delaware	12	32	69	3	41	17.92	8.08	13	47	56
Des Moines	10	32	57	8	42	17.10	8.50	13	35	66
Dickinson	10	39	84	2	22	17.90	7.80	14	40	65
Dubuque	8	32	67	3	34	18.87	9.13	14	30	44
Emmet	7	29	69	2	33	18.57	8.57	14	40	52
Fayette	11	26	75	6	41	18.72	8.09	13	38	49
Floyd	15	29	73	5	31	18.46	8.27	14	45	66
Franklin	9	29	69	4	38	19.40	9.10	13	33	49
Fremont	10	32	68	7	37	19.44	10.00	13	33	64
Green	15	31	82	5	39	18.47	8.03	14	42	59
Grundy	11	29	76	3	32	19.64	10.00	13	27	57
Guthrie	7	26	75	6	31	18.09	8.00	14	58	60
Hamilton	7	26	86	5	40	18.00	8.00	14	43	57
Hancock	8	29	82	4	40	18.63	8.50	14	29	54
Hardin	13	28	65	6	22	18.54	8.69	13	40	63
Harrison	16	29	74	8	38	18.75	8.77	12	46	68
Henry	9	31	81	5	35	17.77	8.22	13	40	53
Howard	9	32	79	11	37	18.33	7.56	15	43	42

RECAPITULATION—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number reporting.	The local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on investment.	The per cent of farmers prevented by their debts from holding their products for the best market prices of each year.	The per cent of farmers losing farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880.	The per cent of farm labor displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870.	AV. WAGES PAID FARM LABOR DURING THE BUSY SEASON.		The average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season.	The per cent of farmers children between the ages of 8 and 16 years, kept from school to do farm labor.	The average number of days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor.
						Male.	Female.			
Humboldt	98	12	12	3	22	19.25	8.80	13	36	40
Ida	6	7	7	7	34	19.17	9.50	13	37	55
Iowa	7	7	7	7	42	19.67	9.00	14	34	56
Jackson	10	7	7	7	31	19.14	8.57	13	38	40
Jasper	7	7	7	7	35	18.40	8.03	14	38	61
Jefferson	10	7	7	7	40	17.86	8.43	14	34	51
Johnson	8	8	8	8	27	18.75	8.63	13	28	60
Jones	5	5	5	5	35	19.00	9.25	13	34	41
Keokuk	6	6	6	6	28	19.83	8.17	14	34	41
Kossuth	5	5	5	5	29	19.00	7.40	14	30	54
Lee	8	8	8	8	24	18.22	8.13	13	25	48
Linn	10	10	10	10	31	18.00	9.33	13	41	61
Louis	10	10	10	10	37	17.00	8.40	13	41	62
Lucas	8	8	8	8	44	18.13	7.55	13	32	53
Lyon	8	8	8	8	24	20.12	9.38	13	37	45
Madison	9	9	9	9	40	17.78	8.33	14	39	56
Mahaska	6	6	6	6	32	18.33	9.00	14	37	53
Marion	7	7	7	7	37	18.33	8.40	13	33	54
Marshall	10	10	10	10	36	19.42	9.14	12	29	58
Mills	7	7	7	7	39	19.00	9.70	13	44	71
Mitchell	25	25	25	25	38	19.56	8.85	13	31	49
Monona	6	6	6	6	31	18.28	9.38	13	34	65
Monroe	13	13	13	13	42	18.00	8.00	13	38	44
Montgomery	7	7	7	7	31	18.77	9.42	13	42	68
Muscataine	18	18	18	18	19	19.57	9.50	13	36	68
O'Brien	9	9	9	9	33	19.39	9.82	14	41	47
Osceola	9	9	9	9	40	19.22	10.33	13	42	58
Page	7	7	7	7	29	18.58	8.17	13	38	52
Palo Alto	10	10	10	10	30	19.14	9.14	14	34	70
Plymouth	7	7	7	7	42	19.70	9.71	14	51	71
Pocahontas	7	7	7	7	31	19.71	9.00	14	46	70
Polk	20	20	20	20	36	18.56	9.28	14	47	68
Pottawattamie	9	9	9	9	29	18.65	9.25	13	53	66
Poweshiek	11	11	11	11	29	19.22	8.67	14	35	55
Ringgold	14	14	14	14	37	16.82	8.00	13	43	45
Sac	10	10	10	10	31	19.21	9.21	13	36	53
Scott	10	10	10	10	25	19.60	8.70	14	43	58
Shelby	9	9	9	9	32	17.70	7.70	14	34	55
Sioux	13	13	13	13	40	19.22	9.22	13	28	49
Story	10	10	10	10	21	18.15	8.64	14	55	62
Tama	13	13	13	13	29	19.60	9.20	14	39	41
Taylor	13	13	13	13	30	17.62	7.85	13	44	60
Union	12	12	12	12	31	18.33	8.18	13	39	44
Van Buren	8	8	8	8	38	17.71	7.70	14	40	50
Wapello	8	8	8	8	34	17.38	8.00	13	28	46
Warren	8	8	8	8	34	17.53	7.80	13	33	50
Washington	8	8	8	8	30	18.50	8.38	13	42	64
Wayne	12	12	12	12	49	18.22	7.62	13	50	56
Webster	12	12	12	12	27	18.25	7.38	13	45	53
Winnebago	9	9	9	9	41	16.58	7.00	14	57	60
Winneshiek	7	7	7	7	39	18.56	8.33	13	36	50
Woodbury	8	8	8	8	31	18.57	10.14	13	26	50
Worth	13	13	13	13	35	18.38	8.00	14	45	67
Wright	13	13	13	13	29	18.77	8.60	14	46	56
Total average	1,015	30%	71	6	35	18.22	8.52	13%	40	54

The following table contains the number of farmers reporting the price of the general range of farm products, above cost, at cost and below cost. The number reporting profit and the number reporting loss on the labor of hired men, the number reporting investment in farming more profitable, and the number reporting investment in farming less profitable than equal sum loaned at 8 per cent interest compounded semi-annually for a period of ten years. It is significant to note that out of a total of 1,015 reports only ninety-four farmers say the general range of farm products have sold above cost during the period given, 137 report a profit on hired labor, and only nineteen say farming is more profitable than money loaning:

COUNTIES.	Whole number reporting.	LOCAL MARKET PRICE OF FARM PRODUCTS COMPARED WITH THE COST OF PRODUCTION FROM JAN. 1885 TO JAN. 1890.			PROFIT FARMERS RECEIVED ON THE LABOR OF HIRED MEN FROM JAN. 1885 TO JAN. 1890.		PROFIT OF FARMING FROM JAN. 1880 TO JAN. 1890, COMPARED WITH EQUAL INVESTMENT LOANED ON 10 YEARS TIME AT 8 PER CENT PER ANNUM COMPOUNDED SEMI-ANNUALLY.	
		Number reporting above cost.	Number reporting at cost.	Number reporting below cost.	Number reporting profit.	Number reporting no profit.	Number reporting farming more profitable.	Number reporting farming less profitable.
Adair	9	1	1	1	1	8	8	8
Adams	15	1	1	1	1	6	6	6
Allamakee	10	1	1	1	1	10	10	10
Appanoose	10	1	1	1	1	9	9	9
Audubon	9	1	1	1	1	8	8	8
Benton	9	1	1	1	1	8	8	8
Black Hawk	12	1	1	1	1	11	11	11
Boone	9	1	1	1	1	8	8	8
Bremer	10	1	1	1	1	9	9	9
Buchanan	17	1	1	1	1	16	16	16
Buena Vista	20	1	1	1	1	19	19	19
Butler	12	1	1	1	1	11	11	11
Calhoun	8	1	1	1	1	7	7	7
Carroll	20	1	1	1	1	19	19	19
Cass	11	1	1	1	1	10	10	10
Cedar	10	1	1	1	1	9	9	9
Cerro Gordo	11	1	1	1	1	10	10	10
Cherokee	13	1	1	1	1	12	12	12
Chickasaw	13	1	1	1	1	12	12	12
Clarke	8	1	1	1	1	7	7	7
Clay	15	1	1	1	1	14	14	14
Clayton	11	1	1	1	1	10	10	10
Clinton	11	1	1	1	1	10	10	10
Crawford	12	1	1	1	1	11	11	11
Dallas	12	1	1	1	1	11	11	11
Davis	11	1	1	1	1	10	10	10
Decatur	11	1	1	1	1	10	10	10

COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Whole number reporting.	LOCAL MARKET PRICE OF FARM PRODUCTS COMPARED WITH THE COST OF PRODUCTION FROM JAN. 1885 TO JAN. 1890.			PROFIT FARMERS RECEIVED ON THE LABOR OF HIRED MEN FROM JAN. 1885 TO JAN. 1890.		PROFIT OF FARM- ING FROM JAN. 1880 TO JAN. 1889, COM- PARED WITH EQUAL INVEST- MENT LOANED ON 10 YEARS TIME AT 8 PER CT. PER AN- NUM COMPOUNDED SEMI-ANNUALLY.	
		Number report- ing above cost.	Number report- ing at cost.	Number report- ing below cost.	Number report- ing profit.	Number report- ing no profit.	Number report- ing farming more profit- able.	Number report- ing farming less profit- able.
Delaware	12				1		1	12
Des Moines	10	1				3		9
Dickinson	10						1	10
Dubuque	12				4			8
Emmet	11	1		1	9	3		7
Fayette	15	1			13	1	14	11
Floyd	10		1		8	3	7	15
Franklin	9	1	1		7	2	8	8
Fremont	15	1			14		13	15
Greene	11	1		2	8	1	11	11
Grundy	11				11	2	10	7
Guthrie	7	1		2	4		5	8
Hamilton	8				7		8	13
Hancock	13	2		1	10	3	10	12
Hardin	16	2		2	12	1	13	9
Harrison	9		1	1	8		8	9
Henry	9	1			8		7	9
Howard	9	3		2	4		9	12
Humboldt	12	2			10	3	0	7
Ida	6	1		1	4	4	4	10
Iowa	6				6	1	6	7
Jackson	10				10		10	10
Jasper	7		1		6	1	6	7
Jefferson	7				5	4	4	5
Johnson	8	3			3	1	4	6
Jones	5	1		1	4		6	5
Keokuk	6	1			4		4	8
Kossuth	5		1		6	1	4	10
Lee	8	1	1		7	1	9	10
Linn	10	2	1		6	3	7	8
Louis	10	2	1		5	1	7	8
Lucas	8	3			3	1	7	9
Lyon	8				9		9	9
Madison	9				9	1	8	6
Mahaska	9				3		5	7
Marion	6	2			3	2	6	7
Marshall	7	3	1		8	1	9	10
Mills	10				6	1	9	7
Mitchell	7		1					24
Monona	25				23	4	21	6
Monroe	6				4	2	4	13
Montgomery	13	1		1	11	5	13	7
Muscatine	7				5	3	7	18
O'Brien	18	1			17	3	15	9
Osceola	9		1		8	1	8	8
Page	8				8		7	7
Palo Alto	7				7		7	10
Plymouth	10		1		9		10	6
Pocahontas	7	1			6	2	5	9
Polk	7				7		7	1
Pottawattamie	20				17	3	17	19
Poweshiek	9	2		2	6	3	6	9
Ringgold	11		1	1	10	12	9	14
Sac	14			2	11	3	11	10
Scott	10	1		1	8		8	10
Shelby	10				9		8	9
Sioux	9				9	1	8	13
Story	13			1	12	12	12	9
Tama	10	3		1	6		8	1
Taylor	13	1			12	1	12	1

COUNTIES—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Whole number reporting.	LOCAL MARKET PRICE OF FARM PRODUCTS COMPARED WITH THE COST OF PRODUCTION FROM JAN. 1885 TO JAN. 1890.			PROFIT FARMERS RECEIVED ON THE LABOR OF HIRED MEN FROM JAN. 1885 TO JAN. 1890.		PROFIT OF FARMING FROM JAN. 1880 TO JAN. 1889, COMPARED WITH EQUAL INVESTMENT LOANED ON 10 YEARS TIME AT 8 PER CT. PER ANNUM COMPOUNDED SEMI-ANNUALLY.	
		Number reporting above cost.	Number reporting at cost.	Number reporting below cost.	Number reporting profit.	Number reporting no profit.	Number reporting farming more profitable.	Number reporting farming less profitable.
Union	12	1			11		12	12
Van Buren					1		6	
Wapello		1			7		8	
Warren					5		5	
Washington					1		7	
Wayne		1			1		7	
Webster					1		8	
Winnebago	12	3			9		10	2
Winneshiek		4			5		5	
Woodbury	7	1	1		5		1	
Worth			1		7		8	
Wright	13				13		11	42
Totals	1,015	94	61	860	137	878	10	968

VOICE OF THE FARMERS.

The accompanying notes are the words of the farmer correspondents to this Bureau. They represent all shades of opinion, and, like the statistics furnished by the farmers, your commissioner is not responsible for their character. Some commissioners of statistics have consigned to the waste basket all comments and remarks from correspondents which did not give laudable accounts of universal prosperity, or attribute all failures to the weakness of individual character instead of social wrongs. But the farmers deserve to be heard, and their opinions should be respected on every subject pertaining to the conditions of agriculture. For that reason space is given here to all, without regard to whether their remarks please your commissioner or satisfy the public. One thing certain, our farmers will never receive a just reward for their toil, until through education and association they learn to think and act for themselves. A little more than one year ago a leading journal, published in Des Moines, was pleading with the farmers to burn one-third of their corn, and one of the reasons assigned was that it would prevent the holding over of any surplus to weaken the price of the next season's crop. But that great journal, in its issue of May 31, 1891, contained the following editorial paragraph:

It is a matter of current comment that one Des Moines dealer has made \$50,000 on corn in store this spring. This is only an indication of the great gain the farmers of the State might have made if they had had an organization to provide for the storage and sale of their own surplus products.

This should convince the farmers that they must work out their own social and financial destiny; that society and this busy world will not do for them what they should do for themselves. And it is for the purpose of aiding in the dissemination of thought and interchange of opinions that so much space is given in this Report to the following notes from farmers:

Farming and stock raising, since 1885, has paid nothing on the investment after paying taxes, labor and the wear and tear of machinery. We work harder and longer than any other class and our pay is the smallest.

I have taken great pains in answering your questions, and you may rest assured that they are correct to the very best of my judgment. I gave each question due and careful consideration which accounts for the long time it has taken to reach you with my reply.

In June, 1888, corn sold at twelve cents per bushel above cost and all the balance of the time since 1885 below cost. From 1885 to 1889, inclusive, oats averaged sixteen and three-fifths cents per bushel on our local markets, which is just about the cost of production. Wheat has sold at a loss of \$2.60 per acre. I have lived and farmed in Adair county since 1870 and from my personal knowledge of four townships, and from what farmers tell me about others, seven-tenths of the farms are under mortgages.

Actual mortgage foreclosures are not common in this county. It is not usually done that way. The mortgagee demands payment of the mortgagor which he cannot make, and a sale of the property is made to the mortgagee on his own terms, and all the public know about it is that Mr. A. has sold his farm to Mr. B. The price paid is not often given. But Mr. A. either becomes a renter or goes west to commence life anew.

During the winter of 1889-90 corn sold for much less than the cost of its production.

Profit on farming depends largely on the ability of the farmer to turn his grain and hay into live stock, and even then, net profits are difficult to ascertain, as the farmer uses a large portion for the sustenance of his family without computing the value.

Farmers' children attend school about as regular as the children of other classes and know about as much. But there is not enough money in the country to do the business, and we have to pay too much for hired help, in proportion to what we receive. Hired men on the farm make more money than the farmer.

Counting wages, farming has not been profitable. A certain crop may pay the current cost of its production but the expense of farming does not stop when the crop is raised.

My report is based on the market price of farm products on December 1, of each year since 1885. I think farmers get along with fifty per cent less labor than was used to do the same work twenty years ago. That amount has been displaced by labor saving machinery. But, as a matter of fact, a large part of the displaced could be given work if the farms were kept up as they should be. But so long as farms pay no profit, farmers will get along with as little hired labor as possible.

In regard to loss of farms by mortgage foreclosure, I only answer for my township, and although many are mortgaged, none that I know of have been foreclosed as yet. It would be better if they were, for these farmers are merely working for the holder of the mortgage.

My nearest neighbor is an industrious farmer. He bought his farm in 1876 and paid \$10,000 for it. He stocked it and hired one man each year at \$150, paid his taxes, which amounts to \$100 per year, and kept up repairs, and that is all he has been able to do after supporting his family.

Not by any means has \$5,000 invested in farming returned as much profit as \$5,000 loaned at 8 per cent since 1880. As a rule it has returned \$5,950 less.

The above answers were made by our alliance while in session. (Report 6, Allamakee county.)

No investment in farming to my knowledge has returned a profit since 1885.

I know of a few farmers, who, under favorable conditions hold their own. They were a little ahead, and by close economy and judicious management have kept ahead. A few others having their own help—grown-up boys who stay at home—do very well. But a majority of the farmers whom I know, are in debt, and they find it very hard to pay the interest, and if present prices continue and present systems prevail, they never can pay the principal. The farmers here are industrious, economical and sober.

This is a German community, and as a class, they are the thriftiest farmers. They accumulate property very fast. Wages are higher (\$19.00 per month) and laborers scarcer than before the days of improved machinery. There is a great scarcity of farm laborers this season. Female help is always scarce.

I think the investment in farming, including stock raising, has just about paid 8 per cent. I presented this blank to three local alliances, and the answers are the average of all.

I have worked on a farm in southern Iowa fifty-two years, have owned and managed my farm to the best of my ability; and while I have made a living, I have not made one dollar where the money lender has made ten on the same amount invested. In this locality, as shown by my report, there have been but few foreclosures of farm mortgages. From 1870 to 1880 many of our best farmers lost their homes by mortgage foreclosure.

In estimating the price corn should sell at to net eight per cent profit, I figure that it costs twenty-three cents per bushel to produce corn, without counting taxes on land, crib room, or cost of hauling to market.

The average cost of producing oats is \$5.00 per acre, and the average selling price since 1885, has brought \$4.55 per acre.

The extremely low prices for farm products and the partial failure of crops for the past few years in this part of the State has had the effect of keeping our farmers down to bed rock. It is all we can possibly do to make expenses. Low interest and more money in circulation would be a blessing to the people.

I know a number of farmers here who begun on nothing and are now doing well. The farmers are as prosperous, on an average, as our people in the towns and cities.

This report was submitted to the Farmers' Alliance in this community and was approved by them. (Report 10, Appanoose county.)

Some of your questions are quite hard to answer. My calculations are based on my own experience, and I can truthfully say that he is not a lazy farmer but a good manager who makes both ends meet.

I put the number of those who have lost their farms by mortgage foreclosure at 3 per cent. But the reason the per cent is not greater is because farmers have renewed their mortgages. If they could not have renewed them 80 per cent would have lost their farms.

Have answered your questions as well as I could. I have farmed in Iowa only six years and have but an eighty-acre farm. I do nearly all my own work and have but three in my family, but I have not received \$150 per year for my labor.

My answers hold good for the western part of Audubon county. The state of the farming industry is such that a living out of it is the best to be expected, many do not make that.

Land has decreased in value about 20 per cent since 1880, and all farm products have decreased in price, so much so that the more a farmer raises the poorer he gets, and he has to mortgage the farm to meet expenses.

Where schools run longer than six months the time lost is proportionately greater. My answers to your school questions are based on a six months school year, or 120 days. The loss of all incomes on farm investments, have, in many cases, been made up in uncompensated labor and close economy. Capitalists who own farms have made it up as far as possible in exorbitant rents, which have beggared the tenants.

In regard to foreclosures, have been less than between 1870 and 1880. The foreclosures are made by curbstone brokers more than by foreign companies or local banks. In fact eastern companies have kept down the rate of interest and have been a help in one sense to the farmer, while her trusts and combines have been robbing us with their high tariff and other schemes. The farmers of this county are educating themselves by combining into alliances and local assemblies in a quiet way.

I filled out your blank to fit my own neighborhood. Some farms have been sold subject to the mortgage, while many are struggling along and only keep the interest paid. Some have kept even by selling part of their land. You can call that much a loss, for the mortgage has taken it.

I farm and hire all my work, and generally farming would not pay me. I would lose money, but by breeding fine stock, I can make 9 per cent on the investment. That is to say breeding fine stock for breeding purposes. The average farmer for the past five years has not cleared \$1.00 per day for his labor nor 2 per cent on his investment.

I observe that those farmers who are able to buy grain to feed besides what they raise are making some money, while those who have to sell their grain are falling behind.

There has not been any profit on any kind of grain for the last ten years and we have a good class of farmers.

There has been no profit, as a rule, on grain products since 1887, and since that time the profits of farming have fallen 4 per cent behind money loaning.

Farming does not pay as it once did and is getting less profitable every year. When fat cattle sell at from 1½cts to 3cts per pound and fat hogs below 4cts per pound, which has been the rule of late years. They do not pay cost to the farmer. If a farmer who owns eighty acres of land would spend \$150 per year for hired labor it would take the entire surplus of the farm to pay it. The farmers feel dissatisfied and have just cause for it.

Farming at times has returned a profit and at others a loss but it is safe to say that the farmers in this township have barely made expenses since 1885.

In this, Spring Creek township, Black Hawk county, there have been two foreclosures and I know of eighteen farms that are under mortgage about fifteen per cent of which have no prospect of paying them.

I believe that half the farmers in this part of the State are working their farms at a loss.

I have looked the matter up in our township, and find only nine farmers who can hold their grain and other products for the best prices. Most farms are mortgaged.

The bulk of shelled corn has been marketed at eighteen cents and oats at sixteen cents and cattle at \$3.25 per hundred pounds. Corn should sell at twenty-eight cents per bushel to return a profit.

I have had many years' experience as a farmer, and think my answers are correct. Farmers, as a rule, can make no profit on corn at less than thirty-five cents per bushel.

In the itemized statement made by one of your Ida county correspondents, giving the cost of producing corn, a copy of which you sent me, he does not figure taxes, cost of repairs, etc. No laborer can live and keep a family on \$17.00 per month; \$40.00 would scarcely furnish them a competence for a decent livelihood. You see we are forced to hire our single men and but a part of the year and overwork them by long hours while they are employed. All because of the low prices of our products. To convince you that my report is correct I got thirteen of my neighbor farmers to sign it with me.

To own and rent a farm in Boone county will pay about 5 per cent on the investment to the landlord after paying taxes, keeping up fences, etc.

Corn fed to hogs last year, if the hogs were free from disease, paid thirty-five cents per bushel. Farmers who had stock to eat up all their surplus have made some money, but those who have sold their grain have lost, except those who were able to hold it over.

A self-binder displaces 75 per cent of the laborers formerly required to harvest grain, and a self-rake reaper displaces 25 per cent over the old method of cradling grain, yet neither do the work any cheaper than it was done with the cradle.

Under the head of the per cent of farms lost by mortgage foreclosure, my impression is that seven-tenths of the farms have changed hands on account of the mortgage. In other words, the farmers were forced to sell to save themselves. The answers in this report were read and approved in open session of our organization.

In this vicinity farmers, as a rule, do not sell grain, but buy more or less of it. They sell cattle, horses, hogs and dairy products, and are in what is called good shape. Few of them are in debt and they can borrow all the money they need at a moment's notice.

We are in hopes something will be done to enlighten the people on the true condition of this country. It is much needed.

The question, what profit have farmers received on the labor of hired men since 1885 is difficult to answer. The general verdict is none, as they have not made expenses at the low wages they have been able to obtain help at. Farmers are not very prosperous when their grain is hauled from the machine by those they owe.

I have taken much pains to question farmers. Why in all goodness cannot the general government loan money direct to the people at a low rate of interest?

The government should loan money to the farmer at as low a rate of interest as it does to the banker.

Farmers who own their farms do not consider their investment. If they come out even at the end of the year they are satisfied. If farmers wanted the earth they would sell their farms and take a mortgage from the purchaser.

These answers are the best I can give for my neighborhood. I know a few good farmers who paid cash rent last year and sold their grain last fall and did not receive enough to pay the rent. They had good crops and were not lazy farmers, either.

There has not been much profit in farming for the last two years; ninety-nine out of every hundred have rather went backward than made anything. In 1886, 1887, and 1888 profits were not so bad.

I think I have given you a correct answer to your farm questions. I was raised on a farm, but learned the blacksmiths' trade, and I can say that my trade pays about fifteen per cent better than farming. If a man has money enough to pay for a farm and stock it well, he may make some money.

I tell you it is by the most rigid economy that farmers keep from running behind. There is not more than one farmer in ten but what is in debt more than he was five years ago, and his property will sell for about half as much. The greatest curse we have is our usury banking system. They will get a man's note and then make him pay from twelve to twenty-six per cent to get an extension.

In 1886 flax seed sold at a loss; in 1888 wheat and oats sold at a loss, and in 1889 cattle and barley sold at a loss; hogs have been on top.

Our bankers here seldom foreclose a mortgage; they give the victim a little more money and take the farm, which they keep until they sell it at a profit.

Grain-raising for market has been a losing business in this county, but stock-raising has returned a fair profit.

Corn can be raised at a profit when the selling price is thirty cents per bushel; but when the market price runs down as it did last winter, corn must sell at a loss.

Marketing grain means a loss to the farmer; but, as a rule, the farmers who feed their grain to stock pay off their mortgages, but, of course, this requires much more capital.

You will see that I have given a profit on butter; I mean by that that there has been a small profit on dairy products, allowing one-fifth of a cent per pound for skimmed milk with which to feed hogs and calves. The farmer has had about all he could carry, and I don't think the McKinley bill will help him any.

My report is based on the condition of things in this vicinity. As a rule, the man who works at \$20.00 per month makes more than the farmer who hires him; for when we come to pay off our hired help in the fall we have nothing left from the income. The average farmer does not make fifty cents per day clear of board, say nothing of other expenses incurred.

In filling out your blank I speak only for the northern part of this cold-water township. The majority of the farmers own their own farms, or at least claim to, and stock-raising is the principal industry.

Almost any year except 1889, corn and oats have sold at a profit, but not until the bulk of both had passed out of the hands of the farmer. During 1889 corn and oats sold below cost throughout the year, and the farmers say if they could find help during haying, harvesting and corn husking by the day they would not hire by the month for eight months because it does not pay. But the rate of wages is so low on the farm that help is hard to find.

Farming in this vicinity is largely devoted to dairying and hog raising. Farmers who raise grain to sell are renters and they make a poor living. This is considered a prosperous farming country, yet a farmer who has \$5,000 or \$7,000 invested, and has from five to seven persons in his family, all working 300 days per year, considers himself on the high road of prosperity if he saves from \$200 to \$250 above expenses, and that, as a rule, is expended in improvements necessary to the farm, which is believed by many to be a sign of wealth and prosperity.

This township is settled mostly by foreigners, who, as a rule, do not send their children to school. Thus many of them can neither read nor write.

*I think if a farmer counts the labor of himself and family there has been no profit on any crop raised here since 1885.

The law of supply governs prices to some extent, but the board of trade at Chicago controls prices of farm products to a greater or less extent and should be abolished.

The average yield of corn in this vicinity for the past five years was twenty-seven bushels per acre, and the average price paid at Clarksville for the same period was twenty-three cents per bushel. There are a number of farmers here who have been paying on mortgages for the past ten or fifteen years. They have gained very little, keeping about the same from year to

year. Some have made substantial improvements and still pay their interest. There have been a great many improvements made on farms here during the past three years, such as buildings, etc., but mostly with borrowed money.

Farms here have not paid more than three per cent. Loaning money is the best investment in the West.

I have a good farm of 160 acres, free from incumbrance, well fenced, and with suitable shelter for stock, hay and grain; I hire but a very small amount of labor, and I must say that I only come out about even each year.

My report is made from close calculation and careful observation with an experience of fifty years closely devoted to farming. Take out the death loss to the hog industry, which is eight per cent, and it leaves that but little better than other lines of farming.

I presented your farm blank to our alliance and the answers given are their report. The per cent of foreclosures is small, but the number of farmers forced to sell to escape foreclosure will reach fifty per cent.

In localities like ours where land has advanced in value rapidly there would have been more profit on money invested in farm land than if loaned at eight per cent.

Have tried my best to answer all but one of your questions. I think I have received a profit of about ten per cent on the labor of hired men. Nearly all other farmers around me complain of having lost. So I leave the question unanswered. I cannot be convinced that my answer, as I figure it, would be correct.

Up with your distilleries all over Iowa and we will get better prices for our corn, rye and barley; also help cattle and hog market. Be exporters instead of importers. I am a prohibitionist when the United States is prohibition, but not for Iowa alone, we cannot afford it. See the original packages being shipped into all parts of the State, and out goes our money. People will buy.

All a man can make on a farm is pay for his labor; if he hires the labor done and pays taxes, etc., there is nothing left. This has been true for the past ten years.

It is only during the summer months that children are kept from school to work on the farm.

From close observation for the last few years I find that only through the closest economy, and the hardest toil, is the farmer able to pay expenses. I don't think the farmer is protected like the manufacturer. The high price of all the farmer has to buy, and the low price of all he has to sell, will sooner or later, with high interest, make the farm owner of to-day a renter.

The hard working economical farmers are barely holding their own, but if sickness or misfortune comes they lose their farms. Six in my vicinity lost their farms last year. The foreigners seem to do better than the native

born. If you will take cattle and hogs away there will be no money in farming. The man raising grain to sell is on a short road to the poor house.

I can not find words to do this subject justice. The situation of the farmer is getting worse and worse year by year.

There has not been as large an amount of mortgages foreclosed as there would have been from the fact that the mortgagors foreseeing the inevitable consequences, have, as a rule, sold out to other parties, and thus saved a small amount which they could not otherwise have done.

Most of the loans on farms are renewed every five years, the amount is as a rule being all the land will bear which is about one half the value of the farm. The raising of grain has paid us nothing for the past five years.

The answers to your questions were furnished by the Lyman Alliance, No. 1145, with a full attendance and I am satisfied that they are as nearly correct as can be.

I find that it costs twenty-nine cents per bushel to raise and deliver corn at the railroad station to make eight per cent on the money invested. Therefore \$5,000 loaned at eight per cent and compounded semi-annually has returned a much greater profit than the same amount invested in farming.

The German farmers here, as a rule, keep their children from seven years old and upward all at home and at work from seed time in the spring, until corn is gathered in the fall. They seldom hire help; they live well; raise their own meat and buy but little out of the stores. Their eggs and poultry are made to pay their store bills. The money realized from hogs, cattle and all other products of the farm are net profits to them. The women and men, from youth up, all labor in the field. They pay out but little for labor and are getting rich.

The wage laborer on the farm, here, being boarded and having his washing done for him, makes more money than his employer. It is the farmer who is compelled to hire who is driven to the wall here. There is no class of men who work harder and more hours than the farmers for so little pay.

Land is high here, worth \$50 or more per acre. Farmers who are not paying much interest, and are feeding to stock all they raise and all they can buy, are making some money. Renters and those badly in debt, are selling their grain, and are not holding their own but are poorer than they were five years ago.

I can truthfully say that nine out of every ten farmers, for the last five years have done well if they have kept even.

I figured corn at thirty bushels per acre and land at \$55 per acre. There have been no foreclosures of farm mortgages in this township since 1880, that I know of. This vicinity is one of the best, oldest settled and highest cultivated parts of the State, and for that reason there are no foreclosures.

I have been running a farm in Iowa for the past thirty years and can say that a few farmers who have large farms and keep much stock are making some money, but the great majority are only making a living by very hard work. The men who have made the most money here are the money loaners and speculators. They do no work except to watch for opportunities.

Agricultural depression is caused by an insufficient amount of money in circulation to do business with. It has been monopolized by law to the injury of our farmers and laborers. I withheld this report until I could submit it to the lodges of the Farmer's Mutual Benefit Association here for their approval.

Some farmers have realized three per cent profit on the labor of hired men, but generally nothing.

If the present stagnation in agriculture be due to indolent and lazy farmers, the world is full of them. If it had not been for the hog crop, tens of thousands of farmers would have been driven to the wall, and by all appearance the profit on hogs is being rapidly removed.

Farming is the least profitable of all industries. If a man stays at home and works seventeen hours out of twenty-four, and live on what will not sell, and subsist as a slave, he may keep his head above water, so to speak. Free trade on what he sells and protection on what he buys, will eventually send him to the poor house.

In making this report I have taken pains to look up from every available source, any information which would help to make it correct. And in the absence of any means by which I can make this report more correct I am obliged to submit it as it is.

Farmers have to a large extent quit keeping hired men, because the wages of labor is greater than the profits of farming will pay. The number of tenant farmers are increasing. Successful farmers raise only such grain as require the minimum labor. The value of land exclusive of improvements in country districts has not depreciated during late years.

The children of farmers are, as a rule, kept from school during the summer months to help along the work of the farm and so enable the parents to give Shylock his pound of flesh. The children of town laborers get more schooling, because in these later years it is more difficult to find employment for them.

My answer to your first question is based on the average yield of the State, which is high for our locality. I think fully three-fourths of the farmers are forced to sell their products before the average price is reached. For instance, oats sold at from fourteen cents to fifteen cents per bushel last fall, and not above eighteen cents until April, when they went to twenty-five cents, but not more than one-fourth of our farmers were benefited by the twenty-four cent market, most of them being forced to sell before the raise came.

Very few farms are lost by mortgage foreclosure. The mortgage holders prefer the interest to the property and thus grant extensions while many keep praying to be protected some more. It is mostly renters who are closed out. Scores of them are closed out every year in this county.

Money invested in farming has returned three per cent less than money loaned even when the rise in the value of land resulting from improvements and increase of population is considered.

Most of the farms that were mortgaged in 1880 have changed ownership to save foreclosure, and as a general thing the new owners are still carrying the mortgages. But actual foreclosures are very rare in this part of Iowa.

Consulted many leading farmers before answering your questions. We have a foreign population here, and they are industrious and frugal; they can do much better, as a rule, than Americans, in farming, as they are strong people and keep expenses below income, if possible. It takes a long time for the average farmer to recover financially from a special dispensation of Divine Providence, namely: Sickness and loss of teams, stock, etc., but he loses much more in tariff tax for eastern millionaires.

Give the people money so generally abundant as to not exceed an average of three per cent interest per annum, and by dictum of law pay one per cent of it to the general government, one per cent to the State, and one per cent to the county; it would give to the industrial classes in the great northwest, the west, southwest and central States such an era of prosperity as the world never before witnessed.

These estimates are made from actual conditions in this immediate locality, and I venture the assertion that there are not three sections of occupied land in this vicinity that is not incumbered by either mortgage or judgment. I am convinced that these estimates are not overdrawn, and I feel sure the same will average with most localities in the State.

The majority of farmers in Chickasaw county have had a discouraging time since 1873.

I do not think my report is overdrawn, for it is the general cry among farmers that they only make a living, and lay up nothing for a rainy day or to pay off the mortgage. I do not know what they will do if they do not have a change.

Horses, hogs and fat cattle are not directly farm products, for they can be raised cheaper off the farm than on it; in other words, hay and grain can be bought cheaper than it can be raised. About fifty per cent of the farmers of this vicinity are renters.

I have been farming for the past twenty years and find it difficult to make both ends meet. More money is lost in farming than in any other industry.

We farmers think if we had the free right to buy in the markets of the world, inasmuch as we are compelled to sell in the markets of the world, we would be much more able to compete with the money loaners for the soil on which we labor.

This report is based on the wages of adult labor. Many children are hired out for almost nothing in this neighborhood. Stock and butter only can be sold at a profit. Generally farm products are sold below cost.

Many farmers would not keep hired help if it were possible to do otherwise. Stock is the only profitable part of farming. Selling grain means bankruptcy.

Your questions were read at a meeting of our local alliance and the views of the members were given, and I give the answers accordingly.

I read your blank to our alliance and each member was assigned a question and their answers accepted by a vote of the meeting. Farms lost by mortgage foreclosure since 1880 are only five per cent. The other * forty per cent given in the report relate to forced sales to avoid foreclosure.

The farmers of Clay county have not received three per cent on their investment since 1885.

Those who invested in wild land and improved it have made interest on the investment through the rise in the price of land. It is a hard struggle with the best farmers to make a living, pay taxes and keep out of debt.

In regard to products selling at a profit since 1885, I report flax, hay, horses and hogs at a profit, but I hesitate to put hogs in the list of profitable products of the farm. If they can be kept free from disease they are profitable, but disease has caused many farmers to lose money on such investments.

All things being considered, the hired man on the farm makes more clear profit than the farmer. There is no profit in raising grain for the market and very little profit in any farm products. But the increase of stock and the rise in the price of land have given the farmers considerable aid.

Wild land in this locality has doubled in value since 1880, but on an average farm products have sold at a loss. Only a few in this northwest can safely report a profit on money invested in farming.

In this vicinity good horses have been as profitable as any other product of the farm.

I cannot find a farmer here who claims that he is making money; all they claim to do is to pay expenses. Some are not doing that.

We cannot produce an acre of corn in this locality for less than \$10.57, which makes the cost thirty-eight cents per bushel, considering the average yield which is thirty bushels per acre here.

Many items of expenditure and labor required in the production of wealth are overlooked by farmers in their efforts to be successful. And they neglect to guard against local sharks who grow fat on their toil. The pirate looks for the rich laden ship, the local shark for the struggling farmer.

Many who own their farms clear of mortgage are renting them, and some live in the cities and do other work. They make their living expenses and have the rent of their farms clear, whereas if they had stayed on their farms they could save as much as they get in rent.

Ten per cent of the farmers of Clinton county rent their farms and are landlords on a small scale. Fifteen of our members were present when your questions were discussed, and they agreed to the answers herein made.

Very few farmers, after paying reasonable wages to the help they are obliged to hire, receive five per cent on their investment.

The condition of the farmer is now such that there is no inducement to invest in land. Farmers would be better off if they had their investments loaned at six per cent. I settled on a farm here eighteen years ago and have

* NOTE: The forty per cent referred to is not entered in the report.—[COMMISSIONER.

improved three hundred and sixty acres, I have a fine farm, yet find it hard to pay taxes and other expenses and keep out of debt. If anyone thinks it is caused by laziness let him try it and he will be the wiser. I regret to differ from other farmers in regard to the price corn should sell at to net eight per cent profit. I do not think the estimate you sent me from the Ida county farmer is the correct way (see remarks to report one, Ida county). The nearest way I can figure it for this locality is this: Farm land here is worth from \$20 to \$25 per acre; I can rent the land for eleven bushels of corn per acre.

One acre of land.....	\$ 25.00
Taxes .....	.50
Repairing fences, etc.....	.25
Total.....	\$ 25.75
Eleven bushels of corn at 20c.....	\$ 2.20
Eight per cent interest on \$25.75	2.06
Excess profit.....	\$.14

If the \$5,000 loan was invested in a farm and machinery to run it, the result would be a loss. But if half of it were invested in young stock the farmer would receive more than the loan company. I based my calculations on selling the grain and not on feeding it to stock.

Many school children in this vicinity do not attend school more than ten days per year. With but few exceptions all farm products have sold below cost of production since 1885.

Farmers here escape mortgage foreclosure by taking a little more than the face of the mortgage and deeding the land to the holder of the mortgage. I know one man who had just \$85 left out of one thousand acres of land, after he had deeded it to the agent of the loan company.

Now, if the report goes out that corn should sell at twenty-nine cents per bushel to net eight per cent profit, which you say the reports thus far show, when it is well known that millions of bushels were sold the past winter for less than eighteen cents per bushel, it will certainly have a bad effect on the value of our property. The condition of the farmers here, the Lord knows is bad enough, and I think they should not make a report that will contribute to make their conditions worse.

A one hundred and sixty acre farm, worth \$4,000, with \$1,000 in stock, occupied by the owner and his family, well worked and well managed, has produced more than \$5,250 profit since 1880, if we count family living on the profit side. But when we allow fair pay for labor, about half that amount only can be made. If by extra skill the products have been much greater, the owner is entitled to skilled labor.

There is not a farm in this township that pays two per cent on the investment counting the labor of the occupants. Farm land has decreased in value and it is only by hard work and shrewd management that the average farmer keeps his head above water, so to speak.

Farming is profitable where farmers do all the work themselves and with their families. But they cannot indulge in luxuries. The salaries of public officers should be reduced fifty per cent.

Any man who raises grain and sells it is no farmer. He must turn his grain into more profitable products. He must find employment the whole time.

Nothing raised on the farm has returned a profit for the past five years. The mortgaged farmers toil on year after year, hoping each succeeding year will find them better able to pay the mortgage. But, alas! their hogs die of cholera or their crops are poor or prices are below the profit point. Not a dollar of profit is realized on the labor of hired men on the farm.

Since 1882 farming has been unprofitable, and, on an average, farmers have lost money. The mortgage docket is on the increase. Those who have escaped loss have, as a rule, enjoyed the most favorable conditions and domestic help. Under existing conditions a change in the ownership of the soil is inevitable.

By interviewing some of the best farmers in this county they inform me that only for the profit made on pastures their farms would not pay taxes and expenses. And that there is no profit whatever in grain at present prices. Many farmers have escaped the mortgage by selling out for a trifle more than the mortgage called for.

Country children from six to twelve years old get about six months' schooling per year. From twelve to sixteen years old four months per year. How long, O! how long, will the farmers and other laboring men stand divided and be skinned? Let us get together.

I have lived on a farm all my life and am more than fifty years old. I have lived on the farm I now own during the past forty years, and I know that nine-tenths of the farmers have lost money for the past eight years.

I know by actual facts that I am not as wealthy now as I was in 1885, and I owe no man anything, and did not in 1885. I have worked as hard as ever, and if any man will pay me three per cent, compounded semi-annually for ten years, on what I have saved since I came to Iowa in 1840, he may have the property.

Corn would have to sell at twenty-six and two-thirds cents per bushel to pay eight per cent profit on the capital invested. I base my calculations on a forty-acre field at \$600; team, \$200; feed, \$20; tools, \$100; labor, \$80; and calculating thirty bushels per acre, which is about the average yield here for the past five years.

There is a depreciation of all farm products. The very best farmers are going backwards. The cause is due to the scarcity of money. There is not money enough in circulation to do the business of the country.

My answers are given with no shading or coloring. I submitted them to Crow Alliance No. 1828, and they were endorsed as being correct. In regard to foreclosures I cannot answer, but the fact is, the foreclosure process has not yet commenced.

In this township three-fourths of the children are kept from school during the summer season, but seven-eighths of them attend school during the winter.

Having lived on and worked my farm in Decatur county for the last twenty-two years, and having compared notes with hundreds of other farmers, I can safely say that money invested in land will not return more than four per cent per annum, one year with another. Farmers are so beset on every side with combinations and trusts, both in buying and selling, that it is hard to keep out of debt.

I have kept a strict account with my 340 acre farm for the past twenty years and the land is not worth as much in the market as it was twenty years ago.

Many farmers, to escape mortgage foreclosure, have been forced to sell at a sacrifice. Boys from ten to twenty-one years of age seldom enjoy schooling during summer and fall terms. Farmers seldom receive any profit from hired help. This report was approved by our local alliance.

I have interviewed many of our most successful farmers on the subject of your questions. Out of fifteen farmers interviewed the average price corn should sell at to net eight per cent profit was fifty cents per bushel. There can be nothing made by raising corn for sale. The farmers in this county feed the most of their corn and in that way barely keep from going any deeper in debt.

About seven per cent of the farms have been sold by mortgage foreclosure since 1880, but most of them were small farms and owned by men with large families. About four per cent of the land has changed hands by mortgage foreclosure during the last ten years.

I do not think any farmer in Delaware county has made eight per cent profit on \$5,000 invested in farming during the last five years. There have been but few foreclosures. Money is plenty in the hands of the money lenders, and they would rather have the interest than the land; therefore, they renew the mortgage until the farmer becomes discouraged and sells out to get a little to enable him to move away.

Danville township, Des Moines county, Iowa, is six miles square and of as good a quality, I think, as can be found in the United States, cultivated by as industrious and frugal a class of farmers as I have ever met with. Notwithstanding these favorable conditions, five or six hundred men, boys and teams have been working through cold and heat, wet and dry, early and late. Yet according to the assessor's books for 1889, which I compared with 1872, we were in the aggregate of money and credit, real and personal property, more than \$124,000 poorer than before all this work was done.

Some of our farmers make money by speculating in stock and loaning money at interest. But that cannot be called legitimate farming. That is living by the sweat of some other fellow's brow. Yet certain politicians point with pride to that class of so-called farmers as an evidence of agricultural prosperity.

Farmers here work as hard as they are able to, and as long as they can see. There are a few large farms in this township that pay a profit, but not over three per cent on capital invested.

Fat cattle for the past five years, have so fluctuated in price that it is difficult to tell whether as a whole there has been any profit on them or not. There is probably a small profit on wool. If grain and other products could always sell for what they bring to-day, (August 25, 1890), there would be a good profit in farming.

In reality most of our farmers do not own their farms. They are mortgaged. But farmers are gritty and deny themselves many comforts to keep up the interest. Only the small children attend school during the summer term.

Corn costs \$8.00 per acre and sells for \$6.00; wheat costs \$8.00 per acre and sells at \$5.00; oats costs \$8.00 per acre and sells at \$6.50, so you can see that there is no profit in these products.

The answers herein given are based on a knowledge of the neighborhood in which I live, and as I am well acquainted for several miles around, I can say that most of the farmers for the last ten years have no more than held their own, and last year they fell behind on account of the drouth.

Corn with us averages about thirty bushels per acre, and nearly all the farms are mortgaged and the mortgage indebtedness on the increase. The strictest economy will not pay the \$150,000,000 taken annually from the farmers of the northwest as a margin to speculators. This sum is the difference between the prices fixed by them and prices regulated by supply and demand.

A large per cent of the farmers of this county are mortgaged, but the majority of them are able to keep up the interest. What the result will be no one can foretell.

Scarcely enough farm products have sold at a profit since 1885 to enable the farmer to pay taxes and expenses. I held your blank some time waiting for a meeting of our alliance of which I am president.

But few farmers in this part of the State are prevented by the pressure of their debts from holding their products for best market prices. Not more than one third are thus prevented. Very few farmer's boys go to school during the summer after they are ten years old.

Large crops mean low prices, short crops mean high prices. Therefore, conditions are not materially changed by the quantity harvested. Since 1880 the farmers have had hard work to make more than a living.

Farm products have been small on account of a partial failure of crops during the last five years and also the low prices for grain.

My local alliance aided me in answering your questions. The best managed farm in this vicinity cannot be said to have made more than three per cent profit on capital invested since 1835. The last question is not answered for want of information on that subject. My impression is that the next few years will result in more mortgage foreclosures than has yet taken place here.

Nearly all farmers in this county make butter or sell milk. April milk netted the farmer forty-two cents per hundred pounds. Fresh butter at the store sells at ten cents per pound. It takes a mighty happy disposition to get any comfort out of such prices. A farmer told me he had to get up at 3:30 A. M. in order to get his milk on the stand on time. He said he could stand it but he noticed that his little boys looked droopy about noon. These little fellows would be too sleepy to learn if they did go to school.

The farmers are not so hard pressed in this locality as they might be, but there is, nevertheless, a feeling of dissatisfaction. They feel that their rewards are less than speculative schemes. The producer of corn does not realize as much as those do who receive it after it has passed into their hands. The smallest profit received by anyone dealing in farm products is received by the producer, who works hard and long to bring them from the earth. And we farmers claim that system is unfair and unjust.

There have been times since 1885 when grain sold at a profit, but only for brief periods. As a rule, it has not paid a profit to raise and sell it. The expense of raising grain, allowing nothing for the labor of the farmer, often absorbs the crop.

Corn will return more profit when fed to hogs and cattle than when sold at the usual market prices.

I have run my farm by hired help and know how it pays to farm. Last year it paid a small profit and it is my opinion the oat crop will pay the present year.

I am satisfied our profits for the last ten years have been very small but I think (lazy farmers excepted) we have made small gains. Hired help is getting its full share of the profits and a faithful hired man should have his just share. So you see I am no crank farmer.

The farmer in this locality is obliged to do his own work for the reason that the price he receives for produce will not justify him in hiring more than he is obliged to. Either wages are too high or produce is too low. The farm hand who gets \$20 per month is making much more than the man who hires him.

It is not right to compare the business of money lender with that of the farmer. It requires brains and foresight and business tact and labor to be a successful farmer and very little of these is necessary to lend money.

Except the increase in the value of land, farmers here have made but little above expenses.

Farmers here have not made more than expenses since 1885, except cattle feeders, and many of them have lost all they had within the past three years. Renters have given mortgages on their teams and other chattels.

It is my opinion that farmers, as a rule, do not keep posted in regard to their occupation. If they did they would raise less corn when it costs more to produce it than it brings when sold. Our best educated farmers make money.

Industrious and frugal farmers, who settled here many years ago and got a good start before there was general depression, seem to be getting along all right because they can combine a little speculation with farming. But the farmer who began with a small capital, during the past ten years, has made very little or nothing. Many of them have failed after a hard struggle.

During the past ten years the best farmers here have made some progress. Some have lost money. The majority have made no advancement. The alliance has done some good in aiding those who take no agricultural papers and have kept them posted on new methods.

Forty per cent of the farmers' children are kept from school eighty school days per year, as shown by the school records. Farmers who are good business men make some money on hired help. I do all my own labor and usually come out a little ahead at the end of the year.

It may seem strange that we hire help when it is unprofitable but we are in the boat and must hire help or sink. One man cannot successfully do many kinds of farm labor alone. It is by strict economy that we are able to pull through.

I have made a little money since I commenced farming here. I seldom sell grain, I feed it, but feeding cattle and hogs has not paid all the time and does not pay at the present time.

For the past three years drouth has had something to do with the low profits on farm products. Still I think our county has kept well up to the average of the whole State if not above.

As a rule farmers who feed their corn and oats to cattle and hogs and use a large part of their farms for pasture and hay are doing quite well; while those who depend on selling grain do not do well. It is only by strict economy and hard labor that small farmers and renters can make a living.

It costs twenty-five cents per bushel to raise corn. During 1886 and 1887 we had a fair profit on grain, but in 1888 and 1889 grain sold at a loss.

One-half of the farmers who have their lands mortgaged are forced to sell their products at any price.

All farm products since 1885 have sold below cost of production. Farmers as a rule do not consider the cost of any product. If they receive anything for the labor after paying taxes and other expenses it is considered profit by them.

The loan companies allow the mortgaged farmers to hang to the willows, as it were, because if they can get the interest it is better than the land. Farm land has depreciated here in the last ten years. Farmers are discontented and many of them do not know what is the matter and they continue to kiss the hand that smites them.

It costs \$10.25 to produce and market an acre of corn. I am positive that the indebtedness of the farmers of this county is greater at present than at any other time in its history. I make this statement from close investigation and extensive acquaintance in this county since the spring of 1871. Hundreds have sold out to save mortgage foreclosure and have gone west or be-

come renters. Fifty per cent of the people who composed the population of Grundy county in 1870 have gone away on account of a failure to make a living here. Climatic changes making wheat raising impossible has wrought a great change. The introduction of greater horse power in connection with improved machinery since 1870 has displaced one man to every quarter section under cultivation.

The burning of the surplus corn for fuel, with the purpose of increasing the price of the remaining corn, as has been recommended by certain newspapers, can never prove beneficial to farmers. The reason is obvious. As soon as farmers begin burning corn it will be looked upon by the schemers and the speculators as indicative of the near approach of higher prices, and they will hoard corn to reap the benefits caused by sacrifices on the altar of fire by the corn burning farmers. The man who recommends the burning of a part of the corn, as a means of increasing the price, assumes that by common consent the sacrifice will be equally divided among the farmers according to the number of bushels produced by each. Now everybody who knows anything about human nature knows that no such scheme will work. As soon as the corn burning process begins one farmer will hoard his corn to receive the increased price caused by the burning of corn by his less sagacious neighbor.

I do not think that there is a farm in this township that pays two per cent on the investment after the labor is paid for.

What the farmers need is a united effort and the co-operation of all labor to bring about needed changes of conditions.

I have an excellent quarter section of land, but I have run behind for the past seven years. There has been but very little building and improvements done on the farms since 1885.

Since 1885 all products have sold at a profit some of the time; likewise some have sold at a loss some of the time, except hogs, raised by skillful feeders. I have resided in Hardin county twenty years, and have an intimate acquaintance with the people in it, and think my answers are true.

It is seldom a farm mortgage is foreclosed if the interest is paid. It is a better investment than to own the land.

Here and there a farmer may be found who has saved \$1,000 since 1885, but I believe there are twenty-five who have not made half that amount where there is one who has made more.

Farming has especially been a very poor paying business during the past two years. I do not think a common farm hand has produced enough to pay himself. I employ from three to six all the time. Cattle have been raised at a loss for the past three or four years.

This report was submitted to and adopted by the Hardin County Farmers' Alliance, in regular session, assembled January 15, 1891. (Report No. 11, Hardin county.)

Farm laborers are scarcer here than in 1870. Labor saving machinery has caused the scarcity of laborers who were then so plenty in planting and harvesting. Without labor saving machinery the western farmer would have no chance in the markets of the world. It is his only protection.

I have studied this matter very much, and must say that when we pay our taxes and other expenses, the crop is usually gone.

In this township the general remark among the farmers is, "Farming don't pay."

A considerable number of farms have been sold under the sheriff's hammer, while a large proportion have avoided foreclosure by trading or selling their farms. Some farm products have sold at a profit for a brief period, but most of the time below.

There has been no profit in farming since 1885. Farmers holding their own are considered doing well.

It is difficult to compare the profits of farming with the profits of money loaning for the last ten years. But in my opinion a majority of the farmers who were worth \$5,000 ten years ago would find it difficult to realize that amount for their property at present.

In this particular locality the farmers are getting out of debt in spite of the hard times. This is the best farming spot in the world; we never know what a failure is.

I live in Jefferson Township, Greene county, and can say that only one out of every thirteen farms are free from mortgage.

Farmers depending on grain alone have not done well. Horned stock have given poor returns. Hogs somewhat better. Horses best of all.

The farmers are looked upon as a simple-minded class who are expected to accept every theory advanced by capitalists and money loaners. When we have good crops we are expected to believe that hard times is caused by over-production, and when we have short crops we are expected to believe that hard times is caused because we did not produce enough. The Lord is said to be taunting us poor farmers with too much one year and too little the next. But we farmers have learned better than to blame the good Lord for the crimes of the Chicago Board of Trade, the money kings and the dear protected infants, who form trusts to rob us. Farming is not profitable and will not be until there is a new deal.

There is no money made on hired help on the farm and they are only hired where it is necessary, in order to carry on the work advantageously.

I believe, and know it to be a fact, that from January 1, 1890, to July 1, 1890, the farmers of Howard county borrowed one-half million dollars.

All kinds of farm products, as a rule, have been produced at a bare margin of profit and that only by close application and strict economy.

A few more years under existing conditions and ninety per cent of Iowa farmers must lose their homes. The government must loan money directly to the farmers, at a low rate of interest. Interest on money is Shylock's

winning card. My hope is that the reports of the farmers of Iowa to your bureau will bring the whole people to a full realization of the danger that confronts them.

I have farmed continuously on one farm in Howard county for more than a quarter of a century. I began the old fashioned way, with an ox team. To-day I own my farm of two hundred acres free of debt and have something besides. But while I was working hard and struggling to pay for my farm I earned enough to pay for a half dozen other farms, each as large as mine, which I never received. I paid the principal and interest of the mortgage out of the small end of the long chain of profits in farm products as they pass through various hands on the road to the consumer. The farmer has not been justly treated and I can truthfully say that if I had not made a good start before 1880 I could never have paid the mortgage. Since that time there has been very little or no profit in farm products to the man who produces them. I keep my farm seeded to clover and timothy and well supplied with cattle and horses, and that is the only way I can keep out of debt and pay taxes.

Corn has paid a profit when fed to hogs and cattle. Some wise investments in land have paid ten per cent profit caused by the natural rise in land. But they are exceptions unless the grain raised has been fed to stock.

In this part of the State only stock raising and the raise in land have added to the wealth of the farmers. Those who have raised grain to sell have made no profit.

I doubt if any of our small grain crops have paid a profit since 1885. But there has been some money made on hogs and cattle where corn and other grain has been fed. If stock of all kinds are included, then this part of the country has no doubt made a profit of seven per cent on investment.

Mortgages, to the best of my knowledge, are not being paid off, but many have been renewed and the loans increased. One banker here has five thousand acres of land, nearly all bought at sheriff's sale.

Our school records show that thirty-three per cent of the children are kept from school forty school days per year. Most farmers are doing their own work as far as possible, feeling as they do that hired help is unprofitable at the present rate of wages and prices of farm products.

No mortgage foreclosures on farms here, but many have sold their farms to escape foreclosure. The profit on hired labor is so little that it cannot be found.

Farm products in this vicinity have sold at a loss for the last four years in succession. The loan companies are getting the farms. I think it is high time our law-makers did something for the farmers.

Some farmers do not manage as others do, and therefore do not get ahead and are often compelled to sell when things sell low. I think if such would even get a fair price for their products they could get along better, but this and other causes make them very hard up.

This report was submitted to Honey Creek Alliance and adopted as the report of the alliance with an attendance of forty members. A great many of

the members thought the price of corn to net eight per cent profit on the investment should be forty cents per bushel, but it was agreed to make it thirty cents per bushel, with land at \$30 per acre and a yield of thirty bushels per acre.

A farmer often has his entire year's work in two or three cars of stock, and when shipped to Chicago, he must sell to the highest bidder, if not, he is generally obliged to sell for less. And many times he returns with no margin in his favor. Truly this is a world of chance.

It is acknowledged by every farmer that there is no profit on the labor of hired men on the farm. But some will ask, if there is no profit why do we hire? Simply because many of us are compelled to. It would be just as sensible to talk about plowing with one horse as it would to talk about stacking hay with one man.

It costs about thirty cents per bushel to raise corn in this locality at the present price of labor and land.

Thirty per cent of the farmers of this county will lose their farms during the next ten years if times do not get better. Farms here do not net four per cent profit. Farm land is cheaper now than it was ten years ago. Thirty per cent of the changes of title in land in this county is caused by indebtedness that could not be paid otherwise.

I came to this county twenty-three years ago and my observation is that farmers are about as poor now as they were then. Wild land could then be bought at \$15 per acre, and the same land with good improvements can now be bought for \$30 per acre. This will not pay the cost of improvements.

If we had in this country a sufficient volume of full legal tender money in circulation to do the business with, the farmer would be more prosperous than the idler.

A farmer in our county with one hundred and sixty acres of land and a family of small children must be very industrious and economical to make a living. Hired help on the farm for the last five years has proven a sacrifice to the farmer. Any farmer living a considerable distance from market need not be told that there is no profit in farming.

The amount of incumbrance on mortgaged farms is usually from one-half to two-thirds their value, and when the farmers find it impossible to pay they trade or sell with the hope of saving something for themselves. The farm joining mine on the east was sold that way and the one joining that farm on the east was sold to satisfy debt.

I firmly believe that money invested in land and rented to tenants for cash rent, will, in the future, return as much profit to the investor as the same amount loaned has returned to mortgage companies.

Farms that were worth from \$40 to \$60 per acre in 1870 are slow sale to-day at half that price. Very few farmers have held their own for the past ten years. No farmer can afford to pay present rates of wages for farm labor at the present price of produce.

For several years farmers have received little more than scanty return for the hard labor of themselves and their families, possibly four per cent on their investment.

If the value of products used on the farm are counted the profit will be increased, but the profit of farming is very small.

In 1882 I was taken sick and have not done two months' work since that time. I was \$2,500 in debt on my farm of one hundred and sixty acres, on which I paid eight per cent interest. My oldest boy at that time was seven years old. I have hired my help, paid \$1,000 doctor bill and paid \$500 on my debts. Dairying and raising hogs and horses has been my mode of farming. Instead of selling grain I buy it.

There is now being circulated a great deal of pure, unadulterated "rot" regarding the poverty of Iowa farmers, and the statements made of the farm mortgages, etc., are largely the work of demagogues, who think by posing as the friend of the farmer they can thus cover up their own rotten records. Excepting in the matter of cattle there has been no great loss to the farmer. Many were convinced that the range cattle were about played out, as it were, and took it for granted that prices would soon be better. But since 1885 there has been a steady decrease in prices and great loss to those who had gone into cattle extensively. About mortgages, I know of about twenty cases of foreclosure in as many years; seven or eight were the result of pure recklessness, and as many more of speculation in other property, while the balance were mostly cases of disaster that no caution could have prevented, such as sickness and loss from local storms of great severity. So far as I know, there is no investment that a man can make now that will give so sure returns as the farm; of course it requires a level head to make money in these days when there are so many trained to driving hard bargains, and so many unscrupulous about their statements. The great detriment to the agricultural industry is the commercial pirates who speculate in the products of our farms; and I care not whether it is a small plate, bucket shop, or the Chicago Board of Trade, it is piracy all the same. No, Mr. Commissioner, I am disgusted with the whole business of trying to make it appear that the Iowa farmer is just on the verge of bankruptcy; it has done our State more injury than can be undone in the next ten years; of course the money kings like such statements because they serve as an excuse for keeping up extortionate rates of interest upon Western farm loans; but, of course, this is not what you asked of me, and I trust you will pardon what may seem like impertinency, but I am all out of "whack" about this matter of western farmers going into bankruptcy; somebody has lied—audaciously lied; and it seems it is to be kept up until credit is depreciated. If you want any more information please address me.

As a general average I do not think the profits of farming much over two per cent on capital invested.

I have not had much experience in raising grain to sell, as I feed it all on the farm. And it has been up hill business for the last five years at that.

But few farmers' children under twelve years old are kept from school. But the boys from twelve to eighteen years old are usually kept from school during the spring and summer terms.

It is misleading to compare the profits of money lending with farming, although such doubtless was not intended. But money is an unproductive power and may be compounded. Money at eight per cent compound will soon absorb the wealth of the world, but there is no such thing as compound farming. Another thing which makes the comparison unjust to the farmers is the fact that the loaning and profits of endless millions may be centralized in the hands of one man, while a farmer's profits must be limited to what he can actually produce.

Our farmers here are generally very hard workers and very good business men. Since 1879, there have been fewer debts contracted and fewer foreclosures. Many of our farmers owned their farms before the rebellion. This is an old settled community.

I have made some money, while some of my neighbors have not. But the farmers of this vicinity are, as a rule, about twelve per cent better off than they were in 1885. Yet the drouth is very severe here (July 27, 1890.) and 1891 may leave us ten or fifteen per cent poorer.

Corn and oats are generally fed to hogs and other stock to keep the wolf from the door. There are no foreclosures here owing to other methods than selling grain. Our schools are badly neglected in some settlements. All are obliged to work to pay off the mortgages.

About three per cent of the farmers here are accumulating wealth. About twenty per cent are hard pressed to pay their taxes.

The farmers, as a class, have hardly held their own for the last ten years. Farming requires hard work and close calculation to make it a moderate success.

I know of no mortgage foreclosures in this vicinity, but the farmers are only able to pay the interest. They have not reduced the principal very much. Hogs have netted but a very small profit.

The advantages and attractions of life in the cities and towns and the cheapness of land south and west continually take from us our most intelligent and active young men. So much so that farm laborers are not, as a rule, skilled in the work that they perform. Farm machinery does not greatly cheapen the cost of production of farm products but its use is more satisfactory than unskilled help.

We receive no profit from the labor of hired men. We only employ them to keep up cultivation hoping for better days. Over ninety per cent of our farmers are in debt, and they are industrious, temperate and economical. Any farmer who has paid his mortgage has done so by letting the farm run down or by speculation.

My observation is that the average farmer can make a living and lay up a small amount each year if they attend strictly to their business.

No farmer can prosper in this part of the State selling grain. Some of the shrewdest farmers are making a little money but the majority are making nothing above expenses.

This report relates to Cedar township only. Farming pays with proper management. The trouble is we farm with too many farmers who manage poorly.

The farmer who is sharp enough to market his stock and other products when the "bulls" are masters of the Chicago board of trade, is saving some money. But those of us who are caught by the "bears," or have not the mental capacity to foretell what the produce gamblers are going to do, very often lose money. And that, too, when we can least afford it. It is a shame and a disgrace that our law-makers will allow the profits of farming to be regulated by the will of a few soulless gamblers.

Thirty-six per cent of the school children on the farms, over eight years of age, are kept from school sixty-three days out of a school year of nine months.

It has been my experience that four per cent from real estate is better than money loaned at eight per cent. The trouble of getting the eight per cent and finally having to take the property will make the difference.

No farmer can afford to raise corn for less than thirty cents per bushel, and even at that price it will not net eight per cent profit.

The rate of interest is too high and the only remedy I can suggest is government loans on real estate at a low rate. This would compel private capital to go into other business and open up new fields for the laboring classes.

I am not on the farm now, I am living in town (Chariton). I recently left the farm on account of the squeeze that always follows a mortgage. I know something of the blessings of a mortgage.

Four per cent is the best that farming will pay one year with another. Dairying is the only kind of farming that will pay.

There have been less foreclosures in this county than in other parts of the State on account of the continual rise in land value and are thus enabled to renew loans.

Eighty per cent of the children are kept from school sixty days during the summer term.

Loan companies loan money on farms in sums equal to about one-third their value, and as the land increases in value the farmers are able to increase their loans until they fail and finally sell at a sacrifice. The self binder displaced labor during harvest fifty per cent, the stacker in haying forty per cent, the check row planter in planting fifty per cent and the sulky plow enables a boy twelve years old to fill the place of a man in plowing.

I located here in March, 1886. During that year and the next good prices were received for cattle, hogs, wheat, oats, flax and barley. But since that time crops have been injured by blight and drouth, and there has been heavy loss of hogs by disease.

Some keep the children out of school to do farm labor, but the majority are anxious for their children to become educated. Farming does not pay with so much unjust taxation.

It is a hard struggle to live and pay interest. The farmers have no laws in their favor. A farm laborer has no chance any more as the farmers cannot afford to hire.

The number of farmers who have had their mortgages foreclosed is small, but the number who have paid their mortgages is smaller. In Union township, Madison county, it is said there is but one farm that has not a mortgage upon it, and the surplus goes to pay interest.

In this vicinity the money lenders get the profits of farming; I have been farming here many years and know something about it.

It is evident that eight out of every ten farmers in this county are in no better condition than they were in 1870. All who were much in debt have made little or no progress if the depreciation in land values is considered. Not one farm in twenty in this county is worth as much as it was in 1870.

My report is based on the best farms and the best farmers in Mahaska county.

I base my report on the judgment of three of the best farmers in Mahaska county, and they report no profit since 1885.

I am running a farm of 240 acres nearly all under cultivation or in pasture. I have been fortunate with stock but have made no appreciable gain. Have only made fair wages.

Speaking of the average laboring farmers their condition can justly be called deplorable. Property unincumbered will take care of itself whether in city, town or country.

Some farmers figure that if land has increased in value it is evidence of increased profits. But I cannot see the logic of such reasoning unless the farmer wants to sell out. The increased value may be due to speculation or caused by an increase of population as is true in Europe, and have no bearing upon the productiveness of the land or profits on products.

The fact that so many of the brightest and most promising sons of our present farmers have gone to the towns and cities and engaged in other business, and the fact that our population is rapidly aggregating in towns and cities is all the evidence needed to prove that farming is less remunerative than other industries. Our boys read about how Mr. A, B, C or D, made a million dollars in a short time in this or that business, but they never read about the million dollars Mr. A, or anyone else made by farming. Nor do they find a farmer who ever made one-half or one-fourth of that amount. On the other hand they learn that the Etna Insurance Company has \$300,000 loaned on the farms of Marshall county, and other great loan companies in proportion. They think of how many years their fathers struggled against the mortgage, and how few have succeeded in paying them off. These facts drive our boys from the farm to the cities.

There has not been any farm mortgage foreclosures in this, Taylor township, since 1880. By industry and economy we are keeping even and some are saving a little money.

Where a farm is mortgaged for two-thirds its value it rarely occurs that the farmer redeems it.

This community is largely German and they are thrifty. Land ranges from \$25 to \$50 per acre. About one-third of all tillable land is planted to corn each year.

Farmers' children are kept from school during the busiest parts of the year, such as corn plowing and husking times. Otherwise they go to school quite regularly.

Foreclosures have not yet commenced, but many have sold their farms to escape foreclosure and save a little from the wreck.

Men who feed cattle on a large scale claim they have not made money for the last five years, and farmers who are out of debt say they have made no advancement since 1885.

As a rule, it has paid better to sell wheat and barley as soon as harvested. Many farm products have sold for less than cost. I think the cause is over-production. Even a half crop of any farm product causes a surplus of that particular kind and there is no foreign demand except at prices below cost. I can see no other way except to raise everything cheaper. I have no faith in legislation on these matters and I do not belong to the farmers' alliance.

I have cultivated from 1,000 to 1,500 acres of land every since 1877. I have produced as much as 35,000 bushels of grain in a single year. I sold 1,000 head of cattle from one farm one year and paid the same year more than \$2,000 for farm labor. I have 2,500 acres of land free from incumbrance and yet I say there is not five per cent profit in farming.

There is not a farm in Mitchell county that pays four per cent profit. Why do not the money loaners buy farms; there are plenty of good farms around Osage that can be bought for \$25 per acre; why don't the money lords buy them and double their wealth? The trouble is there is no profit in farming and they know it.

Nearly this entire township is under mortgage to Eastern loan companies. There was placed on the records of Monona county, from September 1, 1889, to March 1, 1890, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-two mortgages embracing every kind of security even to household furniture.

The last ten years have brought us "over-production," and although the prices have been low, we have managed to pay interest. But at least twenty per cent have sold or traded their farms because they saw no other way to get from under the mortgage. The mortgages, however, are still on the same farms, only other fellows scratch together the taxes and interest. Two years' failure would close out ninety per cent and less than ten years of present prices will bring the same result.

Many farmers sell out from fear that the sheriff will sell them out; many can hardly pay interest and taxes.

I have a farm of 160 acres and three boys to help cultivate it, and still go poorly clad. My oldest boy worked on a public ditch last winter to assist me in paying taxes.

Mortgaged farms are numerous, and the outlook for the farmers not encouraging.

Many farms are under mortgage, but to my knowledge there has only been one foreclosure in this, Lake township, Monona county.

It is with sorrow that I make such a report, but such are the facts. Except the farmers have a change of conditions for the better, it will not be long before they will be under the control of a moneyed aristocracy.

My report is conservative and consistent with truth. There were placed on the records of this county nearly 1,800 mortgages during the last six months, and they are steadily increasing. If farming will pay anywhere, Monona county can furnish material as good as any in the State.

A \$5,000 farm generally supports seven persons and that should be credited to the farm but it is not. When a man loans \$5,000 all the interest is credited to the money and nothing charged for the support of the family. It is a difficult matter for most farmers to tell how much they produce because they keep no account of what is consumed by the family.

I operate a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, all in a good state of cultivation and it has not paid four per cent on the investment since 1885. Most farmers' children who are old enough to work on the farm are kept from school nearly two terms per year.

In the country school nearest me there are about fifteen pupils, ten of whom attend school most of the eight months out of each year, the remaining five only about three months. It is a shame that so many are of necessity kept from school.

It is my opinion that any sum of money invested in farm land in this county in 1880 cannot be realized from the same at present, after deducting taxes and improvements.

Those kept from school to do farm labor are nearly all boys, and in my opinion, this is the worst feature, as they must soon take up the battle of life and business.

It is said that farmers can hire money at a low rate of interest. Admitting this to be true, the increase of debt makes it possible for the money loaner, by compounding, to receive fifteen per cent interest per annum on the money loaned. Agents of loan and trust companies have visited this county soliciting subscription to stock and picking up all the loose dollars for loaning purposes, and every one of them guaranteed more than fifteen per cent interest per annum on a seven year investment. But as the subscriptions are payable monthly for seven years, the average time of investment is only three and one-half years. In that short time the trust companies promise to double the money invested. Now we farmers think these facts prove that debts are increasing so fast that not only the principal can be reloaned, but the interest compounded from two to four times per year. And now, if loan and trust companies can pay fifteen per cent to investors it comes out of the borrowers who are generally farmers, and it proves that interest is not low.

Small grain is no longer raised at a profit and land has depreciated in value since 1880.

Farmers here have sustained a loss in the depreciation of land and cattle and had it not been for horses and hogs we would all have been bankrupt before this.

Few farm mortgages have been foreclosed since 1880, but between one-fourth and one-third have been forced to sell to settle their debts and have gone elsewhere to try again. Those who were out of debt and had money to pay with in 1880, have generally accumulated more or less, but a large part of those who were in debt in 1880 are still in debt, but by no means all of them.

Foreclosure of farm mortgages are few, but many farmers have sold their farms to save themselves from foreclosure. Nearly all farms in this vicinity are mortgaged.

Farmers' children between eleven and sixteen are generally kept from school except during the winter term.

One-half of all the farmers' children are kept from school during the busy season.

This much is certain, that farming is not as profitable as money lending; but by strict industry and economy a farmer can make a living and provide a home for his old age.

The questions asked in your farm blank were pretty thoroughly discussed at our farmers' club meeting last winter, and it was there shown, by actual figures, that we were raising rye at a loss of one dollar per acre and oats at a loss of ten cents per acre, including the value of the straw.

Very few farmers have made any headway since 1885; a few, by being fortunate and selling at the right time, and being economical, have accumulated a little, but they are an exception to the rule, although this is a favored part of the State.

Seventy-five per cent of farmers children over twelve years of age are kept from school one-half the time.

Comparatively few have lost their farms by mortgage foreclosure, but a large number are only hanging on by the closest possible management.

Farming has not paid three per cent on the investment for the last five years.

Corn, oats, wheat and barley are unprofitable to the farmers. Flax on new ground is the most profitable crop here.

New land advancing in value has enabled the farmers to increase their loans, but even here farming does not pay one per cent profit on the investment. I have seen it tried over and over again.

Farms in this locality are mostly new and are increasing in value. Therefore farmers are enabled to pay off old loans by making new mortgages, which is the rule here.

The rise in the value of land has enabled the farmers to renew their mortgages, hence no foreclosure.

Land has nearly doubled in value in this county, which enabled farmers to pay off their mortgages with new and larger loans.

My observation convinces me that farmers' boys, from twelve years old upwards, are almost universally kept from school during the summer to do farm work. Those who have paid off their mortgages during the last ten years have generally done so by selling out.

There has been no profit on money invested in farming except from rise in land and feeding stock.

Very many mortgage foreclosures are the result of bad management. I have farmed in this county nineteen years.

Ninety per cent of the farmers in this vicinity are only making a poor living. They are paying about \$2 per acre each year in interest for the privilege of staying on the land.

My report represents the opinion of ten of the best farmers in this township. Many of the farms have changed hands since 1880 and the sales were generally caused by mortgage indebtedness, but there have been few actual foreclosures.

Foreigners succeed better farming than native born citizens, as a rule, and there are causes for it. One is that the German, Swedish and other foreign born women have greater physical strength and endurance than American women. They do less housekeeping and more field work. It is not an uncommon thing to see a foreign born woman pitching hay and doing other field work with as much ease and rapidity as the men do. Thus they save very much more, and their manner of living, both in food and dress, is much cheaper but is unsatisfactory to the natural wants of our own people.

Flax has been a paying crop in this county for the last few years. I know cases where men have paid for the land with one crop of sod flax. There is no other kind of grain that has paid cost of production.

County school districts are beginning to have longer winter and shorter summer terms, to give the children more opportunity to get an education who are obliged to work on the farms during the busy season.

Here in Northwestern Iowa, wheat, corn and barley have no doubt sold at a loss for the past five years. Flax, oats and potatoes have probably brought a small profit.

Every school boy ten years old knows that no kind of farm products have paid a profit in the last five years. Why ask such questions?

It is impossible to tell the exact number of farmers who have lost their farms because of mortgage indebtedness for the reason that such a large number have sold at a sacrifice, in order to save a little, rather than risk actual foreclosure.

While farming does not return large profits, it is the surest thing on earth. Grain raising for market does not pay, but when fed to good stock returns a fair profit generally.

Some farmers are improving their farms with new buildings, etc., but in nine cases out of ten it takes an addition to the mortgage to do it. It is done

by taking up the old mortgage and giving a larger one. I know farmers who are on what is known as college land, and they cannot pay the \$2.50 per acre and have to take a new lease, yet they are pointed out as our most prosperous farmers. I will give you another illustration, a neighbor farmer. The family consists of man, wife and one son. The son, however, is twenty-three years old and a more industrious family does not live. Four o'clock in the morning finds them at work. The father took a homestead in 1869 and afterwards bought eighty acres adjoining it. The eighty acres he bought is paid for but the old homestead has a mortgage on it and there are some other debts. But he will lift that mortgage if hard work and economy will do it. The son has not had much time to go to school but he is a splendid worker. I give you the above as the most prosperous case I know of.

No money can be made raising fat cattle at from two and a half to three and a half cents per pound.

Farming has not returned as much profit as money at eight per cent interest unless the rise in the value of land is considered.

In 1880, I invested \$10,000 in a farm and still live on the same. Have three sons and two daughters. Made a good honest living on my farm and my children have all received a good common school education. During ten years of farming I have only seen one entire failure of crops. Have done all work with my own boys, and to-day I consider my farm and stock worth \$15,000.

Farms generally mortgaged. Renters make no more than a living and are often unable to pay their rent.

The laborer who works for day wages receives more for his labor than the farmer for his labor and investment.

A \$5,000 farm rented for ten years at cash rent will return a profit of about \$2,000, but the same farm tilled by its owner will return a much less profit.

There is no profit on the labor of hired men on the farm in this vicinity. Wages are too high in proportion to what the farmer receives for his products. Hogs have brought a fair price but there is too much risk from disease.

Most of the profits of the farm are expended for improvements and begin to depreciate in value as soon as purchased. Farmers who are able to hold their produce for favorable markets realize a small profit.

I keep a careful account of all receipts and expenditures, and am prepared to prove that my farm does not pay any interest on the investment if anything is allowed for my labor.

If something is not done to relieve the farmers many will soon become renters who now live on their own farms. If farming is as profitable as claimed, by some, why is it that the increase of farm population is so much less than the increase of population in cities and towns?

I know of but few farmers who are making a profit on their investment. Many who were in debt in 1880 are still in debt, and those who were out of debt ten years ago have only succeeded in keeping what they had. Money

loaners claim to loan at seven per cent interest, but when the commissions are taken out of the loan it makes the interest very high.

Consider what the labor is worth and there is no profit in farming. The farmer who has paid interest and taxes, and sent his children to school, has done so by very hard work and close economy.

The number of farmers losing their farms, by reason of mortgage, cannot be given so many have sold to avoid foreclosure. Scores of others are hanging on with a death grip, trusting that better times will come.

Farmers' girls usually go to school more regularly than the boys. In my own school district there are thirty-two pupils enrolled, and during the winter term (four months), they are about equally divided between male and female. But during the summer and fall terms (five months), I have often seen fifteen or sixteen girls at school and not one boy. I have noticed this very often as I live only ten rods from the school-house. With the help of the entire male population old enough to work, the farmers are not prosperous.

I am a feeder of stock and buy most of my corn and I know that the farmers have done very poorly for the last three years, at least.

If there was as much profit in farming as there is in money loaning, there would not be half so many honest farmers in debt and have to sell their farms to prevent foreclosure.

Thirty per cent of the farmers have lost their farms since 1880. Not by foreclosure, strictly speaking, but they have been forced to sell to meet the mortgage, which means the same thing except the name. My knowledge and experience convinces me that farmers cannot prosper on the prices received for farm products since 1880.

Many farmers are badly in debt and hard pressed, but if not forced to payment by their creditors will eventually get out. Taking the yield into consideration, I do not think the 1890 crop will be any advantage to the farmers over the crop of 1889. All in all this is a difficult problem to solve.

I have one hundred and sixty acres of land which I value at \$5,000. I sold one year \$1,200 worth of stock, grain, berries, butter, eggs and vegetables. Have five children from four to sixteen years old. The two oldest are boys. I paid \$20 for hired help in the year 1889.

Nearly all the boys over twelve years of age on the farm are kept from school during the summer term. A much smaller per cent of the girls are kept from school.

The farmer who invested \$5,000 in farming has only held his own, while the money loaner has doubled his capital in the last ten years.

Our school board arrange the school months in such a way as to conflict with farm work as little as possible.

Land has depreciated in value thirty per cent here since 1883.

Farmers who depend on the selling of grain for a living are in bad circumstances in this locality.

Owing to the fact that farmers have been able to renew their mortgages there have been few foreclosures. If they could not have renewed them, fully seventy-five per cent would have lost their homes by forced sale.

Have lived in this county nine years and find it is all the farmers can do to keep their heads above the waves; some cannot. Oats especially is an unprofitable crop in this vicinity.

All resident laborers have work during farming season. Ninety-nine per cent of farms are mortgaged for from one third to three fifths their worth and many farmers will never pay out. Farmers are not making money out of farming alone.

One thing is certain, farming does not pay sufficient profit to enable married men to become farm laborers. None but single men can afford to work for a farmer at the present rate of wages. Yet the farmer pays the highest wages paid by any industry in proportion to his gross receipts. We pay a good laborer \$18 to \$20 per month and board and washing. But if he were married and had a family, and we paid him \$32 to \$34 per month, being the wages now paid when cost of board and washing is considered, he would be unable to feed, clothe and shelter an ordinary family. When the profits of farming reach that point where a farmer can afford to pay wages that will support hired men who have families, as many other industries now do, then it will be time for the croakers and the politicians to talk about the glorious prosperity of the farmers.

If the Bureau of Labor Statistics could give to the farmers and other laborers their just shares of the good things of earth, it would be a greater blessing to mankind than all the politicians and millionaires put together. Why need our children be kept from school to do labor that should be done by a full grown man, and farmers work fifteen hours per day for a bare existence?

Farmer boys, as a rule, are kept from school during the busy season to assist their fathers.

The highest price paid for corn at this point (Shaller) from January 1, 1885, to August 1, 1890, was twenty-three and one-fourth cents. Such facts indicate that the farmer has been playing a losing game. And were it not for the increased value of land many would lose their farms.

Thirty per cent of the country children are kept from school. The per cent is greater in a community of foreigners than Americans.

During the last four years farming was up hill business. The four years preceding was somewhat better in this part of the country.

I am paying \$268 per year for labor besides board and washing. I farm one hundred and seventy-five acres, pay \$550 rent per year for one hundred and thirty-five acres, and own forty acres on which there is a mortgage of \$1,100 at eight per cent per annum. I have paid but \$200 on my mortgage in five years.

Farming does not pay as well as money loaning, and it should pay more, if for no other reason than the fact that more labor is required. The money

loaner begins business at 9 o'clock and closes at 4 o'clock, the farmer begins at 4 o'clock and closes at 9 o'clock.

Following is a comparison between the profits of money loaning and farming: \$10,000 represents the average value of one hundred and sixty acres in this county; \$10,000 loaned at 8 per cent compounded semi-annually, returns profit one year, \$832; taxes one-third valuation, \$60; net income, \$772; \$10,000 worth of land will rent for \$720 per year; taxes, \$72; repairs, \$50; net income on land, \$602.

During spring and fall farmers' children are generally kept from school to assist in seeding and gathering the crop.

Very few foreclosures of farm mortgages here owing to the privilege given the farmers to renew their mortgages.

Can not give a correct estimate of the per cent of mortgage foreclosures, but the majority of farmers have been going backward instead of forward.

Corn and barley have at times sold above cost but the average price has been below.

Corn usually brings a better price after it has passed out of the hands of the producer than before. Therefore neither the highest market prices nor the average can apply to our farmers who are unable to hold their products until the best or average market prices appear. The farmers who are mostly in need of good prices are the farmers who can not wait for them. Very few of our mortgaged farmers or renters can wait for June markets.

A farmer is both a laborer and a capitalist. He combines his labor with his capital and starts out to make a fortune, but he soon learns that such a combination of capital and labor is not half so profitable as a combination of capital with legislation, and he also finds that he lives in the poorest house and wears the poorest cloths of any capitalist on earth. In the city one man lives off of his capital and another off of his labor, but the farmer in the country has a hard struggle to live off of both.

I have \$15,000 invested in my farm and stock and \$1,300 invested in the Hawarden State Bank and the \$1,300 invested in banking returns as much profit as my \$15,000 invested in farming.

In 1879 I rented my farm to two energetic young men, and I worked with them; together we raised 10,000 bushels of grain. The next year the census taker reported me as having produced 10,000 bushels of grain with my own hands, because I hired no labor. Hundreds of others were misrepresented in a similar way. Congressmen base legislation on such unjust reports, and it is made to appear that we produce enormously and grow rich, while the truth is, we are forced to labor almost day and night to accumulate anything.

A few farmers have made money on cattle, but it was generally when they bought the cattle and the corn from other farmers at less than it cost to raise them.

Farming has paid no profit above expenses.

Ninety per cent of the males and fifty per cent of the females over twelve years of age are kept from school to work during the summer. Two-thirds of the farms of this county were mortgaged in 1876, and many were forced to sell.

Farmers generally are compelled to sell their products when prices are lowest because they are in debt and cannot wait for better prices.

The increased cost of living, caused by trusts and increased tax on the necessities of life and the decline in land values, works greatly to the disadvantage of the farmer.

As a whole, farming has not paid, and a majority of the farmers realize it.

Few farmers wait until their mortgages are foreclosed. When they find it impossible to pay they make some kind of a trade or sale with the view of saving something out of the wreck. Many of the farmers who are making a profit on investment are those who have sufficient capital to take advantage of the necessities of their less favored neighbors.

Farmers' children are kept from school during the summer and fall; forty per cent of them are thus kept from school to work on the farms.

Farmers as a rule escape foreclosure by renewal of loans or sale at a sacrifice. Many who bought railroad land have forfeited it to the company because of non-payment. I know of several farms that have gone back to the company two or three times in this way. Farmers' children able to do work only attend school about three months during the winter.

Farmers' boys, fourteen years of age and older, are kept from school about five months each year. Farmers do not wait to be foreclosed, they sell out to prevent it.

Farmers in this locality have only been able to keep even for several years. Prices are better now (November 20, 1890), but the partial failure of crops will leave them in about the same condition as before.

Mixed farming is all that will pay. I know of no foreclosures, but many farms are sold cheap to unload the mortgage. These are very hard times; stock is lower than for years, but I hope for the best.

The last ten years has been discouraging to the farmers, and if the present conditions continue ten years longer there will be a great number of foreclosures.

It is not so much the debt we feel as it is sufficient money on which to do business. Turning the farms into grass and pasture has displaced more farm laborers than labor saving machinery.

I have lived in Iowa since October 12, 1838, and have lived in Union county since May 17, 1854. I have farmed all or nearly all the time. I have worked hard and some years saved a little, and other years lost it, but money at eight per cent interest always makes.

I believe the man with \$5,000 invested in farming and out of debt, can accumulate \$300 per annum, which is six per cent on the investment, but the renter is poorly paid for his labor. In fact he is reduced to the level of the lowest class of laborers.

I know of no farmers who are making a profit except those who combine other business with farming.

When the farmer feeds his grain to stock he makes a small profit, especially on hogs, but nothing like eight per cent.

The average wages paid farm labor in this county is about \$17.00 per month, and at that rate many of the farmers have determined to hire less or none at all, for they realize that the hired laborer, at present rates of wages, is unprofitable. This throws a large class of laborers on the trades who could otherwise be employed on the farms with profit to both farmers and laborers.

In this county quite a number of farmers have been compelled to sell out to avoid being closed out, and have gone where land was cheaper to commence life over again.

Nearly every farm is mortgaged for about one-third its value. About fifteen per cent of our farmers have sold their farms to prevent foreclosure and save a fraction of their value.

I am considered a prosperous farmer but after paying taxes and keeping up improvements and providing the necessities of life for my family I come out each year about even.

All the male children over sixteen years old are kept at work in the field during the summer months.

I am a merchant; my stock is general merchandise, but I consulted the farmers in making my report. My close business relation with the farmers convinces me that ninety per cent of the farmers composing my customers would become bankrupt were it not for eggs, rags, butter and other small products saved by their overworked women.

The only class of farmers who are making anything are those who do all their own work, sell everything possible and eat what no one will buy. Or those who have the capital to buy cheap cattle from other farmers who are too poor to hold them.

Farms here are generally under a good state of cultivation. One of my neighbors has two hundred acres for which he paid \$45 per acre. He rents it for two-fifths the crop delivered at Ainsworth. It pays him about six per cent. Farmers do not average over three per cent.

Nine out of every ten farmers can only make a living by the concerted efforts of father, mother, sons and daughters. If all the labor had to be hired not one in twenty could succeed.

Seventy-five per cent of the male and twenty-five per cent of the female children on farms receive no benefit of the summer schools.

When I removed to my farm in May 1881, I could hire all the help I wanted; now there are but two single men in the neighborhood to hire and much has to be left undone. I have \$18,000 invested in my farm, stock and improvements and I will invoice and gladly take one per cent per annum for all profits since 1881, and my neighbors are many of them worse off as to profits. I know about this matter of farm profits for I keep an account of everything.

I fed last year twenty-seven head of steers, and counting cost of corn and price of steers at beginning of feeding, I lost \$300. I secured good growth, but the fault was in the market. I began farming twenty years ago, with nothing, and by strict economy and good judgment, and working myself and family from daylight till dark, I now own three hundred and twenty acres of land valued at \$30 per acre, with \$4,000 yet to pay on it. I mention this to show what progressive farmers have to do to acquire even a little land.

The farming industry is in a deplorable condition. It is safe to say that seven-eighths of the farms are under mortgage and can never be paid off at the present rate of interest. It is the case here in this locality.

By making charges of expense, such as manufacturers make, grain raising alone would entail a great loss on farmers, but by raising stock of different kinds farmers live, and that is about all.

Speculators are making too much out of labor. Most of the farmers produce enough to make a surplus for themselves, but few receive what they produce.

Land was very low in this county in 1880, and the advance in land values has enabled farmers to borrow money on land and renew mortgages when due. Nearly all farms are heavily mortgaged at about eight per cent interest.

Few children on farms go to school during the summer, but most of them attend during the winter.

Very few farmers are adding to their bank accounts at present and have not for several years. The fact of the matter is the farmer is taxed to death directly and indirectly.

Farmers indeed are getting rich (?). Only one young man in twenty-five can start without capital and in the end attain wealth by farming, and those who do lay by something are often obliged to sacrifice so many of life's comforts that what is gained in dollars is lost in premature old age and its attendant evils.

I have plowed and sowed, paid taxes and interest and twenty years ago I was better off than I am to-day. If I were young again I would choose some other vocation than farming.

As shown by the school registers of three school districts fifty per cent of the farmers' children, old enough to work, are absent from school sixty school days per year.

No novice can succeed at farming in these days. The rates of interest are too high compared with farm profits, and the lords of wealth run our government.

No foreclosures of farm mortgages that I know of. Farmers have renewed their mortgages. If they could not have done so seven out of ten would have lost their farms.

The farmers are paying about ten per cent on their investment, in the matter of taxes, county State and federal. The federal tax is the great leach that is sucking the life-blood out of the farmers.

The farmers do not realize more than three per cent from their investments. It requires all the profits on a \$2,500 farm to pay the interest on a \$1,000 mortgage.

The farmer who raises forty bushels of oats per acre and sells them at twenty cents per bushel loses one dollar per acre not counting interest on investment.

The only farmers who are getting ahead financially are those who are able to feed all their grain on the farm. Those who sell grain are hardly making a living and some are running behind.

Farmers who save anything do all their own work. The price of farm products is nearly always below the price of labor.

Farmers are learning to plant fewer acres of grain, hire less labor, buy less expensive machinery, raise more grass and use more economy in order to pay expenses. The farmer receives the least per cent of profit on labor and money invested of all other industries.

Farming is up-hill business. Railroad monopolies and trusts are oppressive.

I have only made a fair living for myself and family by working hard, and if my farm was in cash and loaned at eight per cent interest I would not have to work at all.

Have managed my farm to the best of my ability, and while I have made a living I have not made a dollar where the money lender has made ten on the same amount invested.

I have as fine a farm as there is in western Iowa, containing 447 acres. I own it, and it is fully stocked with high grade of cattle and hogs. Have paid no interest during the last three years, and but little at any time. Have by economy, perseverance and industry been constantly falling behind financially. My real and personal property have been constantly depreciating. My farm is all under cultivation, either in tame grass or cultivated crops. I feed all my grain products, and buy considerable of my neighbors, yet I am losing money. What can be the condition of the farmers who have to sell their corn at from fourteen to eighteen cents per bushel to pay interest on mortgages? It is simply impossible to prosper under such conditions. Let class legislation continue five years more and not twenty farms in this county will be free from mortgage. The average farmer on average land cannot make more than a bare living. Federal taxation is one of the great causes of agricultural depression. The present system exempts railroads, banks, bonds, and trusts of all kinds from taxation and concentrates it on the consumer in increased degrees. This system alone takes from Iowa farmers \$35,000,000 annually. Iowa's share to the general government, if paid directly, would amount to only about \$5,000,000. The \$30,000,000 unjustly paid stands between the farmers and prosperity. Capitalize this amount at six per cent annually and it represents revenue on \$500,000,000. This vast sum would represent increased farm value about \$15 per acre.

I am a farm laborer, and receive \$250 per year and board myself. I have a wife and five children to support. When I settled up last March I was \$22 in debt. All legal holidays are working days to me. I lose no time. I have

charge of the farm, my employer living in town and I must work an average of ten hours per day every day in the year, Sunday not excepted. Yet remember I came out twenty-two dollars behind at the end of the year after living as economical as possible, indulging in no luxuries, but often scrimping myself and family as regards some of the necessities of life. But my employer is not to blame. This farm (one hundred and sixty acres) would sell at \$4,800, farm implements \$300, and stock \$1,200, being a total investment of \$6,300. The products of the farm last year sold for \$985, out of which must be deducted \$555 for labor and repairs, leaving a profit of \$430. After paying taxes you can see he has paid me more than he could afford to, according to the business rules of capitalists.

COST OF PRODUCING CORN.

Among the more important subjects treated in this Report, and the one creating the greater public interest, is the cost of producing corn. Probably no other subject of statistical consideration ever created more general interest and discussion among the people of this State.

During the first three months of the present year the press of the State was in a furor of excitement over the statistical collections of this Bureau, and was rife with editorials and communications, estimating the cost of producing corn. But as a whole the press estimates were conspicuous only for a notable absence of uniformity, both in regard to the basis of calculation and conclusions, and gave the public no reliable solution of the question. However, the general agitation stimulated the farmers to a more vigilant investigation of the subject, and resulted in material benefit to the work then in progress.

Some editors and newspaper correspondents criticized the questions contained in the blanks sent to farmers from this Bureau, averred that they were misleading and inapplicable to the present methods of production and inconsistent with the general disposition made of corn by Iowa corn producers. Many of them contended that Iowa corn is fed to live stock on the farm where it is grown and therefore does not enter the channels of commerce in its natural state as assumed in the questions asked in the blanks sent to farmers. If the reader will carefully examine the reports of the National Department of Agriculture, for the last ten years, he will learn that more than one-third of all the corn product of Iowa during the last decade, was sold in its natural state and that more than one-fourth of it was shipped out of the county in which it was grown. The great flouring and hominy mills, alcoholic distills, starch and glucose factories, keepers of horses and cattle in cities and towns, and the people of the great non-corn producing regions of the civilized world demand immense quantities of that cereal each year. Corn always has, and always will, occupy a prominent place in the commercial world. Iowa agricultural reports from 1885 to 1889, inclusive, show that five railroads, viz.: Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, and

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, carried to other States more than 200,000,000 bushels of Iowa corn during the period covered by the reports referred to, and, as these railroads are only a part of the lines running out of the State, it is fair to presume that more than 700,000 bushels of Iowa corn is annually shipped to the markets of other States, while a greater amount is annually sold at local market prices, controlled by Chicago quotations, and consumed within the State. Therefore statistics giving the cost of corn as an article of commerce are proper and consistent, and it is a fact worthy of notice that those who, early in 1890, advocated the burning for fuel of one-third of the corn crop of 1889 as the only available method of increasing the profits on the remaining corn assumed the relationship of corn to commerce on which to predicate their arguments, and no other application of the corn crop of Iowa, or any other State, was either advised or suggested by them.

Another motive for drawing the blanks of this bureau so as to apply to the cost of corn as an article of commerce was prompted by a desire to enlarge the opportunities to make valuable deductions. If the blanks had contained such questions only as relate to the cost of producing corn as an article of food for stock on the farm where it is produced, no deductions could have been made, and the scope of information would have been narrowed to a single conclusion. But by applying the long rule this report not only contains the cost of producing corn for purposes of commerce, both shelled and unshelled, but it contains the cost less the investment in land, and the cost at the time it is placed in the crib of the producer, and the reader is enabled to make any other deduction desired.

Some writers on agricultural subjects confuse the public by confounding the cost of production with yield and profit. One writer contended that the farmer who cultivates his corn four times receives a greater yield than the one who cultivates his crop but three times, and therefore the cost is proportionately less to the former. Another took the position that farmers cultivate their corn with brood mares with young colts by their sides and the increase in stock reduces the cost of production. A third declared that the cutting and shocking of corn at the proper time supplied the farmer with an abundance of fodder for stock and thus reduced the cost of production. While a fourth advised your Commissioner to charge nothing to the cost of production on account of the time and labor involved in cultivating the crop, for the reason that it was done at a time when farmers had nothing else to do. It must

be conceded that the relationship between the cost of production on the one side and yield and profit on the other is very distant and should not be recognized except such cumulative profits as accrue without extra labor or investment. The cobs for fuel and the stalks for food for cattle are the only items of profit which contribute to reduce cost of production without extra labor, and the profit arising from stalks can only be considered an offset against cost according to their value as they stand in the field after the corn is gathered.

The fodder saved by cutting and shocking corn not only involves the cost of cutting and shocking, but it costs one-third more to husk corn from the shock than from the natural stand in the field, and therefore cannot be applied as an offset against cost of production. The value of cobs and stalks in the field is more than counterbalanced by the incidental expenses of production not considered in this Report. The usual time and labor involved in replanting to secure an average stand will nearly absorb all cumulative profits. Furthermore, the investment in horses and machinery necessary to produce corn is not included among the items of expense. It is true, most of the correspondents estimated the cost of production by applying certain rates of wages per day to man and team, but they rarely allowed anything for machinery. The average rate of wages paid a man with a team at the lumber mills of Iowa is \$2.74 per day of ten hours work, and the rate paid by other industries where men with teams are hired will average about the same. But the rate of wages used by the farmers in estimating the cost of producing corn will not average above \$2.00 per day. All productive and distributive establishments except farming include the outlay for insurance, both on stock, buildings and machinery, among the items of cost to the business. It seems unfair to fix the price of everything the farmers purchase in the markets of the country by the application of a certain standard of cost, and ask the same farmers to sell what they produce with the cost of production based on a different standard. If a manufacturer can justly add a per cent of interest on investment and cost of raw material, labor, repairs and insurance, to the cost of production before adding his profit, the farmer is entitled to an application of the same rules, and no one will deny the manufacturer's right to apply these rules, for the reason that no other rules will permit a person to do business on borrowed capital and succeed. The rules of all productive business are now made to apply to borrowed capital whether the operator is a borrower or not. But in the interest

of conservatism the rules of manufacturing and commercial business were not strictly applied to the cost of producing corn, and some items of cost are entirely omitted.

Eight per cent interest, the rate used in this Report to cover the cost of investment in land, may seem too high, but it is about the average rate paid by the farmers who are cultivating farms on borrowed capital, and the present rules of business are not based on the rates of interest paid by the borrower, but on the profits money will bring to the loaner. The trust companies now doing business in Des Moines guarantee to their investors from fourteen to sixteen per cent interest per annum at the end of seven years on equal monthly payments by the stockholders for a period of eighty-four months, which virtually reduces the average time of investment on the shares purchased to three and one-half years. While the same companies are loaning on first mortgage real estate security the money paid in by the share-holders at comparatively low rates of interest. Many of these loan and trust companies employ salaried or commissioned agents who travel over the country exchanging shares of stock for the small savings of the people which aggregate large sums for loaning purposes on the compound interest system. The general influence of this system induces investors in productive and distributive establishments to measure the value of money thus invested by the profit it will bring on the compound interest rates now offered to investors by loan and trust companies. A man with a team and \$5,000 in money, contemplating engaging in farming, or other productive enterprise, can, instead, combine the labor of himself and team to earn the necessities of life and put the \$5,000 in a trust company on compound interest at rates now guaranteed, and at the end of twenty years the trust company will return him more than \$40,000. This system is rapidly becoming the measure of value in all business investments. But only simple interest was used in estimating the value of investment in land on which corn is produced, trusting the increment in land values arising from increased population to supply the difference. But in many localities farm values have not materially increased during the ten years just past, and it is generally conceded that the sparsely settled portions of the country which is rapidly absorbing the increase of population and the deterioration of soil in older settled portions, will militate against any appreciable increment in farm values for several generations to come. Therefore the per cent of interest used to measure the value of investment in land is of the most liberal character.

A few correspondents to this Bureau estimated the cost of producing corn by using the average rental price of land per acre as the basis of their calculations, and their reports generally show that a land renter can produce corn about one dollar per acre cheaper than the land owner. But there are so many extraneous circumstances surrounding the rental price of land that it is ambiguous and unreliable as a basis from which to calculate cost of production. To apply such a basis as the measure of cost to the farmers who own their lands it would be necessary to ascertain to a certainty whether the rate of rent used was sufficient to pay taxes on the land, interest on the investment and the incidental expenses of keeping up the farm. If such a rate of rent was found to be insufficient to meet expenses not paid by the renter, it would do the farm owners an injustice when applied as a basis from which to compute cost of production, and if found to be in excess of such expenses it would result in giving an exaggerated report to the public. Not having time to investigate the exact relationship the average rental price of Iowa farm lands bear to the expense not paid by the renters, and as the farm owners are more numerous than the farm renters and as both systems could not be used in the same table the rental value of land is rejected as a basis of calculation.

A large number of correspondents estimated the cost of shelling forty acres of corn at \$27.20, or two cents per bushel for an average yield of thirty-four bushels per acre. Several others did not answer the question, and to make the report complete the conservative estimate (\$27.20) was supplied. This does the correspondent who omitted the answer no injustice for the reason that in the recapitulation following the general report will be found the cost of producing corn less the cost of shelling. The following tables, giving the cost of producing corn, are computed on a basis of forty acres to prevent considering extra cost usually incurred in producing corn in small quantities, and for the further reason that forty acres of corn is about the average quantity one man and team are able to cultivate.

In reducing the cost of production to bushels a yield of thirty-four bushels per acre was used, that being the average yield shown by Iowa agricultural reports from 1885 to 1889 inclusive. If the average yield given in the reports of the National Department of Agriculture, 1880 to 1889, inclusive, which places the yield in Iowa at thirty and nine-tenths bushels per acre, had been used, this Report would show an increase of cost of about three cents per bushel over the figures here given.

ADAIR COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.																				
	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market.	Average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1.....	\$50.00	\$15.00	\$55.00	\$17.00	\$13.00	3.00	\$90.00	\$20.00	\$10.00	\$25.00	\$24.00	\$28.00	\$28.00	\$8.00	\$12.00	2.00	\$12.00	\$428.00	\$10.70	11.75
2.....	8.50	12.50	50.00	13.25	8.50	4.50	52.50	54.40	7.50	24.35	46.35	30.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	1.75	96.00	401.91	10.05	10.30
3.....	10.00	8.00	46.00	8.00	8.00	2.50	45.00	45.00	5.00	29.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	2.00	80.00	328.50	8.21	8.34
4.....	20.00	12.00	40.00	12.00	15.00	3.00	48.00	40.00	5.00	23.00	42.00	25.00	25.00	5.00	8.00	3.00	80.00	356.00	8.90	9.25
5.....	25.00	8.00	50.00	16.00	15.00	5.00	60.00	80.00	12.50	35.00	50.00	25.00	25.00	12.50	10.00	5.00	80.00	464.00	11.60	11.84
6.....	50.00	8.00	40.00	8.00	8.00	6.00	44.00	40.80	10.00	35.00	40.80	25.00	25.00	5.00	11.00	2.00	80.00	378.35	9.46	9.68
7.....	15.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	12.00	5.00	41.00	50.00	10.00	30.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	125.00	425.00	10.63	10.81
8.....	10.00	8.00	40.00	10.00	6.00	2.00	38.00	45.00	9.00	24.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	5.00	10.00	2.00	80.00	317.00	7.92	8.11
9.....	16.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	3.25	40.00	40.80	12.00	27.20	34.00	30.00	30.00	7.85	8.40	2.65	94.00	318.50	7.90	8.23
10.....	13.80	11.55	42.22	15.40	11.35	5.65	47.90	64.85	12.35	25.85	53.00	28.80	28.80	7.85	5.65	1.65	92.16	400.83	10.25	10.30
11.....	40.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	60.00	60.00	10.00	30.00	40.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	96.00	443.00	11.07	11.33
12.....	25.00	10.00	45.00	10.00	12.00	6.00	55.00	60.00	8.00	32.00	40.00	28.00	28.00	12.00	10.00	2.50	80.00	417.10	10.43	10.61
Forty acres	\$22.44	\$10.25	\$45.08	\$11.08	\$10.72	\$4.24	\$40.12	\$51.40	\$9.28	\$27.37	\$38.80	\$28.07	\$7.70	\$9.42	\$2.37	\$80.81	\$390.27	9.76	9.98	10.15
One acre	.56	.25	1.14	.30	.27	.11	1.22	1.28	.23	.68	.97	.....	.....	.19	.24	.06	2.25	.....	9.76	10.00

ADAMS COUNTY.

1.....	\$20.00	\$12.50	\$50.00	\$12.50	\$16.00	2.50	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$15.00	\$27.20	\$60.00	\$35.00	.....	\$10.75	.....	\$12.00	\$418.45	\$10.46
2.....	30.00	7.50	40.00	12.50	8.75	3.00	60.00	60.00	10.00	32.50	43.00	35.00	.....	0.00	2.50	80.00	358.75	8.97
3.....	40.00	8.00	30.00	8.00	6.00	2.75	45.00	50.00	10.00	30.00	40.00	30.00	10.00	12.00	3.00	80.00	403.00	10.12
4.....	42.00	8.00	40.00	8.00	6.00	3.00	50.00	50.00	12.00	32.00	41.00	25.00	8.00	8.00	2.00	80.00	373.25	9.33
5.....	6.00	8.00	40.00	8.00	8.00	2.50	32.00	44.00	12.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	11.00	5.00	2.00	80.00	365.00	9.63
6.....	30.00	8.00	40.00	8.00	6.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	11.00	40.00	40.00	35.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	112.00	411.00	9.18
7.....	24.00	6.00	40.00	7.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	5.00	32.00	64.00	25.00	3.00	12.00	4.00	80.00	377.00	9.43
8.....	80.00	6.00	40.00	8.00	9.00	2.25	42.00	50.00	6.00	25.00	62.00	30.00	3.00	5.00	1.50	64.00	404.75	10.12
9.....	25.00	9.00	45.00	10.00	10.00	4.00	46.00	57.00	6.00	30.00	40.00	30.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	96.00	400.00	10.00
Forty acres.....	\$35.10	\$7.50	\$41.00	\$9.10	\$8.87	\$3.50	\$42.50	\$48.70	\$8.50	\$28.57	\$49.20	\$28.00	\$8.00	\$9.07	\$1.66	\$80.00	\$391.02	9.80
One acre.....	.88	.19	1.03	.22	.22	.09	1.06	1.22	.22	.72	1.23	.....	.30	.23	.05	2.34	.....	9.80

ALAMAKEE COUNTY.

1.....	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$50.00	\$12.50	\$10.00	6.00	\$60.00	\$55.00	\$10.00	\$50.00	\$45.00	\$30.00	\$10.00	\$12.00	2.00	\$60.00	\$448.50	\$11.21
2.....	50.00	10.00	45.00	12.00	8.00	6.00	62.00	68.00	10.70	25.00	40.00	30.00	6.00	13.00	1.20	96.00	432.00	11.23
3.....	82.00	10.00	40.00	13.25	7.50	6.25	37.50	45.50	5.15	27.20	56.25	22.50	9.74	6.75	.75	72.00	419.92	10.49
4.....	30.00	12.50	50.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	45.00	65.00	6.00	27.20	60.00	30.00	10.00	12.00	2.00	96.00	442.70	11.07
5.....	40.00	6.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	2.50	45.00	40.00	5.00	20.00	40.00	30.00	15.00	10.00	2.00	96.00	375.50	9.20
6.....	50.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	9.00	5.00	40.00	55.00	10.00	40.00	50.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	80.00	421.00	10.53
7.....	10.00	.....	40.00	12.00	6.00	2.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	40.00	40.00	50.00	.....	9.00	1.00	100.00	411.00	10.37
8.....	46.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	8.40	5.00	64.00	40.00	2.00	32.00	60.00	30.00	30.00	8.00	2.80	64.00	409.00	11.73
9.....	30.00	.....	48.00	10.00	8.40	5.00	47.20	58.32	11.00	42.50	44.50	30.00	13.12	12.00	1.75	96.00	418.85	10.47
10.....	30.00	14.00	50.00	10.00	8.00	5.00	40.00	55.00	5.00	48.00	32.00	30.00	7.00	10.00	2.50	64.00	371.75	9.29
11.....	25.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	50.00	60.00	6.00	44.00	40.00	30.00	10.00	12.00	2.00	125.00	410.20	10.25
12.....	30.00	8.00	55.00	15.00	11.25	5.50	48.00	56.00	8.00	35.00	56.00	35.00	18.00	10.00	1.75	112.00	405.00	12.40
13.....	15.00	.....	50.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	60.00	60.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	30.00	10.00	12.00	2.00	125.00	410.20	10.25
14.....	65.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	37.50	45.00	10.35	20.50	50.00	30.00	15.35	11.25	1.55	96.00	454.50	11.26
15.....	35.00	15.00	50.00	15.00	11.00	6.00	35.00	70.00	3.00	27.20	75.00	20.00	12.00	12.00	2.00	125.00	407.20	12.43
16.....	35.00	6.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	50.00	56.00	8.00	35.00	35.00	20.00	7.80	7.50	2.00	64.00	497.20	12.43
17.....	60.00	10.00	40.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	50.00	56.00	12.00	35.00	45.75	32.50	10.00	10.00	2.80	104.00	468.75	11.72
18.....	57.00	12.50	51.75	12.50	9.12	6.40	41.35	62.75	8.50	36.00	52.00	32.00	13.00	11.40	1.80	105.00	481.71	12.04
19.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty acres.....	\$39.05	\$8.22	\$46.02	\$11.70	\$9.50	\$5.04	\$47.87	\$67.02	\$7.98	\$29.06	\$48.71	\$30.54	\$10.42	\$10.58	\$1.81	\$98.00	\$437.48	10.94
One acre.....	.98	.21	1.17	.29	.24	.13	1.19	1.43	.20	.85	1.22	.....	.26	.20	.05	2.46	.....	10.94

APPANOOSE COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.																			
	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1	\$41.00	\$ 7.00	\$46.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00	\$35.00	\$40.50	\$12.00	\$37.00	\$37.00	\$25.00	\$10.00	\$12.87	\$2.37	\$0.00	\$275.74	\$3.09	\$2.50
2	86.00	10.00	40.00	15.00	7.00	7.00	45.00	45.00	10.00	30.00	40.00	40.00	5.00	10.00	2.50	80.00	417.35	10.44	31.00
3	30.00	10.00	40.00	12.00	7.00	7.00	45.00	45.00	12.00	40.00	48.00	30.00	12.00	12.50	9.00	90.00	418.50	10.46	31.00
4	88.00	5.00	40.00	8.00	7.00	7.00	45.00	45.00	13.00	37.20	40.00	18.00	.....	6.00	2.00	57.00	324.30	8.11	34.00
5	88.00	5.00	40.00	8.00	6.00	6.00	45.00	40.00	10.00	35.00	30.00	20.00	10.00	9.00	3.00	64.00	292.00	7.30	22.00
6	10.00	4.00	60.00	15.00	6.00	3.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	30.00	20.00	40.00	5.00	20.00	3.00	128.00	394.00	9.86	29.00
7	80.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	4.00	50.00	35.00	10.00	40.00	30.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	3.00	90.00	433.00	11.32	33.00
8	50.00	8.00	40.00	8.50	9.00	4.00	42.00	60.00	11.50	40.00	45.00	30.00	12.00	12.00	2.40	64.00	418.40	10.46	31.00
9	10.00	4.00	60.00	15.00	6.00	3.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	30.00	40.00	40.00	5.00	15.00	2.60	128.00	408.00	10.22	30.00
10	40.00	.....	40.00	12.00	9.00	2.50	40.00	48.00	5.00	27.20	35.00	30.00	7.00	10.00	2.00	90.00	360.70	9.24	27.00
11	40.00	8.00	40.00	12.00	7.00	6.00	45.00	35.00	10.00	25.00	35.00	30.00	10.00	15.00	2.50	90.00	386.50	9.66	28.00
12	35.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	8.00	6.00	55.00	60.00	10.00	30.00	40.00	30.00	10.00	12.00	2.00	95.00	434.00	10.85	32.00
Forty acres	\$33.17	\$ 6.75	\$44.67	\$10.70	\$ 7.50	\$ 3.42	\$43.75	\$45.38	\$10.04	\$30.53	\$37.50	\$28.17	\$ 8.53	\$12.03	\$ 2.75	\$ 0.13	\$390.24	\$ 9.76	\$ 29.00
One acre	.90	.17	1.12	.57	.19	.69	1.09	1.13	.25	.76	.94	.....	.22	.30	.07	2.35	.....	9.76	29.00

AUDUBON COUNTY.

1	\$25.00	\$15.00	\$50.00	\$10.00	\$ 6.00	\$45.00	\$42.00	\$ 8.40	\$37.00	\$57.00	\$22.50	\$10.00	7.00	14.40	6.00	72.00	\$402.30	\$10.00	30.
2	25.00	4.00	50.00	14.00	10.00	2.50	60.00	68.00	4.80	40.80	40.80	20.00	5.00	10.50	2.50	64.00	400.30	10.20	30.
3	30.00	8.00	45.00	10.00	12.00	4.00	45.00	42.00	11.00	27.20	40.80	25.00	12.00	10.50	2.50	80.00	390.00	9.50	28.
4	10.00	3.00	40.00	6.00	6.00	2.50	45.00	40.00	6.00	20.00	40.00	20.00	10.00	8.00	2.00	64.00	315.40	7.84	23.
5	50.00	8.00	40.00	16.00	8.00	5.00	30.00	60.00	10.00	30.00	55.00	30.00	5.00	15.00	2.50	95.00	430.50	10.70	32.
6	80.00	5.00	35.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	50.00	50.00	10.00	25.00	55.00	25.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	80.00	430.50	10.90	32.
7	60.00	10.00	40.00	12.00	12.00	6.00	40.00	50.00	6.00	35.00	50.00	35.00	8.00	12.00	2.50	80.00	410.00	10.48	31.
8	10.00	6.00	40.00	6.00	6.00	4.25	32.25	40.00	6.80	27.20	35.80	35.00	10.00	14.50	2.50	73.60	395.94	7.40	22.
9	6.00	6.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	4.00	45.00	40.00	6.00	30.00	40.00	20.00	9.00	8.00	3.00	64.00	317.00	7.93	23.
10	6.00	6.00	40.00	5.00	5.00	2.50	40.00	40.00	6.00	27.20	35.00	30.00	5.00	8.00	2.00	64.00	281.70	7.04	21.
11	60.00	10.50	45.00	12.50	12.00	4.50	45.00	50.00	12.00	22.00	30.00	30.00	5.50	10.50	1.50	95.00	434.50	10.80	32.
12	20.00	2.00	30.00	4.00	6.00	3.00	34.00	40.00	4.00	32.00	30.00	25.00	4.00	10.50	1.50	80.00	294.00	7.15	21.
13	13.00	12.50	42.00	15.40	10.00	5.60	42.00	50.00	8.00	40.00	55.00	38.00	7.80	12.00	1.00	95.00	402.80	10.65	31.
14	40.00	8.00	40.00	15.00	8.00	3.50	54.00	56.00	10.00	27.20	52.00	38.00	7.80	7.00	1.25	80.00	406.85	10.17	30.
15	10.00	6.00	40.00	8.00	6.00	3.00	42.00	40.00	2.50	30.00	54.00	30.00	4.60	13.00	3.00	95.00	434.50	10.61	31.
16	10.00	6.00	40.00	8.00	6.00	3.00	42.00	40.00	2.50	30.00	54.00	30.00	4.60	13.00	3.00	95.00	434.50	10.61	31.
40 acres.....	\$27.00	\$ 7.60	\$41.06	\$10.31	\$ 9.11	\$ 3.90	\$43.70	\$48.25	\$ 7.60	\$30.06	\$44.71	\$24.91	\$ 7.20	\$10.01	\$ 2.76	\$ 0.70	\$374.27	\$ 9.44	\$ 24.
1 acre.....	.68	.19	1.03	.36	.23	.10	1.06	1.20	.18	.77	1.12	.....	.18	.37	.07	1.90	.....	9.36	28.

BENTON COUNTY.

1	\$25.00	\$10.00	\$50.00	\$ 8.00	\$11.00	\$ 6.00	\$42.00	\$50.00	\$12.00	\$20.00	\$48.00	\$30.00	5.00	\$12.00	2.00	90.00	\$307.00	\$ 9.63	29.
2	12.00	8.00	40.00	8.00	8.00	5.00	50.00	40.00	6.00	32.00	25.00	40.00	10.00	12.00	1.00	128.00	285.00	9.02	28.
3	50.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	8.00	5.00	60.00	40.00	2.00	22.00	25.00	40.00	.....	12.00	1.00	128.00	430.00	10.90	32.
4	53.00	11.00	35.00	11.50	10.00	5.00	68.00	38.00	10.00	25.00	30.00	25.00	5.00	9.00	3.00	80.00	390.50	9.84	29.
5	20.00	12.00	50.00	12.00	11.00	7.00	56.00	90.00	10.00	25.00	30.00	45.00	.....	12.00	2.25	144.00	402.95	11.55	34.
6	41.70	9.75	40.00	13.40	9.50	6.75	40.75	50.00	8.00	28.00	42.00	40.00	3.25	10.25	1.80	128.00	433.31	10.83	32.
7	80.00	12.00	50.00	2.00	9.00	5.00	48.00	50.00	9.00	32.00	32.00	40.00	3.00	10.00	3.00	128.00	482.00	12.05	35.
8	20.00	9.00	50.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	60.00	47.00	7.80	33.60	40.80	10.00	14.00	13.00	2.50	128.00	436.30	10.91	32.
9	29.00	8.00	36.00	8.00	9.75	6.00	33.80	50.00	8.00	27.20	50.00	40.00	20.00	12.00	1.25	128.00	437.00	10.69	31.
10	35.00	2.00	40.00	12.00	8.00	5.00	45.00	50.00	4.50	24.75	43.50	37.00	3.00	10.50	1.80	118.40	402.45	10.60	30.
11	35.00	4.30	40.00	7.55	8.40	5.30	38.20	47.50	9.65	15.00	27.70	30.00	12.00	10.00	2.00	93.70	349.51	8.74	26.
12	20.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	8.50	5.00	50.00	60.00	10.00	27.20	35.00	30.00	11.25	12.00	3.50	95.00	408.45	10.21	29.
Forty acres.....	\$24.36	\$ 8.84	\$44.30	\$10.62	\$ 9.26	\$ 5.50	\$49.31	\$48.29	\$ 8.13	\$25.31	\$35.75	\$26.36	\$ 7.59	\$11.25	\$ 2.35	\$116.35	\$417.76	\$ 9.44	31.
1 acre.....	.86	.22	1.11	.27	.23	.14	1.23	1.21	.20	.63	.89	.....	.19	.28	.06	2.91	.....	10.44	31.

BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.																				
	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.	
1	\$40.00	\$4.00	\$50.00	\$6.00	\$6.00	\$5.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$10.00	\$28.00	\$25.00	\$30.00	\$3.00	\$9.00	\$2.00	\$9.00	\$901.00	\$9.78	\$5	
2	10.00	10.00	40.00	5.00	10.00	4.00	50.00	30.00	10.00	22.00	30.00	30.00	3.00	8.00	2.00	9.00	901.00	9.78	5	
3	20.00	8.00	40.00	5.00	10.00	4.00	54.00	40.00	10.00	24.00	24.00	35.00	3.00	12.00	2.00	12.00	971.00	9.20	5.1	
4	25.00	8.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	35.00	40.00	12.00	30.00	35.00	50.00	3.00	10.00	1.00	10.00	954.00	10.00	5.1	
5	42.00	6.00	40.00	8.00	10.00	5.00	41.00	40.80	3.00	33.00	40.80	35.00	3.00	12.00	1.00	112.00	971.00	9.44	5.1	
6	40.00	8.00	40.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	30.00	42.00	8.00	42.00	42.00	35.00	3.00	7.20	2.00	112.00	969.00	9.37	5.1	
7	30.00	5.00	40.00	9.00	8.00	5.00	42.00	33.00	3.00	33.00	43.00	25.00	4.00	10.00	2.00	98.00	951.00	9.17	5.1	
8	20.00	8.00	56.00	12.00	12.00	5.00	50.00	55.00	12.00	38.00	36.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	128.00	955.00	8.18	5.1	
9	40.00	4.00	50.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	50.00	50.00	10.00	98.00	95.00	30.00	4.00	9.60	2.00	90.00	901.00	9.79	5.1	
10	28.00	16.00	44.00	10.00	11.00	5.00	47.00	52.00	8.50	51.50	45.00	41.00	9.50	7.83	2.00	90.00	891.00	9.79	5.1	
11	40.00	13.50	44.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	49.50	44.00	7.50	31.50	60.00	38.00	5.00	7.83	2.00	131.20	468.50	11.72	3.3	
12	60.00	12.00	50.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	48.00	60.00	6.80	27.20	54.40	35.00	6.00	10.00	3.00	121.00	458.85	11.47	3.4	
13	20.00	8.00	45.00	6.00	12.00	7.00	37.50	60.00	8.00	27.00	50.00	50.00	15.00	10.00	3.00	112.00	475.00	11.90	3.5	
																	160.00	458.50	11.46	3.4
Forty acres	\$31.92	\$5.50	\$44.54	\$8.31	\$9.21	\$5.16	\$44.92	\$44.91	\$8.37	\$28.95	\$39.37	\$36.46	\$6.65	\$10.03	\$2.36	\$16.67	\$409.97	10.25	5.1	
One acre	.80	.21	1.11	.21	.23	.13	1.12	1.12	.21	.72	.98	.17	.28	.06	2.02	10.25	.30			

BOONE COUNTY.

1	\$25.00	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$6.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$12.00	\$24.00	\$20.00	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	1.50	\$28.00	\$481.50	\$12.04	34
2	10.00	10.00	40.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	50.00	40.00	20.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	2.00	8.00	2.00	9.00	482.50	12.16	35
3	15.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	8.00	2.50	40.00	40.00	10.00	40.00	50.00	30.00	2.00	8.00	2.00	9.00	483.50	12.16	36
4	32.00	4.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	50.00	40.00	10.00	28.00	50.00	30.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	10.00	473.50	11.99	37
5	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	7.50	5.00	50.00	50.00	5.00	28.00	40.00	30.00	9.00	12.00	.00	9.00	467.00	9.19	37
6	60.00	6.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	12.00	34.00	30.00	35.00	5.00	6.50	4.00	9.00	464.50	10.11	38
7	12.00	10.00	50.00	15.00	8.25	5.00	32.50	57.00	3.44	27.00	35.00	30.00	5.00	13.50	2.70	9.00	462.45	9.81	39
8	40.00	4.00	40.00	6.00	16.00	7.00	80.00	48.00	20.00	20.00	60.00	40.00	15.00	12.00	3.00	15.00	498.00	12.45	37
9	48.00	9.00	40.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	32.00	32.00	30.00	10.00	10.50	2.70	9.00	497.50	9.94	39
10	53.00	4.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	50.00	.....	20.00	24.00	25.00	.....	6.00	2.00	80.00	357.00	8.92	39
11	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	7.00	6.00	47.50	40.50	4.00	27.20	27.20	40.00	4.75	9.00	.75	125.00	412.21	10.30	38
Forty acres	\$53.33	\$7.33	\$47.50	\$10.68	\$10.73	\$4.79	\$48.92	\$52.15	\$9.51	\$31.37	\$38.19	\$34.17	\$6.08	\$10.50	\$2.13	\$109.34	\$422.84	10.57	31
One acre	.83	.38	1.19	.28	.27	.12	1.22	1.26	.24	.78	.93	.17	.26	.05	2.73	10.57	.31		

BREWER COUNTY.

1	\$50.00	\$15.00	\$20.00	\$8.00	\$15.00	\$5.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$5.00	\$35.00	\$20.00	\$40.00	\$5.00	\$12.00	2.00	\$28.00	\$440.00	\$11.00	32
2	35.00	9.00	40.00	11.00	12.00	4.50	45.00	52.00	8.00	27.20	40.80	35.00	10.00	10.50	2.50	112.00	419.50	10.49	31
3	15.00	8.00	50.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	50.00	50.00	3.00	27.20	40.80	30.00	10.00	11.00	2.00	112.00	419.50	10.49	31
4	44.00	7.00	50.00	9.00	12.00	5.00	40.50	50.00	6.50	27.20	50.00	30.00	9.00	10.50	2.50	96.00	351.50	8.78	38
5	40.00	8.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	55.50	45.00	10.00	27.20	35.00	40.00	11.20	9.00	1.90	128.00	430.80	10.50	32
6	20.00	8.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	45.00	60.00	8.00	27.20	50.00	30.00	7.00	10.00	2.50	96.00	408.50	10.50	30
7	25.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	7.50	5.00	50.00	60.00	10.00	27.20	50.00	30.00	4.25	14.00	3.50	96.00	441.45	11.00	32
8	30.00	12.00	55.00	12.00	8.50	5.50	43.00	52.00	12.00	30.00	45.00	35.00	9.50	13.00	1.50	112.00	441.00	11.02	32
9	50.00	8.00	40.00	8.00	10.00	6.00	40.00	45.00	8.00	32.00	34.00	40.00	8.00	11.00	1.90	158.00	432.90	10.82	32
Forty acres	\$28.78	\$9.44	\$46.11	\$9.56	\$10.78	\$5.11	\$45.00	\$50.78	\$7.53	\$38.91	\$43.31	\$33.33	\$7.44	11.22	3.21	\$106.67	\$413.25	10.82	30
One acre	.72	.24	1.15	.24	.27	.10	1.12	1.27	.20	.74	1.08	.18	.26	.06	2.67	10.82	.30		

BUCHANAN COUNTY.

[illegible]

BUENA VISTA COUNTY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80																				

BUTLER COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.	Fertilizing.	Cutting stubble.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Taxes on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1	50.00	12.50	50.00	10.00	7.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.50	12.50	25.00	35.00	5.00	14.00	3.00	2.00	125.00	188.00	9.54
2	50.00	12.50	50.00	10.00	7.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.50	12.50	25.00	35.00	5.00	14.00	3.00	2.00	125.00	188.00	9.54
3	50.00	12.50	50.00	10.00	7.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.50	12.50	25.00	35.00	5.00	14.00	3.00	2.00	125.00	188.00	9.54
4	50.00	12.50	50.00	10.00	7.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.50	12.50	25.00	35.00	5.00	14.00	3.00	2.00	125.00	188.00	9.54
5	50.00	12.50	50.00	10.00	7.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.50	12.50	25.00	35.00	5.00	14.00	3.00	2.00	125.00	188.00	9.54
6	50.00	12.50	50.00	10.00	7.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.50	12.50	25.00	35.00	5.00	14.00	3.00	2.00	125.00	188.00	9.54
7	50.00	12.50	50.00	10.00	7.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.50	12.50	25.00	35.00	5.00	14.00	3.00	2.00	125.00	188.00	9.54
8	50.00	12.50	50.00	10.00	7.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.50	12.50	25.00	35.00	5.00	14.00	3.00	2.00	125.00	188.00	9.54
9	50.00	12.50	50.00	10.00	7.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.50	12.50	25.00	35.00	5.00	14.00	3.00	2.00	125.00	188.00	9.54
10	50.00	12.50	50.00	10.00	7.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.50	12.50	25.00	35.00	5.00	14.00	3.00	2.00	125.00	188.00	9.54
11	50.00	12.50	50.00	10.00	7.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.50	12.50	25.00	35.00	5.00	14.00	3.00	2.00	125.00	188.00	9.54
12	50.00	12.50	50.00	10.00	7.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.50	12.50	25.00	35.00	5.00	14.00	3.00	2.00	125.00	188.00	9.54
13	50.00	12.50	50.00	10.00	7.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.50	12.50	25.00	35.00	5.00	14.00	3.00	2.00	125.00	188.00	9.54
14	50.00	12.50	50.00	10.00	7.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.50	12.50	25.00	35.00	5.00	14.00	3.00	2.00	125.00	188.00	9.54
15	50.00	12.50	50.00	10.00	7.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.50	12.50	25.00	35.00	5.00	14.00	3.00	2.00	125.00	188.00	9.54
16	50.00	12.50	50.00	10.00	7.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.50	12.50	25.00	35.00	5.00	14.00	3.00	2.00	125.00	188.00	9.54
17	50.00	12.50	50.00	10.00	7.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.50	12.50	25.00	35.00	5.00	14.00	3.00	2.00	125.00	188.00	9.54
18	50.00	12.50	50.00	10.00	7.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.50	12.50	25.00	35.00	5.00	14.00	3.00	2.00	125.00	188.00	9.54
19	50.00	12.50	50.00	10.00	7.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.50	12.50	25.00	35.00	5.00	14.00	3.00	2.00	125.00	188.00	9.54
20	50.00	12.50	50.00	10.00	7.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.50	12.50	25.00	35.00	5.00	14.00	3.00	2.00	125.00	188.00	9.54
21	50.00	12.50	50.00	10.00	7.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.50	12.50	25.00	35.00	5.00	14.00	3.00	2.00	125.00	188.00	9.54
22	50.00	12.50	50.00	10.00	7.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.50	12.50	25.00	35.00	5.00	14.00	3.00	2.00	125.00	188.00	9.54
23	50.00	12.50	50.00	10.00	7.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.50	12.50	25.00	35.00	5.00	14.00	3.00	2.00	125.00	188.00	9.54
Forty acres.	836.04	7.38	844.61	8.35	9.03	5.17	8.55	847.87	6.78	850.94	857.28	829.29	7.28	10.30	2.07	94.05	880.02	9.07	28
One acre.	.92	.18	1.12	.21	.23	.14	.96	1.20	.17	.77	.93	.93	.16	.20	.05	2.35	9.07	9.07	28

CALHOUN COUNTY.

1	40.00	12.00	40.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	35.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	2.00	120.00	180.00	9.00
2	40.00	12.00	40.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	35.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	2.00	120.00	180.00	9.00
3	40.00	12.00	40.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	35.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	2.00	120.00	180.00	9.00
4	40.00	12.00	40.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	35.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	2.00	120.00	180.00	9.00
5	40.00	12.00	40.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	35.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	2.00	120.00	180.00	9.00
6	40.00	12.00	40.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	35.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	2.00	120.00	180.00	9.00
7	40.00	12.00	40.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	35.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	2.00	120.00	180.00	9.00
8	40.00	12.00	40.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	35.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	2.00	120.00	180.00	9.00
9	40.00	12.00	40.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	35.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	2.00	120.00	180.00	9.00
10	40.00	12.00	40.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	35.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	2.00	120.00	180.00	9.00
11	40.00	12.00	40.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	35.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	2.00	120.00	180.00	9.00
12	40.00	12.00	40.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	35.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	2.00	120.00	180.00	9.00
13	40.00	12.00	40.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	35.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	2.00	120.00	180.00	9.00
14	40.00	12.00	40.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	35.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	2.00	120.00	180.00	9.00
Forty acres.	832.00	8.26	847.27	8.64	9.75	4.30	850.07	853.34	6.95	857.14	861.30	825.50	7.76	10.20	2.08	81.00	839.04	9.00	29
One acre.	.80	.21	1.18	.24	.24	.11	1.25	1.33	.29	.68	1.02	.93	.19	.21	.05	2.04	9.80	9.80	29

CARROLL COUNTY.

1	40.00	12.00	40.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	35.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	2.00	120.00	180.00	9.00
2	40.00	12.00	40.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	35.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	2.00	120.00	180.00	9.00
3	40.00	12.00	40.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	35.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	2.00	120.00	180.00	9.00
4	40.00	12.00	40.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	35.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	2.00	120.00	180.00	9.00
5	40.00	12.00	40.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	35.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	2.00	120.00	180.00	9.00
6	40.00	12.00	40.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	35.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	2.00	120.00	180.00	9.00
7	40.00	12.00	40.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	35.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	2.00	120.00	180.00	9.00
8	40.00	12.00	40.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	35.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	2.00	120.00	180.00	9.00
9	40.00	12.00	40.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	35.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	2.00	120.00	180.00	9.00
10	40.00	12.00	40.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	35.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	2.00	120.00	180.00	9.00
Forty acres.	831.02	9.54	844.40	12.50	10.67	4.93	845.04	850.99	8.46	857.66	861.30	825.50	7.76	10.20	2.08	81.00	839.04	9.00	29
One acre.	.79	.25	1.11	.31	.27	.12	1.13	1.37	.21	.68	1.02	.93	.16	.20	.05	2.44	10.13	10.13	29

CASS COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.

	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1	840.00	810.00	840.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00
2	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
3	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
5	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
6	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
7	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
8	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
9	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
10	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
11	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
12	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
13	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
14	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
15	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
Forty acres	840.00	810.00	840.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00
One acre	1.00	.25	1.16	.30	.25	.13	1.27	1.28	.24	.77	.92	.....	.24	.29	.07	2.72	108.80	8436.50	10.92

CEDAR COUNTY.

1	840.00	810.00	840.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00
2	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
3	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
5	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
6	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
7	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
8	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
9	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
10	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
11	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
12	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
Forty acres	840.00	810.00	840.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00
One acre	1.04	.25	1.11	.29	.26	.10	1.36	1.41	.20	.74	1.08	.....	.26	.28	.06	3.50	144.00	847.50	12.17

CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

1	840.00	810.00	840.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00
2	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
3	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
5	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
6	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
7	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
8	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
9	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Forty acres	840.00	810.00	840.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00
One acre	1.22	.18	1.16	.28	.25	.15	1.06	1.43	.27	.74	.96	.....	.18	.22	.07	2.11	144.00	847.50	12.17

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

1	840.00	810.00	840.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00
2	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
3	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
5	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
6	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
7	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
8	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
9	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Forty acres	840.00	810.00	840.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00	810.00
One acre	.50	.25	1.08	.22	.20	.12	1.14	1.30	.26	.68	.90	.....	.19	.20	.04	2.42	144.00	847.50	12.17

CHICKASAW COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market.	Average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1.....	\$20.00	\$5.00	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$4.00	\$50.00	\$8.00	\$5.00	\$24.00	\$36.00	\$30.00	\$50.00	\$11.00	\$10.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$413.50	\$10.33	...
2.....	32.00	16.00	54.00	7.00	16.00	4.00	70.00	80.00	7.32	24.00	40.00	25.00	25.00	6.40	10.00	2.00	80.00	440.92	11.25	...
3.....	64.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	11.00	5.00	45.00	50.00	8.00	35.00	33.75	25.00	30.00	8.00	12.00	2.00	80.00	450.75	11.42	...
4.....	20.00	8.00	50.00	7.00	14.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	5.00	35.00	40.00	35.00	30.00	10.00	12.00	1.00	112.00	399.50	9.98	...
5.....	25.00	4.00	40.00	5.00	12.00	6.00	35.00	48.00	5.00	25.00	28.00	30.00	30.00	5.00	10.00	1.50	96.00	348.50	8.71	...
6.....	44.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	16.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	40.00	40.00	25.00	25.00	5.00	11.00	3.00	80.00	404.00	10.10	...
7.....	30.00	13.00	50.00	6.00	15.00	5.00	45.00	70.00	8.29	24.80	45.00	25.00	30.00	14.00	10.00	2.00	80.00	411.00	11.04	...
8.....	25.00	...	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	45.00	50.00	7.50	36.00	42.00	25.00	30.00	5.00	10.00	2.25	80.00	397.75	9.19	...
9.....	25.00	10.00	40.00	8.00	12.00	5.00	34.00	40.00	8.00	30.00	35.00	30.00	30.00	5.00	8.00	2.00	96.00	358.00	8.95	...
Forty acres.....	\$31.73	\$8.44	\$43.78	\$8.33	\$12.89	\$5.11	\$47.44	\$60.89	\$7.11	\$31.64	\$57.75	\$27.78	\$7.71	\$10.23	\$2.27	\$8.89	\$404.33	...	...	...
One acre.....	.79	.21	1.09	.21	.32	.13	1.19	1.52	.18	.79	.94	...	...	.19	.26	.06	2.29	...	10.10	.20

CLARKE COUNTY.

1.....	\$50.00	\$8.00	\$50.00	\$8.00	\$15.00	\$3.00	\$40.00	\$50.00	\$5.00	\$25.00	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$2.00	\$128.00	\$400.00	\$11.72	...
2.....	30.00	6.50	40.00	8.50	7.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	12.00	20.00	27.00	20.00	20.00	7.00	10.00	2.50	80.00	348.50	8.71	...
3.....	50.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	10.25	5.00	42.50	50.00	14.00	28.00	40.00	25.00	25.00	4.00	14.00	1.00	80.00	341.50	8.54	...
4.....	40.00	8.75	40.00	11.00	10.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	35.00	36.00	30.00	30.00	13.00	8.00	2.50	80.00	428.75	10.72	...
5.....	80.00	8.00	40.00	10.00	12.00	3.00	42.00	40.00	10.00	36.00	42.00	40.00	20.00	10.00	9.00	2.50	80.00	402.25	10.05	...
6.....	80.00	8.00	40.00	10.00	12.00	6.00	45.00	48.00	12.00	40.00	50.00	20.00	20.00	5.00	12.00	4.00	128.00	475.00	11.92	...
7.....	50.00	10.00	50.00	9.00	15.00	3.00	50.00	50.00	6.00	30.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	5.00	10.00	2.00	64.00	415.00	10.28	...
Forty acres.....	\$45.00	\$8.66	\$47.00	\$10.81	\$11.41	\$4.06	\$41.44	\$46.43	\$9.58	\$31.63	\$45.00	\$31.25	\$7.28	\$10.28	\$2.13	\$100.00	\$421.28	...	...	...
One acre.....	1.13	.22	1.18	.27	.29	.10	1.04	1.17	.25	.79	1.12	...	...	.18	.26	.05	2.50	...	10.53	.31

CLAY COUNTY.

1.....	\$50.00	\$8.00	\$40.00	\$8.00	\$10.00	\$5.00	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$5.00	\$24.00	\$40.00	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$2.00	\$80.00	\$352.00	9.26	...
2.....	40.00	7.50	50.00	12.00	9.00	3.50	50.00	60.00	10.00	30.00	36.00	26.00	26.00	9.00	9.00	2.00	80.00	305.00	9.87	...
3.....	50.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	12.00	2.00	36.00	60.00	15.00	40.00	40.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	14.00	3.00	64.00	378.00	9.45	...
4.....	60.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	7.50	6.00	48.00	48.00	12.00	28.00	30.00	25.00	20.00	6.00	8.50	2.00	64.00	368.00	9.40	...
5.....	50.00	9.20	40.00	10.00	8.00	5.00	47.50	48.00	8.00	34.00	37.50	20.00	20.00	3.00	3.13	2.00	64.00	326.00	9.15	...
6.....	24.00	10.00	40.00	12.00	12.00	4.00	30.00	40.00	13.00	33.00	35.00	20.00	20.00	8.00	6.00	3.00	64.00	351.00	8.78	...
7.....	40.00	10.00	40.00	12.00	9.00	5.00	42.00	40.00	14.00	35.00	40.00	20.00	20.00	5.00	9.00	2.00	64.00	343.00	8.58	...
8.....	25.00	5.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	4.00	30.00	40.00	20.00	20.00	5.00	9.00	2.00	64.00	359.00	8.98	...
9.....	40.00	4.00	40.00	9.00	10.00	5.00	50.00	50.00	5.00	24.00	25.00	20.00	20.00	5.00	5.00	1.00	64.00	340.00	8.50	...
0.....	50.00	...	50.00	16.00	14.00	4.50	70.00	54.40	4.00	28.00	40.00	30.00	30.00	5.00	5.00	...	64.00	400.00	10.12	...
Forty acres.....	\$35.40	\$3.28	\$45.00	\$10.70	\$10.15	\$4.73	\$46.85	\$48.01	\$9.00	\$28.40	\$35.00	\$22.00	\$7.37	\$11.03	\$2.02	\$70.40	\$395.10	...	...	...
One acre.....	.89	.13	1.13	.27	.25	.12	1.17	1.20	.23	.70	.90	...	...	.12	.21	.05	1.76	...	9.13	.27

CLAYTON COUNTY.

1.....	\$80.00	\$4.00	\$60.00	\$8.00	\$12.00	\$5.00	\$41.00	\$50.00	\$10.00	\$28.00	\$45.00	\$30.00	\$50.00	\$4.00	\$10.00	\$2.50	\$65.00	\$405.50	\$11.65	...
2.....	80.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	11.00	3.00	45.00	64.00	6.50	38.00	40.00	23.00	30.00	3.00	12.00	4.00	74.00	432.10	11.20	...
3.....	55.00	9.00	45.00	11.00	9.50	3.00	47.50	50.00	8.00	31.00	40.00	20.00	20.00	10.00	12.50	2.30	96.00	431.80	10.79	...
4.....	28.00	12.00	40.00	14.00	13.00	6.00	45.00	50.00	4.00	34.00	45.00	40.00	30.00	5.00	11.00	2.00	128.00	455.60	10.65	...
5.....	56.00	8.00	50.00	14.00	10.50	5.00	54.50	66.00	6.50	37.50	40.00	25.00	30.00	8.00	10.20	3.25	91.30	457.65	11.44	...
6.....	62.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	9.00	4.00	48.00	50.00	10.00	37.20	50.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	10.25	1.05	134.40	455.00	10.63	...
7.....	62.00	8.00	55.00	13.00	11.00	4.25	50.00	68.00	10.00	38.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	15.25	13.50	3.50	160.00	553.05	12.97	...
8.....	50.00	10.00	50.00	13.00	7.50	6.00	45.00	70.00	...	37.20	75.00	40.00	40.00	5.00	14.40	2.00	128.00	390.45	8.01	...
Forty acres.....	\$50.38	\$8.57	\$50.00	\$11.37	\$10.44	\$5.01	\$47.00	\$59.75	\$6.88	\$30.11	\$46.13	\$33.04	\$7.37	\$11.03	\$3.19	\$108.00	\$446.03	...	...	...
One acre.....	1.48	.22	1.25	.26	.25	.13	1.18	1.49	.18	.73	1.16	...	...	.18	.30	.08	2.72	...	11.65	.35

CLINTON COUNTY.

1.....	\$50.00	\$10.00	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$8.00	\$5.00	\$50.00	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$22.00	\$45.00	\$30.00	\$40.00	\$8.00	\$10.00	\$2.00	\$128.00	\$449.00	\$11.23	...
2.....	10.00	12.00	20.00	8.00	10.00	5.00	45.00	40.00	7.00	33.00	33.00	40.00	50.00	5.00	15.00	2.00	128.00	387.00	9.68	...
3.....	40.00	5.00	40.00	12.00	10.00	6.00	40.00	50.00	5.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	12.00	4.00	128.00	432.90	10.81	...
4.....	7.50	45.00	10.00	7.50	5.00	5.00	45.00	50.00	8.20	29.20	25.00	50.00	50.00	9.00	9.00	1.50	160.00	415.10	10.37	...
5.....	30.00	6.75	40.00	7.50	8.50	6.00	40.00	40.00	5.00	20.40	35.00	50.00	50.00	10.00	14.00	2.25	160.00	425.40	10.63	...
6.....	20.80	8.25	43.12	8.35	10.25	4.48	45.00	50.00	7.25	26.50	43.00	42.00	40.00	10.00	10.25	1.05	134.40	455.00	10.63	...
7.....	60.00	8.00	40.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	52.50	61.25	10.25	35.80	44.50	50.00	50.00	15.25	13.50	3.50	160.00	553.05	12.97	...
8.....	20.00	6.50	35.50	7.75	8.15	2.50	34.50	28.75	7.00	23.50	27.80	40.00	40.00	5.00	14.40	2.00	128.00	390.45	8.01	...
9.....	80.00	10.00	50.00	5.00	12.50	6.00	38.00	50.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	...	...	3.00	64.00	373.50	9.48	...
Forty acres.....	\$35.64	\$2.24	\$40.40	\$9.01	\$8.29	\$5.00	\$43.43	\$47.09	\$7.78	\$28.38	\$35.00	\$41.30	\$8.67	\$12.33	\$2.42	\$102.20	\$425.44	...	...	...
One acre.....	.89	.21	1.01	.23	.24	.13	1.06	1.18	.19	.70	.80	...	...	.22	.31	.06	3.31	...	10.64	.31

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.																				
	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.	
1	\$50.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$9.00	\$36.00	\$45.00	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$8.00	\$9.00	\$1.50	\$6.00	\$12.50	\$1.25	\$5.00	
2	50.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	9.00	36.00	45.00	10.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	8.00	9.00	1.50	6.00	12.50	1.25	5.00	
3	54.00	7.00	30.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	50.00	38.00	5.00	22.00	32.00	25.00	12.00	10.00	2.00	80.00	320.00	8.00	32.00	
4	15.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	8.00	5.00	40.00	48.00	5.00	28.00	35.00	25.00	4.00	8.00	1.75	86.40	372.40	9.32	37.40	
5	10.00	10.00	40.00	7.50	7.00	9.00	62.00	55.00	12.00	25.00	45.00	30.00	6.00	6.00	1.50	96.00	412.00	10.30	34.00	
6	10.00	5.00	45.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	45.00	50.00	7.00	25.00	40.00	30.00	5.00	6.00	1.20	80.00	360.00	9.00	26.00	
7	30.00	12.50	45.00	7.50	11.50	3.50	30.00	45.00	15.00	25.00	40.00	25.00	7.00	10.00	1.20	96.00	404.00	10.10	29.00	
8	80.00	8.00	40.00	8.00	10.00	3.50	30.00	50.00	15.00	30.00	45.00	30.00	5.00	10.00	2.00	96.00	411.50	10.10	29.00	
9	40.00	7.00	40.00	8.00	10.00	4.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	35.00	30.00	25.00	4.00	8.00	2.00	96.00	403.00	10.08	29.00	
10	30.00	9.00	40.00	8.00	10.00	3.00	50.00	48.00	9.00	35.00	35.00	25.00	3.00	8.00	2.00	96.00	405.00	10.22	29.00	
11	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	50.00	58.00	10.00	25.00	35.00	25.00	12.00	10.00	1.50	64.00	408.75	8.82	26.00	
12	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	52.50	53.00	10.00	25.00	35.00	30.00	10.00	8.00	1.50	64.00	406.75	10.15	29.00	
13	40.00	12.50	50.00	12.50	10.00	7.00	52.50	58.00	10.00	21.00	37.50	30.00	10.00	9.50	2.50	96.00	428.50	10.71	33.00	
14	12.00	4.00	50.00	12.00	8.75	6.00	53.00	40.00	16.00	38.00	40.00	25.00	15.00	10.00	2.45	80.00	434.70	10.87	32.00	
15	40.00	12.00	50.00	12.00	12.00	3.00	54.00	50.00	10.00	32.00	45.00	22.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	70.40	413.90	10.35	30.00	
16	....	12.50	40.00	10.00	7.50	5.00	42.50	40.00	6.00	27.50	55.00	25.00	5.00	8.00	1.25	80.00	359.95	8.90	25.00
Forty acres	\$23.19	\$9.47	\$43.56	\$9.08	\$9.30	\$4.91	\$46.35	\$48.88	\$8.05	\$29.35	\$40.50	\$26.19	\$7.94	\$9.06	\$2.02	\$3.80	\$20.96	.....	.....
One acre	.83	.24	1.09	.24	.23	.12	1.16	1.22	.22	.73	1.01	.....	.29	.65	.....	2.19	.....	9.07	.25

DALLAS COUNTY.

1.....	\$80.00	\$12.50	\$57.50	\$15.00	\$10.50	\$5.00	\$80.50	\$48.00	\$10.00	\$24.00	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$8.00	\$9.00	\$1.50	\$6.00	\$12.50	\$1.25	\$5.00
2.....	10.00	11.25	45.00	10.00	4.00	4.00	43.00	45.00	5.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	8.00	9.00	1.50	6.00	12.50	1.25	5.00
3.....	50.00	11.25	45.00	10.00	4.00	4.00	43.00	45.00	5.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	8.00	9.00	1.50	6.00	12.50	1.25	5.00
4.....	50.00	11.25	45.00	10.00	4.00	4.00	43.00	45.00	5.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	8.00	9.00	1.50	6.00	12.50	1.25	5.00
5.....	50.00	11.25	45.00	10.00	4.00	4.00	43.00	45.00	5.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	8.00	9.00	1.50	6.00	12.50	1.25	5.00
6.....	50.00	11.25	45.00	10.00	4.00	4.00	43.00	45.00	5.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	8.00	9.00	1.50	6.00	12.50	1.25	5.00
7.....	50.00	11.25	45.00	10.00	4.00	4.00	43.00	45.00	5.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	8.00	9.00	1.50	6.00	12.50	1.25	5.00
8.....	50.00	11.25	45.00	10.00	4.00	4.00	43.00	45.00	5.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	8.00	9.00	1.50	6.00	12.50	1.25	5.00
9.....	50.00	11.25	45.00	10.00	4.00	4.00	43.00	45.00	5.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	8.00	9.00	1.50	6.00	12.50	1.25	5.00
10.....	50.00	11.25	45.00	10.00	4.00	4.00	43.00	45.00	5.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	8.00	9.00	1.50	6.00	12.50	1.25	5.00
11.....	45.00	8.00	50.00	10.00	8.00	6.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	27.25	24.00	40.00	35.00	10.00	12.00	2.50	112.00	475.50	11.80	35.31
12.....	40.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	8.00	6.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	27.25	24.00	40.00	35.00	10.00	12.00	2.50	112.00	440.50	11.02	32.89
13.....	15.00	9.00	40.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	25.00	48.00	15.00	40.00	30.00	32.00	30.00	12.00	14.00	4.00	96.00	306.00	9.90	29.32
14.....	50.00	9.00	44.00	10.00	8.00	5.00	45.00	50.00	8.00	32.40	42.00	45.00	45.00	10.50	10.50	3.50	112.00	439.00	10.47	30.77
Forty acres.....	\$29.79	\$8.83	\$45.80	\$10.30	\$10.50	\$5.25	\$43.79	\$51.20	\$9.35	\$29.00	\$41.27	\$23.70	\$9.37	\$11.69	\$2.79	\$108.12	\$418.80	\$1.97	\$7.88	
One acre.....	.77	.29	1.14	.26	.25	.13	1.09	1.28	.25	.73	1.03	.....	.23	.59	.07	2.70	.....	10.47	.31	

DAVIS COUNTY.

1.....	\$80.00	\$10.00	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$5.00	\$60.00	\$50.00	\$10.00	\$25.00	\$40.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$25.00	\$10.58	21
2.....	80.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	8.00	4.00	40.00	50.00	15.00	40.00	30.00	10.00	18.00	10.00	3.00	3.00	96.00	498.00	12.45	27.47
3.....	90.00	8.00	50.00	16.00	8.00	2.50	50.00	40.00	8.00	30.00	35.00	25.00	15.00	10.00	4.12	4.12	80.00	415.00	10.50	27.77
4.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	36.00	32.00	6.00	38.00	45.00	32.00	18.00	10.00	3.12	3.12	100.00	397.74	9.19	27.77
5.....	10.00	5.00	40.00	12.00	7.00	4.00	36.00	35.00	4.00	50.00	40.00	5.00	8.00	12.00	6.00	6.00	160.00	425.00	10.92	31.31
6.....	12.00	.....	40.00	12.00	7.00	2.45	37.00	40.00	4.00	27.20	48.00	50.00	5.00	6.00	2.50	2.50	64.00	316.15	7.90	25.33
7.....	15.00	8.00	40.00	12.00	12.00	3.00	50.00	50.00	8.00	27.20	50.00	30.00	15.00	12.00	2.00	2.00	96.00	402.20	10.05	30.30
8.....	10.00	5.00	32.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	40.00	35.00	8.50	27.20	50.00	25.00	10.00	11.50	2.30	2.30	80.00	352.50	8.31	25.34
Forty acres.....	\$33.37	\$5.50	\$41.50	\$12.25	\$12.25	\$3.12	\$42.53	\$42.75	\$7.04	\$54.32	\$44.75	\$28.75	\$11.25	\$12.38	\$2.62	\$2.62	\$108.12	\$387.51	\$1.97	29.31
One acre.....	.83	.16	1.04	.21	.23	.08	1.06	1.07	.29	.80	1.12	.....	.28	.31	.....	.....	2.30	.....	9.94	.29

DAVIS COUNTY.

1.....	\$80.00	\$10.00	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$2.00	\$60.00	\$30.00	\$10.00	\$25.00	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$8.00	\$9.00	\$1.50	\$6.00	\$12.50	\$1.25	\$5.00
2.....	80.00	10.00	50.00	20.00	12.00	4.00	40.00	50.00	15.00	40.00	30.00	20.00	20.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	30.00	40.00	12.45	27.00
3.....	80.00	10.00	50.00	20.00	12.00	4.00	40.00	50.00	15.00	40.00	30.00	20.00	20.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	30.00	40.00	12.45	27.00
4.....	80.00	10.00	50.00	20.00	12.00	4.00	40.00	50.00	15.00	40.00	30.00	20.00	20.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	30.00	40.00	12.45	27.00
5.....	80.00	10.00	50.00	20.00	12.00	4.00	40.00	50.00	15.00	40.00	30.00	20.00	20.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	30.00	40.00	12.45	27.00
6.....	80.00	10.00	50.00	20.00	12.00	4.00	40.00	50.00	15.00	40.00	30.00	20.00	20.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	30.00	40.00	12.45	27.00
7.....	80.00	10.00	50.00	20.00	12.00	4.00	40.00	50.00	15.00	40.00	30.00	20.00	20.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	30.00	40.00	12.45	27.00
8.....	80.00	10.00	50.00	20.00	12.00	4.00	40.00	50.00	15.00	40.00	30.00	20.00	20.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	30.00	40.00	12.45	27.00
Forty acres.....	\$23.37	\$6.50	\$41.50	\$12.25	\$9.12	\$3.12	\$42.63	\$42.75	\$7.94	\$24.32	\$44.75	\$28.75	\$11.25	\$13.39	\$2.62	\$22.00	\$297.51	\$1.97	\$7.88	
One acre.....	.83	.16	1.04	.31	.23	.08	1.09	1.07	.20	.80	1.12	.....	.58	.31	.06	2.30	.....	9.94	.29	

DECATUR COUNTY.

	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance 5 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Pending, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Right per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1	25.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	2.40	45.00	45.00	4.00	32.00	60.00	32.00	8.00	0.00	3.00	12.00	424.15	10.61	10.61
2	20.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	4.40	35.00	45.00	10.00	32.00	60.00	32.00	8.00	0.00	2.50	102.40	421.20	10.60	10.60
3	40.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	30.00	34.00	8.00	27.20	50.00	25.00	5.00	0.00	2.50	80.00	323.65	6.35	6.35
4	25.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	12.00	4.00	45.00	50.00	9.00	27.20	40.00	35.00	10.00	8.50	...	112.00	415.20	10.28	10.28
5	60.00	8.00	50.00	9.00	8.00	3.00	42.00	40.00	8.00	48.00	64.00	20.00	10.00	7.00	3.00	64.00	424.00	10.60	10.60
6	...	9.00	45.00	10.00	7.50	3.00	45.00	70.00	6.00	20.00	73.00	25.00	5.00	6.75	1.75	70.00	402.00	9.80	9.80
7	40.00	8.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	45.00	7.00	20.00	55.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	3.00	60.00	404.00	10.10	10.10
8	...	6.00	40.00	12.00	8.00	2.50	45.00	40.00	10.00	20.00	50.00	30.00	5.00	10.00	4.00	60.00	392.00	8.80	8.80
9	50.00	5.00	50.00	8.00	8.00	2.50	35.00	40.00	5.00	28.00	40.00	50.00	13.00	3.50	3.50	64.00	345.00	8.63	8.63
10	40.00	5.00	50.00	12.00	10.00	2.00	35.00	50.00	10.00	30.00	60.00	30.00	10.00	7.00	2.00	60.00	370.50	9.49	9.49
11	30.00	5.00	45.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	45.00	45.00	10.00	35.00	50.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	2.00	64.00	340.00	8.65	8.65
12	20.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	8.00	3.00	42.00	35.00	10.00	30.00	50.00	35.00	9.00	7.60	3.00	112.00	289.00	9.72	9.72
13	40.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	5.00	4.20	40.00	40.00	10.00	40.80	50.00	30.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	60.00	296.80	9.67	9.67
14	...	50.00	50.00	12.00	12.00	2.50	50.00	50.00	10.00	27.20	68.00	30.00	5.00	5.00	...	64.00	420.80	11.49	11.49
15	50.00	4.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	50.00	50.00	10.00	27.20	68.00	30.00	5.00	5.00	...	64.00	319.20	7.96	7.96
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forty acres	\$50.32	\$6.82	\$42.81	\$10.28	\$9.41	\$3.22	\$45.62	\$44.20	\$8.56	\$30.72	\$50.86	\$27.31	\$8.16	\$8.21	\$2.46	\$7.20	\$280.28	...	...
One acre	.76	.17	1.07	.26	.26	.08	1.14	1.11	.21	.77	1.37	...	.20	.21	.06	2.18	...	7.70	7.70

DELAWARE COUNTY.

	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance 5 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Pending, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Right per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1	25.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	2.40	45.00	45.00	4.00	32.00	60.00	32.00	8.00	0.00	3.00	12.00	424.15	10.61	10.61
2	20.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	4.40	35.00	45.00	10.00	32.00	60.00	32.00	8.00	0.00	2.50	102.40	421.20	10.60	10.60
3	40.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	30.00	34.00	8.00	27.20	50.00	25.00	5.00	0.00	2.50	80.00	323.65	6.35	6.35
4	25.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	12.00	4.00	45.00	50.00	9.00	27.20	40.00	35.00	10.00	8.50	...	112.00	415.20	10.28	10.28
5	60.00	8.00	50.00	9.00	8.00	3.00	42.00	40.00	8.00	48.00	64.00	20.00	10.00	7.00	3.00	64.00	424.00	10.60	10.60
6	...	9.00	45.00	10.00	7.50	3.00	45.00	70.00	6.00	20.00	73.00	25.00	5.00	6.75	1.75	70.00	402.00	9.80	9.80
7	40.00	8.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	45.00	7.00	20.00	55.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	3.00	60.00	404.00	10.10	10.10
8	...	6.00	40.00	12.00	8.00	2.50	45.00	40.00	10.00	20.00	50.00	30.00	5.00	10.00	4.00	60.00	392.00	8.80	8.80
9	50.00	5.00	50.00	8.00	8.00	2.50	35.00	40.00	5.00	28.00	40.00	50.00	13.00	3.50	3.50	64.00	345.00	8.63	8.63
10	40.00	5.00	50.00	12.00	10.00	2.00	35.00	50.00	10.00	30.00	60.00	30.00	10.00	7.00	2.00	60.00	370.50	9.49	9.49
11	30.00	5.00	45.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	45.00	45.00	10.00	35.00	50.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	2.00	64.00	340.00	8.65	8.65
12	20.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	8.00	3.00	42.00	35.00	10.00	30.00	50.00	35.00	9.00	7.60	3.00	112.00	289.00	9.72	9.72
13	40.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	5.00	4.20	40.00	40.00	10.00	40.80	50.00	30.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	60.00	296.80	9.67	9.67
14	...	50.00	50.00	12.00	12.00	2.50	50.00	50.00	10.00	27.20	68.00	30.00	5.00	5.00	...	64.00	420.80	11.49	11.49
15	50.00	4.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	50.00	50.00	10.00	27.20	68.00	30.00	5.00	5.00	...	64.00	319.20	7.96	7.96
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forty acres	\$52.00	\$6.75	\$45.75	\$10.30	\$9.68	\$3.14	\$45.25	\$42.18	\$7.28	\$36.49	\$41.50	\$29.20	\$7.04	\$11.10	\$2.16	\$122.75	\$434.65	...	...
One acre	.80	.17	1.14	.26	.27	.13	1.13	1.30	.15	.51	1.04	...	.15	.38	.05	3.07	...	10.86	10.86

DES MOINES COUNTY.

	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance 5 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Pending, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Right per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1	25.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	2.40	45.00	45.00	4.00	32.00	60.00	32.00	8.00	0.00	3.00	12.00	424.15	10.61	10.61
2	20.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	4.40	35.00	45.00	10.00	32.00	60.00	32.00	8.00	0.00	2.50	102.40	421.20	10.60	10.60
3	40.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	30.00	34.00	8.00	27.20	50.00	25.00	5.00	0.00	2.50	80.00	323.65	6.35	6.35
4	25.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	12.00	4.00	45.00	50.00	9.00	27.20	40.00	35.00	10.00	8.50	...	112.00	415.20	10.28	10.28
5	60.00	8.00	50.00	9.00	8.00	3.00	42.00	40.00	8.00	48.00	64.00	20.00	10.00	7.00	3.00	64.00	424.00	10.60	10.60
6	...	9.00	45.00	10.00	7.50	3.00	45.00	70.00	6.00	20.00	73.00	25.00	5.00	6.75	1.75	70.00	402.00	9.80	9.80
7	40.00	8.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	45.00	7.00	20.00	55.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	3.00	60.00	404.00	10.10	10.10
8	...	6.00	40.00	12.00	8.00	2.50	45.00	40.00	10.00	20.00	50.00	30.00	5.00	10.00	4.00	60.00	392.00	8.80	8.80
9	50.00	5.00	50.00	8.00	8.00	2.50	35.00	40.00	5.00	28.00	40.00	50.00	13.00	3.50	3.50	64.00	345.00	8.63	8.63
10	40.00	5.00	50.00	12.00	10.00	2.00	35.00	50.00	10.00	30.00	60.00	30.00	10.00	7.00	2.00	60.00	370.50	9.49	9.49
11	30.00	5.00	45.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	45.00	45.00	10.00	35.00	50.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	2.00	64.00	340.00	8.65	8.65
12	20.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	8.00	3.00	42.00	35.00	10.00	30.00	50.00	35.00	9.00	7.60	3.00	112.00	289.00	9.72	9.72
13	40.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	5.00	4.20	40.00	40.00	10.00	40.80	50.00	30.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	60.00	296.80	9.67	9.67
14	...	50.00	50.00	12.00	12.00	2.50	50.00	50.00	10.00	27.20	68.00	30.00	5.00	5.00	...	64.00	420.80	11.49	11.49
15	50.00	4.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	50.00	50.00	10.00	27.20	68.00	30.00	5.00	5.00	...	64.00	319.20	7.96	7.96
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forty acres	\$52.02	\$7.26	\$40.94	\$10.42	\$9.82	\$3.47	\$40.26	\$35.00	\$7.03	\$33.72	\$47.20	\$42.20	\$6.64	\$11.62	\$2.56	\$126.00	\$441.75	...	...
One acre	.61	.10	1.02	.26	.26	.11	1.23	1.28	.18	.84	1.18	...	.17	.29	.06	3.49	...	11.04	11.04

DICKINSON COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Right per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1	50.00	10.00	40.00	15.00	10.00	3.00	50.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
2	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
3	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
4	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
5	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
6	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
7	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
8	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
9	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
10	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
Forty acres.	160.00	40.00	120.00	48.00	40.00	20.00	120.00	160.00	20.00	120.00	120.00	40.00	20.00	20.00	12.00	192.00	3300.00	82.50	224
One acre.	4.00	1.00	3.00	1.20	1.00	.50	3.00	4.00	.50	3.00	3.00	1.00	.50	.50	.30	4.80	82.50	9.37	56

DUBUQUE COUNTY.

1	50.00	10.00	40.00	15.00	10.00	3.00	50.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
2	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
3	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
4	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
5	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
6	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
7	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
8	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
Forty acres.	160.00	40.00	120.00	48.00	40.00	20.00	120.00	160.00	20.00	120.00	120.00	40.00	20.00	20.00	12.00	192.00	3300.00	82.50	224
One acre.	4.00	1.00	3.00	1.20	1.00	.50	3.00	4.00	.50	3.00	3.00	1.00	.50	.50	.30	4.80	82.50	9.37	56

EMMET COUNTY.

1	50.00	10.00	40.00	15.00	10.00	3.00	50.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
2	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
3	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
4	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
5	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
6	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
7	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
8	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
Forty acres.	160.00	40.00	120.00	48.00	40.00	20.00	120.00	160.00	20.00	120.00	120.00	40.00	20.00	20.00	12.00	192.00	3300.00	82.50	224
One acre.	4.00	1.00	3.00	1.20	1.00	.50	3.00	4.00	.50	3.00	3.00	1.00	.50	.50	.30	4.80	82.50	9.37	56

FAYETTE COUNTY.

1	50.00	10.00	40.00	15.00	10.00	3.00	50.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
2	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
3	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
4	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
5	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
6	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
7	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
8	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
9	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
10	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
11	40.00	10.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	48.00	825.00	9.37	56
Forty acres.	160.00	40.00	120.00	48.00	40.00	20.00	120.00	160.00	20.00	120.00	120.00	40.00	20.00	20.00	12.00	192.00	3300.00	82.50	224
One acre.	4.00	1.00	3.00	1.20	1.00	.50	3.00	4.00	.50	3.00	3.00	1.00	.50	.50	.30	4.80	82.50	9.37	56

FLOYD COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.																			
	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 0 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	45.00	50.00	5.00	30.00	30.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	1.00	1.00	96.00	8.12	27
2	50.00	5.00	42.00	7.40	12.00	5.70	46.25	50.00	5.00	35.00	30.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	2.00	2.00	102.40	8.35	28
3	50.00	14.00	50.00	8.00	10.00	5.00	50.00	50.00	15.00	35.00	30.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	1.00	1.00	102.40	8.84	29
4	80.00	10.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	45.00	80.00	5.00	35.00	30.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	1.00	1.00	102.40	9.35	30
5	80.00	10.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	45.00	80.00	5.00	35.00	30.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	1.00	1.00	102.40	9.35	31
6	32.00	14.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	35.00	50.00	8.00	35.00	30.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	1.00	1.00	80.00	8.85	32
7	50.00	4.50	44.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	8.00	35.00	30.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	1.00	1.00	80.00	8.85	33
8	15.00	5.00	40.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	50.00	10.00	30.00	30.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	1.00	1.00	80.00	8.85	34
9	32.00	10.00	40.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	35.00	50.00	4.50	27.20	30.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	1.00	1.00	80.00	8.85	35
10	50.00	5.00	50.00	6.00	10.00	7.00	30.00	45.00	10.00	27.20	30.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	1.00	1.00	80.00	8.85	36
11	44.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	6.00	28.00	40.00	10.00	27.20	30.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	1.00	1.00	80.00	8.85	37
12	53.00	8.00	50.00	8.00	15.00	10.20	44.00	60.00	12.00	27.20	30.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	1.00	1.00	80.00	8.85	38
13	85.00	8.00	55.00	8.05	15.00	10.20	44.00	60.00	10.00	32.75	30.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	1.00	1.00	80.00	8.85	39
14	83.20	10.00	50.00	8.00	12.75	10.20	44.00	60.00	10.00	32.75	30.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	1.00	1.00	80.00	8.85	40
15	90.00	40.00	50.00	8.00	10.00	5.00	42.00	40.00	10.00	32.80	30.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	1.00	1.00	80.00	8.85	41
16	40.00	12.00	50.00	10.00	14.00	8.00	40.00	51.00	10.00	27.20	30.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	1.00	1.00	80.00	8.85	42
17	40.00	12.00	50.00	10.00	14.00	8.00	40.00	51.00	10.00	27.20	30.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	1.00	1.00	80.00	8.85	43
18	40.00	12.00	50.00	10.00	14.00	8.00	40.00	51.00	10.00	27.20	30.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	1.00	1.00	80.00	8.85	44
19	40.00	12.00	50.00	10.00	14.00	8.00	40.00	51.00	10.00	27.20	30.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	1.00	1.00	80.00	8.85	45
20	40.00	12.00	50.00	10.00	14.00	8.00	40.00	51.00	10.00	27.20	30.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	1.00	1.00	80.00	8.85	46
Forty acres	40.46	7.40	45.58	8.57	10.51	5.74	40.29	52.89	7.38	29.59	34.55	28.00	4.90	0.30	2.51	80.00	888.96	9.72	29
One acre	1.01	.19	1.14	.22	.27	.14	1.01	1.22	.18	.72	.80	.....	.12	.23	.06	2.24	.....	9.72	29

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1	50.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6.00	845.00	6.00	812.00	6
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GREENE COUNTY.

[illegible]

GRANTING COUNTY.

[illegible]

INTERNET COURSE

[illegible]

HAMILTON COUNTY.

[illegible]

HANCOCK COUNTY.

[illegible]

HARDIN COUNTY.

[illegible]

HARRISON COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.																				
	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.	
1	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$7.00	4.50	\$42.00	\$22.00	6.00	\$40.00	\$22.00	\$30.00	\$4.50	\$8.00	2.00	2.00	\$60.00	\$10.00	9.75	20
2	50.00	10.00	50.00	15.00	9.00	4.00	54.00	60.00	12.00	48.00	60.00	30.00	5.00	7.00	2.00	2.00	80.00	480.00	12.00	35
3	45.50	10.00	40.00	11.00	10.00	4.00	50.00	50.00	17.00	34.50	37.00	34.00	10.75	17.34	4.80	108.80	451.80	11.30	35	
4	50.00	10.00	40.00	12.00	9.00	4.50	45.00	50.00	10.00	27.50	40.80	25.00	8.00	12.00	2.50	80.00	371.00	9.28	37	
5	30.00	12.50	40.00	15.00	10.00	4.00	42.50	55.00	16.00	30.00	38.20	30.00	5.00	9.00	2.50	86.00	305.70	8.85	39	
6	30.00	12.50	33.50	6.50	12.00	4.00	65.00	40.00	9.00	36.50	25.00	30.00	3.00	12.00	3.00	80.00	354.00	8.85	39	
7	25.00	12.00	40.00	15.00	9.00	3.00	65.00	50.00	10.00	25.00	40.80	25.00	3.00	12.00	3.00	80.00	410.00	10.25	39	
8	15.00	10.25	45.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	45.00	45.00	8.00	30.00	35.00	30.00	4.00	12.00	2.00	65.00	354.05	8.26	39	
9	15.00	10.00	45.00	10.00	12.00	2.00	45.00	45.00	8.00	30.00	35.00	30.00	4.00	12.00	2.00	65.00	371.00	8.26	39	
10	12.40	11.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.50	50.00	54.00	10.00	27.00	42.00	35.00	9.50	14.00	2.50	112.00	438.40	10.00	39	
11	25.00	11.00	40.00	18.00	10.00	4.25	50.00	70.00	16.00	32.00	32.00	35.00	5.00	10.00	2.00	80.00	475.00	11.00	39	
12	20.00	10.00	50.00	10.50	10.00	4.00	60.00	40.00	16.00	35.00	30.00	35.00	5.00	10.00	2.00	80.00	475.00	11.00	39	
13	40.00	10.00	50.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	60.00	60.00	17.50	31.25	40.00	30.00	12.40	10.00	2.00	80.00	434.40	10.60	39	
14	43.50	10.00	45.00	13.00	9.75	3.00	52.00	45.00	18.50	24.00	41.00	37.00	10.50	10.00	2.00	80.00	407.10	11.41	39	
15	15.00	8.00	40.00	12.00	11.00	6.00	50.00	40.00	18.00	25.00	30.00	30.00	7.50	11.00	2.00	80.00	390.80	9.25	39	
16	30.00	10.00	50.00	11.00	11.00	4.00	60.00	56.00	16.50	34.00	41.00	37.00	10.50	10.00	2.00	80.00	444.70	11.17	39	
17	18.00	6.00	30.00	12.00	6.00	3.75	50.00	50.00	10.00	20.00	27.00	30.00	9.00	10.00	2.00	80.00	390.80	9.25	39	
18	15.00	4.00	40.00	8.00	10.00	6.25	48.00	50.00	7.00	25.00	28.00	30.00	4.00	10.00	1.50	80.00	312.00	7.81	39	
19	30.00	12.50	40.00	10.00	14.00	6.25	48.00	50.00	10.00	20.00	27.00	30.00	9.00	10.00	1.50	80.00	407.25	10.63	39	
20	10.00	9.25	50.00	8.25	12.00	4.00	45.00	50.00	13.50	20.00	25.00	35.00	5.00	12.00	1.00	80.00	325.35	8.09	39	
21	10.00	5.00	35.00	10.00	6.00	9.40	48.00	44.00	9.50	22.10	20.00	35.00	5.00	8.50	2.00	80.00	325.15	8.13	39	
22	20.00	10.00	50.00	8.00	10.00	3.50	50.00	54.00	7.50	24.00	45.00	31.00	8.00	5.50	2.00	102.50	400.70	10.02	39	
23	20.00	10.00	50.00	8.00	15.00	4.00	45.00	54.00	5.00	25.00	20.00	45.00	10.00	13.00	2.00	144.00	300.00	8.75	39	
24	20.00	10.00	40.00	8.00	10.00	5.00	30.00	47.00	3.00	27.25	35.00	35.00	6.50	8.00	3.25	80.00	353.41	8.84	39	
Forty acres	\$22.16	\$9.63	\$42.74	\$11.47	\$9.94	\$3.95	\$50.00	\$48.10	\$10.02	\$30.43	\$41.19	\$29.48	\$7.44	\$10.86	\$3.34	\$4.31	\$306.54
One acre	.55	.25	1.07	.29	.25	.09	1.25	1.20	.35	.76	1.0319	.27	.06	2.36

* Estimated by the listing method of cultivation.

HENRY COUNTY.

	\$ 5.00 %	\$40.00	\$11.00	\$12.00	2.00	\$48.00	\$32.00	5.00	\$27.30	\$40.00	\$30.00	.....	\$ 8.00 %	1.50	90.00	\$248.50	8.71	26	.....
1	35.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	1.50	45.00	50.00	10.00	34.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	12.80	2.20	128.00	420.00	11.27	33
2	40.00	10.00	50.00	11.00	10.00	1.00	50.00	50.00	12.00	35.00	45.00	45.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	144.00	498.00	12.50	36
3	30.00	12.00	60.00	16.00	16.00	2.00	50.00	60.00	15.00	30.00	45.00	50.00	12.00	13.50	3.00	73.00	442.00	11.06	33
4	10.00	5.00	60.00	18.00	12.00	6.00	43.00	45.00	10.00	24.00	48.00	50.00	10.00	9.50	3.00	100.00	457.30	11.44	34
5	45.00	9.25	50.00	8.25	12.00	4.00	45.00	50.00	10.00	24.50	30.00	45.00	10.00	9.50	3.00	144.00	457.50	11.44	34
6	25.00	12.00	45.00	12.00	10.50	5.00	40.50	50.00	8.00	27.20	40.80	35.00	8.00	10.25	1.75	112.00	408.00	10.30	30
7	40.00	10.00	50.00	9.50	12.00	4.55	45.00	45.00	12.00	32.00	48.00	30.00	13.00	12.00	2.00	90.00	458.00	10.70	31
Forty acres	\$27.50	\$8.66	\$48.12	\$11.97	\$11.81	\$4.10	\$44.88	\$50.35	\$10.25	\$31.61	\$42.20	\$27.25	\$11.12	\$10.76	\$5.45	\$10.20	\$435.07	.....	.....
One acre	.69	.22	1.20	.30	.29	.10	1.12	1.26	.26	.79	1.08	.....	.28	.27	.05	2.98	.....	10.86	32

HOWARD COUNTY.

	\$50.00	\$10.00	\$40.00	7.50	\$12.00	5.00	\$30.00	\$50.00	\$10.00	\$27.20	\$40.00	\$30.00	5.00	7.50	2.50	64.00	\$558.45	8.08	25	
1	80.00	6.00	40.00	12.00	10.00	2.00	40.00	60.00	7.50	30.00	35.00	35.00	5.00	7.50	2.00	40.00	429.50	10.74	23	
2	80.00	6.00	40.00	8.00	8.00	7.00	30.00	50.00	5.00	20.50	30.00	30.00	5.00	7.00	2.00	40.00	448.10	11.35	28	
3	65.00	4.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	6.00	45.00	75.00	13.00	40.80	40.00	30.00	5.00	10.00	2.50	95.00	514.20	12.86	28	
4	50.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	8.00	2.00	40.00	75.00	5.00	40.00	35.00	35.00	5.00	6.00	2.00	80.00	454.00	11.35	33	
5	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	12.00	7.00	40.00	70.00	10.00	40.00	35.00	35.00	5.00	6.00	2.00	80.00	424.00	10.60	31	
6	60.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	12.00	6.00	36.00	55.00	11.50	30.00	40.00	35.00	8.00	10.00	1.00	80.00	370.30	9.26	27	
7	20.00	10.00	40.00	18.00	13.50	7.00	30.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	32.00	25.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	80.00	404.00	10.10	28	
8	20.00	10.00	50.00	18.00	10.00	5.00	40.00	60.00	10.00	20.00	30.00	30.00	8.00	10.00	1.00	80.00	404.00	10.10	28	
9	40.00	10.00	40.00	19.50	12.50	5.00	47.50	41.12	7.00	35.50	28.70	28.70	7.80	8.25	2.00	64.00	370.13	9.93	29	
10																				
	Forty acres	\$48.50	\$5.00	\$46.00	\$10.50	\$11.60	\$5.05	\$39.45	\$60.11	\$7.70	\$34.10	\$48.17	\$35.13	\$6.25	\$7.94	\$1.35	\$3.60	\$417.97
	One acre	1.21	.13	1.15	.27	.29	.15	.99	1.50	.24	.85	1.2016	.18	.03	2.60

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

1	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	5.00	\$60.00	\$20.00	\$10.00	\$25.00	\$40.00	\$25.00	5.00	9.00	1.35	80.00	\$497.35	10.68	31
2	40.00	50.00	12.00	9.00	3.00	55.00	53.00	10.00	30.00	50.00	30.00	5.00	9.00	1.80	80.00	381.70	9.54	28	
3	80.00	10.00	30.00	10.00	4.00	80.00	81.00	8.00	28.00	34.00	25.00	12.00	8.00	1.50	80.00	407.00	12.42	30	
4	60.00	6.00	40.00	9.00	5.00	37.50	45.00	8.00	27.25	32.00	35.00	5.00	12.00	1.50	112.00	413.25	10.23	29	
5	60.00	8.00	40.00	12.00	6.00	4.00	48.00	50.00	12.00	28.80	38.00	30.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	414.20	10.36	29
6	30.00	11.50	50.00	13.25	10.50	5.00	46.50	50.00	5.00	40.00	32.75	25.00	8.75	15.00	3.00	80.00	403.50	10.60	30
7	6.50	4.50	37.50	7.50	8.00	5.00	44.00	44.00	9.00	21.00	28.80	30.00	2.50	7.75	2.50	96.00	318.25	7.95	23
8	35.00	7.00	45.00	11.00	9.50	4.50	53.00	45.00	10.00	27.50	40.80	30.00	8.00	11.50	2.50	96.00	403.00	10.68	30
9	25.00	8.00	40.00	9.50	10.00	5.50	42.00	53.00	12.00	28.00	32.00	25.00	8.50	8.50	1.80	80.00	355.00	8.88	26
Forty acres	\$41.50	\$7.22	\$45.82	\$10.40	\$9.22	\$4.78	\$51.48	\$53.00	\$8.67	\$27.32	\$35.57	\$27.22	\$5.14	\$10.41	\$2.29	\$7.11	\$401.40		...
One acre	1.03	.18	1.15	.27	.23	.12	1.29	1.35	.21	.68	.89	.73	.13	.26	.28	2.18	10.04	.28	...

IDA COUNTY.

[illegible]

IOWA COUNTY.

	12/2007	3/01/2008	6/01/2008	9/01/2008	12/01/2008	3/01/2009	6/01/2009	9/01/2009	12/01/2009	3/01/2010	6/01/2010	9/01/2010	12/01/2010	3/01/2011	6/01/2011	9/01/2011	12/01/2011	3/01/2012	6/01/2012	9/01/2012	12/01/2012	3/01/2013	6/01/2013	9/01/2013	12/01/2013	3/01/2014	6/01/2014	9/01/2014	12/01/2014	3/01/2015	6/01/2015	9/01/2015	12/01/2015	3/01/2016	6/01/2016	9/01/2016	12/01/2016	3/01/2017	6/01/2017	9/01/2017	12/01/2017	3/01/2018	6/01/2018	9/01/2018	12/01/2018	3/01/2019	6/01/2019	9/01/2019	12/01/2019	3/01/2020	6/01/2020	9/01/2020	12/01/2020	3/01/2021	6/01/2021	9/01/2021	12/01/2021	3/01/2022	6/01/2022	9/01/2022	12/01/2022	3/01/2023	6/01/2023	9/01/2023	12/01/2023	3/01/2024	6/01/2024	9/01/2024	12/01/2024	3/01/2025	6/01/2025	9/01/2025	12/01/2025	3/01/2026	6/01/2026	9/01/2026	12/01/2026	3/01/2027	6/01/2027	9/01/2027	12/01/2027	3/01/2028	6/01/2028	9/01/2028	12/01/2028	3/01/2029	6/01/2029	9/01/2029	12/01/2029	3/01/2030	6/01/2030	9/01/2030	12/01/2030	3/01/2031	6/01/2031	9/01/2031	12/01/2031	3/01/2032	6/01/2032	9/01/2032	12/01/2032	3/01/2033	6/01/2033	9/01/2033	12/01/2033	3/01/2034	6/01/2034	9/01/2034	12/01/2034	3/01/2035	6/01/2035	9/01/2035	12/01/2035	3/01/2036	6/01/2036	9/01/2036	12/01/2036	3/01/2037	6/01/2037	9/01/2037	12/01/2037	3/01/2038	6/01/2038	9/01/2038	12/01/2038	3/01/2039	6/01/2039	9/01/2039	12/01/2039	3/01/2040	6/01/2040	9/01/2040	12/01/2040	3/01/2041	6/01/2041	9/01/2041	12/01/2041	3/01/2042	6/01/2042	9/01/2042	12/01/2042	3/01/2043	6/01/2043	9/01/2043	12/01/2043	3/01/2044	6/01/2044	9/01/2044	12/01/2044	3/01/2045	6/01/2045	9/01/2045	12/01/2045	3/01/2046	6/01/2046	9/01/2046	12/01/2046	3/01/2047	6/01/2047	9/01/2047	12/01/2047	3/01/2048	6/01/2048	9/01/2048	12/01/2048	3/01/2049	6/01/2049	9/01/2049	12/01/2049	3/01/2050	6/01/2050	9/01/2050	12/01/2050	3/01/2051	6/01/2051	9/01/2051	12/01/2051	3/01/2052	6/01/2052	9/01/2052	12/01/2052	3/01/2053	6/01/2053	9/01/2053	12/01/2053	3/01/2054	6/01/2054	9/01/2054	12/01/2054	3/01/2055	6/01/2055	9/01/2055	12/01/2055	3/01/2056	6/01/2056	9/01/2056	12/01/2056	3/01/2057	6/01/2057	9/01/2057	12/01/2057	3/01/2058	6/01/2058	9/01/2058	12/01/2058	3/01/2059	6/01/2059	9/01/2059	12/01/2059	3/01/2060	6/01/2060	9/01/2060	12/01/2060	3/01/2061	6/01/2061	9/01/2061	12/01/2061	3/01/2062	6/01/2062	9/01/2062	12/01/2062	3/01/2063	6/01/2063	9/01/2063	12/01/2063	3/01/2064	6/01/2064	9/01/2064	12/01/2064	3/01/2065	6/01/2065	9/01/2065	12/01/2065	3/01/2066	6/01/2066	9/01/2066	12/01/2066	3/01/2067	6/01/2067	9/01/2067	12/01/2067	3/01/2068	6/01/2068	9/01/2068	12/01/2068	3/01/2069	6/01/2069	9/01/2069	12/01/2069	3/01/2070	6/01/2070	9/01/2070	12/01/2070	3/01/2071	6/01/2071	9/01/2071	12/01/2071	3/01/2072	6/01/2072	9/01/2072	12/01/2072	3/01/2073	6/01/2073	9/01/2073	12/01/2073	3/01/2074	6/01/2074	9/01/2074	12/01/2074	3/01/2075	6/01/2075	9/01/2075	12/01/2075	3/01/2076	6/01/2076	9/01/2076	12/01/2076	3/01/2077	6/01/2077	9/01/2077	12/01/2077	3/01/2078	6/01/2078	9/01/2078	12/01/2078	3/01/2079	6/01/
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JACKSON COUNTY.

148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	1
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JASPER COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.

	Fertilizing.	Cutting stubs.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Threshing and cribbing.	Cost of city room.	Hands and machine.	Hauling to local market.	Average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Penning, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on houses, etc.	Right per cent to owner in-vestment on land.	Cost of producing 60 acres.	Cost per bushel.
1	30.00	4.00	40.00	12.00	12.00	2.00	20.00	30.00	8.00	24.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	12.00	2.00	2.00	144.00	1.44
2	40.00	10.00	50.00	16.00	16.00	3.00	30.00	40.00	12.00	36.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	15.00	16.00	3.00	3.00	180.00	1.80
3	50.00	15.00	60.00	20.00	20.00	4.00	40.00	50.00	16.00	48.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	20.00	20.00	4.00	4.00	210.00	2.10
4	60.00	20.00	70.00	24.00	24.00	5.00	50.00	60.00	20.00	60.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	24.00	24.00	5.00	5.00	240.00	2.40
5	70.00	25.00	80.00	28.00	28.00	6.00	60.00	70.00	24.00	72.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	28.00	28.00	6.00	6.00	270.00	2.70
6	80.00	30.00	90.00	32.00	32.00	7.00	70.00	80.00	28.00	84.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	32.00	32.00	7.00	7.00	300.00	3.00
7	90.00	35.00	100.00	36.00	36.00	8.00	80.00	90.00	32.00	96.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	36.00	36.00	8.00	8.00	330.00	3.30
8	100.00	40.00	110.00	40.00	40.00	9.00	90.00	100.00	36.00	108.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	40.00	40.00	9.00	9.00	360.00	3.60
9	110.00	45.00	120.00	44.00	44.00	10.00	100.00	110.00	40.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	44.00	44.00	10.00	10.00	390.00	3.90
10	120.00	50.00	130.00	48.00	48.00	11.00	110.00	120.00	44.00	132.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	48.00	48.00	11.00	11.00	420.00	4.20
11	130.00	55.00	140.00	52.00	52.00	12.00	120.00	130.00	48.00	144.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	52.00	52.00	12.00	12.00	450.00	4.50
12	140.00	60.00	150.00	56.00	56.00	13.00	130.00	140.00	52.00	156.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	56.00	56.00	13.00	13.00	480.00	4.80
13	150.00	65.00	160.00	60.00	60.00	14.00	140.00	150.00	56.00	168.00	160.00	160.00	160.00	60.00	60.00	14.00	14.00	510.00	5.10
14	160.00	70.00	170.00	64.00	64.00	15.00	150.00	160.00	60.00	180.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	64.00	64.00	15.00	15.00	540.00	5.40
15	170.00	75.00	180.00	68.00	68.00	16.00	160.00	170.00	64.00	192.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	68.00	68.00	16.00	16.00	570.00	5.70
16	180.00	80.00	190.00	72.00	72.00	17.00	170.00	180.00	68.00	204.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	72.00	72.00	17.00	17.00	600.00	6.00
17	190.00	85.00	200.00	76.00	76.00	18.00	180.00	190.00	72.00	216.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	76.00	76.00	18.00	18.00	630.00	6.30
18	200.00	90.00	210.00	80.00	80.00	19.00	190.00	200.00	76.00	228.00	210.00	210.00	210.00	80.00	80.00	19.00	19.00	660.00	6.60
19	210.00	95.00	220.00	84.00	84.00	20.00	200.00	210.00	80.00	240.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	84.00	84.00	20.00	20.00	690.00	6.90
20	220.00	100.00	230.00	88.00	88.00	21.00	210.00	220.00	84.00	252.00	230.00	230.00	230.00	88.00	88.00	21.00	21.00	720.00	7.20
Forty acres	877.25	9.97	912.42	311.88	311.88	9.42	912.96	912.96	9.42	912.96	912.96	912.96	912.96	9.42	9.42	9.42	9.42	3612.96	9.03
One acre	21.93	2.49	22.81	7.79	7.79	2.35	22.81	22.81	2.35	22.81	22.81	22.81	22.81	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	90.32	2.26

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

	Fertilizing.	Cutting stubs.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Threshing and cribbing.	Cost of city room.	Hands and machine.	Hauling to local market.	Average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Penning, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on houses, etc.	Right per cent to owner in-vestment on land.	Cost of producing 60 acres.	Cost per bushel.
1	30.00	4.00	40.00	12.00	12.00	2.00	20.00	30.00	8.00	24.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	12.00	2.00	2.00	144.00	1.44
2	40.00	10.00	50.00	16.00	16.00	3.00	30.00	40.00	12.00	36.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	15.00	16.00	3.00	3.00	180.00	1.80
3	50.00	15.00	60.00	20.00	20.00	4.00	40.00	50.00	16.00	48.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	20.00	20.00	4.00	4.00	210.00	2.10
4	60.00	20.00	70.00	24.00	24.00	5.00	50.00	60.00	20.00	60.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	24.00	24.00	5.00	5.00	240.00	2.40
5	70.00	25.00	80.00	28.00	28.00	6.00	60.00	70.00	24.00	72.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	28.00	28.00	6.00	6.00	270.00	2.70
6	80.00	30.00	90.00	32.00	32.00	7.00	70.00	80.00	28.00	84.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	32.00	32.00	7.00	7.00	300.00	3.00
7	90.00	35.00	100.00	36.00	36.00	8.00	80.00	90.00	32.00	96.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	36.00	36.00	8.00	8.00	330.00	3.30
8	100.00	40.00	110.00	40.00	40.00	9.00	90.00	100.00	36.00	108.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	40.00	40.00	9.00	9.00	360.00	3.60
9	110.00	45.00	120.00	44.00	44.00	10.00	100.00	110.00	40.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	44.00	44.00	10.00	10.00	390.00	3.90
10	120.00	50.00	130.00	48.00	48.00	11.00	110.00	120.00	44.00	132.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	48.00	48.00	11.00	11.00	420.00	4.20
11	130.00	55.00	140.00	52.00	52.00	12.00	120.00	130.00	48.00	144.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	52.00	52.00	12.00	12.00	450.00	4.50
12	140.00	60.00	150.00	56.00	56.00	13.00	130.00	140.00	52.00	156.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	56.00	56.00	13.00	13.00	480.00	4.80
13	150.00	65.00	160.00	60.00	60.00	14.00	140.00	150.00	56.00	168.00	160.00	160.00	160.00	60.00	60.00	14.00	14.00	510.00	5.10
14	160.00	70.00	170.00	64.00	64.00	15.00	150.00	160.00	60.00	180.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	64.00	64.00	15.00	15.00	540.00	5.40
15	170.00	75.00	180.00	68.00	68.00	16.00	160.00	170.00	64.00	192.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	68.00	68.00	16.00	16.00	570.00	5.70
16	180.00	80.00	190.00	72.00	72.00	17.00	170.00	180.00	68.00	204.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	72.00	72.00	17.00	17.00	600.00	6.00
17	190.00	85.00	200.00	76.00	76.00	18.00	180.00	190.00	72.00	216.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	76.00	76.00	18.00	18.00	630.00	6.30
18	200.00	90.00	210.00	80.00	80.00	19.00	190.00	200.00	76.00	228.00	210.00	210.00	210.00	80.00	80.00	19.00	19.00	660.00	6.60
19	210.00	95.00	220.00	84.00	84.00	20.00	200.00	210.00	80.00	240.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	84.00	84.00	20.00	20.00	690.00	6.90
20	220.00	100.00	230.00	88.00	88.00	21.00	210.00	220.00	84.00	252.00	230.00	230.00	230.00	88.00	88.00	21.00	21.00	720.00	7.20
Forty acres	877.25	9.97	912.42	311.88	311.88	9.42	912.96	912.96	9.42	912.96	912.96	912.96	912.96	9.42	9.42	9.42	9.42	3612.96	9.03
One acre	21.93	2.49	22.81	7.79	7.79	2.35	22.81	22.81	2.35	22.81	22.81	22.81	22.81	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	90.32	2.26

JONES COUNTY.

	Fertilizing.	Cutting stubs.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Threshing and cribbing.	Cost of city room.	Hands and machine.	Hauling to local market.	Average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Penning, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on houses, etc.	Right per cent to owner in-vestment on land.	Cost of producing 60 acres.	Cost per bushel.
1	30.00	10.00	40.00	12.00	12.00	2.00	20.00	30.00	8.00	24.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	12.00	2.00	2.00	144.00	1.44
2	40.00	15.00	55.00	16.00	16.00	3.00	30.00	40.00	12.00	36.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	15.00	16.00	3.00	3.00	180.00	1.80
3	50.00	20.00	70.00	20.00	20.00	4.00	40.00	50.00	16.00	48.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	20.00	20.00	4.00	4.00	210.00	2.10
4	60.00	25.00	85.00	24.00	24.00	5.00	50.00	60.00	20.00	60.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	24.00	24.00	5.00	5.00	240.00	2.40
5	70.00	30.00	100.00	28.00	28.00	6.00	60.00	70.00	24.00	72.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	28.00	28.00	6.00	6.00	270.00	2.70
6	80.00	35.00	115.00	32.00	32.00	7.00	70.00	80.00	28.00	84.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	32.00	32.00	7.00	7.00	300.00	3.00
7	90.00	40.00	130.00	36.00	36.00	8.00	80.00	90.00	32.00	96.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	36.00	36.00	8.00	8.00	330.00	3.30
8	100.00	45.00	145.00	40.00	40.00	9.00	90.00	100.00	36.00	108.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	40.00	40.00	9.00	9.00	360.00	3.60
9	110.00	50.00	160.00	44.00	44.00	10.00	100.00	110.00	40.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	44.00	44.00	10.00	10.00	390.00	3.90
10	120.00	55.00	175.00	48.00	48.00	11.00	110.00	120.00	44.00	132.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	48.00	48.00	11.00	11.00	420.00	4.20
11	130.00	60.00	190.00	52.00	52.00	12.00	120.00	130.00	48.00	144.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	52.00	52.00	12.00	12.00	450.00	4.50
12	140.00	65.00	205.00	56.00	56.00	13.00	130.00	140.00	52.00	156.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	56.00	56.00	13.00	13.00	480.00	4.80
13	150.00	70.00	220.00	60.00	60.00	14.00	140.00	150.00	56.00	168.00	160.00	160.00	160.00	60.00	60.00	14.00	14.00	510.00	5.10
14	160.00	75.00	235.00	64.00	64.00	15.00	150.00	160.00	60.00	180.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	64.00	64.00	15.00	15.00	540.00	5.40
15	170.00	80.00	250.00	68.00	68.00	16.00	160.00	170.00	64.00	192.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	68.00	68.00	16.00	16.00	570.00	5.70
16	180.00	85.00	265.00	72.00	72.00	17.00	170.00	180.00	68.00	204.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	72.00	72.00	17.00	17.00	600.00	6.00
17	190.00	90.00	280.00	76.00	76.00	18.00	180.00	190.00	72.00	216.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	76.00	76.00	18.00	18.00	630.00	6.30
18	200.00	95.00	295.00	80.00	80.00	19.00	190.00	200.00	76.00	228.00	210.00	210.00	210.00	80.00	80.00	19.00	19.00	660.00	6.60
19	210.00	100.00	310.00	84.00	84.00	20.00	200.00	210.00	80.00	240.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	84.00	84.00	20.00	20.00	690.00	6.90
20	220.00	105.00	325.00	88.00	88.00	21.00	210.00	220.00	84.00	252.00	230.00	230.00	230.00	88.00	88.00	21.00	21.00	720.00	7.20
21	230.00	110.00	340.00	92.00	92.00	22.00	220.00	230.00	88.00	264.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	92.00	92.00	22.00	22.00	750.00	7.50
22	240.00	115.00	355.00	96.00	96.00	23.00	230.00	240.00	92.00	276.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	96.00	96.00	23.00	23.00	780.00	7.80
23	250.00	120.00	370.00	100.00	100.00	24.00	240.00	250.00	96.00	288.00	260.00	260.00	260.00	100.00	100.00	24.00	24.00	810.00	8.10
24	260.00	125.00	385.00	104.00	104.00	25.00	250.00	260.00	100.00	300.00	270.00	270.00	270.00	104.00	104.00	25.00	25.00	840.00	8.40
25	270.00	130.00	400.00	108.00	108.00	26.00	260.00	270.00	104.00	312.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	108.00	108.00	26.00	26.00	870.00	8.70
26	280.00	135.00	415.00	112.00	112.00	27.00	270.00	280.00	108.00	324.00	290.00	290.00	290.00	112.00	112.00	27.00	27.00	900.00	9.00
27	290.00	140.00	430.00	116.00	116.00	28.00	280.00	290.00	112.00	336.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	116.00	116.00	28.00	28.00	930.00	9.30
28	300.00	145.00	445.00	120.00	120.00	29.00	290.00	300.00	116.00	348.00	310.00	310.00	310.00	120.00	120.00	29.00	29.00	960.00	9.60
29	310.00	150.00	460.00	124.00	124.00	30.00	300.00	310.00	120.00	360.00	320.00	320.00	320.00	124.00	124.00	30.00	30.00	990.00	9.90
30	320.00	155.00	475.00	128.00	128.00	31.00	310.00	320.00	124.00	372.00	330.00	330.00	330.00	128.00	128.00	31.00	31.00	1020.00	10.20
31	330.00	160.00	490.00	132.00	132.00	32.00	320.00	330.00	128.00	384.00	340.00	340.00	340.00	132.00	132.00	32.00	32.00	1050.00	10.50
32	340.00	165.00	505.00	136.00	136.00	33.00	330.00	340.00	132.00	396.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	136.00	136.00	33.00	33.00	1080.00	10.80
33	350.00	170.00	520.00	140.00	140.00	34.00	340.00	350.00	136.00	408.00	360.00	360.00	360.00	140.00	140.00	34.00	34.00	1110.00	11.10
34	360.00	175.00	535.00	144.00	144.00	35.00	350.00	360.00	140.00	420.00	370.00	370.00	370.00	144.00	144.00	35.00	35.00	1140.00	11.40
35	370.00	180.00	550.00	148.00	148.00	36.00	360.00	370.00	144.00	432.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	148.00	148.00	36.00	36.00	1170.00	11.70
36	380.00	185.00	565.00	152.00	152.00	37.00	370.00	380.00	148.00	444.00	390.00	390.00	390.00	152.00	152.00	37.00	37.00	1200.00	12.00
37	390.00	190.00	580.00	156.00	156.00	38.00	380.00	390.00	152.00	456.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	156.00	156.00	38.00	38.00	1230.00	12.30
38	400.00	195.00	595.00	160.00	160.00	39.00	390.00	400.00	156.00	468.00	410.00	410.00	410.00	160.00	160.00	39.00	39.00	1260.00	12.60
39	410.00	200.00	610.00	164.00	164.00	40.00	400.00	410.00	160.00	480.00	420.00	420.00	420.00	164.00	164.00	40.00	40.00	1290.00	12.90
40	420.00	205.00	625.00	168.00	168.00	41.00	410.00	420.00	164.00	492.00	430.00	430.00	430.00	168.00	168.00	41.00	41.00	1320.00	13.20
41	430.00	210.00	640.00	172.00	172.00	42.00	420.00	430.00	168.00	504.00	440.00	440.00	440.00	172.00	172.00	42.00	42.00	1350.00	13.50
42	440.00	215.00	655.00	176.00	176.00	43.00	430.00	440.00	172.00	516.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	176.00	176.00	43.00	43.00	1380.00	13.80
43	450.00	220.00	670.00	180.00	180.00	44.00	440.00	450.00	176.00	528.00	460.00	460.00	460.00	180.00	180.00	44.00	44.00	1410.00	14.10
44	460.00	225.00	685.00	184.00	184.00	45.00	450.00	460.00	180.00	540.00	470.00	470.00	470.00	184.00	184.00	45.00	45.00	1440.00	14.40
45	470.00	230.00	700.00	188.00	188.00	46.00	460.00	470.00	184.00	552.00	480.00	480.00	480.00	188.00	188.00	46.00	46.00	1470.00	14.70
46	480.00	235.00	715.00	192.00	192.00	47.00	470.00	480.00	188.00	564.00	490.00	490.00	490.00	192.00	192.00	47.00	47.00	1500.00	15.00
47	490.00	240.00	730.00	196.00	196.00	48.00	480.00	490.00	192.00	576.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	196.00	196.00	48.00	48.00	1530.00	15.30
48	500.00	245.00	745.00	200.00	200.00	49.00	490.00	500.00	196.00	588.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	200.00	200.00	49.00	49.00	1560.00	15.60
49	510.00	250.00	760.00	204.00	204.00	50.00	500.00	510.00	200.00	600.00	520.00	520.00	520.00	204.00	204.00	50.00	50.00	1590.00	15.90
50	520.00	255.00	775.00	208.00	208.00	51.00	510.00	520.00	204.00	612.00	530.00	530.00	530.00	208.00	208.00	51.00	51.00	1620.00	16.20
51	530.00	260.00	790.00	212.00	212.00	52.00	520.00	530.00	208.00	624.00	540.00	540.00	540.00	212.00	212.00	52.00	52.00	1650.00	16.50
52	540.00	265.00	805.00	216.00	216.00	53.00	530.00	540.00	212.00	636.00	550.00	550.00	550.00	216.00	216.00	53.00	53.00	1680.00	16.80
53	550.00	270.00	820.00	220.00	220.00	54.00	540.00	550.00	216.00	648.00	560.00	560.00	560.00	220.00	220.00	54.00	54.00	1710.00	17.10
54	560.00	275.00	835.00	224.00	224.00	55.00	550.00	560.00	220.00	660.00	570.00	570.00	570.00	224.00	224.00	55.00	55.00	1740.00	17.40
55	570.00	280.00	850.00	228.00	228.00	56.00	560.00	570.00	224.00	672.00	580.00	580.00	580.00	228.00	228.00	56.00	56.00	1770.00	17.70
56	580.00	285.00	865.00	232.00	232.00	57.00	570.00	580.00	228.00	684.00	590.00	590.00	590.00	232.00	232.00	57.00	57.00	1800.00	18.00
57	590.00	290.00	880.00	236.00	236.00	58.00	580.00	590.00	232.00	696.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	236.00	236.00	58.00	58.00	1830.00	18.30
58	600.00	295.00	895.00	240.00	240.00	59.00	590.00	600.00											

KEOKUK COUNTY.

	Forty acres.	One acre.
Berthing.	37	26
Planting ground.	44.1	1.1
Harrowing twice.	57	57
Planting.	57	57
Seed corn.	43.38	1.34
Cultivating three times.	84.5	2.12
Husking and cribbing.	256	6.4
Cost of crib room.	153.88	3.85
Shelling, including all hands and machine.	153.88	3.85
Hauling to local market.	100	2.5
Average disburse, 6 mill.	600	1.5
Value of corn (land per acre.	100	2.5
Fencing, repairs, etc.	100	2.5
Tax on land.	100	2.5
Tax on horses, etc.	100	2.5
Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	100	2.5
Cost of producing 40 acres.	100	2.5
Cost per acre.	100	2.5
Cost per bushel.	100	2.5

KOSUTH COUNTY,

1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
1.21	1.25	1.29	1.33	1.37	1.41	1.45	1.49	1.53	1.57	1.61	1.65	1.69	1.73	1.77	1.81	1.85	1.89	1.93	1.97	2.01	2.05	2.09	2.13	2.17	2.21	2.25	2.29	2.33	2.37	2.41	2.45	2.49	2.53	2.57	2.61	2.65	2.69	2.73	2.77	2.81	2.85	2.89	2.93	2.97	3.01	3.05	3.09	3.13	3.17	3.21	3.25	3.29	3.33	3.37	3.41	3.45	3.49	3.53	3.57	3.61	3.65	3.69	3.73	3.77	3.81	3.85	3.89	3.93	3.97	4.01	4.05	4.09	4.13	4.17	4.21	4.25	4.29	4.33	4.37	4.41	4.45	4.49	4.53	4.57	4.61	4.65	4.69	4.73	4.77	4.81	4.85	4.89	4.93	4.97	5.01	5.05	5.09	5.13	5.17	5.21	5.25	5.29	5.33	5.37	5.41	5.45	5.49	5.53	5.57	5.61	5.65	5.69	5.73	5.77	5.81	5.85	5.89	5.93	5.97	6.01	6.05	6.09	6.13	6.17	6.21	6.25	6.29	6.33	6.37	6.41	6.45	6.49	6.53	6.57	6.61	6.65	6.69	6.73	6.77	6.81	6.85	6.89	6.93	6.97	7.01	7.05	7.09	7.13	7.17	7.21	7.25	7.29	7.33	7.37	7.41	7.45	7.49	7.53	7.57	7.61	7.65	7.69	7.73	7.77	7.81	7.85	7.89	7.93	7.97	8.01	8.05	8.09	8.13	8.17	8.21	8.25	8.29	8.33	8.37	8.41	8.45	8.49	8.53	8.57	8.61	8.65	8.69	8.73	8.77	8.81	8.85	8.89	8.93	8.97	9.01	9.05	9.09	9.13	9.17	9.21	9.25	9.29	9.33	9.37	9.41	9.45	9.49	9.53	9.57	9.61	9.65	9.69	9.73	9.77	9.81	9.85	9.89	9.93	9.97	10.01	10.05	10.09	10.13	10.17	10.21	10.25	10.29	10.33	10.37	10.41	10.45	10.49	10.53	10.57	10.61	10.65	10.69	10.73	10.77	10.81	10.85	10.89	10.93	10.97	11.01	11.05	11.09	11.13	11.17	11.21	11.25	11.29	11.33	11.37	11.41	11.45	11.49	11.53	11.57	11.61	11.65	11.69	11.73	11.77	11.81	11.85	11.89	11.93	11.97	12.01	12.05	12.09	12.13	12.17	12.21	12.25	12.29	12.33	12.37	12.41	12.45	12.49	12.53	12.57	12.61	12.65	12.69	12.73	12.77	12.81	12.85	12.89	12.93	12.97	13.01	13.05	13.09	13.13	13.17	13.21	13.25	13.29	13.33	13.37	13.41	13.45	13.49	13.53	13.57	13.61	13.65	13.69	13.73	13.77	13.81	13.85	13.89	13.93	13.97	14.01	14.05	14.09	14.13	14.17	14.21	14.25	14.29	14.33	14.37	14.41	14.45	14.49	14.53	14.57	14.61	14.65	14.69	14.73	14.77	14.81	14.85	14.89	14.93	14.97	15.01	15.05	15.09	15.13	15.17	15.21	15.25	15.29	15.33	15.37	15.41	15.45	15.49	15.53	15.57	15.61	15.65	15.69	15.73	15.77	15.81	15.85	15.89	15.93	15.97	16.01	16.05	16.09	16.13	16.17	16.21	16.25	16.29	16.33	16.37	16.41	16.45	16.49	16.53	16.57	16.61	16.65	16.69	16.73	16.77	16.81	16.85	16.89	16.93	16.97	17.01	17.05	17.09	17.13	17.17	17.21	17.25	17.29	17.33	17.37	17.41	17.45	17.49	17.53	17.57	17.61	17.65	17.69	17.73	17.77	17.81	17.85	17.89	17.93	17.97	18.01	18.05	18.09	18.13	18.17	18.21	18.25	18.29	18.33	18.37	18.41	18.45	18.49	18.53	18.57	18.61	18.65	18.69	18.73	18.77	18.81	18.85	18.89	18.93	18.97	19.01	19.05	19.09	19.13	19.17	19.21	19.25	19.29	19.33	19.37	19.41	19.45	19.49	19.53	19.57	19.61	19.65	19.69	19.73	19.77	19.81	19.85	19.89	19.93	19.97	20.01	20.05	20.09	20.13	20.17	20.21	20.25	20.29	20.33	20.37	20.41	20.45	20.49	20.53	20.57	20.61	20.65	20.69	20.73	20.77	20.81	20.85	20.89	20.93	20.97	21.01	21.05	21.09	21.13	21.17	21.21	21.25	21.29	21.33	21.37	21.41	21.45	21.49	21.53	21.57	21.61	21.65	21.69	21.73	21.77	21.81	21.85	21.89	21.93	21.97	22.01	22.05	22.09	22.13	22.17	22.21	22.25	22.29	22.33	22.37	22.41	22.45	22.49	22.53	22.57	22.61	22.65	22.69	22.73	22.77	22.81	22.85	22.89	22.93	22.97	23.01	23.05	23.09	23.13	23.17	23.21	23.25	23.29	23.33	23.37	23.41	23.45	23.49	23.53	23.57	23.61	23.65	23.69	23.73	23.77	23.81	23.85	23.89	23.93	23.97	24.01	24.05	24.09	24.13	24.17	24.21	24.25	24.29	24.33	24.37	24.41	24.45	24.49	24.53	24.57	24.61	24.65	24.69	24.73	24.77	24.81	24.85	24.89	24.93	24.97	25.01	25.05	25.09	25.13	25.17	25.21	25.25	25.29	25.33	25.37	25.41	25.45	25.49	25.53	25.57	25.61	25.65	25.69	25.73	25.77	25.81	25.85	25.89	25.93	25.97	26.01	26.05	26.09	26.13	26.17	26.21	26.25	26.29	26.33	26.37	26.41	26.45	26.49	26.53	26.57	26.61	26.65	26.69	26.73	26.77	26.81	26.85	26.89	26.93	26.97	27.01	27.05	27.09	27.13	27.17	27.21	27.25	27.29	27.33	27.37	27.41	27.45	27.49	27.53	27.57	27.61	27.65	27.69	27.73	27.77	27.81	27.85	27.89	27.93	27.97	28.01	28.05	28.09	28.13	28.17	28.21	28.25	28.29	28.33	28.37	28.41	28.45	28.49	28.53	28.57	28.61	28.65	28.69	28.73	28.77	28.81	28.85	28.89	28.93	28.97	29.01	29.05	29.09	29.13	29.17	29.21	29.25	29.29	29.33	29.37	29.41	29.45	29.49	29.53	29.57	29.61	29.65	29.69	29.73	29.77	29.81	29.85	29.89	29.93	29.97	30.01	30.05	30.09	30.13	30.17	30.21	30.25	30.29	30.33	30.37	30.41	30.45	30.49	30.53	30.57	30.61	30.65	30.69	30.73	30.77	30.81	30.85	30.89	30.93	30.97	31.01	31.05	31.09	31.13	31.17	31.21	31.25	31.29	31.33	31.37	31.41	31.45	31.49	31.53	31.57	31.61	31.65	31.69	31.73	31.77	31.81	31.85	31.89	31.93	31.97	32.01	32.05	32.09	32.13	32.17	32.21	32.25	32.29	32.33	32.37	32.41	32.45	32.49	32.53	32.57	32.61	32.65	32.69	32.73	32.77	32.81	32.85	32.89	32.93	32.97	33.01	33.05	33.09	33.13	33.17	33.21	33.25	33.29	33.33	33.37	33.41	33.45	33.49	33.53	33.57	33.61	33.65	33.69	33.73	33.77	33.81	33.85	33.89	33.93	33.97	34.01	34.05	34.09	34.13	34.17	34.21	34.25	34.29	34.33	34.37	34.41	34.45	34.49	34.53	34.57	34.61	34.65	34.69	34.73	34.77	34.81	34.85	34.89	34.93	34.97	35.01	35.05	35.09	35.13	35.17	35.21	35.25	35.29	35.33	35.37	35.41	35.45	35.49	35.53	35.57	35.61	35.65	35.69	35.73	35.77	35.81	35.85	35.89	35.93	35.97	36.01	36.05	36.09	36.13	36.17	36.21	36.25	36.29	36.33	36.37	36.41	36.45	36.49	36.53	36.57	36.61	36.65	36.69	36.73	36.77	36.81	36.85	36.89	36.93	36.97	37.01	37.05	37.09	37.13	37.17	37.21	37.25	37.29	37.33	37.37	37.41	37.45	37.49	37.53	37.57	37.61	37.65	37.69	37.73	37.77	37.81	37.85	37.89	37.93	37.97	38.01	38.05	38.09	38.13	38.17	38.21	38.25	38.29	38.33	38.37	38.41	38.45	38.49	38.53	38.57	38.61	38.65	38.69	38.73	38.77	38.81	38.85	38.89	38.93	38.97	39.01	39.05	39.09	39.13	39.17	39.21	39.25	39.29	39.33	39.37	39.41	39.45	39.49	39.53	39.57	39.61	39.65	39.69	39.73	39.77	39.81	39.85	39.89	39.93	39.97	40.01	40.05	40.09	40.13	40.17	40.21	40.25	40.29	40.33	40.37	40.41	40.45	40.49	40.53	40.57	40.61	40.65	40.69	40.73	40.77	40.81	40.85	40.89	40.93	40.97	41.01	41.05	41.09	41.13	41.17	41.21	41.25	41.29	41.33	41.37	41.41	41.45	41.49	41.53	41.57	41.61	41.65	41.69	41.73	41.77	41.81	41.85	41.89	41.93	41.97	42.01	42.05	42.09	42.13	42.17	42.21	42.25	42.29	42.33	42.37	42.41	42.45	42.49	42.53	42.57	42.61	42.65	42.69	42.73	42.77	42.81	42.85	42.89	42.93	42.97	43.01	43.05	43.09	43.13	43.17	43.21	43.25	43.29	43.33	43.37	43.41	43.45	43.49	43.53	43.57	43.61	43.65	43.69	43.73	43.77	43.81	43.85	43.89	43.93	43.97	44.01	44.05	44.09	44.13	44.17	44.21	44.25	44.29	44.33	44.37	44.41	44.45	44.49	44.53	44.57	44.61	44.65	44.69	44.73	44.77	44.81	44.85	44.89	44.93	44.97	45.01	45.05	45.09	45.13	45.17	45.21	45.25	45.29	45.33	45.37	45.41	45.45	45.49	45.53	45.57	45.61	45.65	45.69	45.73	45.77	45.81	45.85	45.89	45.93	45.97	46.01	46.05	46.09	46.13	46.17	46.21	46.25	46.29	46.33	46.37	46.41	46.45	46.49	46.53	46.57	46.61	46.65	46.69	46.73	46.77	46.81	46.85	46.89	46.93	46.97	47.01	47.05	47.09	47.13	47.17	47.21	47.25	47.29	47.33	47.37	47.41	47.45	47.49	47.53	47.57	47.61	47.65	47.69	47.73	47.77	47.81	47.85	47.89	47.93	47.97	48.01	48.05	48.09	48.13	48.17	48.21	48.25	48.29	48.33	48.37	48.41	48.45	48.49	48.53	48.57	48.61	48.65	48.69	48.73	48.77	48.81	48.85	48.89	48.93	48.97	49.01	49.05	49.09	49.13	49.17	49.21	49.25	49.29	49.33	49.37	49.41	49.45	49.49	4

LEWIS COUNTY.

[illegible]

LINN COUNTY.

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37	2037-38	2038-39	2039-40	2040-41	2041-42	2042-43	2043-44	2044-45	2045-46	2046-47	2047-48	2048-49	2049-50	2050-51	2051-52	2052-53	2053-54	2054-55	2055-56	2056-57	2057-58	2058-59	2059-60	2060-61	2061-62	2062-63	2063-64	2064-65	2065-66	2066-67	2067-68	2068-69	2069-70	2070-71	2071-72	2072-73	2073-74	2074-75	2075-76	2076-77	2077-78	2078-79	2079-80	2080-81	2081-82	2082-83	2083-84	2084-85	2085-86	2086-87	2087-88	2088-89	2089-90	2090-91	2091-92	2092-93	2093-94	2094-95	2095-96	2096-97	2097-98	2098-99	2099-00	2100-01	2101-02	2102-03	2103-04	2104-05	2105-06	2106-07	2107-08	2108-09	2109-10	2110-11	2111-12	2112-13	2113-14	2114-15	2115-16	2116-17	2117-18	2118-19	2119-20	2120-21	2121-22	2122-23	2123-24	2124-25	2125-26	2126-27	2127-28	2128-29	2129-30	2130-31	2131-32	2132-33	2133-34	2134-35	2135-36	2136-37	2137-38	2138-39	2139-40	2140-41	2141-42	2142-43	2143-44	2144-45	2145-46	2146-47	2147-48	2148-49	2149-50	2150-51	2151-52	2152-53	2153-54	2154-55	2155-56	2156-57	2157-58	2158-59	2159-60	2160-61	2161-62	2162-63	2163-64	2164-65	2165-66	2166-67	2167-68	2168-69	2169-70	2170-71	2171-72	2172-73	2173-74	2174-75	2175-76	2176-77	2177-78	2178-79	2179-80	2180-81	2181-82	2182-83	2183-84	2184-85	2185-86	2186-87	2187-88	2188-89	2189-90	2190-91	2191-92	2192-93	2193-94	2194-95	2195-96	2196-97	2197-98	2198-99	2199-00	2200-01	2201-02	2202-03	2203-04	2204-05	2205-06	2206-07	2207-08	2208-09	2209-10	2210-11	2211-12	2212-13	2213-14	2214-15	2215-16	2216-17	2217-18	2218-19	2219-20	2220-21	2221-22	2222-23	2223-24	2224-25	2225-26	2226-27	2227-28	2228-29	2229-30	2230-31	2231-32	2232-33	2233-34	2234-35	2235-36	2236-37	2237-38	2238-39	2239-40	2240-41	2241-42	2242-43	2243-44	2244-45	2245-46	2246-47	2247-48	2248-49	2249-50	2250-51	2251-52	2252-53	2253-54	2254-55	2255-56	2256-57	2257-58	2258-59	2259-60	2260-61	2261-62	2262-63	2263-64	2264-65	2265-66	2266-67	2267-68	2268-69	2269-70	2270-71	2271-72	2272-73	2273-74	2274-75	2275-76	2276-77	2277-78	2278-79	2279-80	2280-81	2281-82	2282-83	2283-84	2284-85	2285-86	2286-87	2287-88	2288-89	2289-90	2290-91	2291-92	2292-93	2293-94	2294-95	2295-96	2296-97	2297-98	2298-99	2299-00	2300-01	2301-02	2302-03	2303-04	2304-05	2305-06	2306-07	2307-08	2308-09	2309-10	2310-11	2311-12	2312-13	2313-14	2314-15	2315-16	2316-17	2317-18	2318-19	2319-20	2320-21	2321-22	2322-23	2323-24	2324-25	2325-26	2326-27	2327-28	2328-29	2329-30	2330-31	2331-32	2332-33	2333-34	2334-35	2335-36	2336-37	2337-38	2338-39	2339-40	2340-41	2341-42	2342-43	2343-44	2344-45	2345-46	2346-47	2347-48	2348-49	2349-50	2350-51	2351-52	2352-53	2353-54	2354-55	2355-56	2356-57	2357-58	2358-59	2359-60	2360-61	2361-62	2362-63	2363-64	2364-65	2365-66	2366-67	2367-68	2368-69	2369-70	2370-71	2371-72	2372-73	2373-74	2374-75	2375-76	2376-77	2377-78	2378-79	2379-80	2380-81	2381-82	2382-83	2383-84	2384-85	2385-86	2386-87	2387-88	2388-89	2389-90	2390-91	2391-92	2392-93	2393-94	2394-95	2395-96	2396-97	2397-98	2398-99	2399-00	2400-01	2401-02	2402-03	2403-04	2404-05	2405-06	2406-07	2407-08	2408-09	2409-10	2410-11	2411-12	2412-13	2413-14	2414-15	2415-16	2416-17	2417-18	2418-19	2419-20	2420-21	2421-22	2422-23	2423-24	2424-25	2425-26	2426-27	2427-28	2428-29	2429-30	2430-31	2431-32	2432-33	2433-34	2434-35	2435-36	2436-37	2437-38	2438-39	2439-40	2440-41	2441-42	2442-43	2443-44	2444-45	2445-46	2446-47	2447-48	2448-49	2449-50	2450-51	2451-52	2452-53	2453-54	2454-55	2455-56	2456-57	2457-58	2458-59	2459-60	2460-61	2461-62	2462-63	2463-64	2464-65	2465-66	2466-67	2467-68	2468-69	2469-70	2470-71	2471-72	2472-73	2473-74	2474-75	2475-76	2476-77	2477-78	2478-79	2479-80	2480-81	2481-82	2482-83	2483-84	2484-85	2485-86	2486-87	2487-88	2488-89	2489-90	2490-91	2491-92	2492-93	2493-94	2494-95	2495-96	2496-97	2497-98	2498-99	2499-00	2500-01	2501-02	2502-03	2503-04	2504-05	2505-06	2506-07	2507-08	2508-09	2509-10	2510-11	2511-12	2512-13	2513-14	2514-15	2515-16	2516-17	2517-18	2518-19	2519-20	2520-21	2521-22	2522-23	2523-24	2524-25	2525-26	2526-27	2527-28	2528-29	2529-30	2530-31	2531-32	2532-33	2533-34	2534-35	2535-36	2536-37	2537-38	2538-39	2539-40	2540-41	2541-42	2542-43	2543-44	2544-45	2545-46	2546-47	2547-48	2548-49	2549-50	2550-51	2551-52	2552-53	2553-54	2554-55	2555-56	2556-57	2557-58	2558-59	2559-60	2560-61	2561-62	2562-63	2563-64	2564-65	2565-66	2566-67	2567-68	2568-69	2569-70	2570-71	2571-72	2572-73	2573-74	2574-75	2575-76	2576-77	2577-78	2578-79	2579-80	2580-81	2581-82	2582-83	2583-84	2584-85	2585-86	2586-87	2587-88	2588-89	2589-90	2590-91	2591-92	2592-93	2593-94	2594-95	2595-96	2596-97	2597-98	2598-99	2599-00	2600-01	2601-02	2602-03	2603-04	2604-05	2605-06	2606-07	2607-08	2608-09	2609-10	2610-11	2611-12	2612-13	2613-14	2614-15	2615-16	2616-17	2617-18	2618-19	2619-20	2620-21	2621-22	2622-23	2623-24	2624-25	2625-26	2626-27	2627-28	2628-29	2629-30	2630-31	2631-32	2632-33	2633-34	2634-35	2635-36	2636-37	2637-38	2638-39	2639-40	2640-41	2641-42	2642-43	2643-44	2644-45	2645-46	2646-47	2647-48	2648-49	2649-50	2650-51	2651-52	2652-53	2653-54	2654-55	2655-56	2656-57	2657-58	2658-59	2659-60	2660-61	2661-62	2662-63	2663-64	2664-65	2665-66	2666-67	2667-68	2668-69	2669-70	2670-71	2671-72	2672-73	2673-74	2674-75	2675-76	2676-77	2677-78	2678-79	2679-80	2680-81	2681-82	2682-83	2683-84	2684-85	2685-86	2686-87	2687-88	2688-89	2689-90	2690-91	2691-92	2692-93	2693-94	2694-95	2695-96	2696-97	2697-98	2698-99	2699-00	2700-01	2701-02	2702-03	2703-04	2704-05	2705-06	2706-07	2707-08	2708-09	2709-10	2710-11	2711-12	2712-13	2713-14	2714-15	2715-16	2716-17	2717-18	2718-19	2719-20	2720-21	2721-22	2722-23	2723-24	2724-25	2725-26	2726-27	2727-28	2728-29	2729-30	2730-31	2731-32	2732-33	2733-34	2734-35	2735-36	2736-37	2737-38	2738-39	2739-40	2740-41	2741-42	2742-43	2743-44	2744-45	2745-46	2746-47	2747-48	2748-49	2749-50	2750-51	2751-52	2752-53	2753-54	2754-55	2755-56	2756-57	2757-58	2758-59	2759-60	2760-61	2761-62	2762-63	2763-64	2764-65	2765-66	2766-67	2767-68	2768-69	2769-70	2770-71	2771-72	2772-73	2773-74	2774-75	2775-76	2776-77	2777-78	2778-79	2779-80	2780-81	2781-82	2782-83	2783-84	2784-85	2785-86	2786-87	2787-88	2788-89	2789-90	2790-91	2791-92	2792-93	2793-94	2794-95	2795-96	2796-97	2797-98	2798-99	2799-00	2800-01	2801-02	2802-03	2803-04	2804-05	2805-06	2806-07	2807-08	2808-09	2809-10	2810-11	2811-12	2812-13	2813-14	2814-15	2815-16	2816-17	2817-18	2818-19	2819-20	2820-21	2821-22	2822-23	2823-24	2824-25	2825-26	2826-27	2827-28	2828-29	2829-30	2830-31	2831-32	2832-33	2833-34	2834-35	2835-36	2836-37	2837-38	2838-39	2839-40	2840-41	2841-42	2842-43	2843-44	2844-45	2845-46	2846-47	2847-48	2848-49	2849-50	2850-51	2851-52	2852-53	2853-54	2854-55	2855-56	2856-57	2857-58	2858-59	2859-60	2860-61	2861-62	2862-63	2863-64	2864-65	2865-66	2866-67	2867-68	2868-69	2869-70	2870-71	2871-72	2872-73	2873-74	2874-75	2875-76	2876-77	2877-78	2878-79	2879-80	2880-81	2881-82	2882-83	2883-84	2884-85	2885-86	2886-87	2887-88	2888-89	2889-90	2890-91	2891-92	2892-93	2893-94	2894-95	2895-96	2896-97	2897-98	2898-99	2899-00	2900-01	2901-02	2902-03	2903-04	2904-05	2905-06	2906-07	2907-08	2908-09	2909-10	2910-11	2911-12	2912-13	2913-14	2914-15	2915-16	2916-17	2917-18	2918-19	2919-20	2920-21	2921-22	2922-23	2923-24	2924-25	2925-26	2926-27	2927-28	2928-29	2929-30	2930-31	2931-32	2932-33	2933-34	2934-35	2935-36	2936-37	2937-38	2938-39	2939-40	2940-41	2941-42	2942-43	2943-44	2944-45	2945-46	2946-47	2947-48	2948-49	2949-50	2950-51	2951-52	2952-53	2953-54	2954-55	2955-56	2956-57	2957-58	2958-59	2959-60	2960-61	2961-62	2962-63	2963-64	2964-65	2965-66	2966-67	2967-68	2968-69	2969-70	2970-71	2971-72	2972-73	2973-74	2974-75	2975-76	2976-77	2977-78	2978-79	2979-80	2980-81	2981-82	2982-83	2983-84	2984-85	2985-86	2986-87	2987-88	2988-89	2989-90	2990-91	2991-92	2992-93	2993-94	2994-95	29
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LOUISA COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.																					
	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market.	Average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Taxes on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.	
1	50.00	8.00	40.00	7.00	12.00	6.00	45.00	40.00	10.00	40.00	30.00	30.00	45.00	20.00	5.00	3.00	1.00	114.00	400.00	10.15	30
2	50.00	8.00	40.00	8.00	8.00	5.00	45.00	24.00	10.00	40.00	30.00	30.00	45.00	20.00	5.00	3.00	1.00	112.00	400.00	10.15	30
3	50.00	8.00	40.00	10.00	13.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	40.00	30.00	30.00	45.00	20.00	5.00	3.00	1.00	112.00	400.00	10.15	30
4	50.00	8.00	40.00	10.00	13.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	40.00	30.00	30.00	45.00	20.00	5.00	3.00	1.00	112.00	400.00	10.15	30
5	50.00	8.00	40.00	10.00	13.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	40.00	30.00	30.00	45.00	20.00	5.00	3.00	1.00	112.00	400.00	10.15	30
6	50.00	8.00	40.00	10.00	13.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	40.00	30.00	30.00	45.00	20.00	5.00	3.00	1.00	112.00	400.00	10.15	30
7	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	6.00	50.00	60.00	16.00	40.00	50.00	40.00	40.00	5.00	8.80	9.40	198.00	444.50	11.10	30	
8	40.00	10.00	48.00	12.00	12.00	5.00	38.00	70.00	7.00	38.00	55.00	40.00	5.00	5.00	9.00	9.50	198.00	440.50	11.16	30	
9	10.00	8.00	50.00	10.00	8.40	4.00	40.80	48.00	16.00	32.00	48.00	35.00	5.00	5.00	8.00	8.00	198.00	477.00	11.02	30	
10	51.00	8.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	7.00	42.00	40.00	11.00	35.00	35.00	40.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	198.00	412.50	10.31	30	
11	40.00	10.00	45.00	10.00	12.00	7.00	37.50	60.00	11.00	28.00	40.00	35.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	198.00	418.00	10.45	30	
12	40.00	10.00	45.00	10.00	12.00	7.00	37.50	60.00	11.00	28.00	36.00	30.00	8.00	8.00	12.00	12.00	112.00	422.00	10.55	30	
13	30.00	7.50	50.00	11.25	8.25	3.00	48.00	40.00	10.00	20.50	30.00	40.00	30.00	8.00	8.00	9.50	96.00	412.50	10.31	30	
14	42.50	10.00	50.00	11.25	10.50	3.25	49.50	60.00	11.00	33.00	55.00	45.00	13.75	14.00	9.00	9.00	128.00	501.75	9.70	30	
15	50.00	12.00	40.00	11.00	10.00	2.50	48.00	60.00	10.00	45.00	48.00	40.00	8.00	8.00	7.50	7.50	144.00	516.75	9.70	30	
Forty acres	83.50	8.17	43.07	10.12	9.74	4.15	42.95	42.07	10.07	44.67	44.73	43.80	8.08	10.13	2.25	2.25	1.00	121.00	400.00	10.15	30
One acre	.84	.23	1.08	.25	.24	.10	1.06	1.30	.25	.87	1.09	1.09	.22	.25	.25	.00	3.04	.....	10.80	.32

LUCAS COUNTY.

1.	10.00	6.00	35.00	8.00	9.00	2.50	42.00	42.00	6.00	15.00	40.00	30.00	40.00	20.00	11.00	3.25	1.00	100.00	400.00	10.15	30
2.	40.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	40.00	80.00	10.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	40.00	20.00	11.00	4.00	1.00	100.00	400.00	10.15	30
3.	40.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	40.00	80.00	10.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	40.00	20.00	11.00	4.00	1.00	100.00	400.00	10.15	30
4.	40.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	40.00	80.00	10.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	40.00	20.00	11.00	4.00	1.00	100.00	400.00	10.15	30
5.	25.00	6.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	35.00	45.00	4.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	40.00	15.00	10.00	2.00	1.00	100.00	400.00	10.15	30
6.	25.00	6.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	42.00	54.00	8.00	32.50	46.75	30.00	40.00	15.00	10.00	3.00	1.00	100.00	400.00	10.15	30
7.	30.00	8.00	40.00	12.00	8.00	5.00	53.00	40.00	4.00	35.00	30.00	30.00	40.00	15.00	10.00	3.00	1.00	100.00	400.00	10.15	30
8.	30.00	7.00	40.00	10.00	12.00	6.00	45.00	50.00	10.00	35.00	65.00	30.00	40.00	10.00	9.00	3.00	1.00	100.00	400.00	10.15	30
	35.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	12.00	5.20	60.00	40.00	5.00	25.00	45.00	30.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	100.00	400.00	10.15	30
Forty acres	85.00	8.44	41.88	9.81	10.25	4.00	45.50	47.00	8.13	45.06	44.44	43.03	8.31	10.31	2.60	2.60	1.00	100.00	400.00	10.15	30
One acre	.62	.21	1.05	.25	.20	.11	1.14	1.18	.20	.67	1.09	1.09	.21	.26	.26	.00	2.45	.....	9.76	.29	

LYON COUNTY.

1	100.00	10.00	55.00	12.50	12.50	6.00	95.00	400.00	8.00	94.50	838.00	28.00	15.00	12.00	3.00	80.00	847.50	811.76	8
2	40.00	15.00	50.00	12.00	13.50	5.00	55.00	60.00	5.00	48.00	36.00	30.00	13.00	10.00	3.00	96.00	408.50	11.71	25
3	20.00	20.00	40.00	6.00	8.00	4.00	26.00	50.00	5.00	27.50	45.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	3.00	80.00	330.26	8.40	25
4	45.00	12.50	35.00	10.00	11.00	4.00	37.50	40.00	5.00	35.00	27.50	20.00	4.00	10.00	2.50	96.00	415.00	9.12	27
5	25.00	30.00	50.00	12.00	9.00	5.00	50.00	50.00	12.00	30.00	45.00	30.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	96.00	475.25	10.38	31
6	40.00	8.50	45.00	13.00	12.00	6.00	52.00	60.50	10.00	27.25	40.89	20.00	11.00	1.50	2.00	96.00	423.50	10.59	31
7	15.00	7.00	40.00	9.00	9.00	5.40	45.00	55.00	8.00	27.25	40.89	25.00	8.00	10.00	2.00	80.00	382.00	9.55	28
8	22.00	9.00	50.00	12.00	11.00	4.00	50.00	40.80	10.00	32.00	43.00	30.00	12.00	13.00	2.50	96.00	419.00	10.50	31
9	30.00	10.50	40.00	13.00	8.00	5.50	45.00	70.00	12.00	33.00	36.00	28.00	10.00	11.40	3.00	89.00	424.00	10.60	31
Forty acres.	\$39.11	\$ 9.12	\$45.00	\$11.05	\$10.44	\$ 4.90	\$47.34	\$52.92	\$ 8.67	\$52.40	\$30.34	\$28.44	\$ 7.11	\$10.82	\$ 2.20	\$ 91.02	\$411.64	\$	8
One acre	.06	.21	1.12	.58	.07	.19	1.18	1.20	.09	.81	.08		.18	.97		0.98	10.90		20

MADISON COUNTY.

1	40.00	\$10.00	\$25.00	\$10.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 3.50	\$45.00	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$25.00	\$46.00	\$25.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 5.00	2.00	\$ 80.00	\$25.50	\$ 8.21	31
2	20.00	10.00	40.00	8.00	10.00	3.00	32.00	48.00	10.00	37.00	40.00	35.00	5.00	12.00	2.00	80.00	377.00	9.43	25
3	20.00	10.00	50.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	36.00	41.00	8.00	40.00	30.00	8.00	12.00	2.00	2.00	96.00	391.40	9.79	25
4	40.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	43.00	50.00	50.00	60.00	30.00	30.00	8.00	15.00	3.00	96.00	428.00	10.55	32
5	20.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	30.00	30.00	8.00	10.00	2.00	96.00	412.00	10.30	32
6	40.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	96.00	428.00	10.55	32
7	40.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	35.00	35.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	96.00	428.00	10.55	32
8	35.00	12.00	50.00	12.00	11.00	5.00	54.00	55.00	10.00	35.00	40.00	35.00	12.00	11.00	3.00	112.00	464.00	11.54	34
9	30.00	8.00	45.00	11.00	12.00	5.50	55.00	40.00	12.00	27.50	40.00	35.00	8.00	10.00	3.00	60.00	387.50	9.69	28
Forty acres.	\$30.62	\$10.25	\$43.25	\$10.70	\$10.81	\$ 4.38	\$47.00	\$46.00	\$10.25	\$31.40	\$43.22	\$29.28	\$ 8.62	\$10.61	\$ 2.80	\$ 94.01	\$405.99	.....	30
One acre	.76	.26	1.08	.27	.27	.11	1.17	1.15	.26	.78	1.08	.....	.22	.27	.07	2.35	.....	10.10	30

MAHASKA COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.

	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Exhibit per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$5.00	\$48.00	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$5.00	\$8.00	1.50	\$80.00	\$38.50	\$8.41	52
2	30.00	12.00	60.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	60.00	70.00	10.00	30.00	45.00	40.00	20.00	12.00	3.00	128.00	115.00	12.88	38
3	50.00	12.00	50.00	15.00	9.00	6.00	45.00	70.00	10.00	32.00	40.00	45.00	10.00	12.00	2.40	144.00	107.40	12.68	37
4	50.00	12.00	50.00	15.00	9.00	6.00	45.00	70.00	10.00	32.00	40.00	45.00	10.00	12.00	2.40	144.00	107.40	12.68	37
5	50.00	10.00	40.00	8.00	12.50	3.50	50.00	48.00	5.00	31.00	40.00	35.00	10.00	9.00	3.00	112.00	406.50	10.16	30
6	75.00	12.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	6.00	60.00	48.00	10.00	36.00	36.00	31.00	11.40	10.00	3.00	165.00	435.10	10.88	33
7	50.00	10.00	50.00	9.00	13.50	5.00	72.00	48.00	5.00	35.40	40.00	35.00	5.00	8.00	2.00	80.00	442.00	11.05	33
8	50.00	10.00	50.00	12.50	11.25	5.00	45.00	50.00	5.00	32.00	40.00	35.00	12.00	8.00	2.50	112.00	430.00	10.52	31
9	60.00	10.00	45.00	15.00	12.40	5.00	40.00	45.00	12.00	32.00	35.00	25.00	8.00	6.00	1.50	80.00	384.50	10.61	28
10	60.00	8.00	50.00	13.00	13.00	5.00	60.00	42.00	10.00	35.00	40.00	40.00	15.00	11.15	2.75	125.00	312.50	12.82	38
11	40.00	8.00	40.00	8.00	6.00	4.00	36.00	40.00	10.00	27.20	44.00	40.00	5.00	14.00	2.50	125.00	432.70	10.82	32
12	40.00	11.50	50.00	13.00	12.00	5.00	65.00	50.00	10.00	30.00	45.00	40.00	5.00	14.00	1.50	125.00	484.00	12.10	30
Forty acres	\$38.42	\$10.38	\$47.08	\$12.39	\$10.94	\$4.96	\$53.12	\$53.00	\$9.25	\$30.63	\$40.50	\$34.83	\$8.75	\$10.30	\$2.19	\$114.47	\$444.07	...	...
One acre	.97	.26	1.18	.31	.27	.12	1.34	1.32	.25	.77	1.01	...	.22	.25	.05	2.70	...	11.10	.33

MARION COUNTY.

1	\$15.00	\$40.00	\$15.00	\$17.50	2.50	\$62.00	\$80.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$40.00	\$40.00	...	\$12.00	...	\$128.00	\$428.00	\$10.70	31
2	50.00	6.00	40.00	12.00	9.00	4.00	42.00	40.00	10.00	32.00	48.00	40.00	...	14.00	...	128.00	441.45	12.17	32
3	40.00	16.00	40.00	12.00	9.00	3.50	52.00	48.00	10.00	32.00	48.00	40.00	...	6.00	...	160.00	486.02	12.17	30
4	45.00	8.00	50.00	15.00	8.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	...	10.00	...	90.00	374.50	9.76	28
5	50.00	13.00	50.00	15.00	12.00	2.50	60.00	60.00	12.00	30.00	40.00	40.00	...	9.00	...	128.00	493.28	12.38	36
6	50.00	12.00	40.00	12.00	12.00	5.00	46.00	65.00	14.00	30.00	45.00	45.00	...	12.50	...	128.00	493.28	12.38	36
7	50.00	8.00	45.00	11.00	8.50	5.30	45.00	60.00	10.00	27.50	40.80	35.00	...	11.50	...	144.00	453.10	12.42	30
8	40.00	12.00	40.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	52.00	50.00	10.00	32.00	35.00	40.00	...	8.00	...	112.00	426.50	10.91	32
9	25.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	13.00	6.00	60.00	48.00	8.00	35.00	48.00	50.00	...	10.00	...	128.00	497.00	12.42	37
Forty acres	\$38.94	\$11.33	\$43.80	\$11.80	\$11.36	\$4.33	\$51.00	\$53.44	\$11.18	\$9.80	\$41.70	\$41.11	\$5.33	\$11.25	\$2.06	\$131.56	\$459.85	...	...
One acre	.97	.28	1.10	.30	.26	.11	1.28	1.34	.28	.75	1.04	...	.13	.28	.07	3.20	...	11.50	.34

MARSHALL COUNTY.

	\$20.00	\$7.00	\$40.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8.00	\$5.50	\$40.00	\$57.00	\$10.00	\$27.20	\$10.50	\$22.00	\$0.00	\$11.00	2.00	\$107.40	\$374.00	\$9.07	28
	35.00	10.00	45.00	11.00	9.00	9.00	35.00	34.00	8.00	30.00	45.00	30.00	...	1.50	...	90.00	367.50	9.07	30	
	50.00	8.00	50.00	12.00	9.00	9.00	45.00	50.00	10.00	30.00	40.00	30.00	...	1.50	...	90.00	367.50	9.07	30	
	50.00	8.00	40.00	8.00	6.00	2.40	30.00	24.00	5.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	...	1.50	...	90.00	367.50	9.07	30	
	20.00	9.00	50.00	12.00	9.00	2.00	45.00	50.00	12.00	24.00	35.00	45.00	...	1.50	...	128.00	423.50	11.33	34	
	15.00	10.00	50.00	7.50	7.50	5.00	45.00	37.00	9.00	27.00	42.00	45.00	...	1.50	...	128.00	423.50	11.33	34	
	47.00	9.50	50.00	12.00	10.00	6.00	60.00	60.00	8.00	28.00	45.00	45.00	...	14.87	...	144.00	476.10	12.96	38	
	20.00	12.00	52.00	12.00	12.00	2.00	54.00	60.00	10.00	35.00	45.00	50.00	...	2.00	...	112.00	406.00	11.65	34	
Forty acres	\$31.63	\$9.19	\$47.37	\$10.44	\$8.94	\$4.73	\$45.00	\$46.57	\$8.50	\$28.90	\$30.45	\$35.25	\$4.44	\$10.71	\$2.40	\$112.80	\$415.07	...	...
One acre	.79	.25	1.18	.26	.22	.13	1.12	1.16	.21	.72	.90	...	.21	.27	.06	2.82	...	10.38	.31

MILLS COUNTY.

	\$80.00	\$5.00	\$40.00	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$3.00	\$30.00	\$55.00	\$10.00	\$21.00	\$25.00	\$30.00	\$7.00	\$8.00	2.00	\$65.00	\$408.40	\$10.21	33
1	40.00	15.00	40.00	12.00	12.00	3.00	45.00	35.00	9.00	24.00	30.00	35.00	9.00	9.00	70.00	390.70	9.74	39	
2	40.00	12.00	45.00	12.00	11.00	4.50	42.00	53.00	10.00	27.20	40.80	30.00	9.00	11.00	90.00	415.50	10.34	31	
3	40.00	10.00	40.00	7.50	7.50	2.50	37.50	40.80	3.00	21.50	40.80	35.00	7.00	7.00	120.00	354.50	8.36	35	
4	40.00	6.00	40.00	8.00	6.00	3.75	46.50	70.00	13.00	30.00	37.00	38.00	10.00	7.00	120.00	412.50	10.35	35	
5	25.00	6.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	50.00	13.00	24.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
6	40.00	9.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
7	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
8	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
9	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
10	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
11	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
12	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
13	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
14	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
15	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
16	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
17	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
18	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
19	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
20	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
21	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
22	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
23	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
24	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
25	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
26	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
27	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
28	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
29	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
30	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
31	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
32	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
33	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
34	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
35	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
36	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
37	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
38	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
39	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
40	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
41	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
42	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
43	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
44	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
45	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
46	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
47	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
48	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
49	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
50	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
51	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
52	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
53	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
54	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
55	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
56	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
57	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
58	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
59	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
60	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
61	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
62	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
63	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
64	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	
65	40.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	16.00	23.00	38.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	180.00	412.50	10.35	35	

MITCHELL COUNTY.

	\$40.00	\$5.00	\$50.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5.00	\$50.00	\$80.00	\$3.00	\$50.00	\$20.00	\$30.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	4.00	\$0.00	\$440.00	\$11.22	35
1	45.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	45.00	80.00	10.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	...	3.00	...	120.00	432.00	10.60	32	
2	45.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	45.00	80.00	10.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	...	3.00	...	120.00	432.00	10.60	32	
3	45.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	45.00	80.00	10.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	...	3.00	...	120.00	432.00	10.60	32	
4	45.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	45.00	80.00	10.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	...	3.00	...	120.00	432.00	10.60	32	
5	45.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	45.00	80.00	10.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	...	3.00	...	120.00	432.00	10.60	32	
6	45.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	45.00	80.00	10.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	...	3.00	...	120.00	432.00	10.60	32	
7	45.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	45.00	80.00	10.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	...	3.00	...	120.00	432.00	10.60	32	
8	45.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	45.00	80.00	10.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	...	3.00	...	120.00	432.00	10.60	32	
Forty acres	\$32.75	\$6.08	\$45.63	\$9.56	\$9.63	\$3.26	\$49.44	\$61.12	\$8.18	\$31.37	\$40.45	\$31.56	\$6.81	\$9.81	\$2.30	\$101.00	\$421.30	...	...
One acre	.84	.17	1.14	.34	.24	.13	1.24	1.33	.30	.78	1.01	...	.17	.26	.06	2.60	...	10.83	.31

MONONA COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.																				
Forty acres.	One acre.	Perthling.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cutting three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1	1	50.00	10.00	45.00	12.00	8.00	2.00	40.00	85.00	1.00	25.00	18.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	87.11	10.78	53
2	2	75.00	12.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	54.00	70.00	15.00	25.00	18.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	431.00	10.78	26
3	3	10.00	7.50	60.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	54.00	70.00	15.00	25.00	18.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	377.00	9.42	26
4	4	10.00	10.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	54.00	70.00	15.00	25.00	18.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	306.00	9.15	26
5	5	10.00	10.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	54.00	70.00	15.00	25.00	18.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	472.65	11.81	26
6	6	10.00	10.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	54.00	70.00	15.00	25.00	18.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	322.50	8.66	26
7	7	10.00	10.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	54.00	70.00	15.00	25.00	18.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	437.00	10.92	26
8	8	10.00	10.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	54.00	70.00	15.00	25.00	18.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	421.00	10.53	26
9	9	10.00	10.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	54.00	70.00	15.00	25.00	18.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	205.00	7.62	26
10	10	10.00	10.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	54.00	70.00	15.00	25.00	18.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	398.80	9.97	26
11	11	10.00	10.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	54.00	70.00	15.00	25.00	18.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	480.50	12.01	26
12	12	10.00	10.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	54.00	70.00	15.00	25.00	18.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	427.50	10.69	26
13	13	10.00	10.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	54.00	70.00	15.00	25.00	18.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	455.00	11.38	26
14	14	10.00	10.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	54.00	70.00	15.00	25.00	18.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	444.20	11.08	26
15	15	10.00	10.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	54.00	70.00	15.00	25.00	18.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	409.50	11.51	26
16	16	10.00	10.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	54.00	70.00	15.00	25.00	18.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	404.10	11.60	26
17	17	10.00	10.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	54.00	70.00	15.00	25.00	18.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	354.00	8.10	26
18	18	10.00	10.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	54.00	70.00	15.00	25.00	18.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	410.50	10.26	26
19	19	10.00	10.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	54.00	70.00	15.00	25.00	18.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	402.50	10.02	26
20	20	10.00	10.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	54.00	70.00	15.00	25.00	18.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	401.00	10.02	26
21	21	10.00	10.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	54.00	70.00	15.00	25.00	18.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	485.25	12.13	26
22	22	10.00	10.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	54.00	70.00	15.00	25.00	18.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	491.00	9.87	26
23	23	10.00	10.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	54.00	70.00	15.00	25.00	18.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	480.50	10.81	26
24	24	10.00	10.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	54.00	70.00	15.00	25.00	18.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	491.00	11.45	26
25	25	10.00	10.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	54.00	70.00	15.00	25.00	18.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	491.00	11.45	26
26	26	10.00	10.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	54.00	70.00	15.00	25.00	18.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	491.00	11.45	26
27	27	10.00	10.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	54.00	70.00	15.00	25.00	18.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	491.00	11.45	26
28	28	10.00	10.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	54.00	70.00	15.00	25.00	18.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	491.00	11.45	26
		829.57	\$10.55	\$20.18	\$11.66	\$10.13	\$ 4.85	\$35.74	\$52.01	\$10.04	\$28.69	\$28.80	\$28.80	\$ 8.24	\$10.99	\$ 2.38	\$2.34	\$416.30	.....	8
		74	96	125	139	25	12	139	139	25	72	97	.....	.....	27	60	23.1	.....	10.40	31

MONROE COUNTY.

[illegible]

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

[illegible]

MUSCATINE COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.

	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1	\$25.00	\$4.00	\$40.00	\$8.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$80.00	\$22.00	\$45.00	\$5.00	\$13.00	\$5.00	\$44.00	\$430.00	\$11.47	34
2	28.00	4.00	25.00	4.00	6.00	5.00	40.00	40.00	7.50	40.50	28.00	40.00	10.00	13.00	2.00	128.00	422.00	10.57	31
3	10.00	12.00	40.00	12.00	10.50	6.00	50.00	48.00	10.00	32.00	53.00	50.00	5.00	10.00	3.00	160.00	463.50	11.59	34
4	20.00	8.00	40.00	8.00	7.50	5.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	30.00	33.00	50.00	20.00	9.00	1.50	160.00	444.00	11.09	33
5	5.00	3.00	40.00	9.00	7.00	7.00	40.00	50.00	5.00	36.00	40.00	50.00	5.00	20.00	2.00	160.00	425.00	10.62	31
6	50.00	3.00	50.00	10.00	6.00	4.00	30.00	70.00	10.00	38.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	96.00	390.00	9.75	26
7	20.00	5.00	50.00	10.00	7.00	4.00	50.00	50.00	12.00	32.00	40.00	50.00	5.00	15.00	2.00	160.00	400.00	11.25	33
8	10.00	5.00	42.00	8.00	5.00	4.00	50.00	50.00	15.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	7.00	13.00	3.00	128.00	440.00	11.00	32
9	10.00	5.00	50.00	10.00	5.00	2.50	47.00	48.00	5.00	24.00	32.50	50.00	10.00	12.00	1.00	160.00	413.50	10.34	30
10	27.00	5.00	50.00	10.00	7.50	5.00	47.00	45.00	10.00	27.00	32.50	40.00	8.00	13.00	3.00	128.00	417.00	10.43	31
11	15.00	8.00	40.00	12.00	7.50	5.00	40.00	45.00	5.00	24.00	30.00	40.00	5.00	15.00	2.40	128.00	405.00	10.15	30
12	32.00	5.50	40.00	8.00	7.50	6.00	45.00	40.00	5.00	36.00	38.00	35.00	4.25	10.00	2.78	112.00	412.03	10.30	30
Forty acres	\$22.67	\$5.57	\$41.41	\$9.00	\$7.04	\$4.71	\$42.50	\$48.32	\$8.77	\$34.82	\$41.04	\$43.33	\$7.85	\$13.30	\$2.60	\$138.67	\$428.57	...	...
One acre	.57	.15	1.04	.22	.18	.12	1.06	1.21	.22	.87	1.03	...	.30	.33	.06	3.46	...	10.71	31

O'BRIEN COUNTY.

	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1	\$5.00	\$50.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$5.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$10.00	\$80.00	\$22.00	\$45.00	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$5.00	\$44.00	\$430.00	\$11.47	34
2	4.00	40.00	4.00	8.00	8.00	6.00	40.00	40.00	7.50	40.50	28.00	40.00	10.00	13.00	2.00	128.00	422.00	10.57	31
3	40.00	40.00	40.00	8.00	8.00	5.00	40.00	40.00	7.00	36.00	36.00	50.00	10.00	11.00	2.00	64.00	295.00	7.28	22
4	40.00	40.00	40.00	9.00	9.00	5.00	36.00	40.00	10.00	40.00	34.00	30.00	10.00	9.00	4.00	96.00	354.00	8.80	26
5	10.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	8.00	5.00	37.50	40.00	5.00	45.00	37.50	30.00	10.00	7.00	2.00	96.00	438.00	10.70	31
6	50.00	12.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	60.00	50.00	12.00	20.00	30.00	50.00	5.00	10.00	2.80	80.00	360.30	9.23	27
7	16.00	8.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	50.00	50.00	4.50	35.00	40.00	25.00	5.00	10.00	2.80	80.00	376.30	9.41	28
8	54.00	12.00	50.00	10.00	12.00	3.00	50.00	50.00	4.50	35.00	40.00	25.00	12.00	3.00	3.00	96.00	466.00	11.65	34
9	60.00	15.00	50.00	10.00	14.00	5.00	44.00	48.00	9.50	34.00	36.00	25.00	11.00	8.00	1.50	80.00	374.00	9.32	27
10	50.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	48.00	50.00	8.00	32.50	35.00	20.00	10.50	10.00	3.00	96.00	426.70	10.72	32
11	20.00	5.00	50.00	10.00	9.50	5.00	50.00	50.00	8.00	35.00	40.00	30.00	15.00	12.00	2.50	96.00	437.50	11.44	34
12	75.00	8.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	50.00	50.00	10.00	40.00	40.00	30.00	15.00	8.00	1.00	96.00	475.00	11.87	35
13	10.00	12.00	50.00	10.00	12.00	7.00	54.00	50.00	10.00	30.00	30.00	25.00	10.00	8.50	2.00	80.00	384.50	9.61	28
14	50.00	8.00	50.00	10.00	8.00	3.00	40.00	45.00	10.00	18.00	26.00	25.00	11.00	5.00	1.50	80.00	389.50	8.24	24
15	20.00	12.00	45.00	9.00	12.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	30.00	50.00	25.00	8.00	4.00	4.00	80.00	365.00	9.01	25
Forty acres	\$31.94	\$7.76	\$47.35	\$9.94	\$10.36	\$5.26	\$46.05	\$47.55	\$8.00	\$29.97	\$38.38	\$39.47	\$6.38	\$9.10	\$2.12	\$4.71	\$386.78	...	...
One acre	.85	.19	1.08	.25	.26	.13	1.15	1.18	.20	.75	.96	...	.16	.23	.05	0.12	...	9.67	28

OSCEOLA COUNTY.

	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1	\$48.00	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$5.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$10.00	\$80.00	\$22.00	\$45.00	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$5.00	\$44.00	\$430.00	\$11.47	34
2	20.00	6.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	37.50	40.00	7.50	30.00	32.50	15.00	10.00	6.50	3.75	48.00	297.75	7.19	21
3	50.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	6.00	30.00	50.00	2.00	20.00	40.00	15.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	48.00	308.00	8.45	25
4	60.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	50.00	50.00	12.00	37.00	60.00	25.00	10.00	6.00	2.00	80.00	432.00	10.80	32
5	60.00	10.00	30.00	10.00	16.00	6.00	35.00	40.00	11.00	34.00	35.00	22.00	16.00	13.00	3.00	70.40	390.00	9.75	29
6	55.00	8.00	40.00	10.00	9.00	5.50	40.00	50.00	8.00	32.00	45.00	25.00	10.00	12.00	...	64.00	396.50	9.66	28
7	40.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	11.00	5.00	38.00	35.00	...	27.20	40.80	18.00	10.40	11.50	2.00	57.00	368.50	8.96	26
8	28.00	9.00	55.00	12.00	12.00	4.00	35.00	50.00	10.00	30.00	50.00	22.00	12.00	9.00	3.50	70.40	369.00	10.60	29
Forty acres	\$45.12	\$5.37	\$44.38	\$10.25	\$11.50	\$5.19	\$39.44	\$48.13	\$6.44	\$30.53	\$42.49	\$19.65	\$9.18	\$9.38	\$3.03	\$2.80	\$373.21	...	...
One acre	1.13	.13	1.11	.26	.29	.13	.99	1.20	.16	.76	1.06	...	.23	.25	.08	1.37	...	9.33	27

PAGE COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1.....	\$25.00	\$8.00	\$25.00	\$10.00	\$8.00	\$4.00	\$60.00	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$25.00	\$45.00	\$40.00	\$3.00	\$15.00	\$2.00	\$128.00	\$410.00	\$10.40	\$10.40
2.....	8.00	8.00	36.00	12.00	6.00	3.25	42.00	48.00	16.00	24.00	36.00	35.00	10.00	10.50	1.50	112.00	367.25	9.18	9.18
3.....	12.00	12.00	50.00	15.00	12.00	6.00	60.00	40.00	3.00	24.00	50.00	30.00	10.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	363.00	9.82	9.82
4.....	8.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	8.00	4.00	40.00	40.00	7.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	5.00	8.00	2.00	112.00	334.00	8.30	8.30
5.....	10.00	48.00	48.00	12.50	8.50	3.50	42.50	64.00	11.50	21.00	40.00	35.00	5.00	14.40	2.50	128.00	411.40	10.28	10.28
6.....	5.00	11.50	35.00	11.50	6.00	9.50	41.40	80.00	3.00	20.00	20.00	40.00	2.00	12.00	3.00	128.00	382.80	9.57	9.57
7.....	9.00	7.50	60.00	12.00	6.00	3.50	53.00	40.00	5.00	20.00	32.00	30.00	8.00	12.00	2.50	96.00	396.50	9.16	9.16
8.....	20.00	8.00	55.00	12.00	10.00	5.50	50.00	65.00	11.00	27.20	40.80	40.00	10.00	12.50	2.50	128.00	457.00	11.44	11.44
Forty acres.....	\$7.28	\$9.15	\$44.38	\$11.38	\$8.15	\$4.26	\$48.61	\$32.13	\$8.31	\$24.15	\$36.72	\$36.25	\$6.00	\$12.65	\$2.38	\$116.00	\$301.06	9.77	9.77
One acre.....	.18	.23	1.11	.28	.20	.11	1.22	1.30	.21	.50	.92	.90	.15	.30	.06	2.90	7.60	9.77	9.77

PALO ALTO COUNTY.

1.....	\$25.00	\$10.00	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$7.50	\$5.00	\$40.00	\$50.00	\$12.00	\$30.00	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$7.50	\$10.00	\$5.00	\$65.00	\$380.00	\$9.73	\$9.73
2.....	60.00	5.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	7.00	45.00	64.00	12.00	64.00	64.00	25.00	8.00	8.00	2.80	80.00	481.80	12.04	12.04
3.....	40.00	10.00	45.00	10.00	10.00	6.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	30.00	40.00	30.00	7.00	7.00	3.00	64.00	375.00	9.38	9.38
4.....	80.00	3.00	45.00	12.00	8.00	6.00	30.00	56.00	3.00	18.00	36.00	18.00	13.00	10.00	1.50	57.00	375.80	9.40	9.40
5.....	15.00	3.00	45.00	12.00	7.50	6.00	45.00	48.00	3.00	24.00	36.00	30.00	3.50	10.00	3.00	64.00	355.00	8.12	8.12
6.....	35.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	42.50	60.00	12.00	27.50	48.00	30.00	6.25	9.00	2.75	96.00	428.45	10.71	10.71
7.....	55.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	6.00	42.50	70.00	10.00	38.00	45.00	32.50	6.25	10.00	2.95	104.00	448.70	11.22	11.22
8.....	60.00	8.00	40.00	10.00	9.50	6.00	45.00	45.00	12.00	25.00	40.00	35.00	8.00	9.50	3.00	80.00	390.50	9.76	9.76
9.....	45.00	12.00	45.00	10.00	11.00	5.00	40.00	60.00	8.00	27.20	40.80	30.00	8.00	9.50	3.00	96.00	420.30	10.51	10.51
10.....	40.00	8.00	50.00	12.00	8.00	5.00	42.50	50.00	10.00	27.20	40.80	22.50	6.00	10.00	2.00	72.00	383.50	9.50	9.50
Forty acres.....	\$45.50	\$6.60	\$16.50	\$10.40	\$9.15	\$5.70	\$41.25	\$55.30	\$9.30	\$31.86	\$43.06	\$25.30	\$4.42	\$9.25	\$2.57	\$80.90	\$401.82	9.60	9.60
One acre.....	1.14	.17	1.16	.26	.23	.14	1.03	1.38	.23	.80	1.08	.90	.11	.23	.06	2.02	10.05	10.05	10.05

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

1.....	\$70.80	\$8.75	\$34.40	\$4.45	\$5.50	\$4.00	\$58.00	\$70.80	\$5.00	\$25.50	\$30.00	\$25.00	\$12.00	\$8.00	\$1.50	\$80.00	\$334.70	\$9.87	\$9.87
2.....	43.00	10.00	44.00	6.50	9.75	5.50	48.00	80.00	7.50	31.80	35.00	30.00	3.00	10.80	2.25	96.00	420.10	10.80	10.80
3.....	60.00	12.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	50.00	40.00	10.00	30.00	40.00	30.00	10.00	8.00	2.00	96.00	368.50	9.21	9.21
4.....	30.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	40.00	30.00	10.00	17.00	28.00	20.00	2.00	9.00	3.00	96.00	377.00	9.42	9.42
5.....	50.00	10.00	45.00	12.00	10.00	4.50	45.00	35.00	15.00	45.00	56.00	45.00	10.00	12.00	2.00	144.00	466.00	12.15	12.15
6.....	32.00	11.00	40.00	12.00	12.00	6.00	50.00	60.00	10.00	27.20	40.80	30.00	10.00	9.25	3.75	96.00	454.51	11.26	11.26
7.....	60.00	10.00	45.00	9.50	13.00	5.50	48.00	70.00	8.00	27.20	40.80	35.00	11.00	10.00	2.50	112.00	472.50	11.81	11.81
Forty acres.....	\$45.73	\$10.25	\$44.80	\$9.06	\$10.63	\$6.87	\$43.37	\$58.25	\$9.19	\$30.34	\$39.83	\$33.13	\$8.63	\$5.54	\$5.50	\$106.00	\$432.34	9.80	9.80
One acre.....	1.14	.26	1.12	.25	.25	.12	1.08	1.46	.23	.76	.96	.90	.22	.24	.06	2.65	10.81	10.81	10.81

POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

1.....	\$40.00	\$12.00	\$60.00	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$3.00	\$72.00	\$60.00	\$10.00	\$30.00	\$40.00	\$30.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$2.00	\$96.00	\$471.09	\$11.77	\$11.77
2.....	30.00	4.00	45.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	45.00	45.00	4.00	28.00	35.00	25.00	3.00	8.00	2.00	80.00	360.60	9.34	9.34
3.....	50.00	7.50	50.00	15.00	10.00	6.00	40.00	54.00	12.00	35.00	50.00	30.00	10.00	15.00	3.00	64.00	425.00	10.84	10.84
4.....	25.00	5.00	50.00	14.00	12.00	4.00	40.00	50.00	7.50	30.00	35.00	20.00	5.00	11.00	4.00	80.00	421.00	10.57	10.57
5.....	50.00	8.00	50.00	14.00	12.00	5.00	45.00	50.00	7.50	40.00	42.00	30.00	3.00	12.00	4.00	80.00	414.00	10.35	10.35
6.....	35.00	10.00	48.00	16.00	10.00	6.00	60.00	45.00	12.00	40.00	40.00	30.00	10.00	12.00	4.00	96.00	455.00	11.58	11.58
7.....	60.00	6.00	50.00	10.00	9.00	5.00	65.00	60.00	11.00	27.20	37.20	35.00	4.75	8.50	3.25	112.00	465.25	11.65	11.65
8.....	25.00	6.00	50.00	14.00	10.00	5.25	54.00	50.00	11.00	27.20	37.20	30.00	5.00	12.00	4.00	96.00	380.25	9.73	9.73
9.....	60.00	5.00	50.00	12.00	14.00	5.00	55.00	45.00	5.00	13.00	25.00	20.00	5.00	8.00	1.50	64.00	370.50	9.26	9.26
10.....	70.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	9.00	6.00	45.00	60.00	12.00	30.00	35.00	25.00	6.50	9.00	4.00	80.00	451.50	11.29	11.29
Forty acres.....	\$47.00	\$7.41	\$50.27	\$12.45	\$10.25	\$5.20	\$52.20	\$54.67	\$7.94	\$30.84	\$38.92	\$27.27	\$5.48	\$10.50	\$3.22	\$7.26	\$422.04	9.80	9.80
One acre.....	1.18	.19	1.25	.31	.26	.13	1.31	1.37	.20	.77	.97	.90	.14	.26	.08	2.15	10.60	10.60	10.60

POLK COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.																				
	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market.	Average distance 8 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Penning, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1.	\$75.00	\$7.50	\$40.00	\$7.50	\$9.00	6.00	\$27.00	\$60.00	\$10.00	\$17.35	\$20.25	\$40.00	\$5.00	\$15.00	\$3.00	\$128.00	\$427.00	\$10.60	36	
2.	40.00	8.00	40.00	10.00	11.00	4.00	45.00	40.00	15.00	32.00	64.00	50.00	5.00	10.50	2.00	160.00	486.00	12.15	36	
3.	36.00	10.00	50.00	8.00	10.00	4.50	36.00	53.35	10.50	41.00	40.00	45.00	6.00	12.50	2.00	144.00	404.45	11.61	34	
4.	30.00	10.00	60.00	12.00	12.00	5.00	30.00	60.00	11.00	40.00	46.00	40.00	6.00	15.00	2.00	128.00	487.00	12.18	36	
5.	50.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	12.00	5.00	50.00	45.00	10.00	25.00	45.00	45.00	10.00	11.00	2.40	144.00	469.40	11.73	34	
6.	50.00	14.00	50.00	15.00	12.50	6.00	37.50	48.00	8.00	30.00	37.00	45.00	4.00	12.50	2.00	144.00	441.50	11.01	32	
7.	32.00	4.00	50.00	8.00	12.00	6.00	60.00	38.00	13.00	26.50	33.00	25.00	6.00	14.80	1.00	108.00	387.30	9.68	28	
8.	25.00	4.00	40.00	8.00	10.00	5.00	40.00	40.00	11.40	27.30	30.00	40.00	12.00	9.08	1.60	128.00	377.13	9.43	28	
9.	42.00	8.00	40.00	8.00	7.50	5.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	40.00	35.00	35.00	5.00	8.00	3.00	112.00	400.00	10.00	30	
10.	40.00	9.70	50.00	15.00	8.00	4.50	40.00	40.00	10.00	30.00	33.75	45.00	5.00	12.40	2.50	144.00	397.00	9.62	30	
11.	40.00	9.70	50.00	15.00	8.00	4.50	40.00	50.40	3.60	20.40	33.75	45.00	5.00	12.40	3.30	144.00	449.25	11.23	33	
	\$25.45	\$8.31	\$45.46	\$10.14	\$ 9.82	\$ 5.18	\$43.15	\$40.80	\$10.25	\$30.00	\$40.36	\$40.45	\$6.27	\$12.08	\$ 2.44	\$129.44	\$435.13	.....	.....	.....
					.35	.13	1.08	1.17	.25	.75	1.01	.....	.15	.30	.06	3.24	.....	10.88	.....	32

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY.

	\$20.00	\$10.00	\$5.00	\$2.50	\$1.00	\$0.50	\$0.25	\$0.12	\$0.06	\$0.03	\$0.01	
1	20.00	10.00	5.00	2.50	1.00	0.50	0.25	0.12	0.06	0.03	0.01	1
2	40.00	20.00	10.00	5.00	2.00	1.00	0.50	0.25	0.12	0.06	0.02	2
3	60.00	30.00	15.00	7.50	3.00	1.50	0.75	0.37	0.19	0.09	0.03	3
4	80.00	40.00	20.00	10.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	0.50	0.25	0.12	0.04	4
5	100.00	50.00	25.00	12.50	5.00	2.50	1.25	0.62	0.31	0.16	0.05	5
6	120.00	60.00	30.00	15.00	6.00	3.00	1.50	0.75	0.37	0.19	0.06	6
7	140.00	70.00	35.00	17.50	7.00	3.50	1.75	0.87	0.43	0.22	0.07	7
8	160.00	80.00	40.00	20.00	8.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	0.50	0.25	0.08	8
9	180.00	90.00	45.00	22.50	9.00	4.50	2.25	1.12	0.56	0.28	0.09	9
10	200.00	100.00	50.00	25.00	10.00	5.00	2.50	1.25	0.62	0.31	0.10	10
11	220.00	110.00	55.00	27.50	11.00	5.50	2.75	1.37	0.68	0.34	0.11	11
12	240.00	120.00	60.00	30.00	12.00	6.00	3.00	1.50	0.75	0.37	0.12	12
13	260.00	130.00	65.00	32.50	13.00	6.50	3.25	1.62	0.81	0.40	0.13	13
14	280.00	140.00	70.00	35.00	14.00	7.00	3.50	1.75	0.87	0.43	0.14	14
15	300.00	150.00	75.00	37.50	15.00	7.50	3.75	1.87	0.93	0.46	0.15	15
16	320.00	160.00	80.00	40.00	16.00	8.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	0.50	0.16	16
17	340.00	170.00	85.00	42.50	17.00	8.50	4.25	2.12	1.06	0.53	0.17	17
18	360.00	180.00	90.00	45.00	18.00	9.00	4.50	2.25	1.12	0.56	0.18	18
19	380.00	190.00	95.00	47.50	19.00	9.50	4.75	2.37	1.19	0.59	0.19	19
20	400.00	200.00	100.00	50.00	20.00	10.00	5.00	2.50	1.25	0.62	0.20	20
21	420.00	210.00	105.00	52.50	21.00	10.50	5.25	2.62	1.31	0.65	0.21	21
22	440.00	220.00	110.00	55.00	22.00	11.00	5.50	2.75	1.37	0.68	0.22	22
23	460.00	230.00	115.00	57.50	23.00	11.50	5.75	2.87	1.43	0.71	0.23	23
24	480.00	240.00	120.00	60.00	24.00	12.00	6.00	3.00	1.50	0.75	0.24	24
25	500.00	250.00	125.00	62.50	25.00	12.50	6.25	3.12	1.56	0.78	0.25	25
26	520.00	260.00	130.00	65.00	26.00	13.00	6.50	3.25	1.62	0.81	0.26	26
27	540.00	270.00	135.00	67.50	27.00	13.50	6.75	3.37	1.68	0.84	0.27	27
28	560.00	280.00	140.00	70.00	28.00	14.00	7.00	3.50	1.75	0.87	0.28	28
29	580.00	290.00	145.00	72.50	29.00	14.50	7.25	3.62	1.81	0.90	0.29	29
30	600.00	300.00	150.00	75.00	30.00	15.00	7.50	3.75	1.87	0.93	0.30	30
31	620.00	310.00	155.00	77.50	31.00	15.50	7.75	3.87	1.93	0.96	0.31	31
32	640.00	320.00	160.00	80.00	32.00	16.00	8.00	4.00	2.00	1.00		
33	660.00	330.00	165.00	82.50	33.00	16.50	8.25	4.12	2.06	1.03		
34	680.00	340.00	170.00	85.00	34.00	17.00	8.50	4.25	2.12	1.06		
35	700.00	350.00	175.00	87.50	35.00	17.50	8.75	4.37	2.19	1.09		
36	720.00	360.00	180.00	90.00	36.00	18.00	9.00	4.50	2.25	1.12		
37	740.00	370.00	185.00	92.50	37.00	18.50	9.25	4.62	2.31	1.15		
38	760.00	380.00	190.00	95.00	38.00	19.00	9.50	4.75	2.37	1.19		
39	780.00	390.00	195.00	97.50	39.00	19.50	9.75	4.87	2.43	1.22		
40	800.00	400.00	200.00	100.00	40.00	20.00	10.00	5.00	2.50	1.25		
41	820.00	410.00	205.00	102.50	41.00	20.50	10.25	5.12	2.56	1.28		
42	840.00	420.00	210.00	105.00	42.00	21.00	10.50	5.25	2.62	1.31		
43	860.00	430.00	215.00	107.50	43.00	21.50	10.75	5.37	2.68	1.34		
44	880.00	440.00	220.00	110.00	44.00	22.00	11.00	5.50	2.75	1.37		
45	900.00	450.00	225.00	112.50	45.00	22.50	11.25	5.62	2.81	1.40		
46	920.00	460.00	230.00	115.00	46.00	23.00	11.50	5.75	2.87	1.43		
47	940.00	470.00	235.00	117.50	47.00	23.50	11.75	5.87	2.93	1.46		
48	960.00	480.00	240.00	120.00	48.00	24.00	12.00	6.00	3.00	1.50		
49	980.00	490.00	245.00	122.50	49.00	24.50	12.25	6.12	3.06	1.53		
50	1000.00	500.00	250.00	125.00	50.00	25.00	12.50	6.25	3.12	1.56		
51	1020.00	510.00	255.00	127.50	51.00	25.50	12.75	6.37	3.18	1.59		
52	1040.00	520.00	260.00	130.00	52.00	26.00	13.00	6.50	3.25	1.62		
53	1060.00	530.00	265.00	132.50	53.00	26.50	13.25	6.62	3.31	1.65		
54	1080.00	540.00	270.00	135.00	54.00	27.00	13.50	6.75	3.37	1.68		
55	1100.00	550.00	275.00	137.50	55.00	27.50	13.75	6.87	3.43	1.71		
56	1120.00	560.00	280.00	140.00	56.00	28.00	14.00	7.00	3.50	1.75		
57	1140.00	570.00	285.00	142.50	57.00	28.50	14.25	7.12	3.56	1.78		
58	1160.00	580.00	290.00	145.00	58.00	29.00	14.50	7.25	3.62	1.81		
59	1180.00	590.00	295.00	147.50	59.00	29.50	14.75	7.37	3.68	1.84		
60	1200.00	600.00	300.00	150.00	60.00	30.00	15.00	7.50	3.75	1.87		
61	1220.00	610.00	305.00	152.50	61.00	30.50	15.25	7.62	3.81	1.90		
62	1240.00	620.00	310.00	155.00	62.00	31.00	15.50	7.75	3.87	1.93		
63	1260.00	630.00	315.00	157.50	63.00	31.50	15.75	7.87	3.93	1.96		
64	1280.00	640.00	320.00	160.00	64.00	32.00	16.00	8.00	4.00	2.00		
65	1300.00	650.00	325.00	162.50	65.00	32.50	16.25	8.12	4.06	2.03		
66	1320.00	660.00	330.00	165.00	66.00	33.00	16.50	8.25	4.12	2.06		
67	1340.00	670.00	335.00	167.50	67.00	33.50	16.75	8.37	4.18	2.09		
68	1360.00	680.00	340.00	170.00	68.00	34.00	17.00	8.50	4.25	2.12		
69	1380.00	690.00	345.00	172.50	69.00	34.50	17.25	8.62	4.31	2.15		
70	1400.00	700.00	350.00	175.00	70.00	35.00	17.50	8.75	4.37	2.18		
71	1420.00	710.00	355.00	177.50	71.00	35.50	17.75	8.87	4.43	2.21		
72	1440.00	720.00	360.00	180.00	72.00	36.00	18.00	9.00	4.50	2.25		
73	1460.00	730.00	365.00	182.50	73.00	36.50	18.25	9.12	4.56	2.28		
74	1480.00	740.00	370.00	185.00	74.00	37.00	18.50	9.25	4.62	2.31		
75	1500.00	750.00	375.00	187.50	75.00	37.50	18.75	9.37	4.68	2.34		
76	1520.00	760.00	380.00	190.00	76.00	38.00	19.00	9.50	4.75	2.37		
77	1540.00	770.00	385.00	192.50	77.00	38.50	19.25	9.62	4.81	2.40		
78	1560.00	780.00	390.00	195.00	78.00	39.00	19.50	9.75	4.87	2.43		
79	1580.00	790.00	395.00	197.50	79.00	39.50	19.75	9.87	4.93	2.46		
80	1600.00	800.00	400.00	200.00	80.00	40.00	20.00	10.00	5.00	2.50		
81	1620.00	810.00	405.00	202.50	81.00	40.50	20.25	10.12	5.06	2.53		
82	1640.00	820.00	410.00	205.00	82.00	41.00	20.50	10.25	5.12	2.56		
83	1660.00	830.00	415.00	207.50	83.00	41.50	20.75	10.37	5.18	2.59		
84	1680.00	840.00	420.00	210.00	84.00	42.00	21.00	10.50	5.25	2.62		
85	1700.00	850.00	425.00	212.50	85.00	42.50	21.25	10.62	5.31	2.65		
86	1720.00	860.00	430.00	215.00	86.00	43.00	21.50	10.75	5.37	2.68		
87	1740.00	870.00	435.00	217.50	87.00	43.50	21.75	10.87	5.43	2.71		
88	1760.00	880.00	440.00	220.00	88.00	44.00	22.00	11.00	5.50	2.75		
89	1780.00	890.00	445.00	222.50	89.00	44.50	22.25	11.12	5.56	2.78		
90	1800.00	900.00	450.00	225.00	90.00	45.00	22.50	11.25	5.62	2.81		
91	1820.00	910.00	455.00	227.50	91.00	45.50	22.75	11.37	5.68	2.84		
92	1840.00	920.00	460.00	230.00	92.00	46.00	23.00	11.50	5.75	2.87		
93	1860.00	930.00	465.00	232.50	93.00	46.50	23.25	11.62	5.81	2.90		
94	1880.00	940.00	470.00	235.00	94.00	47.00	23.50	11.75	5.87	2.93		
95	1900.00	950.00	475.00	237.50	95.00	47.50	23.75	11.87	5.93	2.96		
96	1920.00	960.00	480.00	240.00	96.00	48.00	24.00	12.00	6.00	3.00		
97	1940.00	970.00	485.00	242.50	97.00	48.50	24.25	12.12	6.06	3.03		
98	1960.00	980.00	490.00	245.00	98.00	49.00	24.50	12.25	6.12	3.06		
99	1980.00	990.00	495.00	247.50	99.00	49.50	24.75	12.37	6.18	3.09		
100	2000.00	1000.00	500.00	250.00	100.00	50.00	25.00	12.50	6.25	3.12		
101	2020.00	1010.00	505.00	252.50	101.00	50.50	25.25	12.62	6.31			

POWESHIEK COUNTY.

1	\$20.00	\$10.00	\$50.00	\$10.00	\$12.00	\$0.00	\$50.00	\$90.00	\$15.00	\$25.00	\$60.00	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$0.00	\$20.00	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$12.13	\$0.30
2	10.00	4.00	40.00	4.50	12.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	8.00	18.00	32.00	25.00	3.00	12.00	3.00	80.00	391.50	7.54	52.00
3	40.00	8.00	40.00	12.00	8.00	6.00	60.00	60.00	10.00	25.00	50.00	30.00	9.00	10.00	1.00	96.00	425.00	10.87	32.00
4	20.00	8.00	50.00	12.00	12.00	6.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	25.00	32.00	45.00	5.00	7.00	2.00	144.00	425.00	10.87	31.00
5	30.00	11.00	50.00	10.00	5.00	56.00	40.00	5.00	40.00	47.00	25.00	5.00	9.00	3.00	80.00	400.00	10.80	29.00	
6	20.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	6.00	50.00	60.00	15.00	32.00	64.00	40.00	5.00	10.00	2.00	128.00	475.00	11.80	35.00
7	24.00	.....	50.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	50.00	40.00	7.00	25.00	20.00	35.00	5.00	11.00	2.00	112.00	476.00	11.90	35.00
8	10.00	.....	45.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	60.00	45.00	12.00	25.00	25.00	40.00	12.00	14.00	2.00	128.00	476.00	11.90	35.00
9	80.00	10.00	40.00	18.00	9.25	4.50	40.00	45.00	10.00	38.00	37.00	35.00	9.00	12.00	4.20	112.00	388.05	9.22	37.00
10	20.00	6.50	50.00	12.50	8.75	2.50	45.00	40.00	6.00	25.00	42.50	37.50	10.00	10.00	1.50	120.00	400.25	10.00	39.00
11	65.00	11.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	50.00	55.00	10.00	35.00	50.00	35.00	15.00	12.00	3.00	112.00	485.00	12.08	36.00
12	75.00	8.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	6.00	45.00	50.00	25.00	32.00	32.00	37.00	4.00	10.00	3.00	118.00	421.40	10.33	31.00
Forty acres																			
	\$29.67	\$ 6.70	\$46.08	\$11.00	\$10.17	\$ 5.17	\$48.00	\$51.23	\$ 9.42	\$25.67	\$42.21	\$26.37	\$ 8.08	\$10.67	\$ 2.20	\$113.18	\$422.75	\$ 9.81	.....
One acre																			
	74.17	1.15	.....	25	.....	13	1.20	1.28	24	72	1.06	.....	30	36	.....	2.83	.....	10.57	31

RINGGOLD COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.																			
	Perillizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1	\$30.00	\$10.00	\$40.00	\$10.00	7.50	2.50	\$37.50	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$32.00	25.00	4.00	7.75	4.00	2.50	\$21.00	8.57	45
2	25.00	7.50	40.00	12.00	10.50	4.00	47.50	40.00	6.80	30.00	26.00	25.00	4.00	7.75	4.00	2.50	19.80	8.57	45
3	25.00	30.00	20.00	12.25	12.25	3.50	65.00	46.00	5.00	30.00	42.00	20.00	8.00	10.00	4.00	2.50	38.45	9.62	28
4	20.00	20.00	15.00	16.00	16.00	4.00	46.00	48.00	8.00	35.00	45.00	25.00	7.50	6.00	4.10	2.50	39.40	9.86	30
5	75.00	18.00	54.00	14.00	14.00	5.00	64.00	57.25	13.20	31.75	52.90	28.00	8.00	5.17	1.73	2.50	360.00	12.60	37
6	25.00	10.00	45.00	9.00	12.00	3.50	44.00	50.00	8.00	20.00	20.00	40.00	4.00	10.00	2.30	2.50	394.70	9.57	40
7	44.80	5.00	40.00	10.00	7.50	2.50	45.00	47.00	6.00	25.00	36.00	25.00	12.00	10.00	2.30	2.50	383.10	8.89	36
8	43.00	9.00	40.00	8.50	8.00	3.50	39.00	40.00	8.00	28.00	32.00	25.00	10.00	10.00	2.40	2.50	362.00	9.05	37
9	26.00	4.00	40.00	12.00	8.00	3.00	42.00	44.00	7.00	27.50	32.00	30.00	10.00	9.00	2.00	2.50	352.80	8.72	36
Forty acres	\$53.00	\$ 0.28	\$43.22	\$12.28	\$10.64	\$ 3.61	\$47.78	\$43.58	\$ 8.22	\$26.00	\$35.90	\$27.00	\$ 5.57	\$ 8.50	\$ 2.98	\$ 2.16	\$370.14	...	9.48
One acre	83	.23	1.08	.31	.27	.60	1.19	1.09	.21	.97	.90	.....	.16	.21	.07	2.16	.....	9.48	28

• SAC COUNTY.

[illegible]

SCOTT COUNTY,

[illegible]

SHELBY COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.																			
	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Taxes on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1.....	\$12.00	\$4.00	\$20.00	\$5.00	\$8.00	\$3.00	\$40.00	\$25.00	\$13.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$12.00	\$8.00	\$2.50	\$8.00	\$322.50	\$8.15	\$4
2.....	20.00	6.00	60.00	6.00	14.00	6.00	54.00	40.00	10.00	31.00	48.00	30.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	96.00	426.00	10.65	31
3.....	60.00	10.00	45.00	8.00	10.00	5.00	45.00	50.00	15.00	32.00	50.00	30.00	2.00	10.00	2.25	96.00	440.25	11.00	32
4.....	50.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	36.00	48.00	15.00	48.00	64.00	25.00	12.00	14.00	3.00	80.00	445.00	11.12	33
5.....	10.00	10.00	40.00	4.00	10.00	6.00	39.00	47.00	4.00	37.50	54.40	25.00	3.00	11.70	3.15	80.00	331.05	8.28	34
6.....	15.00	10.00	40.00	12.50	11.50	6.50	37.50	35.00	7.53	24.00	48.00	25.00	8.16	7.20	1.50	80.00	337.19	8.53	35
7.....	20.00	8.00	50.00	12.50	6.75	5.00	42.50	54.40	8.00	25.00	40.80	30.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	96.00	392.45	9.81	36
8.....	30.00	8.00	50.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	45.00	50.00	10.00	25.00	40.80	30.00	10.00	14.00	3.00	96.00	393.00	9.82	37
9.....	16.00	8.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	3.25	44.40	54.00	10.00	36.00	54.00	33.50	5.00	9.00	2.25	112.00	420.40	10.51	38
10.....	20.00	8.00	40.00	20.00	15.00	5.00	50.00	80.00	5.00	40.00	60.00	40.00	20.00	12.00	6.00	128.00	510.00	12.75	39
11.....	15.00	10.00	45.00	10.00	6.25	4.60	48.00	50.00	10.00	32.50	55.00	30.00	2.00	10.00	3.50	96.00	397.25	9.93	40
12.....	50.00	10.00	44.00	6.00	9.00	4.00	48.75	40.80	4.00	25.00	45.00	25.00	8.00	10.00	3.00	80.00	387.55	9.69	41
13.....	\$25.00	\$8.38	\$45.08	\$9.54	\$9.77	\$4.83	\$43.17	\$49.83	\$9.29	\$31.02	\$47.31	\$29.50	\$8.47	\$10.34	\$3.05	\$94.40	\$401.48	\$10.03	\$5
Forty acres.....																			
One acre.....	.65	.21	1.15	.24	.24	.12	1.08	1.25	.23	.78	1.18	.....	.21	.26	.07	2.31	.....	10.03	

SIOUX COUNTY.

1.....	\$28.00	\$9.00	\$50.00	\$9.00	\$10.00	\$5.00	\$60.00	\$54.40	\$10.00	\$27.20	\$40.80	\$25.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	.....	\$80.00	\$380.40	\$9.74
2.....	15.00	12.00	40.00	6.00	9.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	5.50	20.00	30.00	25.00	5.00	7.50	2.00	64.00	340.00	8.50
3.....	40.00	7.50	40.00	10.00	5.00	2.50	35.00	40.00	13.00	18.00	30.00	20.00	10.00	12.00	2.00	64.00	319.00	7.98
4.....	45.00	7.00	50.00	10.00	12.00	4.00	48.00	40.00	10.00	25.00	45.00	25.00	12.00	11.50	1.75	80.00	379.25	9.48
5.....	20.00	12.00	40.00	6.00	9.00	3.00	30.00	48.00	12.00	45.00	50.00	35.00	.....	10.00	2.75	112.00	456.25	11.40
6.....	20.00	12.00	40.00	6.00	9.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	5.00	20.00	30.00	25.00	.....	7.50	1.25	80.00	341.75	8.54
7.....	20.00	7.50	50.00	15.00	12.00	5.50	35.00	60.00	8.00	27.50	40.00	25.00	.....	7.50	1.00	80.00	368.50	9.16
8.....	20.00	7.50	50.00	15.00	12.00	5.50	37.50	64.00	8.00	24.00	32.00	30.00	5.00	8.00	1.50	96.00	371.00	9.28
9.....	60.00	12.50	50.00	10.00	12.50	5.00	60.00	60.00	8.00	36.00	30.00	30.00	8.50	8.40	2.50	96.00	459.40	11.48
10.....	30.00	12.80	50.00	12.00	11.50	4.00	54.00	62.00	10.50	30.50	42.50	35.00	6.00	9.00	1.50	112.00	447.00	11.18
Forty acres.....	\$25.80	\$9.50	\$47.00	\$9.40	\$9.45	\$3.65	\$47.95	\$55.84	\$9.00	\$28.80	\$37.03	\$27.50	\$4.05	\$8.74	\$1.63	\$88.00	\$386.96	\$10.03
One acre.....	.65	.24	1.17	.24	.24	.10	1.20	1.30	.22	.72	.92	.....	.12	.22	.04	2.20	.....	9.67

STORY COUNTY.

1.....	\$30.00	\$10.00	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$5.00	\$50.00	\$40.00	\$5.00	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	.....	\$80.00	\$355.50	\$9.14
2.....	50.00	10.00	40.00	12.00	9.00	4.00	40.00	40.00	5.00	47.00	50.00	30.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	96.00	435.30	10.88
3.....	50.00	8.00	40.00	15.00	8.00	6.00	50.00	50.00	5.00	37.20	30.00	25.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	80.00	360.80	9.77
4.....	50.00	8.00	57.00	10.00	9.00	4.00	36.00	40.00	12.00	25.00	30.00	25.00	8.50	10.00	2.00	80.00	355.50	9.30
5.....	30.00	8.50	50.00	10.00	7.50	6.50	42.00	48.88	8.00	40.00	35.00	30.00	12.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	408.00	10.30
6.....	20.00	10.00	52.00	12.00	12.50	6.00	45.00	60.00	5.00	35.00	45.00	50.00	8.00	10.00	2.50	100.00	386.30	9.76
7.....	48.00	12.00	48.00	12.00	11.00	6.00	50.00	60.00	10.00	40.00	42.00	45.00	18.00	12.00	3.00	127.00	500.10	12.50
8.....	40.00	9.00	60.00	12.00	12.00	6.00	50.00	52.00	6.00	30.00	34.00	40.00	8.00	13.00	3.00	136.00	465.00	11.62
9.....	50.00	10.00	45.00	10.00	9.00	4.00	50.00	50.00	10.00	30.00	40.00	35.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	112.00	422.00	11.05
Forty acres.....	\$35.33	\$9.50	\$48.00	\$11.44	\$9.56	\$5.28	\$44.67	\$50.00	\$7.67	\$30.80	\$37.04	\$24.22	\$7.72	\$11.11	\$2.78	\$109.50	\$435.40	\$10.03
One acre.....	.88	.24	1.50	.29	.24	.13	1.12	1.25	.19	.54	.92	.....	.24	.28	.07	2.74	.....	10.63

TAMA COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.																			
	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1	\$86.00	\$12.00	\$60.00	\$15.00	\$8.00	\$2.50	\$40.00	\$45.00	\$10.00	\$25.00	\$47.50	\$25.00	\$18.00	\$14.30	\$15.00	\$3.00	\$80.00	\$38.10	\$10.95
2	75.00	12.00	50.00	12.00	12.00	4.00	36.00	60.00	15.00	22.00	21.00	35.00	18.00	15.00	3.00	3.00	112.00	407.00	11.08
3	60.00	8.00	60.00	12.00	7.00	5.00	30.00	32.00	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	10.00	9.00	3.00	3.00	125.00	420.00	10.72
4	40.00	4.00	40.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	36.00	60.00	6.00	35.00	30.00	35.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	2.00	112.00	410.00	10.25
5	10.00	5.00	40.00	15.00	7.50	5.00	40.00	45.00	5.00	30.00	40.00	35.00	3.00	10.00	2.00	2.00	112.00	350.50	8.98
6	44.00	10.00	60.00	8.00	8.50	5.00	60.00	60.00	20.00	40.00	40.00	35.00	20.00	5.50	2.00	2.00	112.00	504.50	12.61
7	40.00	10.00	50.00	15.00	15.00	6.50	42.80	48.00	16.00	37.00	40.00	40.00	14.40	12.50	2.70	2.70	125.00	468.70	11.72
8	86.00	15.00	45.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	45.00	48.00	6.50	28.00	40.00	30.00	10.00	8.75	1.00	1.00	96.00	450.85	11.72
9	80.00	10.00	37.00	9.00	10.00	6.00	42.25	47.60	10.00	34.00	30.00	35.00	10.50	7.50	2.75	2.75	112.00	405.00	11.64
10	30.00	6.00	40.00	8.00	10.00	5.00	40.00	48.00	12.00	30.00	48.00	40.00	8.50	7.00	1.50	1.50	112.00	447.25	11.18
11	21.50	8.00	40.00	10.70	10.65	6.00	48.00	48.00	10.00	32.00	52.60	30.00	8.00	9.50	2.80	2.80	125.00	435.00	10.87
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96.00	397.21	9.93
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112.00	393.00	9.12
Forty acres	\$40.72	\$8.25	\$48.25	\$11.36	\$8.56	\$5.00	\$42.10	\$48.58	\$10.16	\$28.08	\$30.76	\$34.62	\$9.64	\$10.07	\$2.10	\$10.77	\$433.67	.....	.....
One acre	1.24	.21	1.21	.28	.25	.13	1.05	1.21	.25	.70	.99	.....	.34	.25	.05	2.77	10.84	.....	.....

TAYLOR COUNTY.

1	\$40.00	\$8.00	\$40.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$2.00	\$35.00	\$50.00	\$5.00	\$35.00	\$40.00	\$25.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$80.00	\$370.50	9.49	.28
2	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	50.00	40.00	9.00	45.00	60.00	30.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	2.00	96.00	366.00	9.86	.29
3	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	2.50	58.50	50.00	12.00	37.20	50.00	27.50	4.00	9.00	3.00	3.00	88.00	426.20	10.65	.31
4	11.00	40.00	15.00	12.00	12.00	2.50	45.00	60.00	3.00	37.20	52.00	25.00	4.20	14.00	3.50	3.50	80.00	370.50	9.50	.28
5	8.00	38.00	7.00	6.00	6.00	2.50	30.00	27.20	5.00	25.00	34.00	25.00	2.70	5.00	1.50	1.50	80.00	370.50	9.50	.28
6	10.00	40.00	16.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	40.00	40.00	30.00	10.00	8.00	4.00	4.00	96.00	377.00	9.44	.28
7	10.00	50.00	12.50	7.00	7.00	2.50	37.50	50.00	3.00	24.00	42.50	30.00	9.50	7.50	2.00	2.00	102.40	347.00	8.68	.26
8	30.00	42.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	2.50	22.00	50.00	10.00	29.00	42.50	32.00	6.00	8.00	4.00	4.00	102.40	347.00	8.68	.26
9	12.00	50.00	12.50	7.50	7.50	3.50	40.00	50.00	11.50	35.50	42.50	30.00	5.50	10.00	1.25	1.25	96.00	375.75	9.30	.28
10	10.00	40.00	16.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	37.50	50.00	15.00	40.00	50.00	30.00	16.20	10.00	4.00	4.00	96.00	403.80	10.10	.30
11	10.00	30.00	12.50	7.00	7.00	2.75	37.50	50.00	1.50	24.00	42.00	30.00	2.00	7.50	2.00	2.00	96.00	344.75	8.62	.25
12	10.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	30.00	40.00	10.00	45.00	55.00	30.00	10.00	10.00	4.00	4.00	96.00	365.00	9.82	.29
13	5.00	.....	46.00	8.00	6.00	3.00	35.00	50.00	12.00	37.20	40.80	35.00	20.00	9.00	4.00	4.00	112.00	378.00	9.45	.28
Forty acres	\$8.08	\$9.25	\$43.54	\$11.50	\$8.73	\$2.84	\$40.81	\$50.52	\$8.46	\$31.67	\$45.48	\$39.19	\$7.93	\$9.08	\$2.95	\$3.45	\$374.27	.....	.....	.....
One acre	.20	.22	1.09	.29	.22	.07	1.02	1.26	.21	.79	1.14	.....	.29	.26	.07	2.34	9.36	.....	.....	.....

UNION COUNTY.

1	\$20.00	\$10.00	\$40.00	\$12.00	\$8.00	\$4.00	\$64.00	\$45.00	\$15.00	\$28.00	\$25.00	\$20.00	\$5.00	\$11.10	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$61.00	\$360.10	9.75	.29
2	40.00	12.00	40.00	15.00	8.00	5.00	54.00	75.00	10.00	30.00	50.00	20.00	10.00	12.00	3.00	3.00	96.00	400.00	11.51	.34
3	12.50	40.00	10.00	10.00	6.00	2.00	43.50	42.00	10.00	35.00	42.00	20.00	10.00	8.00	1.75	1.75	64.00	326.75	8.17	.24
4	10.00	40.00	16.00	12.00	5.00	2.00	36.00	38.00	10.00	30.00	34.00	25.00	10.00	10.50	2.00	2.00	80.00	358.50	8.46	.25
5	6.00	60.00	7.50	15.00	2.50	2.50	99.00	42.00	5.00	28.00	42.00	20.00	8.00	12.00	2.40	2.40	64.00	364.40	9.11	.27
6	50.00	10.00	47.00	7.50	11.00	2.50	37.50	45.00	10.00	32.00	33.00	30.00	8.75	9.00	1.60	1.60	96.00	403.45	10.09	.30
7	40.00	.....	40.00	10.00	6.00	6.00	48.00	50.00	12.00	32.00	60.00	30.00	12.00	10.00	1.80	1.80	96.00	403.80	10.89	.32
8	50.00	15.00	40.00	15.00	14.00	3.00	55.00	60.00	15.00	28.00	40.00	30.00	7.60	7.50	2.50	2.50	64.00	403.00	10.07	.30
9	40.00	10.00	40.00	12.00	6.00	5.00	50.00	45.00	8.00	28.50	35.00	30.00	7.00	10.00	1.50	1.50	96.00	386.10	9.88	.29
10	40.00	10.00	40.00	12.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	60.00	6.00	35.00	40.00	20.00	6.00	10.00	2.00	2.00	64.00	373.00	9.32	.27
11	60.00	7.50	40.00	10.00	14.00	5.00	37.50	50.00	10.00	30.00	40.00	35.00	10.00	10.00	2.50	2.50	112.00	436.50	10.96	.32
12	20.00	5.00	40.00	10.00	16.00	4.00	40.00	50.00	5.00	25.00	50.00	30.00	15.00	12.00	2.00	2.00	96.00	384.00	9.60	.29
Forty acres	\$30.83	\$9.00	\$42.25	\$11.38	\$10.38	\$3.92	\$47.54	\$49.23	\$9.42	\$23.46	\$41.67	\$26.07	\$9.10	\$10.73	\$2.22	\$2.53	\$362.77	.....	.....	.....
One acre	.77	.23	1.06	.29	.26	.10	1.19	1.23	.24	.74	1.04	.....	.22	.27	.06	2.13	9.82	.....	.....	.....

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1	\$25.00	\$15.00	\$40.00	\$18.00	\$11.00	\$3.00	\$45.00	\$80.00	\$8.00	\$40.00	\$90.00	\$30.00	\$8.00	\$12.00	\$1.80	\$6.00	\$61.00	\$12.80	\$12.80
2	20.00	12.00	40.00	15.00	12.00	3.00	40.00	85.00	11.00	43.00	55.00	35.00	10.00	11.00	2.80	112.00	521.80	13.04	28
3	20.00	12.00	44.00	12.00	12.00	3.00	48.00	38.00	10.00	29.00	43.00	31.00	8.00	12.00	3.50	105.00	408.00	10.20	30
4	20.00	12.00	44.00	12.00	12.00	3.75	50.00	80.00	8.00	25.00	49.00	30.00	9.00	11.00	2.00	96.00	318.75	12.07	38
5	20.00	8.00	35.00	10.00	6.75	2.50	30.00	36.00	8.00	20.00	30.00	25.00	10.00	8.00	1.80	80.00	305.05	7.65	23
6	20.00	8.00	38.80	13.60	9.20	4.80	25.20	48.00	10.00	27.20	46.80	35.00	7.20	7.20	2.40	112.00	391.20	9.78	28
7	25.00	8.75	36.50	11.50	10.50	3.25	40.00	49.00	10.00	35.00	32.00	27.75	15.00	12.25	2.85	88.80	379.80	9.50	28
8	32.00	12.00	40.00	11.50	12.00	4.50	50.00	60.00	8.00	32.00	45.00	30.00	...	10.50	2.50	96.00	416.00	10.40	30
9	40.00	9.00	50.00	12.00	9.00	4.00	48.00	45.00	10.00	27.20	40.80	25.00	10.00	9.00	3.00	80.00	397.00	9.92	30
Forty acres	\$44.11	\$10.84	\$42.70	\$13.23	\$10.61	3.63	\$41.80	\$57.88	9.22	\$31.00	\$44.02	\$30.08	8.58	\$10.33	2.52	96.26	\$427.04	...	...
One acre	1.10	.27	1.07	.33	.27	.90	1.05	1.45	.23	.79	1.12	...	.21	.26	.06	2.41	10.70	...	...

WAPELLO COUNTY.

1	\$50.00	\$10.00	\$40.00	\$12.00	\$12.00	2.00	\$45.00	\$40.00	5.00	\$25.00	\$40.00	\$30.00	8.00	8.00	5.00	96.00	\$408.00	\$10.20	30
2	40.00	8.00	45.00	12.00	8.00	5.00	35.00	50.00	5.00	22.50	45.00	25.00	6.00	12.00	3.00	80.00	388.50	9.66	28
3	40.00	12.00	50.00	10.00	9.00	5.00	50.00	40.00	8.00	25.00	45.00	20.00	10.00	8.00	3.00	128.00	445.00	11.12	33
4	70.00	6.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	10.00	27.20	30.00	25.00	10.00	8.00	1.75	80.00	300.05	9.17	27
5	10.00	10.00	50.00	15.00	13.00	5.00	38.00	46.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	30.00	5.00	8.00	2.50	96.00	393.50	9.84	29
6	50.00	12.00	40.00	12.50	15.00	4.00	45.00	54.40	11.60	27.20	40.80	30.00	8.50	9.00	1.50	96.00	427.50	10.49	31
7	40.00	10.00	60.00	12.00	12.00	6.00	60.00	70.00	4.00	30.00	40.00	35.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	112.00	470.60	11.40	35
8	35.00	9.00	50.00	10.00	12.00	5.50	45.00	60.00	8.00	27.20	40.80	40.00	9.00	11.50	2.50	128.00	433.50	11.34	33
Forty acres	\$36.87	\$9.62	\$46.88	\$11.04	\$11.37	4.44	\$45.37	\$50.05	7.70	\$29.80	\$41.45	\$31.88	8.04	9.56	2.75	\$102.00	\$418.87	...	...
One acre	.92	.24	1.17	.30	.28	.11	1.13	1.25	.19	.75	1.04	...	.22	.24	.07	2.65	10.47	...	...

WARREN COUNTY.

1	\$30.00	\$10.00	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$14.00	6.00	\$30.00	\$40.00	5.00	\$20.00	\$35.00	\$30.00	8.00	8.00	1.25	96.00	\$367.25	9.18	27
2	60.00	10.00	50.00	15.00	10.00	6.00	35.00	41.00	10.00	41.00	25.00	25.00	12.00	8.00	2.00	80.00	401.00	11.62	34
3	50.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	7.00	3.50	30.00	40.00	8.00	40.00	30.00	35.00	10.00	9.00	2.00	96.00	379.50	9.48	28
4	40.00	8.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	8.00	27.20	45.00	35.00	10.00	9.00	3.50	112.00	403.10	10.08	30
5	35.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	9.00	3.00	45.00	40.00	8.00	27.20	45.00	35.00	10.00	8.00	2.00	96.00	372.50	9.31	27
6	50.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	12.00	3.50	45.00	50.00	10.00	30.00	40.00	40.00	15.00	15.00	3.00	128.00	475.50	11.84	35
7	12.00	40.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	5.00	48.00	35.00	3.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	15.00	15.00	4.00	112.00	381.75	9.54	28
8	22.00	12.50	40.00	15.00	10.00	3.75	50.00	50.00	10.00	45.00	50.00	40.00	19.20	14.00	1.75	128.00	400.20	12.25	26
9	25.00	8.00	40.00	13.00	10.00	5.00	50.00	40.00	10.00	35.00	50.00	30.00	10.00	8.00	3.00	96.00	402.00	10.12	30
10	15.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	4.00	40.00	40.00	5.00	27.00	50.00	30.00	6.00	11.00	1.00	96.00	375.00	9.45	26
Forty acres	\$32.70	\$10.05	\$43.30	\$11.20	\$10.40	4.56	\$47.80	\$41.56	7.00	\$29.32	\$42.20	\$32.50	\$11.07	\$10.70	2.35	\$104.00	\$410.88	...	...
One acre	.82	.25	1.09	.25	.26	.11	1.20	1.04	.19	.74	1.06	...	.20	.27	.06	2.60	10.37	...	...

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$40.00	\$10.00	\$8.00	4.50	\$48.00	\$56.00	4.00	\$27.50	\$40.00	\$30.00	4.50	8.00	1.20	96.00	\$387.40	9.95	29
2	60.00	6.00	40.00	10.00	16.00	6.00	50.00	50.00	6.00	25.00	40.00	50.00	4.00	10.00	2.00	100.00	485.00	12.18	36
3	50.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	45.00	80.00	...	27.20	40.00	40.00	10.00	6.00	...	128.00	401.20	10.03	30
4	50.00	12.00	40.00	10.00	9.00	5.00	45.00	40.00	3.00	25.00	40.00	30.00	10.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	407.10	10.17	30
5	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	7.50	6.00	50.00	26.40	13.50	27.20	25.00	50.00	...	...	...	160.00	388.20	9.21	27
6	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	4.00	48.00	50.00	10.00	38.00	40.00	40.00	8.00	7.00	2.50	128.00	425.50	10.94	32
7	45.00	10.50	50.00	12.00	8.00	5.00	48.00	60.00	8.00	30.00	38.00	42.00	8.75	10.00	2.50	134.40	469.15	11.73	34
8	45.00	10.50	50.00	12.00	8.00	5.00	48.00	60.00	8.00	30.00	38.00	42.00	8.75	10.00	2.50	134.40	469.15	11.73	34
9	50.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	8.00	5.00	48.00	60.00	8.00	30.00	38.00	42.00	8.75	10.00	2.50	134.40	469.15	11.73	34
10	50.00	10.00	50.00	12.00	8.00	5.00	48.00	60.00	8.00	30.00	38.00	42.00	8.75	10.00	2.50	134.40	469.15	11.73	34
11	60.00	6.00	40.00	10.00	16.00	6.00	50.00	50.00	6.00	25.00	40.00	50.00	4.00	10.00	2.00	100.00	485.00	12.18	36
12	40.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	45.00	40.00	3.00	25.00	40.00	30.00	10.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	407.10	10.17	30
13	64.00	8.00	65.00	10.00	8.00	5.00	48.00	54.00	10.00	30.00	35.00	35.00	8.00	12.00	4.00	112.00	466.00	11.65	34
14	16.00	8.00	50.00	8.00	12.00	3.75	40.00	40.00	7.00	30.00	35.00	25.00	5.00	8.00	1.50	80.00	354.25	8.60	25
Forty acres	\$67.14	\$8.04	\$46.07	\$10.21	\$9.85	5.13	\$46.71	\$49.65	6.70	\$29.22	\$38.71	\$38.36	8.07	7.32	1.88	\$122.74	\$428.00	...	...
One acre	.80	.20	1.15	.25	.25	.13	1.17	1.25	.17	.73	.96	...	.20	.19	.05	3.07	10.70	...	...

WAYNE COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.																			
	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1.	\$57.50	\$ 5.00	\$10.00	\$6.00	8.00	3.00	\$4.00	\$5.00	5.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	8.00	\$12.00	3.75	\$28.00	\$30.05	\$10.00	25.25
2.	48.00	5.00	40.00	4.00	8.00	2.50	40.00	40.00	3.50	40.00	27.50	25.00	5.00	8.00	2.00	80.00	327.60	8.19	34
3.	50.00	4.00	35.00	8.00	4.00	6.00	45.00	36.00	8.00	15.00	20.00	35.00	5.00	6.00	2.00	80.00	284.00	7.10	30
4.	50.00	4.00	50.00	15.00	5.00	6.00	50.00	45.00	5.00	25.00	40.00	35.00	15.00	15.00	2.00	112.00	445.00	11.32	33
5.	75.00	7.50	40.00	17.50	10.00	3.00	40.00	68.00	5.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	8.00	12.00	2.75	125.00	497.55	12.44	37
6.	40.00	6.00	40.00	15.00	10.00	2.50	50.00	45.00	5.00	40.00	40.00	35.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	112.00	425.50	10.64	31
7.	50.00	8.00	45.00	8.00	3.75	42.00	47.00	47.00	11.00	35.30	25.00	25.00	15.00	10.00	3.20	80.00	376.15	9.40	38
8.	50.00	10.25	45.00	11.00	9.00	6.00	45.00	55.00	11.00	35.30	25.00	25.00	10.00	12.00	3.20	112.00	404.75	11.62	34
Forty acres.	\$45.06	\$ 6.85	\$41.88	\$11.81	7.75	4.09	\$44.50	\$47.70	6.31	\$50.20	\$37.63	\$22.50	8.82	\$10.02	2.39	\$104.00	\$207.06	9.00	30
One acre.	1.13	.37	1.05	.30	.19	.10	1.11	1.19	.16	.70	.88	.....	.22	.27	.05	2.60	.....	10.18	.....

WEBSTER COUNTY.

1.....	50.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	4.00	50.00	50.00	8.00	50.00	50.00	25.00	8.00	12.00	3.00	8.00	80.00	28.00	8.31	21
2.....	50.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	4.00	50.00	50.00	8.00	50.00	50.00	25.00	8.00	12.00	3.00	8.00	80.00	28.00	8.31	21
3.....	50.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	4.00	50.00	50.00	8.00	50.00	50.00	25.00	8.00	12.00	3.00	8.00	80.00	28.00	8.31	21
4.....	50.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	4.00	50.00	50.00	8.00	50.00	50.00	25.00	8.00	12.00	3.00	8.00	80.00	28.00	8.31	21
5.....	50.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	4.00	50.00	50.00	8.00	50.00	50.00	25.00	8.00	12.00	3.00	8.00	80.00	28.00	8.31	21
6.....	50.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	4.00	50.00	50.00	8.00	50.00	50.00	25.00	8.00	12.00	3.00	8.00	80.00	28.00	8.31	21
7.....	50.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	4.00	50.00	50.00	8.00	50.00	50.00	25.00	8.00	12.00	3.00	8.00	80.00	28.00	8.31	21
8.....	50.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	4.00	50.00	50.00	8.00	50.00	50.00	25.00	8.00	12.00	3.00	8.00	80.00	28.00	8.31	21
9.....	50.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	4.00	50.00	50.00	8.00	50.00	50.00	25.00	8.00	12.00	3.00	8.00	80.00	28.00	8.31	21
10.....	50.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	4.00	50.00	50.00	8.00	50.00	50.00	25.00	8.00	12.00	3.00	8.00	80.00	28.00	8.31	21
Forty acres.....	50.00	10.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	4.00	50.00	50.00	8.00	50.00	50.00	25.00	8.00	12.00	3.00	8.00	80.00	28.00	8.31	21
One acre.....	.65	.22	1.19	.30	.24	.11	1.20	1.27	.19	.74	1.04	.....	.20	.27	.05	2.45	.....	10.11	.....	20

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

1.....	60.00	14.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	40.00	40.00	25.00	8.00	12.00	3.00	8.00	80.00	28.00	8.31	21
2.....	60.00	14.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	40.00	40.00	25.00	8.00	12.00	3.00	8.00	80.00	28.00	8.31	21
3.....	60.00	14.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	40.00	40.00	25.00	8.00	12.00	3.00	8.00	80.00	28.00	8.31	21
4.....	60.00	14.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	40.00	40.00	25.00	8.00	12.00	3.00	8.00	80.00	28.00	8.31	21
5.....	60.00	14.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	40.00	40.00	25.00	8.00	12.00	3.00	8.00	80.00	28.00	8.31	21
6.....	60.00	14.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	40.00	40.00	25.00	8.00	12.00	3.00	8.00	80.00	28.00	8.31	21
7.....	60.00	14.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	40.00	40.00	25.00	8.00	12.00	3.00	8.00	80.00	28.00	8.31	21
8.....	60.00	14.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	40.00	40.00	25.00	8.00	12.00	3.00	8.00	80.00	28.00	8.31	21
9.....	60.00	14.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	40.00	40.00	25.00	8.00	12.00	3.00	8.00	80.00	28.00	8.31	21
Forty acres.....	60.00	14.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	40.00	50.00	10.00	40.00	40.00	25.00	8.00	12.00	3.00	8.00	80.00	28.00	8.31	21
One acre.....	1.33	.24	1.08	.32	.28	.14	1.10	1.23	.21	.73	.96	.....	.18	.20	.05	1.80	.....	9.87	.....	20

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

1.....	40.00	8.00	32.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	32.00	40.00	8.00	32.00	32.00	20.00	6.00	10.00	2.00	6.00	60.00	20.00	6.67	10
2.....	40.00	8.00	32.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	32.00	40.00	8.00	32.00	32.00	20.00	6.00	10.00	2.00	6.00	60.00	20.00	6.67	10
3.....	40.00	8.00	32.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	32.00	40.00	8.00	32.00	32.00	20.00	6.00	10.00	2.00	6.00	60.00	20.00	6.67	10
4.....	40.00	8.00	32.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	32.00	40.00	8.00	32.00	32.00	20.00	6.00	10.00	2.00	6.00	60.00	20.00	6.67	10
5.....	40.00	8.00	32.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	32.00	40.00	8.00	32.00	32.00	20.00	6.00	10.00	2.00	6.00	60.00	20.00	6.67	10
6.....	40.00	8.00	32.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	32.00	40.00	8.00	32.00	32.00	20.00	6.00	10.00	2.00	6.00	60.00	20.00	6.67	10
7.....	40.00	8.00	32.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	32.00	40.00	8.00	32.00	32.00	20.00	6.00	10.00	2.00	6.00	60.00	20.00	6.67	10
8.....	40.00	8.00	32.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	32.00	40.00	8.00	32.00	32.00	20.00	6.00	10.00	2.00	6.00	60.00	20.00	6.67	10
9.....	40.00	8.00	32.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	32.00	40.00	8.00	32.00	32.00	20.00	6.00	10.00	2.00	6.00	60.00	20.00	6.67	10
10.....	40.00	8.00	32.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	32.00	40.00	8.00	32.00	32.00	20.00	6.00	10.00	2.00	6.00	60.00	20.00	6.67	10
Forty acres.....	40.00	8.00	32.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	32.00	40.00	8.00	32.00	32.00	20.00	6.00	10.00	2.00	6.00	60.00	20.00	6.67	10
One acre.....	1.14	.24	1.20	.26	.19	.14	1.05	1.26	.26	.33	1.25	.....	.24	.22	.05	1.88	.....	11.13	.....	33

WOODBURY COUNTY.

NUMBER OF REPORTS.																		
Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost of producing 40 acres.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
1.....	\$12.50	7.50	40.00	12.00	12.00	9.00	25.00	45.00	40.00	42.50	30.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	100.00	68.00	6.75	\$2.50
2.....	10.00	10.00	60.00	18.00	16.00	5.00	27.00	60.00	15.00	40.00	30.00	15.00	12.00	2.00	100.00	100.00	14.50	3.00
3.....	30.00	9.00	50.00	18.00	12.00	5.00	45.00	60.00	10.00	30.00	40.00	12.00	10.00	2.00	125.00	125.00	10.85	3.25
4.....	30.00	10.00	40.00	12.50	10.00	2.50	45.00	54.40	10.35	30.40	40.80	25.00	12.00	2.00	80.00	181.80	9.35	3.25
5.....	50.00	11.25	60.00	12.00	12.00	6.00	57.00	60.00	15.00	30.00	42.00	40.00	15.00	2.00	125.00	131.75	12.84	3.25
6.....	15.00	7.50	40.00	12.00	7.50	6.00	45.00	42.00	10.00	45.00	30.00	8.00	8.00	2.00	90.00	365.00	9.12	3.25
7.....	15.00	9.00	45.00	15.00	10.00	3.75	54.00	45.00	10.00	34.00	40.00	6.00	10.40	3.70	125.00	429.85	10.52	3.25
8.....	40.00	10.00	40.00	12.00	9.00	5.00	60.00	40.00	8.00	27.20	40.80	30.00	11.50	1.50	90.00	405.00	10.12	3.25
9.....	8.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	6.00	50.00	70.00	13.00	27.20	40.80	40.00	9.00	2.00	125.00	436.00	10.90	3.25
Forty acres	\$17.50	\$9.14	\$47.56	\$13.83	\$10.94	\$5.03	\$53.11	\$52.33	\$10.13	\$30.35	\$47.65	\$36.11	\$8.56	\$10.88	\$2.35	\$115.56	\$436.52	.....
One acre .....	.44	.23	1.19	.35	.27	.12	1.33	1.35	.25	.75	1.19	.....	.21	.27	.06	2.89	.....	10.91

WORTH COUNTY.

1.....	\$50.00	\$12.00	\$50.00	\$10.00	\$9.00	\$5.00	\$50.00	\$60.00	\$5.00	\$37.20	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$2.00	\$8.00	\$3.00	\$64.00	\$855.20	9.63
2.....	80.00	10.00	40.00	8.00	10.00	5.00	50.00	80.00	4.00	48.00	35.00	30.00	5.00	8.00	2.00	96.00	481.00	12.02
3.....	60.00	7.00	50.00	8.00	6.00	5.00	55.25	51.75	5.00	40.00	40.00	25.00	8.00	6.00	3.00	85.00	451.00	10.14
4.....	45.00	12.00	50.00	10.00	11.50	4.00	60.00	40.00	8.00	35.00	42.50	20.00	15.00	8.00	2.50	64.00	407.50	10.10
5.....	10.75	10.15	50.00	8.75	8.75	5.00	34.40	58.75	6.75	38.80	38.00	25.00	5.18	7.85	2.68	80.00	415.78	10.30
6.....	25.00	10.00	44.00	9.00	15.00	3.75	40.00	50.00	8.00	21.65	22.40	25.00	8.00	6.00	3.00	80.00	345.80	8.65
7.....	10.00	10.25	40.00	10.00	8.00	4.00	47.50	50.00	2.00	30.00	40.00	30.00	5.00	10.00	2.00	64.00	352.75	8.92
8.....	20.00	10.00	40.00	8.00	6.00	2.00	30.00	40.00	4.00	27.20	40.00	20.00	2.50	7.00	1.50	64.00	302.20	7.56
Forty acres.....	\$42.84	\$10.18	\$45.50	\$8.97	\$9.28	\$4.22	\$42.27	\$53.81	\$5.34	\$33.48	\$35.08	\$23.50	\$6.34	\$7.61	\$2.46	\$72.70	\$384.48	.....
One acre.....	1.10	.25	1.14	.22	.23	.11	1.06	1.35	.12	.84	.90	.....	.16	.19	.06	1.88	.....	9.61

WRIGHT COUNTY.

1.....	\$50.00	\$15.00	\$50.00	\$15.00	\$7.50	\$4.00	\$50.00	\$40.00	\$12.00	\$25.00	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$15.00	\$12.00	\$2.00	\$60.00	\$427.00	\$10.68
2.....	40.00	8.00	40.00	12.00	9.00	6.00	45.00	60.00	8.00	27.20	40.80	30.00	5.00	8.00	3.00	96.00	411.00	10.27
3.....	30.00	11.00	50.00	10.00	8.50	5.50	50.00	50.00	6.00	27.20	40.80	20.00	10.00	5.00	2.50	96.00	397.50	9.94
4.....	32.00	15.00	50.00	15.00	12.00	6.00	52.00	50.00	10.00	25.00	40.00	20.00	15.00	7.00	3.50	96.00	428.50	10.71
5.....	50.00	5.00	50.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	50.00	75.00	12.00	40.00	50.00	20.00	5.00	12.00	3.00	96.00	475.00	11.87
6.....	50.00	10.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	50.00	50.00	16.00	24.00	40.80	20.00	5.00	10.00	2.00	96.00	424.80	10.62
7.....	60.00	12.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	6.00	45.00	50.00	10.00	25.00	40.00	20.00	12.00	12.00	4.40	96.00	443.20	11.08
8.....	40.00	8.00	40.00	12.00	8.00	5.00	50.00	40.00	6.00	35.00	35.00	30.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	96.00	356.00	8.90
9.....	40.00	6.00	40.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	45.00	50.00	4.00	27.60	30.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	1.50	96.00	362.00	9.53
10.....	60.00	8.00	50.00	10.00	9.50	4.00	45.00	50.00	4.00	27.60	30.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	1.50	96.00	365.00	9.58
11.....	40.00	8.00	50.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	54.00	40.80	10.00	30.00	40.00	30.00	1.35	7.50	2.75	96.00	430.50	9.64
12.....	40.00	9.00	50.00	12.00	10.00	6.00	45.00	45.20	7.00	28.80	30.00	30.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	96.00	417.00	10.76
13.....	75.00	8.00	60.00	12.00	10.00	5.00	50.00	60.00	10.00	35.00	45.00	30.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	96.00	480.00	12.25
14.....	40.00	10.00	45.45	12.00	12.00	4.50	50.00	47.20	12.00	27.00	40.80	30.00	5.00	10.00	2.75	96.00	415.67	10.50
15.....	40.00	9.50	45.00	10.00	9.50	4.50	40.00	40.00	9.00	30.00	40.00	30.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	96.00	396.75	9.92
Forty acres.....	\$44.35	\$9.01	\$47.35	\$11.80	\$9.73	\$4.93	\$47.40	\$40.75	\$8.85	\$39.81	\$40.61	\$29.87	\$6.50	\$9.92	\$2.40	\$95.58	\$418.70	.....
One acre.....	1.12	.23	1.18	.30	.24	.12	1.19	1.25	.33	.75	1.03	.....	.17	.20	.06	2.39	.....	10.46

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Number reporting.	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market, average distance, 5 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
Adair	10	56	25	114	30	27	111	123	1.28	23	86	1.33	28.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Adams	10	88	10	103	22	22	109	110	1.43	20	75	1.22	30.84	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Allen	10	88	21	117	20	24	113	110	1.43	20	75	1.22	30.84	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Atchison	12	90	17	112	27	27	109	109	1.13	15	77	1.12	24.91	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Barber	12	86	22	111	27	27	109	109	1.13	15	77	1.12	24.91	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Barton	12	86	22	111	27	27	109	109	1.13	15	77	1.12	24.91	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Benton	12	86	22	111	27	27	109	109	1.13	15	77	1.12	24.91	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Black Hawk	12	86	22	111	27	27	109	109	1.13	15	77	1.12	24.91	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Boone	12	86	22	111	27	27	109	109	1.13	15	77	1.12	24.91	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Buchanan	12	86	22	111	27	27	109	109	1.13	15	77	1.12	24.91	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Bureau	12	86	22	111	27	27	109	109	1.13	15	77	1.12	24.91	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Buena Vista	12	86	22	111	27	27	109	109	1.13	15	77	1.12	24.91	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Butler	12	86	22	111	27	27	109	109	1.13	15	77	1.12	24.91	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cathoon	12	86	22	111	27	27	109	109	1.13	15	77	1.12	24.91	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cass	12	86	22	111	27	27	109	109	1.13	15	77	1.12	24.91	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cedar	12	86	22	111	27	27	109	109	1.13	15	77	1.12	24.91	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cerro Gordo	12	86	22	111	27	27	109	109	1.13	15	77	1.12	24.91	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cherokee	12	86	22	111	27	27	109	109	1.13	15	77	1.12	24.91	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Chickasaw	12	86	22	111	27	27	109	109	1.13	15	77	1.12	24.91	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Clarke	12	86	22	111	27	27	109	109	1.13	15	77	1.12	24.91	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Clay	12	86	22	111	27	27	109	109	1.13	15	77	1.12	24.91	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Clayton	8	146	21	101	23	23	113	109	1.18	19	73	1.16	27.94	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Crittton	8	80	21	101	23	23	113	109	1.18	19	73	1.16	27.94	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Crawford	16	83	24	100	24	24	113	110	1.28	20	75	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dallas	14	77	28	114	104	111	108	114	1.11	21	77	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Davis	8	83	16	107	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Decatur	11	80	17	114	26	26	111	123	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Delaware	18	61	16	102	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Des Moines	18	61	16	102	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dickinson	10	92	20	110	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Dubuque	8	126	20	110	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Emmet	8	103	11	103	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Fayette	11	124	20	110	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Floyd	30	101	10	114	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Franklin	10	84	18	121	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Fremont	10	92	20	110	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Green	16	122	26	114	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Grundy	12	75	19	112	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Guthrie	22	75	19	112	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hamilton	8	126	20	110	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hancock	16	126	20	110	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hardin	15	121	20	110	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Harrison	25	121	20	110	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Henry	8	103	11	103	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Howard	10	121	13	113	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Humboldt	10	103	11	103	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ida	17	75	19	112	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Iowa	10	121	13	113	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Jackson	10	103	11	103	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Jasper	10	103	11	103	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Jefferson	10	103	11	103	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Jones	10	103	11	103	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Kearney	10	103	11	103	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Kennett	10	103	11	103	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Kossuth	10	103	11	103	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Lee	10	103	11	103	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Linn	10	103	11	103	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Louis	10	103	11	103	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Lucas	10	103	11	103	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Lyons	10	103	11	103	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Madison	10	103	11	103	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mahaska	10	103	11	103	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Marion	10	103	11	103	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Marshall	10	103	11	103	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mills	10	103	11	103	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mitchell	10	103	11	103	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Monroe	10	103	11	103	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Montgomery	10	103	11	103	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Muscatine	10	103	11	103	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
O'Brien	10	103	11	103	23	23	113	113	1.28	18	74	1.01	26.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

RECAPITULATION—CONTINUED.

[illegible]

COST OF CORN. LESS SHELLING.

	Number reporting.	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Hauling to local market.	Average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
Adair.	21	9	25	114	30	11	103	1.03	1.28	22	107	28.07	\$ 61	30	34	30	15	2.25	1.27
Adams.	10	8	19	103	24	11	106	1.06	1.29	22	107	28.07	\$ 61	30	34	30	15	2.25	1.27
Albany.	12	10	21	110	29	12	110	1.10	1.43	20	122	36.04	70	35	35	35	24	2.40	1.35
Albany.	12	10	21	110	29	12	110	1.10	1.43	20	122	36.04	70	35	35	35	24	2.40	1.35
Appamoose.	19	96	41	137	29	24	133	1.10	1.43	20	122	36.04	70	35	35	35	24	2.40	1.35
Appamoose.	19	96	41	137	29	24	133	1.10	1.43	20	122	36.04	70	35	35	35	24	2.40	1.35
Audubon.	12	50	17	132	27	19	103	1.03	1.13	25	104	28.17	62	30	30	30	16	2.00	1.30
Audubon.	12	50	17	132	27	19	103	1.03	1.13	25	104	28.17	62	30	30	30	16	2.00	1.30
Benton.	12	86	19	103	30	25	10	1.00	1.20	18	112	34.01	68	27	37	37	16	1.80	1.30
Benton.	12	86	19	103	30	25	10	1.00	1.20	18	112	34.01	68	27	37	37	16	1.80	1.30
Black Hawk.	12	86	19	103	30	25	10	1.00	1.20	18	112	34.01	68	27	37	37	16	1.80	1.30
Black Hawk.	12	86	19	103	30	25	10	1.00	1.20	18	112	34.01	68	27	37	37	16	1.80	1.30
Boone.	13	50	11	111	21	22	113	1.12	1.12	21	106	30.46	67	26	34	34	17	1.70	1.25
Boone.	13	50	11	111	21	22	113	1.12	1.12	21	106	30.46	67	26	34	34	17	1.70	1.25
Buchanan.	12	81	18	110	25	27	113	1.12	1.27	20	106	30.46	67	26	34	34	17	1.70	1.25
Buchanan.	12	81	18	110	25	27	113	1.12	1.27	20	106	30.46	67	26	34	34	17	1.70	1.25
Buena Vista.	11	17	14	113	23	24	114	1.08	1.16	17	100	31.33	61	27	34	34	16	1.60	1.20
Buena Vista.	11	17	14	113	23	24	114	1.08	1.16	17	100	31.33	61	27	34	34	16	1.60	1.20
Burder.	23	28	17	123	35	24	114	1.08	1.26	19	104	29.44	64	27	34	34	16	1.60	1.20
Burder.	23	28	17	123	35	24	114	1.08	1.26	19	104	29.44	64	27	34	34	16	1.60	1.20
Calhoun.	14	50	21	118	24	23	114	1.11	1.25	22	103	27.50	60	26	30	30	12	1.40	1.12
Calhoun.	14	50	21	118	24	23	114	1.11	1.25	22	103	27.50	60	26	30	30	12	1.40	1.12
Carroll.	10	79	25	131	31	27	121	1.13	1.27	21	105	30.50	65	26	30	30	12	1.40	1.12
Carroll.	10	79	25	131	31	27	121	1.13	1.27	21	105	30.50	65	26	30	30	12	1.40	1.12
Cass.	15	100	25	136	30	25	123	1.27	1.32	24	107	34.00	72	36	40	40	20	2.40	1.43
Cass.	15	100	25	136	30	25	123	1.27	1.32	24	107	34.00	72	36	40	40	20	2.40	1.43
Cedar.	12	104	25	141	40	20	123	1.25	1.41	20	108	47.50	86	40	50	50	25	3.00	1.80
Cedar.	12	104	25	141	40	20	123	1.25	1.41	20	108	47.50	86	40	50	50	25	3.00	1.80
Cerro Gordo.	9	50	35	108	40	26	121	1.05	1.43	37	90	35.20	18	30	35	35	13	1.60	1.10
Cerro Gordo.	9	50	35	108	40	26	121	1.05	1.43	37	90	35.20	18	30	35	35	13	1.60	1.10
Cherokee.	0	70	41	109	41	22	121	1.14	1.36	35	90	30.28	18	30	34	34	12	1.50	1.05
Cherokee.	0	70	41	109	41	22	121	1.14	1.36	35	90	30.28	18	30	34	34	12	1.50	1.05
Chickasaw.	6	113	42	138	57	49	103	1.04	1.17	35	18	31.35	19	35	35	35	25	2.50	1.74
Chickasaw.	6	113	42	138	57	49	103	1.04	1.17	35	18	31.35	19	35	35	35	25	2.50	1.74
Clarke.	0	80	41	113	42	22	113	1.17	1.25	30	92	30.00	12	31	31	31	15	1.50	1.05
Clarke.	0	80	41	113	42	22	113	1.17	1.25	30	92	30.00	12	31	31	31	15	1.50	1.05
Clay.	0	80	41	113	42	22	113	1.17	1.25	30	92	30.00	12	31	31	31	15	1.50	1.05
Clay.	0	80	41	113	42	22	113	1.17	1.25	30	92	30.00	12	31	31	31	15	1.50	1.05
Clayton.	8	148	52	143	55	28	128	1.18	1.49	18	116	33.94	20	39	43	43	20	2.00	1.36

COST OF CORN, LESS SHELLING—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number reporting.	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Hauling to local market, average distance 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Light per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
Clinton	9	.80	.24	1.01	.23	.33	.13	1.00	1.18	.10	.08	\$41.33	.22	.31	.06	.00	3.13	0.94
Crawford	16	.83	.24	1.00	.24	.33	.12	1.16	1.28	.12	.08	35.10	.20	.27	.05	.00	2.10	0.94
Dallas	14	.77	.22	1.14	.26	.36	.13	1.16	1.28	.12	.08	33.79	.20	.27	.05	.00	2.10	0.94
Davis	8	.83	.16	1.04	.31	.26	.08	1.09	1.07	.10	.11	38.75	.29	.31	.06	.00	2.30	0.98
Dea	16	.76	.17	1.07	.26	.23	.08	1.14	1.11	.11	.11	37.31	.30	.31	.06	.00	2.18	0.96
Decatur	11	.80	.17	1.14	.26	.23	.08	1.13	1.13	.13	.13	43.50	.18	.28	.05	.00	3.07	0.95
Des Moines	18	.61	.10	1.02	.26	.22	.11	1.23	1.28	.13	.18	41.50	.17	.20	.06	.00	3.40	0.95
Dickinson	10	.42	.20	1.13	.25	.22	.12	1.09	1.31	.22	.10	32.50	.14	.19	.07	.00	1.80	0.98
Dubuque	8	1.20	.11	1.20	.30	.29	.12	1.24	1.42	.21	.04	33.82	.21	.29	.07	.00	2.70	0.98
Emmet	11	1.34	.26	1.25	.27	.25	.13	1.13	1.37	.21	.04	33.82	.21	.29	.07	.00	2.70	0.98
Fayette	20	1.01	.19	1.14	.25	.27	.14	1.01	1.32	.21	.04	33.82	.21	.29	.07	.00	2.70	0.98
Floyd	10	.84	.18	1.21	.24	.25	.13	1.19	1.28	.21	.04	33.82	.21	.29	.07	.00	2.70	0.98
Franklin	10	.33	.20	1.00	.25	.21	.09	1.15	1.19	.21	.04	33.82	.21	.29	.07	.00	2.70	0.98
Fremont	10	.19	.26	1.14	.25	.28	.12	1.24	1.17	.26	.04	33.82	.21	.29	.07	.00	2.70	0.98
Greene	10	.78	.19	1.12	.25	.25	.14	1.05	1.36	.26	.04	33.82	.21	.29	.07	.00	2.70	0.98
Grundy	23	.77	.25	1.12	.25	.29	.10	1.27	1.30	.21	.04	33.82	.21	.29	.07	.00	2.70	0.98
Guthrie	10	.78	.23	1.09	.28	.24	.14	1.15	1.31	.21	.04	33.82	.21	.29	.07	.00	2.70	0.98
Hamilton	10	.78	.23	1.09	.28	.24	.14	1.15	1.31	.21	.04	33.82	.21	.29	.07	.00	2.70	0.98
Hancock	10	.78	.23	1.09	.28	.24	.14	1.15	1.31	.21	.04	33.82	.21	.29	.07	.00	2.70	0.98
Hardin	25	.45	.22	1.20	.30	.29	.10	1.12	1.26	.26	.04	33.82	.21	.29	.07	.00	2.70	0.98
Harrison	8	.60	.13	1.15	.27	.29	.15	.90	1.50	.24	.04	33.82	.21	.29	.07	.00	2.70	0.98
Henry	10	.12	.18	1.15	.27	.29	.15	.90	1.50	.24	.04	33.82	.21	.29	.07	.00	2.70	0.98
Howard	10	.12	.18	1.15	.27	.29	.15	.90	1.50	.24	.04	33.82	.21	.29	.07	.00	2.70	0.98
Humboldt	17	.73	.22	1.11	.27	.25	.13	1.00	1.22	.25	.04	33.82	.21	.29	.07	.00	2.70	0.98
Ia	9	.80	.24	1.16	.26	.28	.13	1.00	1.22	.25	.04	33.82	.21	.29	.07	.00	2.70	0.98
Iowa	19	.68	.22	1.00	.26	.24	.13	1.16	1.27	.24	.04	33.82	.21	.29	.07	.00	2.70	0.98
Jackson	11	.71	.19	1.08	.21	.22	.11	.96	1.27	.24	.04	33.82	.21	.29	.07	.00	2.70	0.98
Jasper	10	.71	.19	1.08	.21	.22	.11	.96	1.27	.24	.04	33.82	.21	.29	.07	.00	2.70	0.98
Jefferson	10	.71	.19	1.08	.21	.22	.11	.96	1.27	.24	.04	33.82	.21	.29	.07	.00	2.70	0.98
Johnson	8	.62	.21	1.06	.21	.22	.11	.96	1.27	.24	.04	33.82	.21	.29	.07	.00	2.70	0.98

Jones	8	.78	.19	1.08	.20	.25	.13	1.02	1.43	.22	.10	42.50	.18	.20	.06	.00	3.40	10.50
Kosokuk	37	.37	.26	1.10	.27	.35	.14	1.26	1.14	.26	.16	36.26	.26	.38	.07	.00	1.80	10.00
Kossuth	14	.18	.18	1.23	.30	.22	.08	1.35	1.23	.34	.16	23.31	.16	.30	.06	.00	1.80	10.00
Lee	12	.08	.22	1.10	.26	.22	.08	1.07	1.05	.27	.12	40.67	.23	.30	.06	.00	3.25	10.18
Linn	8	1.16	.30	1.16	.25	.25	.14	1.00	1.45	.25	.02	20.67	.23	.30	.06	.00	3.25	10.18
Louis	15	.84	.23	1.08	.25	.24	.10	1.14	1.18	.20	.10	38.00	.22	.26	.06	.00	3.04	10.02
Lucas	8	.62	.21	1.03	.25	.26	.11	1.14	1.18	.20	.10	38.00	.22	.26	.06	.00	3.04	10.02
Lyon	9	.90	.23	1.12	.28	.25	.12	1.18	1.22	.22	.08	28.44	.21	.26	.06	.00	2.88	9.48
Madison	12	.97	.36	1.18	.31	.27	.11	1.17	1.15	.30	.10	34.83	.22	.27	.07	.00	2.88	9.48
Marion	8	.70	.23	1.16	.26	.26	.11	1.14	1.18	.20	.10	34.83	.22	.27	.07	.00	2.88	9.48
Marshall	8	.70	.23	1.16	.26	.26	.11	1.14	1.18	.20	.10	34.83	.22	.27	.07	.00	2.88	9.48
Mills	8	.62	.21	1.02	.21	.23	.09	1.02	1.29	.26	.10	34.83	.22	.27	.07	.00	2.88	9.48
Mitchell	8	.84	.17	1.14	.24	.24	.13	1.24	1.24	.38	.10	44.11	.13	.28	.07	.00	3.50	10.32
Monroe	28	.74	.26	1.25	.29	.25	.13	1.20	1.30	.25	.07	38.60	.21	.27	.06	.00	2.92	9.92
Montgomery	23	.48	.23	1.06	.25	.24	.11	1.08	1.60	.25	.08	34.10	.25	.24	.07	.00	2.92	9.92
Muscatine	17	.85	.19	1.18	.22	.25	.13	1.00	1.21	.22	.10	43.32	.17	.23	.06	.00	3.50	10.32
O'Brien	12	.13	.13	1.11	.26	.26	.13	1.15	1.18	.20	.16	26.47	.16	.23	.05	.00	2.46	9.44
Oscola	8	.18	.23	1.11	.26	.26	.13	1.15	1.18	.20	.16	26.47	.16	.23	.05	.00	2.46	9.44
Page	10	.14	.26	1.12	.27	.27	.14	1.03	1.20	.21	.02	36.25	.15	.20	.06	.00	2.46	9.44
Palo Alto	10	.14	.26	1.12	.27	.27	.14	1.03	1.20	.21	.02	36.25	.15	.20	.06	.00	2.46	9.44
Plymouth	11	.80	.21	1.14	.25	.25	.13	1.18	1.17	.25	.10	40.15	.14	.20	.08	.00	3.25	10.18
Pocahontas	11	.80	.21	1.14	.25	.25	.13	1.18	1.17	.25	.10	40.15	.14	.20	.08	.00	3.25	10.18
Polk	12	.74	.17	1.15	.28	.25	.13	1.20	1.28	.24	.10	32.80	.21	.27	.07	.00	2.83	9.85
Pottawattamie	0	.83	.30	1.13	.22	.22	.09	1.19	1.20	.24	.10	32.80	.21	.27	.07	.00	2.83	9.85
Poweshiek	12	.74	.17	1.15	.28	.25	.13	1.20	1.28	.24	.10	32.80	.21	.27	.07	.00	2.83	9.85
Ringold	0	.83	.30	1.13	.22	.22	.09	1.19	1.20	.24	.10	32.80	.21	.27	.07	.00	2.83	9.85
Sac	15	.87	.30	1.13	.22	.22	.09	1.19	1.20	.24	.10	32.80	.21	.27	.07	.00	2.83	9.85
Scott	8	.24	.21	1.12	.25	.25	.13	1.05	1.20	.21	.02	36.25	.15	.20	.06	.00	2.46	9.44
Shelby	13	.65	.21	1.15	.28	.25	.13	1.20	1.28	.24	.10	32.80	.21	.27	.07	.00	2.83	9.85
Sioux	10	.88	.34	1.17	.24	.24	.10	1.20	1.20	.24	.10	32.80	.21	.27	.07	.00	2.83	9.85
Story	0	.88	.34	1.17	.24	.24	.10	1.20	1.20	.24	.10	32.80	.21	.27	.07	.00	2.83	9.85
Tama	13	.30	.23	1.06	.29	.29	.13	1.05	1.21	.21	.14	33.10	.20	.27	.07	.00	2.83	9.85
Taylor	12	.37	.23	1.07	.27	.27	.13	1.05	1.21	.21	.14	33.10	.20	.27	.07	.00	2.83	9.85
Union	9	.10	.27	1.07	.27	.27	.13	1.05	1.21	.21	.14	33.10	.20	.27	.07	.00	2.83	9.85
Van Buren	8	.22	.24	1.17	.29	.29	.13	1.05	1.21	.21	.14	33.10	.20	.27	.07	.00	2.83	9.85
Warren	10	.82	.35	1.09	.24	.24	.10	1.13	1.25	.19	.10	32.50	.20	.27	.07	.00	2.83	9.85
Washington	14	.60	.30	1.15	.25	.25	.13	1.17	1.25	.16	.10	32.50	.20	.27	.07	.00	2.83	9.85
Wayne	8	.17	.17	1.05	.30	.30	.10	1.11	1.19	.19	.10	32.50	.20	.27	.07	.00	2.83	9.85
Webster	10	.23	.24	1.08	.29	.29	.13	1.10	1.23	.21	.10	32.50	.20	.27	.07	.00	2.83	9.85
Winnebago	0	.23	.24	1.08	.29	.29	.13	1.10	1.23	.21	.10	32.50	.20	.27	.07	.00	2.83	9.85
Winnechek	13	.44	.23	1.19	.25	.25	.13	1.20	1.25	.25	.12	36.11	.21	.27	.07	.00	2.83	9.85
Woodbury	9	.44	.23	1.19	.25	.25	.13	1.20	1.25	.25	.12	36.11	.21	.27	.07	.00	2.83	9.85
Worth	8	.12	.23	1.14	.29	.29	.11	1.06	1.25	.12	.10	32.50	.16	.19	.06	.00	1.88	8.77
Wright	15	.12	.23	1.14	.29	.29	.11	1.06	1.25	.12	.10	32.50	.16	.19	.06	.00	1.88	8.77
Total averages	1,179	.88	.22	1.13	.27	.25	.12	1.14	1.28	.23	1.00	\$31.80	.19	.30	.06	.00	2.55	9.56

COST OF CORN, LESS SHELLING AND HAULING TO MARKET.

COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Number reporting.	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
Adair.....	12	56	25	144	30	27	11	121	128	23	28.07	10	24	06	2.25	11.18	1.76
Adams.....	10	88	19	103	22	22	09	100	129	22	28.00	20	23	05	2.24	7.83	1.25
Allamore.....	10	98	21	137	29	24	13	110	143	20	30.84	25	20	05	2.40	8.87	1.30
Appanoose.....	12	60	17	112	27	19	09	109	113	25	28.17	22	20	07	2.25	8.00	1.24
Audubon.....	16	68	19	103	26	23	14	108	121	20	34.01	18	27	07	1.99	8.31	1.24
Benton.....	12	85	22	111	27	23	14	123	121	20	36.30	19	28	06	2.01	8.12	1.20
Bonham.....	13	80	21	111	27	23	13	112	112	21	36.40	17	25	05	2.02	8.35	1.25
Black Hawk.....	12	85	18	119	25	27	13	122	122	20	34.17	17	25	05	2.02	8.84	1.20
Boone.....	10	72	24	115	24	27	13	112	127	20	33.33	18	28	06	2.07	8.53	1.25
Bremer.....	11	115	19	113	23	21	14	108	127	17	31.44	17	22	04	1.96	7.61	1.22
Buchanan.....	25	78	17	113	25	24	12	108	130	17	31.39	18	26	05	2.35	7.97	1.25
Buena Vista.....	23	92	18	112	21	23	14	106	130	17	31.39	18	26	05	2.35	7.97	1.25
Butler.....	14	80	21	111	27	23	13	113	127	21	31.50	16	20	05	2.44	8.40	1.25
Calhoun.....	10	79	25	111	27	23	13	113	127	21	31.50	16	20	05	2.44	8.40	1.25
Carroll.....	13	100	25	116	30	25	13	126	132	21	31.50	16	20	05	2.44	8.40	1.25
Cass.....	12	100	25	116	30	25	13	126	132	21	31.50	16	20	05	2.44	8.40	1.25
Cedar.....	12	100	25	116	30	25	13	126	132	21	31.50	16	20	05	2.44	8.40	1.25
Cerro Gordo.....	9	92	25	108	29	26	12	114	136	26	30.28	19	35	04	2.11	8.53	1.25
Cherokee.....	9	79	25	108	29	26	12	114	136	26	30.28	19	35	04	2.11	8.53	1.25
Chickasaw.....	8	94	21	109	21	22	13	119	132	18	27.78	19	30	06	2.22	8.37	1.25
Clarke.....	1	133	21	118	18	27	10	104	117	25	31.23	18	26	06	2.50	8.61	1.25
Clay.....	10	89	17	113	27	25	12	117	130	23	32.60	17	21	05	1.76	7.33	1.22

Clayton.....	8	140	21	101	22	22	13	118	140	18	33.94	18	22	05	2.19	7.41	1.20
Clinton.....	9	89	21	101	22	22	13	118	140	18	33.94	18	22	05	2.19	7.41	1.20
Crawford.....	16	83	24	100	24	20	12	116	132	22	35.19	20	20	05	2.19	7.41	1.20
Dallas.....	14	77	22	114	26	20	13	106	128	22	35.19	20	20	05	2.19	7.41	1.20
Davis.....	8	82	16	114	26	20	13	106	128	22	35.19	20	20	05	2.19	7.41	1.20
Decatur.....	12	76	17	114	26	20	13	106	128	22	35.19	20	20	05	2.19	7.41	1.20
Dellaware.....	12	80	17	114	26	20	13	106	128	22	35.19	20	20	05	2.19	7.41	1.20
Des Moines.....	18	61	19	102	28	22	11	123	138	18	42.50	17	28	05	1.67	7.52	1.20
Dickinson.....	10	82	20	113	28	22	11	123	138	18	42.50	17	28	05	1.67	7.52	1.20
Dubuque.....	8	125	20	119	28	22	11	123	138	18	42.50	17	28	05	1.67	7.52	1.20
Emmet.....	8	103	11	120	30	29	13	110	142	20	38.60	21	10	06	1.70	8.01	1.25
Fayette.....	20	101	19	114	27	27	14	101	132	21	31.63	19	20	05	1.70	8.01	1.25
Floyd.....	9	84	18	121	24	24	13	119	138	18	38.00	12	20	05	1.70	8.01	1.25
Franklin.....	10	23	30	106	25	21	09	115	128	18	38.00	12	20	05	1.70	8.01	1.25
Fremont.....	16	112	26	114	25	21	09	115	128	18	38.00	12	20	05	1.70	8.01	1.25
Green.....	13	78	19	112	28	22	14	105	119	20	39.46	20	24	06	2.08	8.47	1.25
Grundy.....	23	77	25	112	28	22	14	105	119	20	39.46	20	24	06	2.08	8.47	1.25
Guthrie.....	8	88	20	109	26	20	10	127	130	21	39.46	20	24	06	2.08	8.47	1.25
Hancock.....	10	135	20	117	26	20	10	127	130	21	39.46	20	24	06	2.08	8.47	1.25
Hardin.....	15	121	16	119	22	22	14	104	140	21	43.50	16	25	05	2.47	8.46	1.25
Harrison.....	8	69	22	120	27	20	10	127	130	21	43.50	16	25	05	2.47	8.46	1.25
Henry.....	10	121	16	119	22	22	14	104	140	21	43.50	16	25	05	2.47	8.46	1.25
Howard.....	8	69	22	120	27	20	10	127	130	21	43.50	16	25	05	2.47	8.46	1.25
Humboldt.....	17	75	22	115	27	23	11	120	135	21	47.22	13	20	05	2.18	8.47	1.25
Iowa.....	9	80	24	115	27	23	11	120	135	21	47.22	13	20	05	2.18	8.47	1.25
Jackson.....	11	68	23	116	27	23	11	120	135	21	47.22	13	20	05	2.18	8.47	1.25
Jasper.....	19	68	23	116	27	23	11	120	135	21	47.22	13	20	05	2.18	8.47	1.25
Jefferson.....	11	71	19	106	21	24	12	105	127	21	47.22	13	20	05	2.18	8.47	1.25
Johnson.....	3	92	26	105	25	24	12	101	125	22	43.50	16	25	05	2.47	8.46	1.25
Jones.....	8	76	19	108	26	20	11	106	130	22	43.50	16	25	05	2.47	8.46	1.25
Keokuk.....	8	57	26	110	27	23	13	126	147	21	43.50	16	25	05	2.47	8.46	1.25
Kossuth.....	8	57	26	110	27	23	13	126	147	21	43.50	16	25	05	2.47	8.46	1.25
Lee.....	12	108	22	112	26	23	13	105	127	21	43.50	16	25	05	2.47	8.46	1.25
Linn.....	8	116	20	116	23	23	13	105	127	21	43.50	16	25	05	2.47	8.46	1.25
Louisia.....	15	84	21	108	23	24	13	106	130	22	43.50	16	25	05	2.47	8.46	1.25
Lucas.....	8	62	21	105	23	24	13	106	130	22	43.50	16	25	05	2.47	8.46	1.25
Lyon.....	8	76	26	108	27	23	12	118	138	22	43.50	16	25	05	2.47	8.46	1.25
Madison.....	8	76	26	108	27	23	12	118	138	22	43.50	16	25	05	2.47	8.46	1.25
Mahaska.....	12	97	26	118	27	23	12	124	142	22	43.50	16	25	05	2.47	8.46	1.25
Marion.....	9	97	26	118	27	23	12	124	142	22	43.50	16	25	05	2.47	8.46	1.25
Marshall.....	9	97	26	118	27	23	12	124	142	22	43.50	16	25	05	2.47	8.46	1.25
Mills.....	9	97	26	118	27	23	12	124	142	22	43.50	16	25	05	2.47	8.46	1.25
Mitchell.....	8	62	24	102	24	24	12	104	129	20	35.25	17	22	04	2.02	8.67	1.25
Monona.....	8	54	17	114	24	24	12	104	129	20	35.25	17	22	04	2.02	8.67	1.25
Monroe.....	28	74	26	125	26	25	12	120	130	20	35.25	17	22	04	2.02	8.67	1.25
Montgomery.....	8	48	23	119	22	28	11	128	130	20	35.25	17	22	04	2.02	8.67	1.25
Muscataine.....	23	48	23	119	22	28	11	128	130	20	35.25	17	22	04	2.02	8.67	1.25
O'Brien.....	12	37	15	104	20	18	12	106	121	20	43.33	19	20	06	2.10	7.40	1.20

COST OF CORN, LESS SHELLING AND HAULING TO MARKET—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	COSTS OF COGNAC, LIESCH, & COGNAC.																
	Number reporting.	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Outvaluing three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Value of corn land per acre.	Penning, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Eight per cent to cover investment on land.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
Oscoda	8	1.13	1.13	1.11	1.25	1.30	1.13	1.90	1	1.30	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.90	1.15	1.15
Palo Alto	10	1.14	1.14	1.11	1.25	1.30	1.13	1.90	1	1.30	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.90	1.15	1.15
Plymouth	8	1.14	1.14	1.11	1.25	1.30	1.13	1.90	1	1.30	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.90	1.15	1.15
Pocahontas	11	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Polk	10	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.13	1.91	1	1.31	1.13	1.15	1.25	1.80	1.91	1.15	1.15
Portland	20	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.25	1.31	1.										

COST OF CORN PER ACRE, LESS INVESTMENT ON LAND.

COUNTIES.	Number reporting.	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all bands and machine.	Hauling to local market.	Average distance, 5 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
Adair...	12	56	55	1	30	57	11	123	138	251	50	37	107	34	91	42	3	151	67
Adams	10	58	19	103	14	57	109	111	123	231	50	37	107	34	91	42	3	151	67
Albany	10	58	19	103	14	57	109	111	123	231	50	37	107	34	91	42	3	151	67
Appanoose	12	56	55	1	30	57	11	123	138	251	50	37	107	34	91	42	3	151	67
Ashtabula	12	56	55	1	30	57	11	123	138	251	50	37	107	34	91	42	3	151	67
Audubon	12	56	55	1	30	57	11	123	138	251	50	37	107	34	91	42	3	151	67
Benton	12	56	55	1	30	57	11	123	138	251	50	37	107	34	91	42	3	151	67
Black Hawk	12	56	55	1	30	57	11	123	138	251	50	37	107	34	91	42	3	151	67
Boone	12	56	55	1	30	57	11	123	138	251	50	37	107	34	91	42	3	151	67
Boone	12	56	55	1	30	57	11	123	138	251	50	37	107	34	91	42	3	151	67
Bremer	12	56	55	1	30	57	11	123	138	251	50	37	107	34	91	42	3	151	67
Buchanan	11	11	15	19	13	33	14	108	116	17	84	36	11	33	14	81	36	11	33
Bureau	11	11	15	19	13	33	14	108	116	17	84	36	11	33	14	81	36	11	33
Bureau Vista	25	92	18	112	21	21	14	96	120	16	77	33	20	18	56	56	56	56	56
Butler	25	92	18	112	21	21	14	96	120	16	77	33	20	18	56	56	56	56	56
Calhoun	14	80	21	118	34	24	11	125	133	22	41	48	103	25	61	21	11	37	47
Carroll	10	79	25	118	31	31	11	125	133	22	41	48	103	25	61	21	11	37	47
Cass	15	100	25	116	30	26	13	127	132	24	41	48	103	25	61	21	11	37	47
Cedar	12	104	25	111	29	26	13	127	132	24	41	48	103	25	61	21	11	37	47
Cerro Gordo	9	122	18	116	26	26	13	127	132	24	41	48	103	25	61	21	11	37	47
Cherokee	9	122	18	116	26	26	13	127	132	24	41	48	103	25	61	21	11	37	47
Chickasaw	9	122	18	116	26	26	13	127	132	24	41	48	103	25	61	21	11	37	47
Clarke	8	119	22	118	21	109	11	104	117	25	70	131	111	31	19	26	104	7	45
Clay	10	89	13	113	27	25	12	118	140	25	70	131	111	31	19	26	104	7	45
Clayton	8	148	22	125	26	26	13	127	132	24	41	48	103	25	61	21	11	37	47

COST OF CORN PER ACRE, LESS INVESTMENT ON LAND—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number reporting.	Fertilizing.	Cutting stalks.	Plowing ground.	Harrowing twice.	Planting.	Seed corn.	Cultivating three times.	Husking and cribbing.	Cost of crib room.	Shelling, including all hands and machine.	Hauling to local market.	Average distance, 6 miles.	Value of corn land per acre.	Fencing, repairs, etc.	Tax on land.	Tax on horses, etc.	Cost per acre.	Cost per bushel.
Clinton	16	89	91	1.01	.93	.23	.13	1.00	1.18	.10	.70	.08	.08	1.01	.30	.31	.03	1.33	.22
Crawford	16	83	84	1.00	.94	.23	.12	1.16	1.22	.22	.72	.08	.08	1.01	.30	.31	.03	1.33	.22
Illias	14	77	78	1.14	.96	.26	.13	1.00	1.28	.25	.73	.08	.08	1.03	.30	.31	.03	1.33	.22
Davis	8	83	84	1.04	.96	.26	.13	1.00	1.28	.25	.73	.08	.08	1.03	.30	.31	.03	1.33	.22
Decatur	16	76	77	1.07	.96	.26	.13	1.00	1.28	.25	.73	.08	.08	1.03	.30	.31	.03	1.33	.22
Des Moines	18	81	82	1.14	.96	.26	.13	1.00	1.28	.25	.73	.08	.08	1.03	.30	.31	.03	1.33	.22
Dickinson	10	92	93	1.13	.95	.27	.12	1.09	1.33	.22	.69	.08	.08	1.03	.30	.31	.03	1.33	.22
Dubuque	8	123	124	1.20	.97	.25	.12	1.24	1.37	.21	.71	.08	.08	1.03	.30	.31	.03	1.33	.22
Emmet	11	134	135	1.21	.97	.25	.12	1.24	1.37	.21	.71	.08	.08	1.03	.30	.31	.03	1.33	.22
Fayette	20	101	102	1.14	.95	.27	.12	1.09	1.33	.22	.69	.08	.08	1.03	.30	.31	.03	1.33	.22
Floyd	9	84	85	1.21	.97	.25	.12	1.24	1.37	.21	.71	.08	.08	1.03	.30	.31	.03	1.33	.22
Franklin	10	23	24	1.00	.95	.27	.12	1.09	1.33	.22	.69	.08	.08	1.03	.30	.31	.03	1.33	.22
Frederick	16	78	79	1.12	.95	.27	.12	1.09	1.33	.22	.69	.08	.08	1.03	.30	.31	.03	1.33	.22
Greene	23	77	78	1.12	.95	.27	.12	1.09	1.33	.22	.69	.08	.08	1.03	.30	.31	.03	1.33	.22
Grundy	8	88	89	1.12	.95	.27	.12	1.09	1.33	.22	.69	.08	.08	1.03	.30	.31	.03	1.33	.22
Guthrie	10	123	124	1.20	.97	.25	.12	1.24	1.37	.21	.71	.08	.08	1.03	.30	.31	.03	1.33	.22
Hamilton	15	121	122	1.12	.95	.27	.12	1.09	1.33	.22	.69	.08	.08	1.03	.30	.31	.03	1.33	.22
Hancock	25	89	90	1.12	.95	.27	.12	1.09	1.33	.22	.69	.08	.08	1.03	.30	.31	.03	1.33	.22
Hardin	8	69	70	1.12	.95	.27	.12	1.09	1.33	.22	.69	.08	.08	1.03	.30	.31	.03	1.33	.22
Harlan	10	121	122	1.12	.95	.27	.12	1.09	1.33	.22	.69	.08	.08	1.03	.30	.31	.03	1.33	.22
Henry	9	105	106	1.12	.95	.27	.12	1.09	1.33	.22	.69	.08	.08	1.03	.30	.31	.03	1.33	.22
Howard	17	75	76	1.12	.95	.27	.12	1.09	1.33	.22	.69	.08	.08	1.03	.30	.31	.03	1.33	.22
Humboldt	9	80	81	1.12	.95	.27	.12	1.09	1.33	.22	.69	.08	.08	1.03	.30	.31	.03	1.33	.22
Iowa	11	68	69	1.12	.95	.27	.12	1.09	1.33	.22	.69	.08	.08	1.03	.30	.31	.03	1.33	.22
Jackson	19	68	69	1.12	.95	.27	.12	1.09	1.33	.22	.69	.08	.08	1.03	.30	.31	.03	1.33	.22
Jasper	8	71	72	1.12	.95	.27	.12	1.09	1.33	.22	.69	.08	.08	1.03	.30	.31	.03	1.33	.22
Jefferson	11	71	72	1.12	.95	.27	.12	1.09	1.33	.22	.69	.08	.08	1.03	.30	.31	.03	1.33	.22
Johnson	8	42	43	1.05	.96	.25	.13	1.01	1.16	.15	.66	.08	.08	1.17	.36	.34	.06	1.17	.24

Jones	8	78	79	1.08	.98	.25	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Keokuk	8	57	58	1.10	.97	.25	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Kossuth	8	131	132	1.20	.98	.25	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Lee	13	78	79	1.10	.98	.25	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Linn	8	116	117	1.10	.98	.25	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Louis	13	84	85	1.08	.95	.24	.10	1.00	1.12	.12	.63	.08	.08	1.18	.36	.34	.06	1.18	.24
Lucas	8	82	83	1.05	.95	.24	.10	1.00	1.12	.12	.63	.08	.08	1.18	.36	.34	.06	1.18	.24
Lyons	8	79	80	1.10	.98	.25	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Madison	8	78	79	1.10	.98	.25	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Mahaska	12	97	97	1.18	.98	.25	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Marion	8	79	80	1.10	.98	.25	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Marshall	8	79	80	1.10	.98	.25	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Mills	8	79	80	1.10	.98	.25	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Mitchell	8	62	64	1.02	.94	.24	.13	1.04	1.15	.15	.65	.09	.09	1.17	.35	.33	.07	1.17	.27
Monona	28	74	76	1.17	1.14	.26	.12	1.20	1.20	.20	.25	.12	1.20	1.20	.20	.25	.12	1.20	.20
Monroe	8	80	81	1.19	.92	.24	.11	1.06	1.16	.16	.65	.05	.05	1.18	.36	.34	.06	1.18	.24
Montgomery	23	48	48	1.00	.95	.24	.11	1.00	1.10	.10	.60	.05	.05	1.10	.36	.34	.06	1.10	.24
Muscatine	17	85	85	1.15	1.04	.25	.15	1.04	1.15	.15	.65	.10	.10	1.15	.36	.34	.06	1.15	.24
O'Brien	13	111	111	1.18	.98	.25	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Oswego	8	18	18	1.11	.98	.25	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Page	10	8	8	1.17	1.16	.26	.12	1.16	1.16	.16	.66	.10	.10	1.16	.36	.34	.06	1.16	.24
Palo Alto	8	114	114	1.20	1.12	.23	.12	1.08	1.12	.12	.65	.10	.10	1.12	.36	.34	.06	1.12	.24
Plymouth	11	118	119	1.25	.91	.25	.13	1.08	1.17	.17	.68	.11	.11	1.08	.36	.34	.06	1.08	.24
Pocahontas	11	80	81	1.14	.95	.25	.13	1.08	1.17	.17	.68	.11	.11	1.08	.36	.34	.06	1.08	.24
Polk	20	91	91	1.11	.98	.25	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Pottawattamie	12	74	74	1.15	.96	.25	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Poweshieck	9	83	83	1.08	.93	.25	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Rhodes	15	87	87	1.13	.92	.25	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Sac	8	124	124	1.12	.94	.25	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Scott	13	65	65	1.15	.94	.24	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Shelby	10	65	65	1.17	.94	.24	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Sioux	9	88	88	1.20	.99	.24	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Story	13	124	124	1.21	.98	.25	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Tama	13	20	20	1.09	.99	.25	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Taylor	12	11	11	1.07	.97	.25	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Union	9	110	110	1.10	.97	.25	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Van Buren	8	97	97	1.09	.94	.25	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Wapello	10	82	82	1.09	.94	.25	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Warren	14	103	103	1.15	.95	.25	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Washington	8	65	65	1.17	.95	.25	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Wayne	10	113	113	1.10	.97	.25	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Webster	13	114	114	1.06	.92	.24	.14	1.06	1.06	.16	.65	.05	.05	1.06	.36	.34	.06	1.06	.24
Winnebago	13	9	9	1.20	.94	.24	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Winnesieck	13	114	114	1.19	.95	.25	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24
Woodbury	8	110	110	1.14	.92	.24	.14	1.06	1.06	.16	.65	.05	.05	1.06	.36	.34	.06	1.06	.24
Worth	15	119	119	1.18	.90	.24	.12	1.18	1.18	.18	.65	.10	.10	1.18	.36	.34	.06	1.18	.24
Wright	17	86	86	1.13	.93	.27	.12	1.13	1.13	.13	.65	.10	.10	1.13	.36	.34	.06	1.13	.24
Total averages	1,179	98	98	1.14	.98	.25	.13	1.02	1.14	.14	.66	.08	.08	1.20	.36	.34	.06	1.20	.24

CLASSIFIED WAGES.

The earnings of the laboring people cannot be accurately given by the use of averages. Average wages, like average market prices for farm produce, are often false and misleading. In fact there is no such thing as average wages where there is a dissimilitude of units, which is nearly always the case in every industry. A manufactory may employ one hundred persons and pay them wages aggregating \$1,000 per week, or an average of \$10 per week to each person employed. But twenty-five out of the one hundred employed may be working at the rate of \$25 per week and thus receive \$625 of the \$1,000 paid, while the remaining seventy-five persons may be working at the rate of \$5 per week and receive only \$375 of the \$1,000 paid the total employees at the end of the week. Therefore the average, \$10 per week, is false, for the reason that it does not denote the earnings of either element. It doubles the wages of three-fourths of the employees and misleads the public as regards their opportunities and possibilities in life.

The few receive the maximum and the many the minimum rates of wages and for that reason it becomes necessary to classify the rates to the end that truthful conclusions may be given.

The accompanying tables of classified wages are substantially correct, with one exception, as more than three-fourths of the whole number given are the result of copies of pay-rolls, and personal visits made by your commissioner, to factories, mills, shops and mines. The exception referred to applies to coal miners of this State. Although several mines were visited and the pay-rolls of more than one thousand miners copied this department will not be responsible for the correctness of the conclusions given. The reason is that the books of a mining company are too ambiguous to furnish reliable data. Coal miners, as a rule, do not work by the day, week or month. They work on what are called "check numbers" and are paid for the lump coal they produce, at a stated

price per ton. The books of a mining company, therefore, show the number of days a miner put coal out of the mine and not the number of days he worked in a week, month or year. Nor do the books in all cases show the number of miners working on a given check number, although they purport to do so and credits are given in each case to one person and one person receives the pay due on each check number, but a visit to the miners whose names follow the check numbers not unfrequently reveals the fact that the coal credited to the check numbers was produced by many more persons than shown by the books of the company. It frequently occurs that a miner takes his son and sometimes two sons into the mine with him, who assist in the work of mining, yet the books of the mine show but one person working on his check number. To what extent this system may be practiced would require a thorough canvass of the miners which could not be given by this department for want of necessary assistance.

The advance bulletin of the forthcoming census reports issued March 31, 1891, shows that Iowa has 395 coal mines, including country banks and local mines. The total product for the calendar year 1889 is given at 4,061,704 tons, valued at the mines at \$5,392,220, the average number of persons employed, 9,198, and the total amount paid in wages, \$3,903,291. Therefore the average earnings per year for Iowa coal mine employees is \$424.36, or \$1.37½ per day, allowing 308 working days to the year. If the figures of Mr. Robert P. Porter are correct, it is safe to say the earnings of Iowa coal miners will not average far above one dollar per day after deducting expense of powder, oil and smithing. The average wages drawn from Mr. Porter's census reports, however, are subject to the same just criticism of all averages based upon dissimilar units. In the census bulletin the wages of superintendents and other high salaried employees of the mines, who are few in numbers, are used to increase the average earnings of the many. Therefore, while the conclusion is misleading, it is safe to say the average daily and yearly earnings of Iowa miners and mine laborers are no greater than indicated by the census bulletin issued March 21, 1891.

Following will be found a table of special interest to miners, mine laborers, and mine operators, compiled from advance bulletins of the Eleventh census received prior to June 15, 1891. The figures given cover the calendar year 1889, and apply to bituminous coal, except as indicated:

LOCATION OF MINES.	Total products in tons.	Value of total products at mines.	Average price per ton at mines.	Cost of labor per ton.	Average number employed.	Total wages paid.	Average daily wages.	Average yearly earnings.
Maryland	2,969,715	\$ 2,517,474	\$.86	\$.59	3,734	\$ 1,730,680	\$1.50	\$463.49
Alabama	3,378,484	3,797,426	1.10	.94	6,792	3,175,356	1.52	496.58
Pennsylvania	36,174,089	27,953,215	.77	.59	53,780	21,142,051	1.28	394.24
Pennsylvania (anthracite)	45,544,970	65,718,165	1.61	.86	125,229	39,152,124	1.91	512.64
Kansas	2,290,763	3,204,754	1.48	1.04	5,005	2,320,591	1.48	457.77
Indian Territory	732,832	1,323,806	1.76	1.22	1,807	927,267	1.61	495.56
Missouri	4,061,704	5,392,220	1.33	.96	9,198	3,903,291	1.37	424.36
Iowa	2,567,829	3,478,058	1.35	.99	6,730	2,546,812	1.22	377.77
Wyoming	1,388,947	1,748,618	1.26	1.12	2,692	1,554,067	1.84	577.11
Colorado	2,360,539	3,605,622	1.53	1.07	4,645	2,542,820	1.77	547.43
New Mexico	486,983	872,785	1.79	1.24	1,034	695,248	1.90	587.46
Washington	903,724	2,203,755	2.20	1.16	1,847	1,155,238	2.01	625.45
Illinois	12,164,272	11,735,203	.97	.61	23,934	8,429,553	1.14	352.19
Ohio	9,976,787	9,355,400	.94	.68	19,343	6,730,778	1.11	342.27
Michigan	67,434	115,911	1.71	1.33	261	90,124	1.12	345.30
Indiana	2,845,057	2,887,852	1.02	.75	6,448	2,144,566	1.13	348.19
Totals	127,844,120	\$ 145,929,364	\$1.14	\$.76	272,578	\$98,150,576	\$1.17	\$360.08

The advance bulletin from the census department on mines and mining, issued June 4, 1891, containing statistics of the coal mines of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan is in a more comprehensive form, than the bulletin of March 21, for the reason that a classification of the departments of labor in and about the coal mines is made. The following tables are extracted therefrom and covers the calendar year 1889:

AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED AND AVERAGE DAILY WAGES.

STATES.	ABOVE GROUND.											Total number employed.
	FOREMEN OR OVERSEERS.		MECHANICS.		LABORERS.		BOYS UNDER 16 YEARS.					
	Average number employed.	Average wages per day.	Average number of days worked.	Average wages per day.	Average number employed.	Average wages per day.	Average number of days worked.	Average number employed.	Average wages per day.		Average number of days worked.	
Indiana	74	\$2.34	255	1.84	256	1.47	192	6	.73	152	696	
Ohio	221	2.28	244	3.34	1,420	1.51	102	83	.77	187	2,058	
Illinois	217	2.28	262	2.61	1,978	1.33	201	64	.83	200	3,384	
Michigan	111	1.90	11	1.92	213	1.93	240	.....	.....	.....	46
Totals	519	\$2.29	249	1.130	3,552	1.32	161	153	.79	192	5,354	

STATES.	BELOW GROUND.										Total number employed.
	FOREMEN OR OVERSEERS.		MINERS.		LABORERS.		BOYS UNDER 16 YEARS.				
	Average number employed.	Average wages per day.	Average number of days worked.	Average wages per day.	Average number of days worked.	Average wages per day.	Average number of days worked.	Average wages per day.		Average number of days worked.	
Indiana	135	\$2.37	170	4.58	175	1.70	182	89	70	184	5,782
Ohio	221	2.28	245	14.75	196	1.95	185	370	71	181	17,285
Illinois	265	2.25	256	15.38	201	1.77	5,962	397	90	170	21,350
Michigan	4	2.31	218	191	1.74	184	10	1.07	216	10	300
Totals	665	\$2.34	225	35.648	181	1.72	102	1,072	82	205	44,682

NUMBER OF MINE OFFICE EMPLOYEES, MALE AND FEMALE, AND TOTAL OF WAGES PAID.

STATES.	OFFICE FORCE.					
	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Amount of wages.	Number.	Amount of wages.	Number.	Amount of wages.
Indiana	77	\$4,038	7	2,140	84	\$6,478
Ohio	240	150,072	8	2,754	248	161,826
Illinois	374	360,104	15	4,900	389	364,794
Michigan	4	3,470	.....	.....	4	3,470
Totals	695	476,684	30	9,894	725	\$486,568

TIME LOST PER YEAR AND AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS OF COAL MINE EMPLOYEES IN THE STATES GIVEN.

STATES.	ABOVE GROUND.									
	FOREMEN OR OVERSEERS.		MECHANICS.		LABORERS.		BOYS UNDER SIXTEEN.		OFFICE FORCE.	
	Days lost per year.	Average yearly earnings.	Days lost per year.	Average yearly earnings.	Days lost per year.	Average yearly earnings.	Days lost per year.	Average yearly earnings.	Days lost per year.	Average yearly earnings.
Indiana.....	53	\$60.70	32	471.04	116	282.24	136	110.96	.....	672.35
Ohio.....	64	546.32	73	451.20	296	154.02	121	143.99	.....	632.52
Illinois.....	46	366.98	42	534.66	197	397.54	108	166.00	.....	680.71
Michigan.....	109	419.80	65	408.96	50	489.57	.....	.....	.....	867.50
Totals.....	50	\$74.23	53	\$46.74	147	\$44.49	116	\$51.25	.....	\$676.65

STATES.	BELOW GROUND.							
	FOREMEN OR OVERSEERS.		MINERS.		LABORERS.		BOYS UNDER SIXTEEN.	
	Days lost per year.	Average yearly earnings.	Days lost per year.	Average yearly earnings.	Days lost per year.	Average yearly earnings.	Days lost per year.	Average yearly earnings.
Indiana.....	138	\$ 402.90	133	\$ 320.00	126	\$ 309.40	124	\$ 131.84
Ohio.....	63	508.40	127	354.76	123	301.55	127	128.51
Illinois.....	52	601.60	131	355.77	109	352.28	132	158.40
Michigan.....	90	503.58	124	330.16	92	360.72	8	261.00
Totals.....	733	546.76	127	351.53	110	335.15	103	136.77

From the foregoing table it will be noticed that the miners in the States given lose more than two fifths of the working days in the year, and the average yearly earnings of each miner is only \$351.53. If Iowa coal miners fare no better than those of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan, it is safe to say that their earnings will not average above one dollar per day after paying for powder, oil and smithing.

The following table shows the classified monthly earnings of 1,344 Iowa miners as shown by the books of six of the most prosperous mining districts in the State. In other words, the table shows the classified amounts credited to 1,344 check numbers. The exact number of miners receiving the earnings could not be ascertained for the reasons previously stated.

MINERS.		MINERS.		MINE LABORERS.	
Classified monthly wages.	Number receiving specified wages.	Classified monthly wages.	Number receiving specified wages.	Classified monthly wages.	Number receiving specified wages.
Under \$10.....	141	\$ 75 but under \$ 80.....	26	Under \$10.....	244
\$10 but under 15.....	45	80 but under 85.....	30	\$10 but under 15.....	62
15 but under 20.....	56	85 but under 90.....	27	15 but under 20.....	62
20 but under 25.....	56	90 but under 95.....	20	20 but under 25.....	39
25 but under 30.....	54	95 but under 100.....	17	25 but under 30.....	47
30 but under 35.....	85	100 but under 105.....	11	30 but under 35.....	43
35 but under 40.....	72	105 but under 110.....	14	35 but under 40.....	57
40 but under 45.....	70	110 but under 115.....	9	40 but under 45.....	85
45 but under 50.....	160	115 but under 120.....	3	45 but under 50.....	98
50 but under 55.....	90	120 but under 125.....	11	50 but under 55.....	58
55 but under 60.....	116	125 but under 130.....	4	55 but under 60.....	49
60 but under 65.....	75	130 but under 135.....	5	60 but under 65.....	47
65 but under 70.....	72	135 but under 140.....	2	65 but under 70.....	4
70 but under 75.....	40	140 and over.....	8	75 and over.....	19
Total.....	1,344	Total.....	914	Total.....	914

The pay-rolls from which the classified monthly earnings of 1,344 miners were compiled do not furnish reliable data from which to compute average yearly earnings for the reason that the pay-rolls of only two months, one summer month and one winter month, were copied at each mine visited, and as they apply only to mines in six different localities, no reliable computations of the time lost per year by the miners of the State can be given. The advance bulletins of the census department do not contain data from which to compute the time lost by miners except those employed in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan. But the similarity of the coal mines of those States to Iowa mines denote that the statistics of miners in the States referred to are in a great degree applicable to the miners of this State.

The pay-rolls of 914 day men were copied, and the books of every mining company visited showed the exact number of days worked by each employe working by the day, and if the months copied furnish reliable data for a whole year, they show that out of the 914 day men 42 lose no time, 54 lose an average of 21 days, 103 lose an average of 38 days, 110 lose an average of 60 days, 119 lose an average of 97 days, 154 lose an average of 128 days, 95 lose an average of 164 days, 98 lose an average of 212 days, and 139 lose an average of 248 days. Only a part of the mining companies visited kept a book account of the expenditures of each miner for powder, but from the pay-rolls containing such accounts and the reports of individual miners, the exact monthly powder expense of 939 miners is given, and is applicable to the whole number of miners in the State working in mines where the coal is "shot off the solid." The retail price of powder is given at \$2.25 per keg.

COST OF POWDER PER MONTH.

NUMBER OF MINERS.		Number of kegs used by each miner.	Whole number of kegs used.	Total cost.	Cost to each miner.
186	186	1	186	\$ 417.50	\$ 2.25
232	464	2	464	1,035.50	4.50
194	582	3	582	1,300.50	6.75
136	544	4	544	1,224.00	9.00
96	480	5	480	1,080.00	11.25
60	360	6	360	810.00	13.50
23	161	7	161	362.25	15.75
12	96	8	96	216.00	18.00
Average cost per month to each miner.....					\$6.88 1/2

The books of the White Breast mine at Flaglers, Marion county, show that during the month of March, 1890, 134 miners consumed 302 kegs of powder, and in the same mine during the month of September 114 miners consumed 342 kegs of powder.

The books of the same company at West Cleveland, Lucas county, show that during June, 1890, 218 miners consumed 530 kegs of powder, and at the same mine during October, 1890, 132 miners consumed 515 kegs of powder.

These months were given as expressing the general average for a year, and indicate that the average cost of powder to each miner in the mines referred to, is \$6.33½ per month. The average cost of smithing to each miner is about \$1.30 per month. Lamp oil used by miners costs from sixty-five to seventy cents per gallon and about one and one-half gallons per month will supply the average miner.

In the following tables of classified wages many important trades and industries in the State are omitted. The cause is due to the fact that the collection and classification of wage rates, hours worked per day, time lost and times of payment requires much more time and labor than the mere collection of data from which to compute averages and therefore not all could be reached with the limited assistance at the command of this department.

To give average wages, it is necessary only to know the number employed, and the sum paid in wages for a given period, but to give classified wages, it is necessary to know the exact rate of wages paid each employe.

At nearly all the factories, mills and mines visited, the output and capacity, together with the aggregate amount of sales, in dollars per year, were taken with the express purpose of giving space to their publication in this Report. But as they represent only a part of the industries in the State and as the Eleventh census will contain a compilation of capacity and yearly business of all Iowa industries it is thought imprudent to publish matter in this report covered in a more thorough and comprehensive manner by the United States census department.

BAKERS.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages—males.	Percentage.	NO. WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.			NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.		NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.				Average yearly earnings.	
			No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.		No. losing 3 months but less than 6.
Under \$.50	*8	2.38			8	8							\$107.30
.50 but under .75	*15	4.46			15	13							179.80
.75 but under 1.00	31	9.23			26	21							252.30
1.00 but under 1.25	24	7.14		5	24	24		10					324.80
1.25 but under 1.50	36	10.71			36	31	5						387.30
1.50 but under 1.75	73	21.75			64	62	11						469.80
1.75 but under 2.00	90	26.78		9	67	64	8	13					542.30
2.00 but under 2.50	33	9.82		23	17	16							652.50
2.50 but under 3.00	19	5.65		17		19							797.50
3.00 but under 3.50	7	2.08				7							942.50
3.50 but under 4.00													
4.00 and over													
Total.....	336	100.00		54	256	287	13	36		336			\$471.01

* Apprentices.

BLACKSMITHS.

Under \$.50	No. of persons receiving specified wages—males.	Percentage.	No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.	No. losing 3 months but less than 6.	Average yearly earnings.
.50 but under .75	5	1.15			5	5							196.48
.75 but under 1.00	11	2.53			11	11							267.09
1.00 but under 1.25	9	2.07			9	9							327.04
1.25 but under 1.50	34	7.82			23	14	4						393.72
1.50 but under 1.75	107	24.00			49	49	58	22					469.14
1.75 but under 2.00	119	27.39			119	76	43	36					529.10
2.00 but under 2.50	72	16.55			63	31	13	18					648.31
2.50 but under 3.00	67	13.10			32	23	9	25					741.25
3.00 but under 3.50	21	4.82			13			21					871.00
3.50 but under 4.00													
4.00 and over													
Total.....	435	100.00	65	370		214	26	165	92	99	244		\$547.18

* Apprentices.

BOILER MAKERS.

Under \$.50	No. of persons receiving specified wages—males.	Percentage.	No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.	No. losing 3 months but less than 6.	Average yearly earnings.
.50 but under .75													
.75 but under 1.00													
1.00 but under 1.25													
1.25 but under 1.50													
1.50 but under 1.75	21	10.61			21	4							447.74
1.75 but under 2.00	28	14.14			28	3							539.25
2.00 but under 2.50	71	35.86			71	20							619.80
2.50 but under 3.00	68	34.34			68	14							753.80
3.00 but under 3.50	10	5.03			10								921.05
3.50 but under 4.00													
4.00 and over													
Total.....	198	100.00			198	41		157		71	127		\$648.75

BOOK-BINDERS.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages—males.	Percentage.	NO. WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.			NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.		NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.				Average yearly earnings.	
			No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.		No. losing 3 months but less than 6.
Under \$.50													\$
.50 but under .75	47	3.03		7		7					7		233.16
.75 but under 1.00	11	4.76		11		11					11		300.16
1.00 but under 1.25	20	12.55		29		29					29		367.16
1.25 but under 1.50	54	23.38		26		46					24	31	449.33
1.50 but under 1.75	29	23.38	28	37		60	13			29	44		517.50
1.75 but under 2.00	73	31.60	36	37		31	6			17	20		625.75
2.00 but under 2.50	37	16.02	12	25			4			8	12		761.80
2.50 but under 3.00	20	8.66	7	13		16							
3.00 but under 3.50													
3.50 but under 4.00													
4.00 and over													
Total	231	100.00	83	148		200	31		77	154			\$510.88

* Apprentices.

BRICK-LAYERS AND STONE-MASONS.

Under \$.50																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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BRICK AND TILE MAKERS.

												\$
Under .50												14.00
.50 but under .75		1.04		4		4					4	127.30
.75 but under 1.00	13	3.37		13		13					13	263.30
1.00 but under 1.25	67	17.36		67		67					67	266.00
1.25 but under 1.50	161	41.71		161		161					161	285.00
1.50 but under 1.75	120	31.08		120		120					120	332.50
1.75 but under 2.00	4	1.04		4		4					4	427.50
2.00 but under 2.50	5	1.29		5		5					5	522.50
2.50 but under 3.00	12	3.11		12		12					12	
3.00 but under 3.50												
3.50 but under 4.00												
4.00 and over												
Total	386	100.00		386		386					386	\$265.53

BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKERS.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages—males.	Percentage	NO. WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.			NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.			NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.			Average yearly earnings.
			No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-month- ly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.		No. losing 3 months but less than 6.
Under \$.50												
\$.50 but under .75	1	.37		1			1					1 127.30
.75 but under 1.00	1	.37		1			1					1 165.30
1.00 but under 1.25	2	1.13		2			2					2 343.84
1.25 but under 1.50	63	23.60		60			56	3				56 318.57
1.50 but under 1.75	57	21.35		57			55	5				55 430.70
1.75 but under 2.00	77	28.84		71			76	7				76 507.70
2.00 but under 2.50	64	23.97		63			61	3				61 604.35
2.50 but under 3.00	1	.37		1			1	1				1 844.25
3.00 but under 3.50												
3.50 but under 4.00												
4.00 and over												
Total	267	100.00	7	255	5	12	6	249	26	228	3	\$468.46

BOTTLING WORKS.

Under \$.50																		\$	
.50 but under .75	45	4.43		5		5		5		5									
.75 but under 1.00	17	1.71		17		17		17		17									
1.00 but under 1.25	*17	15.45		17		17		17		17									253.30
1.25 but under 1.50	58	51.33		58		58		58		58									324.80
1.50 but under 1.75	11	9.73		11		11		11		11									367.30
1.75 but under 2.00	3	2.66		3		3		3		3									409.80
2.00 but under 2.50	4	3.54		4		4		4		4									542.30
2.50 but under 3.00	15	13.27		15		15		15		15									652.50
3.00 but under 3.50																			
3.50 but under 4.00																			
4.00 and over																			
Total	113	100.00		113		113		113		113									\$452.99

* Female.

BUGGY TOP MAKERS.

Under \$.50												\$
.50 but under .75	46	54.12		46		46				46		179.80
.75 but under 1.00	8	9.41		8		8				8		252.30
1.00 but under 1.25	5	5.88		5		5				5		324.80
1.25 but under 1.50	6	7.06		6		6				6		367.30
1.50 but under 1.75	10	11.76		10		10				10		469.80
1.75 but under 2.00	2	2.35		2		2				2		542.30
2.00 but under 2.50	6	7.06		6		6				6		652.50
2.50 but under 3.00	1	1.18		1		1				1		797.12
3.00 but under 3.50												
3.50 but under 4.00												
4.00 and over	1	1.18		1		1				1		1232.50
Total	85	100.00		85		85				85		\$306.17

DUBUQUE LUMBER MILLS.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages—males.	Percentage.	NO. WORKING	NO. PAID AT	NO. LOSING	Average yearly earnings.
			SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.	SPECIFIED TIMES.	SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.	
			No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. losing less than 1 month.	
			No. working 10 hours and over but less than 11.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.	
			No. working 11 hours and over.	No. losing no time.	No. losing 3 months but less than 6.	
Under \$.50	2	3	2	2	2	86.50
\$.50 but under .75	3	3	3	3	3	120.75
.75 but under 1.00	5	5	5	5	5	197.50
1.00 but under 1.25	23	23	9	14	26	230.00
1.25 but under 1.50	23	23	68	14	9	275.07
1.50 but under 1.75	273	53.00	222	50	211	275.07
1.75 but under 2.00	78	14.88	48	30	48	314.86
2.00 but under 2.50	37	7.05	21	16	21	387.52
2.50 but under 3.00	10	1.91	10	16	10	467.37
3.00 but under 3.50	3	.58	3	3	3	519.00
3.50 but under 4.00	3	.58	4	2	4	614.15
4.00 and over	13	2.48	6	6	7	800.00
Totals	525	100.00	386	139	297	\$295.40

LYONS LUMBER MILLS.

	Under \$.50								\$
\$.50 but under .75	13	1.82	7	6	13	13	104.50		
.75 but under 1.00	22	3.08	8	14	22	22	161.50		
1.00 but under 1.25	49	6.86	13	36	49	49	216.00		
1.25 but under 1.50	367	51.40	303	62	367	367	256.50		
1.50 but under 1.75	144	39.17	50	94	144	144	304.00		
1.75 but under 2.00	54	7.56	13	41	54	54	353.40		
2.00 but under 2.50	38	5.32	10	28	38	38	423.70		
2.50 but under 3.00	8	1.13	2	6	8	8	409.70		
3.00 but under 3.50	17	2.38	5	12	17	17	608.00		
3.50 but under 4.00	1	.14	1	1	1	1	731.50		
4.00 and over	1	.14	1	1	1	1	1045.00		
Totals	714	100.00	413	391	714	714	\$286.70		

MUSCATINE LUMBER MILLS.

Under \$.50	6	62	6	6	6	88.33
\$.50 but under .75	17	177	17	17	17	114.08
.75 but under 1.00	62	645	62	62	62	151.80
1.00 but under 1.25	59	615	56	59	59	197.24
1.25 but under 1.50	383	39.81	383	383	383	254.92
1.50 but under 1.75	267	27.34	263	263	263	290.72
1.75 but under 2.00	76	7.90	76	76	76	333.04
2.00 but under 2.50	55	5.72	55	55	55	409.79
2.50 but under 3.00	12	1.24	12	12	12	467.36
3.00 but under 3.50	9	.94	9	9	9	575.00
3.50 but under 4.00	12	1.25	12	12	12	674.44
4.00 and over	8	.83	8	8	8	824.23
Total	962	100.00	962	962	962	\$265.83

TOTAL LUMBER MILLS.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages—males.	Percentage.	NO. WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.		NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.			NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.				Average yearly earnings.	
			No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 11.	No. working 11 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than one month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.		No. losing 3 months but less than 6.
Under \$.50	139	2.42		16	6								73.48
\$.50 but under .75	137	2.63		110	27	21	116						126.48
.75 but under 1.00	182	3.49		101	89	75	197						177.48
1.00 but under 1.25	288	5.32		176	112	75	157						212.48
1.25 but under 1.50	422	43.02	1,750	942	554	325	1713						279.48
1.50 but under 1.75	422	27.23	015	807	843	229	260						330.48
1.75 but under 2.00	344	6.59	163	181	151	51	142						381.48
2.00 but under 2.50	258	5.71	153	145	113	34	151						450.00
2.50 but under 3.00	93	1.78	69	33	36	14	53						561.00
3.00 but under 3.50	76	1.46	75	41	30	2	44						662.00
3.50 but under 4.00	29	.56	5	24	4		3						705.00
4.00 and over	36	.69	9	27	22	11	4						867.00
Total	5,219	100.00	318	2,045	1,942	382	2805						8322.75

CLERKS—MALES.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.		No. of persons receiving specified wages.	Percentage.	NO. WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.		NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.		NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.				Average yearly earnings.		
				No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.	No. losing 3 months but less than 6.	
Under \$.50	50	67	3.42	7	20	21	30	37	29	38	7	8	3	258.70
\$.50 but under 1.00	75	117	5.97	7	43	53	190	116	103	81	53	64	11	333.42
1.00 but under 1.25	100	309	15.24	23	96	162	318	207	21	285	278	224	3	494.27
1.25 but under 1.50	125	513	26.67	32	162	265	188	17	223	186	234	234	8	555.33
1.50 but under 1.75	150	428	21.83	19	144	164	102	14	144	114	143	3	3	670.97
1.75 but under 2.00	200	390	13.25	15	81	67	71	9	105	93	87	5	8	831.18
2.00 but under 2.50	250	185	9.44	13	41	29	20	3	32	31	24	21	8	973.68
2.50 but under 3.00	300	55	2.80	4	22	14	7	2	18	16	11	11	1	1125.28
3.00 but under 3.50	350	27	1.38	3	10	14	2	2	18	16	11	11	1	1125.28
3.50 but under 4.00	400	27	1.38	3	10	14	2	2	18	16	11	11	1	1125.28
4.00 and over	400	27	1.38	3	10	14	2	2	18	16	11	11	1	1125.28
Total		1,961	100.00	138	602	1,161	777	66	1,118	948	1,079	34	3	\$554.55

CLERKS—FEMALES.

	Under \$.50	.50 but under .75	.75 but under 1.00	1.00 but under 1.25	1.25 but under 1.50	1.50 but under 1.75	1.75 but under 2.00	2.00 but under 2.50	2.50 but under 3.00	3.00 but under 3.50	3.50 but under 4.00	4.00 and over		\$
	190	10.56	13	88	65	103	94	35	154	7	.....	.....	.....	188.75
	190	10.56	13	88	65	103	94	35	154	7	.....	.....	.....	255.88
	328	18.21	21	124	194	112	225	97	238	4	.....	.....	.....	328.93
	490	26.40	36	221	253	207	20	173	06	384	10	.....	.....	421.95
	306	21.34	17	250	120	265	131	87	301	8	.....	.....	.....	477.80
	287	15.46	24	132	131	175	112	72	210	5	.....	.....	.....	557.24
	133	7.17	9	76	48	64	16	53	47	83	3	.....	.....	672.08
	12	.54	.....	7	5	5	7	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	810.31
	4	.22	.....	3	1	1	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,856	100.00	120	909	827	1,022	36	798	441	1,379	36	.....	.....	\$303.08

COOPERS—MALES.

	Under \$.50							5	152.76
\$.50 but under .75	6	1.43		6				14	233.16
.75 but under 1.00	14	3.33		14				75	281.40
1.00 but under 1.25	75	17.86		75				70	335.00
1.25 but under 1.50	70	16.67		70			5	65	423.44
1.50 but under 1.75	65	15.48		65			25	80	487.76
1.75 but under 2.00	80	19.05		80			10	55	568.16
2.00 but under 2.50	55	13.69		55			25	30	670.00
2.50 but under 3.00	30	7.14		30			5	25	804.00
3.00 but under 3.50	25	5.95		25					
3.50 but under 4.00									
4.00 and over									
Total	420	100.00		420		350	70	420	\$444.61

CRACKER FACTORY EMPLOYEES—MALES.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages.	Percentage.	NO. WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.		NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.		NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.			Average yearly earnings.		
			No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly. No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.		No. losing 1 month but less than 3.	No. losing 3 months but less than 6.
Under \$.50	10	23.17	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	179.80		
.50 but under .75	10	8.79	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	252.30		
.75 but under 1.00	8	8.54	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	324.80		
1.00 but under 1.25	11	13.41	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	397.30		
1.25 but under 1.50	20	24.39	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	460.80		
1.50 but under 1.75	5	6.10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	542.30		
1.75 but under 2.00	5	6.76	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	652.50		
2.00 but under 2.50	4	4.87	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	797.00		
2.50 but under 3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.00 but under 3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.50 but under 4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.00 and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	82	100.00	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	6397.40		

CRA CKER FACTORY EMPLOYEES—FEMALES

Under \$.50	7	12.98	7	7	7	7	\$107.50
\$.50 but under .75	29	50.88	29	29	29	29	170.80
.75 but under 1.00	8	14.04	8	8	8	8	252.30
1.00 but under 1.25	9	15.79	9	9	9	9	324.80
1.25 but under 1.50	3	5.90	3	3	3	3	397.10
1.50 but under 1.75	1	1.75	1	1	1	1	469.80
1.75 but under 2.00							
2.00 but under 2.50							
2.50 but under 3.00							
3.00 but under 3.50							
3.50 but under 4.00							
4.00 and over							
Total	57	100.00	57	57	57	57	\$220.50

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKERS.

Under \$.50	12	6.32	12	12	5	7	\$ 90.30
\$.50 but under .75	4	2.11	4	4	1	3	14.85
.75 but under 1.00	7	3.68	7	7	1	3	26.89
1.00 but under 1.25	18	9.47	18	18	6	12	318.90
1.25 but under 1.50	15	7.80	15	15	4	11	375.19
1.50 but under 1.75	32	16.84	32	32	21	11	477.55
1.75 but under 2.00	21	11.05	21	21	11	10	527.47
2.00 but under 2.50	34	17.00	34	34	14	20	620.44
2.50 but under 3.00	9	4.74	9	9	3	6	757.20
3.00 but under 3.50	20	10.53	20	20	7	13	941.02
3.50 but under 4.00	8	4.21	8	8	3	5	1035.94
4.00 but over.....	10	5.26	10	10	3	7	1066.05
	190	100.00	190	190	79	111	\$ 444.58

CARPENTERS.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.		No. of persons receiving specified wages—males.	Percentage.	NO. WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.		NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.			NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.				Average yearly earnings.	
				No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.	No. losing 3 months but less than 6.	
Under \$.50	\$.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ .....
.50 but under .75	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.75 but under 1.00	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212.80
1.00 but under 1.25	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
1.25 but under 1.50	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360.50
1.50 but under 1.75	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128
1.75 but under 2.00	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	307.50
2.00 but under 2.50	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
2.50 but under 3.00	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	408.33
3.00 but under 3.50	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,764
3.50 but under 4.00	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	435.50
4.00 and over		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	441
Total		2,606	100.00	1,183	1,423	.....	2,392	.....	214	25	76	.....	2,505	\$440.17

* Apprentices.

CIGAR-MAKERS.

[illegible]

* Apprentices.

CREAMERY SUPPLIES AND EGG CASES.

[illegible]

* Females.

ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY MOTORNEERS AND CONDUCTORS.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages—males.	Percentage.	NO. WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.		NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.		NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.				Average yearly earnings.	
			No. working 8 hours and over, but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over, but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.		No. losing 1 month, but less than 3.	No. losing 3 months, but less than 6.
Under \$.50	4	1.37			4		4					\$ 4.24
\$.50 but under .75	17	5.39			17	8	0	4	17			317.55
.75 but under 1.00	4	1.27			4							408.80
1.00 but under 1.25	17	5.39			17	8	0	4	17			500.05
1.25 but under 1.50	88	27.94			88	31	57	88	88			581.30
1.50 but under 1.75	90	31.43			90	74	12	13	90			682.55
1.75 but under 2.00	100	31.75			100	7	90	3	100			821.25
2.00 but under 2.50	7	2.22			7	7		7				
2.50 but under 3.00												
3.00 but under 3.50												
3.50 but under 4.00												
4.00 and over												
Total	315	100.00			315	127	111	77	315			\$583.42

*75 conductors and motormeers in Des Moines are paid every day at 5:00 o'clock P. M. The yearly earnings of motormeers and conductors are based on full time, Sundays not excepted.

ENGINEERS, STATIONERY.

[illegible]

EXPRESSMEN.

[illegible]

MACHINISTS.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages—males.	Percentage.	NO. WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.		NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.			NO. LOSING. SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.				Average yearly earnings.	
			No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.		No. losing 3 months but less than 6.
Under \$.50	1	100.00											
.50 but under .75	1	100.00											
.75 but under 1.00	1	100.00											
1.00 but under 1.25	1	100.00											
1.25 but under 1.50	1	100.00											
1.50 but under 1.75	11	2.41			11	8	3		2	6	3	406.18	
1.75 but under 2.00	43	9.43			43	29	14		10	21	12	470.02	
2.00 but under 2.50	184	40.35			184	110	5	69	29	125	30	582.18	
2.50 but under 3.00	171	37.50			171	106	58	58	18	126	27	732.89	
3.00 but under 3.50	47	10.31			47	21	36	36	7	21	19	779.17	
3.50 but under 4.00													
4.00 and over													
Totals	456	100.00			456	274	12	170	66	290	91	\$644.11	

NOTE.—Thirteen of the above machinists in the employ of the Des Moines Street R. R. Co., are paid every day at 5 o'clock P. M.

MAKERS OF IRON PUMPS, PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES AND GENERAL BRASS GOODS.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages—males.	Percentage.	No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.	No. losing 3 months but less than 6.	Average yearly earnings.
Under \$.50	1	100.00											\$.50
.50 but under .75	19	6.53	19			19							.75
.75 but under 1.00	24	8.25	24			24							1.00
1.00 but under 1.25	48	16.40	48			48							1.25
1.25 but under 1.50	67	23.06	67			67							1.50
1.50 but under 1.75	31	10.65	31			31							1.75
1.75 but under 2.00	46	15.81	46			46							2.00
2.00 but under 2.50	28	9.62	28			28							2.50
2.50 but under 3.00	23	7.90	23			23							3.00
3.00 but under 3.50	3	1.02	3			3							3.50
3.50 but under 4.00													4.00
4.00 and over													
Totals	291	100.00	291			291							\$497.30

MARBLE CUTTERS.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages—males.	Percentage.	No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.	No. losing 3 months but less than 6.	Average yearly earnings.
Under \$.50	1	100.00											\$.50
.50 but under .75	6	2.50	6			6							.75
.75 but under 1.00	12	7.19	12			12							1.00
1.00 but under 1.25	12	7.19	12			12							1.25
1.25 but under 1.50	32	19.16	32			32							1.50
1.50 but under 1.75	69	41.32	69			69							1.75
1.75 but under 2.00	31	18.56	31			31							2.00
2.00 but under 2.50	9	5.30	9			9							2.50
2.50 but under 3.00													3.00
3.00 but under 3.50													3.50
3.50 but under 4.00													4.00
4.00 and over													
Totals	167	100.00	167			167							\$559.35

MARBLE POLISHERS.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages—males.	Percentage.	No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.	No. losing 3 months but less than 6.	Average yearly earnings.
Under \$.50	1	100.00											\$.50
.50 but under .75	5	4.86	5			5							.75
.75 but under 1.00	11	10.88	11			11							1.00
1.00 but under 1.25	21	20.39	21			21							1.25
1.25 but under 1.50	49	47.57	49			49							1.50
1.50 but under 1.75	17	16.50	17			17							1.75
1.75 but under 2.00													2.00
2.00 but under 2.50													2.50
2.50 but under 3.00													3.00
3.00 but under 3.50													3.50
3.50 but under 4.00													4.00
4.00 and over													
Totals	163	100.00	163			163							\$351.48

MOULDERS.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages—males.	Percentage.	No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.	No. losing 3 months but less than 6.	Average yearly earnings.
Under \$.50	1	100.00											\$.50
.50 but under .75	19	6.53	19			19							.75
.75 but under 1.00	24	8.25	24			24							1.00
1.00 but under 1.25	48	16.40	48			48							1.25
1.25 but under 1.50	67	23.06	67			67							1.50
1.50 but under 1.75	31	10.65	31			31							1.75
1.75 but under 2.00	46	15.81	46			46							2.00
2.00 but under 2.50	28	9.62	28			28							2.50
2.50 but under 3.00	23	7.90	23			23							3.00
3.00 but under 3.50	3	1.02	3			3							3.50
3.50 but under 4.00													4.00
4.00 and over													
Totals	229	100.00	229			229							\$594.71

*Apprentices.

PAINTERS.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages—males.	Percentage.	No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.	No. losing 3 months but less than 6.	Average yearly earnings.
Under \$.50	1	100.00											\$.50
.50 but under .75	3	1.74	3			3							.75
.75 but under 1.00	5	2.33	5			5							1.00
1.00 but under 1.25	34	8.37	34			34							1.25
1.25 but under 1.50	30	4.94	30			30							1.50
1.50 but under 1.75	37	9.11	37			37							1.75
1.75 but under 2.00	142	34.97	142			142							2.00
2.00 but under 2.50	43	10.15	43			43							2.50
2.50 but under 3.00	163	40.15	163			163							3.00
3.00 but under 3.50													3.50
3.50 but under 4.00													4.00
4.00 and over													
Totals	406	100.00	406			406							\$600.14

PACKING HOUSE EMPLOYEES.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages—males.	Percentage.	NO. WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.		NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.		NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.				Average yearly earnings.	
			No. working 8 hours and over, but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over, but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.		No. losing 1 month, but less than 3.	No. losing 3 months, but less than 6.
Under \$.50	94	5.94	94	94	94	94	94	94	71	23	23	\$184.42
.50 but under .75	71	4.36	71	71	71	71	71	71	45	26	26	218.06
.75 but under 1.00	89	5.34	89	89	89	89	89	89	50	39	39	324.70
1.00 but under 1.25	115	6.90	115	115	115	115	115	115	78	37	37	403.39
1.25 but under 1.50	737	44.21	737	737	737	737	737	737	493	244	244	476.05
1.50 but under 1.75	136	8.15	136	136	136	136	136	136	89	47	47	548.89
1.75 but under 2.00	260	15.60	260	260	260	260	260	260	132	128	128	647.55
2.00 but under 2.50	124	7.44	124	124	124	124	124	124	72	51	51	800.14
2.50 but under 3.00	35	2.16	35	35	35	35	35	35	21	15	15	833.82
3.00 but under 3.50	3	.18	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1153.75
3.50 but under 4.00	12	.72	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	1294.75
4.00 and over	12	.72	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	1294.75
Total	1,667	100.00	1,667	1,667	1,667	1,667	1,667	1,667	1,037	610	610	\$492.66

PLASTERERS.

Under \$.50	No. of persons receiving specified wages—males.	Percentage.	No. working 8 hours and over, but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over, but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month, but less than 3.	No. losing 3 months, but less than 6.	Average yearly earnings.
Under \$.50	458	100.00	25	433	458	458	458	458	458	458	458	458	\$500.44
.50 but under .75	20	4.37	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	307.80
.75 but under 1.00	86	18.78	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	427.50
1.00 but under 1.25	202	44.10	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	497.80
1.25 but under 1.50	94	20.52	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	617.50
1.50 but under 1.75	56	12.23	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	712.50
1.75 but under 2.00	31	6.76	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	850.44
2.00 but under 2.50	202	44.10	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	497.80
2.50 but under 3.00	94	20.52	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	617.50
3.00 but under 3.50	56	12.23	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	712.50
3.50 but under 4.00	31	6.76	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	850.44
4.00 and over	458	100.00	25	433	458	458	458	458	458	458	458	458	\$500.44

PLOW MAKERS.

Under \$.50	No. of persons receiving specified wages—males.	Percentage.	No. working 8 hours and over, but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over, but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month, but less than 3.	No. losing 3 months, but less than 6.	Average yearly earnings.
Under \$.50	184	100.00	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	\$403.93
.50 but under .75	2	1.09	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	179.80
.75 but under 1.00	3	1.63	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	252.30
1.00 but under 1.25	7	3.80	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	379.24
1.25 but under 1.50	38	20.65	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	389.78
1.50 but under 1.75	61	33.15	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	429.17
1.75 but under 2.00	30	16.31	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	536.31
2.00 but under 2.50	27	14.68	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	659.75
2.50 but under 3.00	12	6.52	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	793.82
3.00 but under 3.50	3	1.63	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	942.50
3.50 but under 4.00	1	.54	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1087.50
4.00 and over	184	100.00	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	\$403.93

PRINTERS—MALES.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages.	Percentage.	NO. WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.			NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.			NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.			Average yearly earnings.
			No. working 8 hours and over, but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over, but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month, but less than 3.		No. losing 3 months, but less than 6.
Under \$.50	358	100.00	12	346	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	\$112.00
.50 but under .75	11	3.07	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	179.80
.75 but under 1.00	7	1.96	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	252.30
1.00 but under 1.25	4	1.12	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	324.80
1.25 but under 1.50	73	20.39	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	397.30
1.50 but under 1.75	19	5.30	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	403.38
1.75 but under 2.00	51	14.25	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	517.58
2.00 but under 2.50	106	29.61	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	597.00
2.50 but under 3.00	77	21.50	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	749.33
3.00 but under 3.50	3	.84	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	884.00
3.50 but under 4.00	3	.84	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1087.50
4.00 and over	358	100.00	12	346	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	\$112.00
Total	358	100.00	12	346	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	\$112.00

* Apprentices.

PRINTERS—FEMALES.

Under \$.50	No. of persons receiving specified wages—females.	Percentage.	No. working 8 hours and over, but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over, but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month, but less than 3.	No. losing 3 months, but less than 6.	Average yearly earnings.
Under \$.50	216	100.00	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	\$454.83
.50 but under .75	14	6.48	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	\$107.40
.75 but under 1.00	20	9.26	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	179.80
1.00 but under 1.25	21	9.72	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	252.30
1.25 but under 1.50	73	33.84	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	324.80
1.50 but under 1.75	36	16.67	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	397.30
1.75 but under 2.00	29	13.43	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	403.38
2.00 but under 2.50	17	7.82	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	517.58
2.50 but under 3.00	17	7.82	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	597.00
3.00 but under 3.50	11	5.09	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	749.33
3.50 but under 4.00	3	.84	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	884.00
4.00 and over	216	100.00	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	\$454.83

* Apprentices.

PICKLING WORKS.

Under \$.50	No. of persons receiving specified wages—females.	Percentage.	No. working 8 hours and over, but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over, but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month, but less than 3.	No. losing 3 months, but less than 6.	Average yearly earnings.
Under \$.50	120	100.00	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	\$404.11
.50 but under .75	14	11.67	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	252.30
.75 but under 1.00	64	53.33	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	324.80
1.00 but under 1.25	7	5.83	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	397.30
1.25 but under 1.50	11	9.17	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	403.38
1.50 but under 1.75	8	6.67	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	517.58
1.75 but under 2.00	6	5.00	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	597.00
2.00 but under 2.50	10	8.33	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	749.33
2.50 but under 3.00	10	8.33	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	884.00
3.00 but under 3.50	3	2.50	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1087.50
3.50 but under 4.00	3	2.50	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1294.75
4.00 and over	120	100.00	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	\$404.11

* Females.

SEAMSTRESSES—FEMALES.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.		No. of persons receiving specified wages.	Percentage.	NO. WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.		NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.			NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.			Average yearly earnings.		
				No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.	No. losing 3 months but less than 6.	
	Under \$.50	13	5.90	4	2	2	11	.....	2	.....	5	8	.....	\$ 91.18
\$.50 but under .75	98	45.16	20	45	24	77	.....	43	.....	45	53	.....	172.42	
.75 but under 1.00	53	24.43	13	26	34	43	.....	30	.....	30	23	.....	248.06	
1.00 but under 1.25	37	17.05	11	17	9	30	.....	7	.....	15	22	.....	310.15	
1.25 but under 1.50	16	7.00	5	8	3	11	.....	5	.....	5	11	.....	376.50	
1.50 but under 1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.75 but under 2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.00 but under 2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.50 but under 3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.00 but under 3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.50 but under 4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.00 and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	217	100.00	62	100	52	172	.....	45	.....	100	117	.....	.....	\$223.56

SOAP FACTORY EMPLOYEES.

Under \$.50								\$
\$.50 but under .75	5	5.75	5	5	5	5	179.80	
.75 but under 1.00	4	4.00	4	4	4	4	252.30	
1.00 but under 1.25	7	8.65	7	7	7	7	324.80	
1.25 but under 1.50	10	11.49	10	10	10	10	387.30	
1.50 but under 1.75	30	34.48	30	30	30	30	469.80	
1.75 but under 2.00	19	21.84	19	19	19	19	542.30	
2.00 but under 2.50	8	9.19	8	8	8	8	632.50	
2.50 but under 3.00	2	2.50	2	2	2	2	797.90	
3.00 but under 3.50	1	1.15	1	1	1	1	942.50	
3.50 but under 4.00	1	1.15	1	1	1	1	1087.50	
4.00 and over								
Total	87	100.00	87	87	87	87	\$ 474.00	

STOVE FACTORY EMPLOYES.

[illegible]

TAILORS.

[illegible]

TINNERS.

Under \$.50	.50 but under .75	.75 but under 1.00	1.00 but under 1.25	1.25 but under 1.50	1.50 but under 2.00	2.00 but under 2.50	2.50 but under 3.00	3.00 but under 3.50	3.50 but under 4.00	4.00 and over
151	100.00	161	126	35	90	60	11	\$332.68		

*Apprentices.

TEAMSTERS.

[illegible]

WAGON MAKERS.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages—males.	Percentage	NO. WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.		NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.			NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.				Average yearly earnings.
			No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.		No. losing 3 months but less than 6.
Under \$.50	178	100.00	178	178	178	74	3	101	31	100	38	\$537.63
\$.50 but under .75	5	2.80	5	5	5	4	3	3	11	3	5	\$300.16
.75 but under 1.00	11	6.18	11	11	11	4	7	7	7	17	3	367.16
1.00 but under 1.25	27	15.17	27	27	27	11	16	16	8	26	9	429.37
1.25 but under 1.50	43	24.16	43	43	43	18	22	22	11	30	18	558.70
1.50 but under 1.75	59	33.15	59	59	59	26	33	33	11	30	15	660.72
1.75 but under 2.00	24	13.48	24	24	24	11	15	15	4	15	5	795.44
2.00 but under 2.50	9	5.06	9	9	9	2	7	7	1	5	3	
2.50 but under 3.00												
3.00 but under 3.50												
3.50 but under 4.00												
4.00 and over												
Total	178	100.00	178	178	178	74	3	101	31	100	38	\$537.63

WOOD WORKERS.

SASH, DOOR, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, WOOD MANTELS, BANK COUNTERS, ETC.

	Under \$.50..	28	2.50	26	13	13	26	\$107.30
	.50 but under .75..	80	8.27	83	42	21	20	179.80
	.75 but under 1.00..	61	6.08	61	39	13	9	252.30
	1.00 but under 1.25..	65	6.58	66	42	14	10	324.80
	1.25 but under 1.50..	175	17.45	175	71	40	55	399.77
	1.50 but under 1.75..	243	24.23	243	116	32	95	465.40
	1.75 but under 2.00..	110	10.97	110	74	20	16	535.94
	2.00 but under 2.50..	141	14.06	141	23	36	82	644.77
	2.50 but under 3.00..	71	7.08	71	38	4	29	753.84
	3.00 but under 3.50..	19	1.89	19	8	5	6	942.50
	3.50 but under 4.00..	5	.50	5	1	2	3	1087.50
	4.00 and over	3	.30	3	1	1	1	1305.00
Total	1,003	100.00	1,003	406	208	329	891	\$467.84

WOOLEN MILLS.

	Under \$.50..	4	1.53	4	13	4	34	4	\$109.27
\$.50 but under .75..	91	34.87	91	45	78	57	158	10	158.10
.75 but under 1.00..	56	21.46	56	4	52	11	45	221	221.85
1.00 but under 1.25..	28	10.73	28	10	18	28	28	318	318.08
1.25 but under 1.50..	11	4.21	11	11	11	9	2	379	379.72
1.50 but under 1.75..	34	13.03	34	6	25	21	13	447	447.62
1.75 but under 2.00..	13	4.98	13	2	11	13	13	531	531.08
2.00 but under 2.50..	5	1.91	5	5	5	5	5	639	639.00
2.50 but under 3.00..	9	3.45	9	3	6	9	9	781	781.00
3.00 but under 3.50..	2	.76	2	2	2	2	2	923	923.00
3.50 but under 4.00..	8	3.07	8	8	8	5	3	1079	1079.50
4.00 and over									
Total	261	100.00	261	32	230	137	124	2270	\$270.76

UNSKILLED LABOR—MALES.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.	No. of persons receiving specified wages.	Percentage.	NO. WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY.			NO. PAID AT SPECIFIED TIMES.			NO. LOSING SPECIFIED TIME PER YEAR.				Average yearly earnings.
			No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month but less than 3.	No. losing 3 months but less than 6.	
Under \$.50..	165	2.11	54	54	68	37	29	30	46	\$82.90			
.50 but under .75..	253	5.09	141	112	132	101	54	121	78	150.21			
.75 but under 1.00..	678	13.64	398	280	406	372	162	304	212	216.51			
1.00 but under 1.25..	1524	30.66	1002	432	839	685	321	710	493	277.00			
1.25 but under 1.50..	1975	39.73	1087	888	1141	894	398	903	584	341.64			
1.50 but under 1.75..	430	8.77	230	206	226	216	172	203	61	430.07			
1.75 but under 2.00..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.00 but under 2.50..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.50 but under 3.00..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.00 but under 3.50..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.50 but under 4.00..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.00 and over .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4071	100.00	3002	1999	2826	2145	1136	2301	1474	\$297.70			

UNSKILLED LABOR—FEMALES.

Under \$.50	927	78.10	461	466	608	319	210	474	243	\$98.90
\$.50 but under .75	250	21.84	123	136	173	86	84	109	66	156.46
.75 but under 1.00										
1.00 but under 1.25										
1.25 but under 1.50										
1.50 but under 1.75										
1.75 but under 2.00										
2.00 but under 2.50										
2.50 but under 3.00										
3.00 but under 3.50										
3.50 but under 4.00										
4.00 and over										
Total	1186	100.00	584	607	781	406	394	583	309	\$111.54

RECAPITULATION OF CLASSIFIED WAGES.

ALL INDUSTRIES—MALES.

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.

	No. of persons receiving specified wages—males.	Percentage.	No. working 8 hours and over but less than 10.	No. working 10 hours and over but less than 12.	No. working 12 hours and over.	No. paid weekly.	No. paid semi-monthly.	No. paid monthly.	No. losing no time.	No. losing less than 1 month.	No. losing 1 month.	No. losing less than 3 months.	No. losing 3 months but less than 6.	Average yearly earnings.
Under \$.50	922	1.01	13	178	81	140	13	119	183	70	41	68	100.82	
.50 but under 1.00	924	3.42	17	718	189	506	24	384	212	200	225	220	107.90	
1.00 but under 1.25	1,377	3.10	55	972	350	820	19	322	113	426	436	412	250.61	
1.25 but under 1.50	2,712	10.04	68	2,101	543	1,647	41	1,024	196	771	876	909	280.10	
1.50 but under 1.75	6,133	22.72	85	4,800	1,248	3,629	85	3,019	330	1,143	1,230	1,272	329.19	
1.75 but under 2.00	5,182	19.19	148	3,448	1,248	3,495	313	1,574	1,152	1,335	923	1,772	372.77	
2.00 but under 2.50	2,730	10.20	265	1,761	729	1,584	221	1,080	477	1,051	634	573	502.10	
2.50 but under 3.00	4,423	16.38	1,116	2,912	385	3,210	132	1,081	305	988	775	935	528.25	
3.00 but under 3.50	2,174	8.05	386	1,618	160	1,574	55	645	176	514	506	918	702.55	
3.50 but under 4.00	658	2.44	51	528	79	485	10	163	64	163	173	254	708.76	
4.00 and over	179	.66	36	152	27	146	12	21	32	30	7	141	822.02	
Totals	27,001	100.00	2,250	19,350	5,401	16,814	958	9,240	3,108	6,806	6,010	11,077	418.54	

CLASSIFIED DAILY WAGES.

ALL INDUSTRIES—FEMALES.

Under \$.50	1,475	32.42	58	775	642	857	9	600	517	233	482	243	117.46
.50 but under 1.00	781	17.16	49	375	357	516	3	282	206	340	100	60	101.43
1.00 but under 1.25	564	12.40	37	311	216	318	3	246	117	421	96	30	206.75
1.25 but under 1.50	487	10.70	29	339	242	428	20	180	98	408	32	19	327.58
1.50 but under 1.75	388	8.00	24	213	131	356	11	141	96	372	19	12	412.21
1.75 but under 2.00	180	3.96	9	123	48	111	16	153	47	113	30	14	400.50
2.00 but under 2.50	45	.99	3	40	5	38	7	4	3	13	6	1	477.23
2.50 but under 3.00	32	.48	2	21	1	19	3	3	3	13	6	1	584.79
3.00 but under 3.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	780.33
3.50 but under 4.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.00 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,550	100.00	347	2,536	1,507	2,880	48	1,613	1,160	2,301	830	300	292.76

ALL INDUSTRIES—BOTH SEXES.

Under \$.50	1,747	5.54	71	933	726	997	22	728	610	363	523	311	116.21
.50 but under 1.00	1,705	5.41	66	1,003	540	1,022	27	650	418	606	392	286	170.74
1.00 but under 1.25	1,941	6.15	92	1,283	596	1,154	19	708	230	847	452	412	216.00
1.25 but under 1.50	3,340	10.50	115	2,440	785	2,075	61	1,304	254	1,269	908	929	299.06
1.50 but under 1.75	6,030	20.98	108	5,139	1,373	3,075	85	2,100	455	1,515	1,205	1,285	322.27
1.75 but under 2.00	5,500	17.58	172	3,661	1,717	3,751	313	1,490	1,224	1,579	975	1,772	370.15
2.00 but under 2.50	2,635	9.30	274	1,884	777	1,605	257	1,063	524	1,164	674	573	406.18
2.50 but under 3.00	4,408	14.38	1,116	2,932	400	3,248	132	1,088	300	1,015	789	918	520.37
3.00 but under 3.50	2,190	7.69	306	1,539	161	1,503	55	548	179	527	575	554	708.76
3.50 but under 4.00	658	2.44	51	528	79	485	10	163	64	163	173	254	708.76
4.00 and over	179	.66	36	152	27	146	12	21	32	30	7	141	822.02
Total	31,501	100.00	2,497	21,886	7,108	19,763	986	10,862	4,298	9,067	6,830	11,360	294.96

The foregoing recapitulation of classified wages does not contain the wage rates or other classification of 2,258 miners and mine laborers copied from the books of mining companies, nor the rates of 4,145 teamsters whose wages include the earnings of the teams. By the word "teamsters" is meant men who hire themselves jointly with teams.

Out of a total of 4,550 women wage-workers reported, 615 receive \$1.50 per day and over. Those between \$1.50 and \$1.75 per day are largely clerks and cooks, while most of those receiving \$1.75 per day and over are members of labor organizations and are paid the same rates established by them.

For example, the Typographical Union of Des Moines contains about 125 males and 25 females. The rate for composition established by the union is 35 cents per one thousand ems for night newspaper work, 28 cents per one thousand ems for day newspaper work, 30 cents per one thousand ems for book work and \$15 per week where printers work by the week instead of by the thousand ems. This union maintains the principle of equal pay for equal work, and, therefore, the female members receive the same rate of wages as the male members, except that women are not usually employed on morning newspapers.

All other unions and other labor organizations maintains equal rights and wages for their female members, but the thousand of women wage-workers outside of organization are receiving about one-half the pay received by men for the same labor and many women who do better work and give employers better results than men are working at rates ranging from one-third to one half less than received by men employed at the same kind of work and in all factories where women are almost exclusively employed although the work may be of a high order of mechanical skill the wages are universally low.

In the table giving the classified wages of males nearly all working at less than \$1.00 per day are boys under sixteen years old, and those at \$4.00 per day and over are nearly all bosses, managers and superintendents.

NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED BY RAILROADS, AND WAGES OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

The following tables from the report of Railroad Commissioners from June 30, 1889, to June 30, 1890, contain the number and character of accidents to persons in Iowa by railroads, and the wages of railroad employees as far as can be given.

ACCIDENTS TO PERSONS IN IOWA.

	EMPLOYEES.		PASSENGERS.		OTHERS.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Coupling cars.....	14	59				
Falling from trains and engines.....	17	53				
Overhead obstructions.....	4	4				
Collisions.....	13	30	2	13		6
Deraillments.....	5	15		27		
Other train accidents.....	1	7	5	14	7	
At stations.....	3	11	1	4	13	21
Other causes.....	16	250	1	9	35	44
At highway crossings.....					14	23
Total.....	73	579	9	67	69	101

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Injured.
Employees.....	73	579
Passengers.....	9	67
Others.....	69	101
Total.....	151	747

WAGES OF IOWA RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

RAILROADS.	GENERAL OFFICERS.			GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS.			STATION AGENTS.			OTHER STATION MEN.		
	Number.	Total yearly compensation.	Average daily compensation.	Number.	Total yearly compensation.	Average daily compensation.	Number.	Total yearly compensation.	Average daily compensation.	Number.	Total yearly compensation.	Average daily compensation.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	15	\$ 44,039.16	9.38	75	\$ 48,800.92	1.82	139	\$ 77,682.08	1.78	157	\$ 80,687.10	1.50
Centerville, Moravia & Albia				1	530.63	1.70	2	322.55	.52	1	80.00	.25
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	15	49,861.96		31	28,221.29		110	63,351.65		284	129,115.37	
Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City							11	5,760.00	1.61			
Kansas City, St. Jo & Council Bluffs							6	1,890.00	1.00			
St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern	8	16,380.01	6.56	55	30,595.80	1.77	8	3,030.00	1.54	19	10,184.40	1.44
Chicago, Iowa & Dakota	2	3,200.00	5.11	1	792.49	2.40	5	2,779.17	1.78			
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	14	64,346.08	14.97	101	76,070.66	2.41	235	163,598.84	2.22	272	160,384.36	1.88
Chicago & Northwestern	2	6,000.00	10.54	9	14,982.29	4.84	178	105,808.82	1.81	235	124,337.74	1.50
*Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific							75	44,250.00	1.88	42	19,937.20	1.51
Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City	3	5,400.00	5.43	4	3,240.00	2.50	10.5	8,400.00	2.57	22.5	11,968.50	1.70
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha							4	2,340.00	1.87	21	9,535.50	1.45
Chicago, Santa Fe & California	1	2,240.00	10.35	7	3,540.00	1.61		1,500.00	2.50			
Crooked Creek	1	2,000.00	6.00	1	1,200.00	4.00		6,180.00	1.00			
Des Moines & Northern	2	2,400.00	3.29	1	790.00	2.00	11	6,180.00	1.00	4	1,440.00	1.00
Dubuque & Sioux City	12	31,066.42	8.27	67	48,233.30	2.30	88	52,478.10	1.91	93	41,245.00	1.42
Humeston & Shenandoah	3	7,969.84	7.74	5	4,558.87	2.87	15.7	9,208.21	1.89	1	198.00	.63
Iowa Central	8	20,563.60	8.21	41	26,996.81	2.10	78	36,737.68	1.50	96	14,381.53	1.28
Iowa Northern	2	1,200.00										
Keokuk & Western	2.5	4,106.84	5.30	5.5	3,597.59	2.11	13.5	5,456.24	1.30	14.5	5,400.00	1.26
Mason City & Ft. Dodge	3	4,899.96	5.22	2	700.00	1.04	11	5,310.65	1.32			
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1	1,800.00	5.75				18	10,800.00	1.91	6	2,376.00	2.12
Omaha & St. Louis	1.4	3,896.55	8.52	4.6	3,122.81	2.16	11.6	7,820.56	1.86	5.1	2,938.75	1.58
Ottumwa & Kirkville	2	2,100.00					1	720.00				
Sioux City & Northern	6	3,521.83		12	2,453.93	1.36	12	2,196.76	1.22	5	965.38	1.74
Sioux City & Pacific				6	3,550.74	1.89	13	10,200.00	2.50	38	23,139.92	1.94
Wabash	1	4,419.99	11.45	8	6,679.50	2.28	10	5,321.78	1.70	35	13,920.60	1.50
NARROW GAUGE ROADS.												
Burlington & Northwestern	5	1,750.00	1.95	4	780.00	1.08	8	3,840.00	1.23			
Burlington & Western	5	1,750.00	1.95	4	780.00	1.08	13	3,906.36	.96			
Chicago, Ft. Madison & Des Moines												
Des Moines & Kansas City	2	1,080.00	4.00	3	1,228.40	1.35	15	4,706.98	1.20	2	833.74	1.30
Des Moines & Northwestern	6	7,700.00		3	1,650.80	1.83	20	12,049.40	1.60			
Total	122.9	\$ 249,392.24		451.1	\$ 307,005.83		1,124.3	\$ 658,786.73		1,283.1	\$ 653,159.33	

* No report made for Iowa.

WAGES OF IOWA RAILROAD EMPLOYEES—CONTINUED.

RAILROADS.	MACHINISTS.			CARPENTERS.			OTHER SHOPMEN.			SECTION FOREMEN.			OTHER TRACKMEN.		
	Number.	Total yearly compensation.	Average daily compensation.	Number.	Total yearly compensation.	Average daily compensation.	Number.	Total yearly compensation.	Average daily compensation.	Number.	Total yearly compensation.	Average daily compensation.	Number.	Total yearly compensation.	Average daily compensation.
Bur., Cedar Rapids & North	128	\$ 68,108.80	1.70	53	\$ 37,100.00	2.23	124	\$ 60,020.88	1.54	146	\$ 66,623.00	1.50	631	\$ 217,253.30	1.10
Centerville, Moravia & Albia										2	865.55	1.38	5	1,760.95	1.13
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	335	206,437.46		262	156,291.51		1,122	322,467.14		161	81,338.68		864	238,620.70	
Chicago, Bur. & Kansas City				9	4,400.00	1.50	2	1,080.00	1.42	13	6,240.00	1.57	42	13,104.00	1.00
Kansas City, St. J. & C. B.	1	1,200.00	3.83	5	3,600.00	2.30	12	5,632.80	1.50	11	5,544.00	1.61	59	21,052.38	1.14
St. Louis, Keokuk & N. W.	11	8,277.00	2.42	30	7,783.62	1.50	98	43,762.29	1.46	9	4,220.00	1.60	13	4,461.60	1.10
Chicago, Iowa & Dakota										3	1,710.00	1.82	16	6,260.00	1.25
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P.	116	95,979.03	2.61	228	165,376.50	2.32	617	354,017.43	1.83	345	192,951.93	1.79	941	374,776.88	1.27
Chicago & Northwestern	107	75,088.34	2.24	159	107,008.95	2.11	512	252,609.55	1.58	298	115,169.79	1.77	996	385,709.60	1.19
*Chicago, Rock Island & P.															
Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas C.	35	27,979.80	2.55	46	34,636.80	2.41	61	40,288.20	2.11	80	43,080.00	1.72	310	116,051.40	1.29
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O.	74	45,386.76	1.96	70	38,902.56	1.79	11	12,148.48	3.33	15	8,614.80	1.83	104	42,118.80	1.30
Chicago, Santa Fe & Cal.	46	28,042.20	1.95	27	16,631.64	1.97	198	95,257.92	1.54	5	2,940.00	1.88	89	34,249.40	1.23
Crooked Creek	1	600.00	2.00							2	960.00	1.60	2	780.00	1.25
Des Moines & Northern				5	3,600.00	2.25				6	2,880.00	1.32	24	8,640.00	1.25
Dubuque & Sioux City	32	23,334.50	2.12	17	9,134.26	1.72	178	84,001.81	1.51	90	50,836.73	1.64	284	139,587.18	1.16
Humeston & Shenandoah	3.6	2,696.90	2.43	14.6	8,692.48	1.91	14.9	7,862.78	1.71	18	9,717.09	1.73	44.6	15,420.79	1.12
Iowa Central	49	32,519.00	2.12	44	25,692.90	1.86	157	93,860.18	1.91	34	27,144.00	1.61	188	72,893.50	1.24
Iowa Northern										1		1.50	2		1.50
Keokuk & Western	9.5	5,534.93	1.88	20	8,632.80	1.40	6	2,274.38	1.22	14	7,094.15	1.77	35	11,389.26	1.05
Mason City & Ft. Dodge	3	2,557.28	2.58	4	2,297.43	1.84	10	4,116.57	1.31	15	8,247.79	1.50	22	6,493.89	1.10
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1	802.05	2.85	1	782.50	2.50	24	12,021.30	1.60	29	15,090.00	1.73	90	35,212.50	1.25
Omaha & St. Louis	5.5	4,967.99	2.60	8.8	6,185.35	2.40	51.3	25,940.41	1.40	11.1	6,182.48	1.78	42.5	14,567.82	1.10
Ottumwa & Kirkville															
Sioux City & Northern	6	913.58	.90	13	2,200.23	1.13	11	1,406.76	.85	11	1,371.37	.76	382	5,711.07	.30
Sioux City & Pacific	41	28,227.55	2.29	56	34,124.71	1.95	197	95,128.90	1.54	14	7,290.00	1.64	41	17,477.91	1.28
Tabor & Northern										1	420.00	1.35	2	719.90	1.15
Wabash	15	9,815.43	1.73	10	6,996.27	1.93	34	18,051.21	1.43	9	5,303.73	1.96	40	15,377.25	1.03
NARROW GAUGE ROADS.															
Burlington & Northwestern	2	1,092.00	1.75	1	1,345.90	2.15	6	2,995.20	1.00	6	3,480.00	1.50	40	14,726.40	1.18
Burlington & Western				1	1,345.90	2.15	6	3,456.00	1.00	6	2,456.00	1.60	45	17,820.00	1.70
Des Moines & Kansas City	2	5,435.27	2.50	8	4,274.55	1.70	8	4,853.46	2.00	12	5,780.00	1.30	32	20,648.33	1.30
Des Moines & Northwestern				6	4,274.00	2.25				17	8,160.00	1.50	65	12,857.73	1.10
Total	1,030.6	\$ 675,169.89		1,088.4	\$ 691,409.95		3,456.2	\$ 1,773,187.55		1,324.1	\$ 694,391.69		5,573.1	\$ 1,896,642.44	

* No report for Iowa.

WAGES OF IOWA RAILROAD EMPLOYEES—CONTINUED.

RAILROADS.	ENGINEER.			FIREMEN.			CONDUCTORS.			OTHER TRAINMEN.		
	Number	Total yearly compensation	Average daily compensation	Number	Total yearly compensation	Average daily compensation	Number	Total yearly compensation	Average daily compensation	Number	Total yearly compensation	Average daily compensation
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.	82	\$ 65,264.60	\$ 3.60	90	\$ 30,240.00	\$ 3.00	65	\$ 63,017.65	\$ 3.00	136	\$ 80,100.00	\$ 1.70
Centerville, Moravia & Albia.	1	512.85	1.64	1	292.10	.91	1	306.11	1.97	1	253.22	.81
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	200	106,318.30	3.45	103	107,944.11	1.05	141	121,357.18	1.97	279	145,283.84	1.82
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy City.	6	5,332.60	3.45	3	2,634.00	1.60	5	3,864.00	2.41	9	3,710.08	1.82
Kansas City, St. Jo. & Council Bluffs.	9	1,721.50	2.75	2	1,001.00	1.60	1	1,001.00	1.60	1	1,001.00	1.60
St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern.	9	9,714.47	3.60	10	9,201.40	1.75	10	13,484.00	2.30	21	8,037.74	1.37
Chicago, Iowa & Dakota.	234	202,060.98	3.89	297	163,410.24	2.21	179	174,506.30	3.12	272	215,000.25	1.85
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	275	300,000.24	3.47	304	203,146.56	2.14	295	188,025.54	2.94	416	251,405.01	1.93
Chicago & Northwestern.	65	88,295.56	3.70	67	50,867.88	2.10	51	40,916.40	3.12	103	61,562.80	1.91
Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City.	17	18,671.32	3.34	16	10,306.26	2.13	12	11,914.04	3.00	35	15,621.02	1.02
Chicago, Santa Fe & California.	51	70,922.76	4.70	53	45,418.30	2.74	55	48,217.80	2.81	105	57,426.84	1.75
Crooked Creek.	1	900.00	3.50	1	480.00	1.60	1	540.00	1.80	1	420.00	1.40
Des Moines & Northern.	2	11,300.00	3.50	2	1,800.00	1.50	2	2,600.00	1.30	5	1,440.00	1.50
Dubuque & Sioux City.	5	6,457.73	4.01	5	40,245.87	1.84	51	47,260.45	2.26	115	75,722.53	1.80
Huron & Shenandoah.	44	53,816.49	3.01	44	30,644.00	2.23	29	31,255.34	3.44	66	37,562.12	2.14
Iowa Central.	1	840.00	2.68	1	480.00	1.50	1	480.00	1.50	1	480.00	1.50
Keokuk & Western.	6	7,404.35	3.08	6	4,103.13	2.21	3	3,852.00	3.09	7	3,664.50	1.84
Mason City & Ft. Dodge.	3	4,317.66	3.22	3	2,348.00	2.14	3	2,310.00	2.11	4	2,066.41	1.40
Minneapolis & St. Louis.	14	16,432.50	3.75	15	10,250.00	2.30	9	7,056.00	3.22	14	8,400.00	1.91
Ottumwa & Kirkville.	9	13,305.51	4.57	9	7,765.25	2.68	9	8,353.32	3.50	20	12,302.52	2.35
Sioux City & Northern.	1	900.00	1.80	1	1,000.00	1.25	1	1,000.00	1.21	1	540.00	1.60
Sioux City & Pacific.	14	2,432.36	1.80	16	1,688.64	1.25	8	1,450.20	1.21	16	2,068.23	1.60
Tabor & Northern.	1	17,000.00	3.80	1	12,040.73	2.40	7	7,258.00	3.31	16	9,215.00	1.84
Wabash.	14	17,963.01	3.40	15	10,600.68	1.85	8	9,453.84	3.00	19	13,123.68	1.88
SAKROW GAUGE ROADS.												
Burlington & Northwestern.	1	840.00	2.70	1	480.00	1.50	1	600.00	1.80	1	420.00	1.28
Burlington & Western.	3	2,880.00	3.07	3	1,800.00	1.50	3	2,340.00	2.50	6	3,100.00	1.63
Chicago, Ft. Madison & Des Moines.	5	3,195.01	2.60	7	2,356.28	1.10	3	2,105.50	2.25	2	1,608.41	1.70
Des Moines & Kansas City.	8	7,140.00	3.00	10	3,618.38	1.66	5	3,860.00	2.50	17	3,000.34	1.50
Des Moines & Northwestern.	1,166	\$ 1,314,834.08	1.213	4	\$ 791,900.59	1.213	875	\$ 872,200.19	1.179	3	\$ 81,020,240.48	1.70
Total.	1,166	\$ 1,314,834.08	1.213	4	\$ 791,900.59	1.213	875	\$ 872,200.19	1.179	3	\$ 81,020,240.48	1.70

* No report for Iowa.

† All men in this table employed in through train service on division to Kansas City.

WAGES OF IOWA RAILROAD EMPLOYEES—CONTINUED.

RAILROADS.	SWITCHMEN, FLAGMEN, AND WATCHMEN.			TELEGRAPH OPERATORS AND DISPATCHERS.			EMPLOYEES—ACCOUNT FLOATING EQUIPMENT.			ALL OTHER EMPLOYEES AND LABORERS.		
	Number	Total yearly compensation.	Average daily compensation.	Number	Total yearly compensation.	Average daily compensation.	Number	Total yearly compensation.	Average daily compensation.	Number	Total yearly compensation.	Average daily compensation.
Burlington, Cedar R. & N.	70	\$ 36,358.34	\$ 1.66	107	\$ 60,031.50	\$ 1.97	60	\$ 25,790.52	\$ 1.37	248	\$ 113,816.78	\$ 1.50
Centerville, Moravia & Albia.	132	97,132.62	1.48	139	60,020.05	1.47	123	61,749.43	1.44	108	61,749.43	1.44
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	1	900.00	1.02	3	2,435.44	2.57	3	1,110.00	1.37	111	5,574.53	1.37
K. C., St. Jo. & C. Bluffs.	3	1,644.00	1.77	2	1,300.00	1.92	13	840.00	1.34	221	181,971.47	1.50
St. L., Keokuk & N. W.	295	183,963.84	1.90	315	107,023.50	2.03	945	408,098.71	1.65	5,345	408,098.71	1.65
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	171	65,835.87	1.70	118	78,282.67	2.15	231	181,971.47	1.50	1,071	181,971.47	1.50
Chicago & Northwestern.	28	18,810.00	2.14	65	46,308.80	2.27	35	30,130.30	2.75	45	27,388.36	1.65
Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City.	19	12,780.27	2.19	9	5,398.20	1.68	45	27,388.36	1.65	45	27,388.36	1.65
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O.	28	19,240.44	2.20	15	8,840.32	1.88	72	30,132.88	1.74	77	40,088.16	1.78
Chicago, Santa Fe & California.							1	600.00	2.00	14	10,000.00	1.43
Crooked Creek.							228	127,210.24	1.70	1,025	920,872.92	1.92
Des Moines & Northern.	43	28,195.46	2.60	55	28,207.00	1.71	5	2,782.21	1.53	1,036	90,474.06	1.86
Dubuque & Sioux City.	8	301.67	1.87	21	1,715.28	1.63	60	46,801.22	2.17	936	574,412.75	2.00
Huron & Shenandoah.	16	11,047.98	2.28	21	1,715.28	1.63	5	1,606.34	1.64	161.5	82,941.42	1.85
Iowa Central.	3.5	2,019.21	1.86	9.3	5,775.44	1.90	8.8	5,203.45	1.92	225	125,073.75	1.85
Keokuk & Western.	3	2,222.00	2.28	2	1,320.00	1.72	18	12,566.65	2.23	296.3	129,400.77	1.92
Minneapolis & St. Louis.	5.1	4,047.72	2.18	4.6	3,019.24	1.73	1	120.75	1.15	312	300,899.64	1.92
Ottumwa & Kirkville.	11	1,132.50	1.60	5	700.21	1.07	22	16,745.29	2.15	354	170,406.44	1.92
Sioux City & Northern.	27	19,054.90	2.25	8	4,575.88	1.83	1	1,000.00	1.50	77	32,730.50	1.85
Sioux City & Pacific.	16	11,525.16	1.90	8	5,100.00	1.71	1	1,000.00	1.50	107	44,128.36	1.85
Tabor & Northern.							25	3,556.47	1.50	185	58,073.94	1.85
Wabash.							25	3,556.47	1.50	185	58,073.94	1.85
SAKROW GAUGE ROADS.												
Burlington & Northwestern.	1	840.00	2.70	1	480.00	1.50	1	600.00	1.80	1	420.00	1.28
Burlington & Western.	3	2,880.00	3.07	3	1,800.00	1.50	3	2,340.00	2.50	6	3,100.00	1.63
Chicago, Ft. Madison & Des Moines.	5	3,195.01	2.60	7	2,356.28	1.10	3	2,105.50	2.25	2	1,608.41	1.70
Des Moines & Kansas City.	8	7,140.00	3.00	10	3,618.38	1.66	5	3,860.00	2.50	17	3,000.34	1.50
Des Moines & Northwestern.	1,166	\$ 1,314,834.08	1.213	4	\$ 791,900.59	1.213	875	\$ 872,200.19	1.179	3	\$ 81,020,240.48	1.70
Total.	882	\$ 546,944.90	1.66	790	\$ 477,815.86	1.66	60	\$ 25,790.52	1.37	248	\$ 113,816.78	1.50

* No report for Iowa.

† Estimated on mileage basis.

IMMIGRATION.

The following tables, compiled from government reports, give the nationality and number of immigrants arrived in the United States each year from the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, to June 30, 1890, inclusive, and the occupation or trades of the immigrants landed in the United States during the period named.

British North American possessions and Mexico furnish about one per cent of the entire immigrants to the United States and are not included in the statistics of immigration. The principal trades of Iowa only are given:

NATIONALITY AND NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES EACH YEAR FROM JUNE 30, 1881, TO JUNE 30, 1890, INCLUSIVE.

COUNTRIES.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	TOTAL.	PER CENT-AGE.
Bohemia.....	10,555	6,092	5,462	8,230	6,353	4,314	4,570	4,127	3,085	4,565	57,890	1.20
Hungary.....	6,528	8,939	11,340	14,718	9,383	12,439	15,256	13,890	10,967	22,062	127,681	2.65
Other Austria (except Poland).....	10,384	13,619	10,923	13,534	11,574	11,946	20,430	25,884	23,122	29,632	168,218	3.48
Belgium.....	1,766	1,431	1,450	1,576	1,653	1,300	2,553	3,215	2,562	2,671	20,177	.42
Denmark.....	9,117	11,618	10,319	9,202	6,100	6,225	8,524	8,062	8,694	9,366	88,122	1.82
France.....	5,227	6,063	4,821	5,098	3,493	3,318	5,034	6,454	5,918	6,665	50,461	1.04
Germany.....	210,485	250,630	194,786	179,976	124,443	84,403	101,855	109,717	90,536	92,427	1,452,970	30.07
England.....	65,177	82,394	63,140	55,918	47,332	40,767	72,855	82,374	66,503	97,020	644,093	13.33
Scotland.....	15,108	18,967	11,859	9,009	9,236	12,126	18,090	24,457	18,206	12,641	140,869	3.09
Ireland.....	72,342	76,432	81,486	63,344	51,705	40,619	68,370	73,513	65,567	53,024	655,482	13.55
Italy.....	15,367	25,077	31,792	16,473	13,099	11,295	47,532	51,075	24,848	51,799	295,877	6.12
Norway.....	22,705	29,101	23,808	16,974	12,356	12,759	16,269	18,264	13,300	11,073	170,860	3.68
Poland.....	5,614	4,072	2,011	4,536	3,085	3,639	6,128	5,426	4,022	11,073	51,895	1.07
Russia (except Poland).....	4,864	16,321	9,186	11,854	16,003	17,209	28,944	31,256	31,899	33,147	201,373	4.16
Finland.....	176	597	723	835	555	491	1,822	2,251	2,027	2,450	11,913	.23
Sweden.....	49,790	64,067	38,277	26,532	22,248	27,751	42,836	54,098	35,415	29,622	391,776	8.10
Switzerland.....	11,293	10,844	12,731	9,286	5,895	4,895	5,214	7,737	7,070	6,963	81,988	1.72
China.....	11,890	30,579	8,031	279	29	40	4,306	26	118	1,716	61,711	1.26
Netherlands.....	8,897	9,317	5,349	4,198	7,080	2,314	4,306	5,845	6,490	4,226	53,701	1.09
All other countries.....	5,727	6,421	5,381	7,286	7,478	8,062	13,297	12,916	14,316	12,925	93,318	1.92
Total.....	543,280	690,231	532,285	457,228	333,881	324,393	490,963	544,277	442,901	454,140	4,835,536	100.00

NOTE.—From July 1, 1890 to June 1, 1891, 457,173 immigrants arrived in the United States.

NATIONALITY, TRADES AND OCCUPATION OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM JUNE 30, 1881 TO JUNE 30, 1890, INCLUSIVE.

COUNTRIES.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Blacksmiths.	Butchers.	Carpenters.	Dressmakers.	Machineists.	Miners.	Printers.	Patenters.	Shoemakers.	Stonecutters.	Stone and Brick Masons.	Tailors.	Tobacco and cigar makers.	Farmers.	All other trades.	Unskilled.
Bohemia.....	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144
Hungary.....	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
Other Austria (ex. Poland).....	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330
Belgium.....	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169
Denmark.....	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
France.....	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418	418
Germany.....	10,641	10,641	10,641	10,641	10,641	10,641	10,641	10,641	10,641	10,641	10,641	10,641	10,641	10,641	10,641	10,641	10,641	10,641
England.....	1,734	1,734	1,734	1,734	1,734	1,734	1,734	1,734	1,734	1,734	1,734	1,734	1,734	1,734	1,734	1,734	1,734	1,734
Scotland.....	735	735	735	735	735	735	735	735	735	735	735	735	735	735	735	735	735	735
Ireland.....	314	314	314	314	314	314	314	314	314	314	314	314	314	314	314	314	314	314
Italy.....	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260
Norway.....	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
Poland.....	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316
Russia (except Poland).....	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Finland.....	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Sweden.....	895	895	895	895	895	895	895	895	895	895	895	895	895	895	895	895	895	895
Switzerland.....	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
China.....	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379
Netherlands.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
All other countries.....	18,409	18,409	18,409	18,409	18,409	18,409	18,409	18,409	18,409	18,409	18,409	18,409	18,409	18,409	18,409	18,409	18,409	18,409
Total.....	18,409	18,409	18,409	18,409	18,409	18,409	18,409	18,409	18,409	18,409	18,409	18,409	18,409	18,409	18,409	18,409	18,409	18,409

CONTRACT CONVICT LABOR.

The laws of Iowa relating to the leasing of convicts confined in the Fort Madison penitentiary are as follows:

SECTION 6207 (McClain's Revised Code, 1888). The warden, with the consent of the executive council, is hereby authorized and required to make contracts for the labor of convicts at the penitentiary of the State at Fort Madison, for such time, not exceeding ten years, and at such price as to said council may seem to be for the best interest of the State.

SEC. 6208. The warden, with the approval of the executive council, is further authorized to modify or cancel any existing contracts in relation to the labor of convicts with the consent of contracting parties.

On May 14, 1891, there were 686 convicts in the penitentiaries of this State, 269 in the penitentiary at Anamosa and 417 in the penitentiary at Fort Madison. The convicts at Anamosa are employed in the service of the State, mostly at stone cutting, used in the extension of the prison. Out of the number of convicts at Fort Madison 350 are leased to three private companies, who operate factories within the walls of the penitentiary, the balance being employed in the cooking, laundry and other departments of the prison. Of the number leased to private companies, 101 are employed by Huiskamp Brothers, manufacturers of boots and shoes, at 45 cents per day; 115 by the Fort Madison Chair Company, at 50 cents per day, and 134 by the Iowa Farming Tool Company, at 50 cents per day. The average time worked per day by the leased convicts, including all seasons of the year, is ten hours and twelve minutes.

The convicts in the employ of Huiskamp Brothers produce an average of 300 pairs of boots and shoes per day, or an average of 92,400 pairs per year. This output represents, so far as boots and shoes are concerned, the consumptive ability of 30,800 people, allowing four months as the average life of a pair of boots or shoes.

The Fort Madison Chair Company, with its 115 convicts, produce 480 chairs per day, or 147,840 chairs per year. Allowing three years as the average life of a chair, and allowing two chairs

to each person, this company supplies the demand for chairs of 221,760 people. The average output of the Iowa Farming Tool Company, in the aggregate, of pitchforks, hoes and steel garden rakes, is 2,100 per day, or 646,800 per year. The same convicts produce in addition, 55,440 scythe snaths, 7,392 grain cradles and 1,200 ox yokes per year. How many people are required to consume the products of this company is a difficult problem to solve, but the number no doubt reaches into the millions. A part of the products of the Iowa Farming Tool Company go to foreign countries.

The aggregate production of 350 convicts at Fort Madison not only expresses the influence contract convict labor has on the labor of free mechanics, but it illustrates how comparatively few persons with new mechanical devices, working ten hours per day, can supply the wants of the civilized world, leaving the balance of the people with little to do and consequently little with which to purchase the products of those who operate the machines, making the relationship of production to distribution one of the foremost questions of the age.

The product of the convicts in the employ of Huiskamp Brothers is shipped to Keokuk and branded as Keokuk goods, and, therefore, no Iowa convict made boots or shoes are recognized as such by the consumers.

Contract labor in the Fort Madison penitentiary has been the policy of the State for about twenty years, and the influence of such labor on the wage rates of free labor is a subject much discussed.

The present contract between Huiskamp Brothers and the State expires January 15, 1892, and the contract between the Fort Madison Chair Company and the State and the Iowa Farming Tool Company and the State expire January 15, 1893, the contracts of the two latter companies having been extended one year.

The figures giving the amounts of each article produced were not copied from the books of the companies, but were given by those in charge of the offices of the companies at the time the investigation was made.

The Fort Madison Chair Company and the Iowa Farming Tool Company each employ in addition to the convicts about forty persons, a large proportion of whom are boys and girls. They work in ware-houses and storage-rooms near the penitentiary grounds and are mostly engaged in preparing the penitentiary made products for shipment.

MANUAL TRAINING.

The law creating this bureau provides, among other things, that the commissioner shall report what progress has been made with schools for instruction of students in mechanics and arts, and what systems have been found most practical with details thereof. Strict compliance with this provision of the law is difficult owing to the fact that few schools in this State give instructions in mechanics and arts and few systems are in use, which render it impossible to make comparisons. Any system of training in mechanics and arts that may be put in operation in the public or private schools of our State is productive of good results. Any system of instruction in mechanics and arts aids the pupil to define for himself his natural aptitude to the various avocations and pursuits from which he must choose in after life; it enlarges the scope of knowledge and enables the pupil to become a competent judge of mechanical constructions and a critic of art whether he chooses his calling in life from among the mechanics and arts or not; it combines practicability with theory; adds dignity to labor; contributes to the abolition of class distinction in society; teaches the moral worth of industry and production; develops the physical powers of the pupil commensurate with the mental and gives to the world more men and women who have a practical knowledge of the duties and responsibilities of manhood and womanhood and fewer educated dudes who think themselves too good to labor and who expect to travel through life on what they have learned in books instead of on what they are able to do for the progress and prosperity of the nation. No feature of schools and colleges can be more commendable than instructions in mechanics and arts, and it is a matter of regret that such instructions have not been more generally given in the public schools of this State.

So far as this department has knowledge on the subject the West Side Des Moines High School is the only public school in the

State giving instructions in mechanics and arts. This department of the West Side High School is conducted by Prof. R. H. Miller, who is one of the best instructors in mechanics and arts in the United States, and it is through his kind aid that this report contains a complete and comprehensive description of the system used and results attained.

The following is a contribution by Prof. Miller:

"Des Moines is the first, and so far as known, the only city in Iowa to establish a school giving free instruction in the arts and trades. It was opened September, 1890, as an annex to the West Des Moines High School. This department is to supplement the curriculum of the high school with a course in drawing, wood and iron work, cooking, sewing and cutting of garments.

This practical instruction begins with the first year of the high school, and goes hand in hand with the regular studies throughout the four years' course. The school day is about equally divided between manual and mental exercises. This school does not teach trades; the scope of a single trade is too narrow for educational purposes. Nor does it manufacture articles for sale; the student is the only product to be put upon the market, and everything exists for his benefit. The typical tools and mechanical principles of all the trades are selected, and a systematic and progressive course of exercises, arranged, beginning with the study and use of the simplest tools and principles, and gradually leading up to the more complicated work. The manual features as far as possible, apply the principles taught in the class-room. Experience has taught that an hour spent in any of the departments of a properly conducted manual training school, is as productive of mental growth and culture as an equal time spent in the study of mathematics, science or language. By alternating between these manual and mental exercises the mind is rested and refreshed, the body developed and the pupil kept constantly at his best, while his capacity for mental growth is greatly enlarged. This manual training course is elective and common to all the high school courses.

Three departments of manual work, free-hand and mechanical drawing, hand-work in wood and cooking, were opened last fall. Equipment was provided for the instruction of one hundred pupils, and the places were all promptly filled.

The drawing room is fitted up with twenty-four ash drawing tables, and twenty-four easels; the pupils stand at the tables while at work. Every table is provided with locked drawers in which the instruments and supplies are kept. The pupils furnish their own drawing boards, T-squares, triangles, instruments, pens, ink, pencils and paper.

The course in drawing covers four years, the work of the first year comprises free-hand working, drawings from objects, geometric drawing with instruments, and pen and ink exercises.

A set of drawings of the shop exercises to be undertaken during the year is made to scale and inked, the details being drawn full

size. A complete set of drawings of some machine is made by taking the machine apart and making a sketch, principally free-hand, of each piece. The parts are next carefully measured with calipers and rule and the measurements placed upon the sketches. These sketches are carried to the drawing room, and form the data from which the student works in making his scale drawings, plane, elevation, sections, etc., of the machine as a whole, and full size detail drawings of each individual piece.

The last term is spent in free-hand drawing from models, and casts of classic ornament.

The carpenter shop is equipped with nine double work benches and one grinding stone, and will accommodate four classes of eighteen pupils each per day. Every bench is provided with two sets of bench tools, two carriage-makers' vises, two bench stops, and two wood hand-screws. These tools are used in common by the members of the different classes as they take their turn at the benches.

Each pupil is furnished a set of hand edged tools, which he keeps in a locked drawer in the side of his bench, and is held individually responsible for their care and sharpening.

The shop tool-room also contains many special and expensive tools which are not brought into every day use.

The shop instruction begins with a study of the simplest tools, their sharpening, care and use. The shop exercises are all made from drawings.

The instructor at the bench, after explaining the drawing of the exercise to be undertaken, lays out the work and executes the lesson of the day in the presence of the whole class, talking as he works, and giving reasons for each step, and asking and answering questions. Each pupil then takes his place at the bench and begins work, leaving the instructor free to give such help and direction as individual students may require.

At a specified time the work ceases and the exercise is handed in for inspection. Neat, exact work is always insisted upon, and every exercise is carefully graded.

The first year's work in wood begins with planing, gauging, sawing and hammering exercises, followed by the construction of a small box, a bench hook, a halved joint upon a corner, a scarf joint to resist compression, a scarf to resist tension, and a scarf to resist cross strain.

The best proportions for these scarfs, in hard and soft woods are discussed, together with the strength and use of fish plates, bolts, keys and wedges.

The different kinds of mortise and tenon joints are made, and their proportions and uses taught.

Then follows the dove-tail joints, the dowel joints, and the glued joints, with their many forms and applications. The laying of a veneer, with a little practice in inlaying, completes the first year's work.

The different methods of filling and finishing woods are taught, and the pupil has constant practice during the year by finishing some of his best pieces of work.

In the cooking department the instruction has been placed as near as possible upon a scientific basis. The instruction begins with a short lecture and demonstration lesson, upon which the pupils take notes, and questions are asked and answered. The class then take their places at the tables, and each student works out for herself, with test tube and thermometer, the experiments outlined by the instructor.

The results of these experiments are recorded in note books, and form the principles upon which the cooking operations are based.

The cooking department is equipped as follows: Four large cooking tables with heavy maple tops, having a utensil board or cupboard in the middle, upon which are arranged sets of kitchen utensils and dishes. Each table has two gas burners and two portable ovens. Four girls work at each of these tables, two at a side. There is a large cupboard in which to keep the supplies and extra sets of utensils, a refrigerator, a supply table, a kitchen sink and a No. 9 Acorn range. The girls keep their aprons, books, towels, etc., in locked drawers in the sides of the tables. This equipment provides for four classes of sixteen pupils each per day.

The course in cooking is as follows:

Drawing—Free hand and mechanical.

Domestic Economy—Chemistry of combustion, construction of stoves and ranges, making and care of a fire.

Kitchen Utensils—How to select the best adapted, in size, weight, material and pattern, to the purpose for which they are to be used.

Use and care of the same.

Philosophy of Boiling Water—

EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

Experiments with starch, flour, gluten, albumen, dextrin, etc., from which are deduced the underlying principles of cookery.

Mixing—The manner of: as stirring, beating and folding.

The art of making combinations, as in soups, salads, puddings.

The Cooking of Vegetables—

Broiling of meats, chicken, fish, oysters, etc.

Baking—Heat in its action on different materials.

Bread Making—Chemical and mechanical action of materials used. Manipulations in bread making in its various stages. Yeasts and their substitutes. Practical experiments in baking bread, pastry, puddings, cake, meat, fish, etc.

Boiling—Practical illustrations of boiling, steaming and stewing, in the cooking of vegetables, cereals, meat, fish, oysters, etc.

Frying—Chemical and mechanical principles involved and illustrated in the frying of vegetables, meats, fish, oysters, etc.

Preparation of Food for the Sick—Pies, cakes, sauces, dressings, flavoring, condiments, etc.

Marketing—Economy, etc. The selection and purchasing of household supplies. The anatomy of animals used as food and how to choose and use the several parts.

General instruction in systematizing and economizing household work and expenses.

The second year's work, to begin September 1, 1891, consists of free-hand and mechanical drawing, wood turning, pattern making and wood carving. The new equipment for this department will consist of eighteen speed lathes for wood turning, one band saw, an electric motor and sets of wood turning and wood carving tools. Girls are to be admitted to the drawing room and wood working departments. The pupils are very enthusiastic and have done splendid work. The public generally is very much interested, and almost every day brings numerous visitors.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

Nowhere in this great State can be found a more perfect expression of man's inhumanity to man than is embraced in the pernicious methods of our so-called employment offices. The song of the "Spider and the Fly" never formed a more fitting illustration of duplicity than is found in the management of most of these offices. They allure the honest and unsuspecting laborer seeking employment into a web of confidence surrounded by pretended sympathy and false promises, only to rob him of his earnings and turn him out disappointed and destitute. The above may seem very harsh language to appear in a public document of this kind, but it was penned after the most careful investigation and is sustained by the sworn testimony of the most creditable and reliable witnesses. The only qualification necessary to make is that no inference is intended to apply to the employment and intelligence offices doing business outside of Des Moines, as their methods are unknown to this department, and that two of the employment offices located in Des Moines seem to be making an effort to secure positions for their applicants. One of these offices is located on West Fourth street and is managed by Capt. T. J. Kennedy; the other is the Iowa League Teachers' Bureau, located on the corner of East Sixth and Locust streets.

Mr. Kennedy's business is largely confined to common laborers, he uses no contracts and his charges are nominal. But he is now (June 22, 1890.) making an effort to send 3,000 laborers to the State of Washington to work on railroad construction where there is already a great surplus of emigrant laborers and at the same time the employment offices of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago and

eastern cities are sending the same class of laborers to this State with a vague promise that steady employment and good wages will be given. Thus trampism and vagrancy are superinduced.

Mrs. T. J. Kennedy also operates an employment office which is located on the corner of East Seventh and Locust streets, her patrons are females and are mostly confined to domestic servants. Mrs. Kennedy takes no fee in advance and makes no charge to applicants for positions. She receives her fees from those who apply for help and her business methods seem honorable and just.

The Iowa League Teachers' Bureau, at Des Moines, is the principal office of the National League of State Teachers Bureaus and is under the management of Prof. Frank E. Plummer. How much this League Teachers Bureau may assist its applicants in their efforts to secure situations is not known to the public, but its terms are unjust and its charges are exorbitant as will be seen by the following, which is a true copy of the contract used:

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.

Registration fee for one year, \$2.00, payment to accompany this application, for which a receipt is given, entitling the holder to membership in this organization and to the services of The League of Bureaus for one year.

TO THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF STATE TEACHERS BUREAUS—*Sir:*

FIRST. Upon accepting any position in a school to which I have been recommended, or to which I have been directed to apply by you, my election taking place either at the time of notice or recommendation, or during the year, I agree to pay you five per cent of the first year's salary, one-half of the amount to be paid at the expiration of the first month's teaching; the remainder at the expiration of the second month's teaching.

SECOND. If the engagement is made after the beginning of the school year, I agree to pay five per cent of my salary for the time for which I am engaged. If re-elected to a position in the same school, I will pay an amount sufficient to make the whole amount paid equal to five per cent of one year's salary.

THIRD. When engaged without a fixed salary, as in an academy supported by tuition wholly or in part, I agree to pay \$25 (if a lady) and \$40 (if a gentleman).

FOURTH. If, by the aid of the Bureau, I secure an increase of salary in my present position, I agree to pay the commission, as above, on the amount of increase.

FIFTH. I will use all information of vacancies for my personal benefit only.

SIXTH. In case I give any information of a vacancy received from you to another, and this party secures the position, I will become personally responsible for his or her paying you the same commission as would be due from me had I been elected to the place. Immediately on giving him information of the position, I will send you his name and address, and the name

of the place to which I have referred him. When you receive payment from him it is understood and agreed that I shall receive from you one-fourth of the commission he pays.

SEVENTH. I will inform the Bureau immediately of change of address, and on being appointed to a position.

EIGHTH. I will inform the Bureau of all vacancies of which I hear, unless I wish to make application for the position vacant.

NINTH. I agree to acknowledge immediately receipt of all information, and state whether I will apply for the vacant position.

TENTH. If I shall have applied for any position before being recommended to it by the Bureau, immediately on receipt of advice from the Bureau, I will notify you of this fact, and state this date of my application. If this is not done, it will be understood that my first information of the vacancy was received from the Bureau.

ELEVENTH. If I am recommended by this Bureau to any position for which it has been asked to furnish candidates, I agree to pay commission as above, if I secure and accept it, whether or not I had previous information of it from other sources. (If this condition is crossed out, we must delay recommending for any place until we ascertain whether the candidate desires to be considered our candidate there, or that of some other Bureau.)

TWELFTH. If I shall be elected to a position through information received from your Bureau, having given assurance that I will accept it, and do not accept because of an increase of salary in my former position after said election, or the receiving of more desirable offer elsewhere, I will pay you the same commission as if I accepted the place.

THIRTEENTH. Board, when given as part salary, is to be estimated at \$200 per year, and commission charged upon it.

Date..... Name.....

We will make no effort in behalf of any Teacher until this Contract is signed and returned to us.

In the Loan and Trust building on West Fifth street is located the Western Labor Bureau under the management of C. G. Whitcomb, and like most other managers of employment offices he sends out exaggerated advertisements of his ability to serve his applicants and derives his support largely from registration fees received from the innocent and unsuspecting working men and women on the farms and in the smaller towns and cities of the State. On May 19, 1891, a lady residing at Storm Lake, sent an application to Mr. C. G. Whitcomb for a position as stenographer and typewriter. She signed his contract and sent him a post-office order for \$2.00, and after waiting two or three weeks without receiving an acknowledgment of her application or money, made investigation through the Des Moines post-office and learned that the money order she sent was cashed the day following its arrival in Des Moines. About two weeks later Mr. Whitcomb informed your commissioner that those wishing to hire stenographers and typewriters did not apply

for them through his office for the reason that they were thoroughly canvassed by teachers and representatives of commercial colleges for the purposes of securing positions for newly graduated students. Therefore, Mr. Whitcomb accepted \$2.00 from the lady at Storm Lake knowing he could not aid her in securing a position such as she wanted, or that there was not one chance in a thousand to aid her in any way. Whether he accepted the money with the hope of giving value received or not, it shows his disposition to receive money without regard to his ability to return an equivalent. In fact all employment or intelligence offices receiving fees in advance of service, so far as this department has been able to gather knowledge on the subject, are ever ready and willing to receive such advance fees far in excess of their ability to supply the applicants with positions. Not one of them agree to limit the registration of applicants or the acceptance of fees to the demand for help. The registration of applicants is made the subject of earnest solicitation at all times and in all places, and the advance fee, though it may be the last dollar of a poor needy applicant, is received with as little moral compunction when the chances are a thousand to one against the applicant as under any other circumstances.

Employment agencies, as a rule, are void of philanthropy and humanity, and their relationship to labor is the same as that of the lion to the lamb. All employment agencies receiving fees in advance which they retain whether any service is giving the applicants or not, bear the ear marks of fraud. If it is worth ten per cent of one month's salary, and two dollars besides, to find a situation for a deserving laborer the rules of all honorable business demand that no part of the money be paid until the position is found. Commission merchants sell hogs, cattle and other produce for shippers without asking advance fees, but the commission merchant in the employment office who traffics in the noblest attributes of man—human labor—exact a fee in advance without guarantee that a sale will be made, and locks the door of his commission house against the poor wretch who is poverty stricken and must sell his labor to sustain human life, but who has no money with which to pay fees in advance. All things considered the employment agent bases his business integrity on doubtful grounds, and in most cases employment agents go further and charge the buyer of labor a commission for informing him where he can close a contract or make a purchase, and to continue the application of commercial phrases to labor, it is the duty of the State to see to it that there are no "bucket shops"

nor "bulls or bears" to menace the labor market nor gamblers to grow rich off the necessities of the industrious poor.

Just before going to press with this exposure of private employment offices a letter was sent from this department to the lady at Storm Lake, previously referred to, asking if she had up to that time received any information from Mr. C. G. Whitcomb that would aid her in securing a situation.

Following is her reply:

STORM LAKE, IOWA, July 3, 1891.

Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Des Moines, Iowa.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 2d inst. is at hand. I have not even heard from the agency of C. G. Whitcomb, although I sent him two letters; he must have received them or they would have been returned. I came to the conclusion that he is a fraud.

Thanking you for your kind interest I remain,

Yours truly,

MISS JULIA A. CASEY.

The following is a true copy of the contract used by Mr. C. G. Whitcomb:

WESTERN LABOR BUREAU,

DES MOINES, IOWA.

C. G. WHITCOMB, MANAGER.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.

1. Registration fee for one year, \$2.00, payment to accompany this application for which a receipt is given, entitling the holder to membership in this organization and to the services of this Bureau for one year.
2. A commission of twenty per cent upon the first month's salary shall be paid this Bureau by the applicant, when situation is secured.

NOTE—

- a. If board is furnished by the employer it is estimated at \$14.00 per month and twenty per cent commission must be paid on it.
- b. When a place is accepted for what can be made out of it, \$5.00 cash is due the Bureau.
- c. Any engagement with authorities, resulting from an introduction by this Bureau, whether made at once or later, is subject to the regular commission.
- d. If a candidate has applied for any position before being recommended to it by the Bureau, the notice from this Bureau is to be immediately returned, with a statement of the date of the candidate's previous application. If this is not done, it will be understood that the candidate wishes the Bureau's co-operation, and will pay the regular commission if the position is secured.

- e. If a candidate is elected and accepts a position, secured through this Bureau, any subsequent change of plan or the receiving of a more desirable offer elsewhere, will not affect, in any way, the candidate's obligation to this Bureau.
 - f. If by the aid of the Bureau, an increase of salary in the member's present position is secured, a commission, as above, must be paid on the amount of increase.
 3. The candidate must, immediately, acknowledge receipt of information from the Bureau; state whether he will apply for the vacant position, and inform the Bureau on his being appointed to a position.
 4. All information received with this application is regarded as strictly confidential, to be used for the sole benefit of the applicant.
 5. Members are required to inform the Bureau, of all vacancies of which they may hear, unless they wish to make application for the vacant position.
- I AGREE TO THE ABOVE TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP, and, further, agree to use all information furnished by the Bureau, solely for my own personal benefit.
- Date..... Name.....

We will make no effort in behalf of any one until this contract is signed and returned to us.

This department is unable to publish the form of contract used by an employment agency which recently did business in Des Moines. It silently stole away and the poor laborers who paid their advance fees to that concern with the hope of securing positions by its influence are made wiser by the knowledge "that not all is gold that glitters."

But in a basement room on the west side of West Fourth street, between Walnut street and Court Avenue, may be found "The Des Moines Labor Office," receiving applications from the people of Des Moines and other parts of the State under the following form of contract.

CONTRACT, between The Des Moines Labor Office, of the first part and of the second part, wherein the party of the first part agrees to use its facilities and influence for the purpose of obtaining a position as for the party of the second part and the party of the second part agrees to pay in advance a registration fee of \$..... to cover necessary expenses and services for trying to obtain such position, and also, agrees to pay at the end of thirty days after said position is furnished, an amount which will be.... per cent of the monthly wages that the party of the second part receives from the position furnished by the party of the first part.

Dated.....

Signed, { Party of the first part.....
 { Party of the second part.....

The manager of the Des Moines Labor office claimed more honor for himself than for his competitors. He declared that he allowed only the name of one applicant to go on his books for any one kind

of position at one time, and allowed no other names to be entered until the one first entered was supplied with a position; but when closely questioned he admitted that he retained all advance fees until such times as there was a vacancy on his books, and therefore it amounted only to a distinction without a difference, as he had the same opportunity to appropriate the fees of the applicants to his own use when the names were not on the books as when they were and the advance fees are never returned if he fails to aid the applicants.


Over No. 519 Walnut street may be found an employment office incorporated under the laws of Illinois and doing business under the high sounding name, "United States Bureau of Information," with clasped hands and the all-seeing eye beautifully engraved for emblems, accompanied by the following euphonious motto, "WE ARE THE HELPING HAND OF THE PUBLIC AND THE ALL SEEING EYE OF YOUR INTERESTS."

The name and motto of this concern are copyrighted, and the business is run under the management of the original copyrighter and incorporator, Mr. T. C. McNeal, and notwithstanding the loyal and patriotic name of this concern, its emblems of brotherly love and watchful care and its charming and inspiring motto, a more unscrupulous double dealing villian never robbed the innocent toilers of any country than T. C. McNeal. A personal visit from this department to the United States Bureau of Information was made, and your commissioner was received by Mr. McNeal, with doubt and distrust, as if he stood in fear of exposure and he declined to explain his methods of business or expose the form of contract signed by his applicants for employment. Finally he agreed that if the governor would write a personal letter of introduction and request that such information be given he would comply with the request. Although somewhat embarrassing the proposition of Mr. McNeal was accepted and Governor Boies was invited to write the desired letter, which he did on June 16, 1891. The letter was presented on the same day by your commissioner to Mr. T. C. McNeal with the explanation that the letter of the governor was addressed to Thomas Meek, the assistant manager, for the reason that the name of the general manager did not appear on the advertising circular received at the former visit. Mr. McNeal accepted the letter and proceeded to make a formal introduction of himself, which somewhat represented an overdrawn autobiography in which he stated that he had been engaged in his present business twenty-one years, that he incorporated and copyrighted the United

States Bureau of Information under the laws of Illinois in 1879 and did business at Peoria, Ill., until about three years ago when he removed his business to Des Moines. He interspersed the description of his life and character with some sharp questions regarding the genuineness of the governor's letter and being assured that the letter was genuine and all right he proceeded to systematize and compile a package of the various blanks and advertising circulars used in his business and expressed his wish that the governor read them and if possible write him a letter of commendation which he could use in extending the influence of The United States Bureau of Information. He also used his persuasive powers to induce your commissioner to purchase an interest in his business, claiming it was productive of great profit and showed a contract signed by an applicant for employment on which the applicant had paid an advance fee of three dollars and it contained a provision making the contract a lien on ten per cent of his first month's wages in case a position was found him by the Bureau of Information. The words used after agreeing to pay ten per cent on his first month's salary in case a situation was found him were: "Present this to my employer." "That," said Mr. McNeal, "is a trick the other employment offices have not caught on to." He then gave a word picture of his own high moral and business standing, how he had always been guided by honesty and fairness in all his dealings with his fellow men, and how dishonest and unscrupulous were all the other managers of employment offices in Des Moines, and how they swindled their applicants, and how their unsavory character contributed to injure him in the estimation of the public. All because he happened to be engaged in the same kind of business. As soon as the blanks and advertising circulars referred to, were arranged and folded to suit the tastes of Mr. McNeal, they were received and the visit ended.

The blanks contain a form of contract for registering wants, forms of contracts used in the sale of county and State rights to operate department offices under the copyright and name of The United States Bureau of Information. The advertising folders and circulars contain printed matter descriptive of the unbounded opportunities and the great facilities of The United State Bureau of Information to satisfy every want of the public from the securing of employment for laborers to the negotiation of loans for eastern capitalists.

The form of contract used to register the wants of laborers seeking employment is as follows:

<h1 style="margin: 0;">The United States Bureau of Information.</h1>			<h1 style="margin: 0;">OF YOUR INTERESTS.</h1>	
<p>PLEASE REGISTER YOUR WANTS.</p>	<p>WE ARE THE HELPING HAND OF THE PUBLIC</p>			
<p>REGISTRATION.</p>				
<p>This Agreement, Entered into this date, by and between _____ Office at Des Moines, Iowa, 189____</p>				
<p>and the Managers of The United States Bureau of Information, is as follows:</p>				
<p>THAT the said Managers are to try and assist me in my wants pertaining to _____</p>				
<p>on payment of _____ Dollars to said Managers for services,</p>				
<p>I shall in no way hold said Managers responsible for failure of services.</p>				
<p>I do hereby comply with all herein stated. PUT REFERENCES ON BACK.</p>				
<p>Signed _____</p>				
<p>No. _____</p>				
<p>P. O. Address _____</p>				

Not being satisfied with the statements of Mr. T. C. McNeal, the investigation was extended to a few of his patrons and former business associates, and on June 20, 1891, the service of a constable was secured, also a competent stenographer, and under authority of chapter 132, section 6, laws of the Twentieth General Assembly subpoenas were issued, witnesses summoned and the following testimony taken under oath:

Mr. W. W. TOWNSEND, real estate agent, 304 west Fifth street, Des Moines, Iowa, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Question. How long have you resided in Des Moines?

Answer. About eighteen months.

Q. Are you acquainted with Mr. T. C. McNeal, general manager of The United States Bureau of information?

A. Yes, sir; I am.

Q. When did you form his acquaintance?

A. On or about February 12, 1890.

Q. Did you ever have any business relations with Mr. McNeal?

A. Yes, I have.

Q. You may state the character of such business relations.

A. I bought a half interest in his business on or about the 15th day of February, 1890, for which I paid \$400.

Q. Did you assume the management of any part of the business at the time of your purchase?

A. I was considered one of the firm and was to have a say in the business and was to receive one-half the profits.

Q. How long were you in business with Mr. T. C. McNeal on those terms?

A. About five weeks.

Q. During those five weeks did any person, male or female, call at your office and register for employment?

A. Yes, about twelve or fifteen registered for employment during that time.

Q. What charges generally were made to those who registered for employment, if any?

A. Three dollars each, the regular fee.

Q. Did Mr. McNeal or yourself assume the duties of securing positions for them?

A. Mr. McNeal. He did all the registering.

Q. You may state what per cent of those applying for positions received employment through that bureau while you were connected with it?

A. No per cent at all.

Q. Did Mr. McNeal make any effort to secure positions for those who applied for employment?

A. No effort whatever was made to find positions for any of them while I was with him.

Q. When parties registered for employment, and retired from the room, did Mr. McNeal, in any case, express himself as regards to what his conduct toward them would be?

A. Yes, he made the remark twice that I can remember, "There goes another damn fool. He has thrown his money away." He used so much profane and vulgar language that it would not sound well to repeat it. And when I called his attention to registering parties and not trying to procure positions for them, he made the remark: "We must make ice while the weather is cold; when the weather gets warm the fellows will hunt up their own work and not hunt us up." I objected to that way of doing business, and from that time on there was no more registering done in the office while I was with him, which was about two weeks. I know that his calculations were to do no one any good. It was only to get the \$3 registration fee.

Q. Were his business methods, as you understand them, of a fraudulent nature?

A. Yes, sir; I know them to be so. (Here a copy of the blank contract used in registering applicants for employment was placed in the hands of the witness.)

Q. Do you recognize that contract in blank as being a true copy of the contract used by Mr. McNeal?

A. Yes, sir; I do.

Q. Can you state upon oath what words were usually written in the two blank lines following the words, "I shall in no way hold said managers responsible for failure of services?"

A. They were generally filled in with an agreement to pay a per cent or commission on the applicant's first and second month's wages, providing McNeal found him a position. This was simply done as a form to make parties believe he was going to do something for them. It was kind of a blind.

Q. Do you know what the rate or per cent was?

A. I think about ten per cent. That was to be additional commission above the \$3.00.

Q. Did he break the co-partnership with you?

A. He did.

Q. What cause did he allege for breaking the co-partnership?

A. He broke it because I would not cater to his wishes.

Q. Was it because you would not assist him in swindling those who came for the purpose of securing positions through his services?

A. Yes, that was the principal reason. I objected to that kind of work going on. I did not consider it honorable, right or decent. I considered his business a regular confidence game to entice the people into his office, get their money and give them no value received. Finally he told me to get out and stay out and I did so.

Q. Did any parties apply for help while you were in partnership with Mr. McNeal?

A. No, sir.

I hereby certify that the foregoing interrogatories were propounded by me and the answers thereto were given under oath by W. W. Townsend, in the office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Des Moines, Iowa, June 20, 1891.

J. R. SOVEREIGN,
Commissioner.

Mr. P. E. WALKER, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Reside at 925 Sixth avenue, a machinist by trade; came from Omaha to Des Moines on or about Jan. 1, 1891.

Question. Are you acquainted with Mr. T. C. McNeal, general manager of the United States Bureau of Information?

Answer. I am.

Q. Did you ever have any business relation with Mr. McNeal?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You may state their character.

A. I bought one-half interest in his business.

Q. What did it consist of?

A. False representations, I should say.

Q. Were there any chattels connected with it?

A. Yes, a few; such as writing desk, blanks, etc.

Q. Did you purchase one-half interest in that business on the recommendation of Mr. McNeal?

A. I did.

Q. What did you pay for it?

A. I traded a stock of books worth \$400 for a half interest in the business.

Q. How long were you in partnership with Mr. McNeal?

A. About six weeks.

Q. What time was it that you formed this co-partnership with McNeal?

A. About January 13, 1891.

Q. While you were in business with Mr. T. C. McNeal did any laboring people seek his services for the purpose of securing positions?

A. Yes, about a half dozen or more while I was with him.

Q. What charge, if any, did Mr. McNeal make to those applying for positions?

A. Three dollars each.

Q. Did Mr. McNeal make any effort to secure employment for those so registering?

A. He did not so far as I know.

Q. During the time you were in partnership with McNeal did any person apply for help? That is to say, did a manufacturer, business man or other person come to the office and ask McNeal to find him a mechanic or other help.

A. Yes, one came while I was there.

Q. What charge, if any, was made the gentleman who came seeking help?

A. McNeal wanted to charge him \$3.00 but he would not pay it and went away.

Q. Did he register?

A. No.

Q. On his refusal to register did McNeal still regard him as a patron of the office and entitled to service?

A. He did not.

Q. During the time you were in partnership with Mr. McNeal did you consider his business conduct honorable? That is to say, do you consider that he treated those who applied for positions honorable and just?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did McNeal make any effort to fulfill the promises he made his applicants for employment?

A. He did not make an effort to fulfill his promises while I was with him.

Q. When an applicant registered and paid the regular \$3.00 registration fee and left the office after having received the promises of McNeal that he would do all in his power to secure a position what were the usual remarks of Mr. McNeal, if any?

A. Generally profane language of the worst kind.

Q. But what would he say regarding his own conduct towards the applicant, after the applicant had left the office?

A. Most of the time he would say, "There goes another sucker."

Q. Was that a general remark of Mr. McNeal?

A. It was.

Q. Did Mr. McNeal swindle you out of your investment in the business?

A. Yes, sir; every cent of it.

Q. Did he break the co-partnership with you?

A. Yes, he broke the co-partnership.

Q. Did he order you out?

A. Yes.

Q. On what ground did he base his reason for breaking the co-partnership with you?

A. I objected to his way of registering people without rendering any service.

(Here the blank form of contract used by Mr. McNeal for registering applicants for employment was presented to the witness.)

Q. Do you recognize that form of contract as a true copy of the one used by Mr. McNeal?

A. I do.

Q. Can you state what words were usually written in the two blank lines following the words: "I shall in no way hold said managers responsible for failure of services"?

A. The usual words were: "I agree to pay said manager ten per cent of my first month's earnings. Present this to my employer."

Q. Did any of the contracts call for a per cent of two month's earnings?

A. I think some were for two months.

I hereby certify that the foregoing interrogatories were propounded by me and the answers thereto were given under oath by E. P. Walker, in the office of the The Bureau of Labor Statistics, Des Moines, Iowa, June 20th, A. D. 1891.

J. R. SOVEREIGN,

Commissioner.

Mr. E. F. WICKERSHAM, being duly sworn, gave the following evidence: Reside at 1426, West Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa, a painter by trade.

Question. Are you acquainted with Mr. T. C. McNeal, general manager of the United States Bureau of Information?

Answer. I am.

Q. Did you ever do business with Mr. McNeal?

A. I had office room with him about six weeks.

Q. What was your business while in his office?

A. Life insurance. I also went in his office to work in different branches as he represented them to me.

Q. How long were you in business in connection with Mr. McNeal?

A. From about January 20, 1891, to about March 1, 1891.

Q. During the time you were in business with Mr. McNeal did any laboring people call at the office and apply for employment?

A. Yes, quite a number of them.

Q. Do you know of Mr. McNeal having informed any of those laboring people who called at the office during that time where they could find employment?

A. I do not.

Q. Did they pay a registration fee?

A. I could not say. I only know what the men said for McNeal took them into a little room to talk to them. It was his custom at that time to talk to them in what he called his "sweet box."

Q. Did you hear any of the applicants for employment say they paid a registration fee?

A. Yes, sir. I heard a great many who came in while I was there complain of his not having done anything for them, that he had taken their money and had done nothing for them in return.

Q. After an applicant for employment had left the office did Mr. McNeal make any remarks in your hearing regarding his conduct toward him?

Yes.

Q. What did he usually say?

A. I would not like to use his words, he is a very profane man.

Q. Did he speak as if he intended to make an effort on behalf of the applicant for employment?

A. I have heard him say at different times that he did not care just so he got the applicant's money.

I hereby certify that the foregoing interrogatories were propounded by me and the answers thereto were given under oath by E. F. Wickersham in the office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Des Moines, Iowa, June 20, A. D. 1891.

J. R. SOVEREIGN,
Commissioner.

Mr. W. L. CHANEY, being duly sworn testified as follows:

Reside at 1113 East Walnut street, Des Moines, Iowa. At present employed at the water works.

Question. Are you acquainted with Mr. T. C. McNeal, general manager of the United States Bureau of Information?

Answer. Yes, a somewhat short acquaintance.

Q. When did you form his acquaintance?

A. About the latter part of December, 1890, or the first part of January, 1891.

Q. Did you seek his acquaintance?

A. Yes, I went to McNeal's office in response to an advertisement I saw in the Des Moines News.

Q. What was the nature of the advertisement?

A. McNeal wanted a man in the rental and real estate departments of his business, to take an interest in it and run it, and as I was doing nothing at the time I thought I would call and see what he had to say.

Q. When you called on Mr. McNeal did you purchase the department in his business?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you operate that department in the same office with Mr. McNeal?

A. Yes.

Q. How long did you operate in that way?

A. One month.

Q. During the time you did business in Mr. McNeal's office did any working people call at the office and apply for employment?

A. Yes; quite a number of men and some women.

Q. Did Mr. McNeal charge a registration fee to those so applying?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know the amount of such charge?

A. Three dollars, if he could get it; he sometimes took two dollars.

Q. Did Mr. McNeal promise to do what he could to secure positions for his applicants?

A. He did.

Q. Do you know of an instance wherein Mr. McNeal attempted to fulfill those promises made to his applicants for employment?

A. No, I do not.

Q. Did Mr. McNeal take the applicants into a small room to talk to them?

A. He did.

Q. Was what you heard conversation between McNeal and his applicants after they came from the little room?

A. That was all I heard.

Q. When applicants for employment went out of Mr. McNeal's office, did you at any time hear Mr. McNeal say, "There goes another sucker" or something of the kind?

A. Once or twice I heard him say something of that kind.

Q. During the time you did business in Mr. McNeal's office did any one come there wanting to hire help?

A. Only one came in and he wanted McNeal to find him some boarders.

I hereby certify that the foregoing interrogations were propounded by me, and the answers thereto were given under oath by W. L. Chaney, in the office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Des Moines, Iowa, June 20, A. D. 1891.

J. R. SOVEREIGN,
Commissioner.

Mr. WILLIAM HALL, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Residence, 1314 West Twenty-third street, Des Moines, Iowa; lived in Des Moines two and one-half years; a laborer but unemployed.

Q. Do you know Mr. T. C. McNeal, general manager of the United States Bureau of Information?

A. Yes.

Q. When did you form his acquaintance?

A. About January 1, 1891.

Q. Did you seek his acquaintance?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the motive that actuated you to seek his acquaintance?

A. I saw the advertisement in the Des Moines News for men for office work.

Q. Did you go to Mr. McNeal and apply for employment?

A. I applied for a position in his business.

Q. Did you form any business engagement with Mr. McNeal?

A. Only to hire desk room in his office, for which I paid \$8 per month.

Q. What department of his business did you operate?

A. I was to have what he called his sale and exchange business.

Q. How long were you thus engaged with Mr. Mc Neal?

A. One month.

Q. Was your department conducted in the same room with Mr. Mc Neal?

A. Yes.

Q. During the time you were in business with Mr. McNeal did anyone come in and ask him to secure employment for them.

A. Yes.

Q. Did McNeal take them into a small private room?

A. Yes, and the business was done in that room.

Q. When applicants retired from the office did you ever hear McNeal make remarks about what would be his own conduct towards them.

A. Yes he would speak disrespectful of the applicants unless they registered. Those of whom he did not speak disrespectful I presume registered.

I hereby certify that the foregoing interrogatories were propounded by me and that the answers thereto were given under oath by William Hall in the office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Des Moines, Iowa, June 20, A. D., 1891.

J. R. SOVEREIGN,
Commissioner.

Mr. H. W. RAMSEY, being duly sworn, testified that he resided at 419 west Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa, employed by Electric Street Car Co., and has resided in Des Moines about fourteen months.

Q. Are you acquainted with Mr. T. C. McNeal, general manager of the United States Bureau of Information?

A. Yes.

Q. When did you form his acquaintance?

A. On or about October 1, 1890, I saw his bills posted and called at his office and applied for employment.

Q. Did you register?

A. Yes, two or three days after my first visit, and paid Mr. McNeal three dollars and signed his contract. I do not remember what words were written in the two blank lines following the words, "I shall in no way hold said managers responsible for failure of service," but they were filled in with a written provision of some kind.

Q. Did Mr. McNeal promise to find a situation for you?

A. On my first call I had not sufficient money to register. I had only about \$1.50 with me. Mr. McNeal said he was sorry, for the reason that he

had a good job ready for me. Two or three days later I called at his office, registered, and paid three dollars. Mr. McNeal had no job ready for me then. I called two weeks later and still he had no job for me. I called about eight times after that and asked him if he had anything for me, and each time he said no, very gruffly.

Q. The last time you called on him did he make the same reply?

A. I do not wish to use the language he did.

Q. Were there other applicants with you?

A. Yes.

Q. How many?

A. I do not remember the number.

Q. What did he say to them?

A. He called them everything a white man could call another and ordered them out. I heard him say all he cared a damn for was a man's money.

I hereby certify that the foregoing interrogatories were propounded by me and the answers thereto were given under oath by H. W. Ramsey in the office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Des Moines, Iowa, June 20, A. D., 1891.

J. R. SOVEREIGN,
Commissioner.

With the evidence of Mr. Ramsey the investigation, under oath, of the United States Bureau of Information came to an end. Scores of other reliable witnesses could have been subpoenaed but the foregoing evidence is sufficient to show the public how the willing toilers of this State are deceived and swindled, all under the sweet appellation of dignity and patriotism, "The United States Bureau of information," supported and strengthened by the euphony and brotherhood of its motto, "We are the Helping Hand of the Public and the All Seeing Eye of Your interests."

How many unsuspecting working men and women living in the rural districts have been decoyed with circulars sent through the mails by this and similar concerns doing business in this State will never be known and the number of anxious toilers in Des Moines who have been enticed into these dens of hypocrisy only to become the victims of deceptive arts is in no less obscurity. But that hundreds of working people in this State have been shamefully imposed upon and defrauded by private employment agencies and bureaus of information is no longer a question of doubt.

Some men doubtless began the management of employment offices with honest intentions and became dishonest in their dealings with their patrons as they discovered the easy opportunities afforded by such a business to swindle and deceive the people. There may be some men who have maintained their integrity through a succession of years in such business, but the opportunities employment

offices afforded to deceive make them the natural calling of men of questionable integrity and therefore they become a menace to labor and inimical to public interests.

The following from the Columbus, Ohio, *World*, of June 10, 1890, about one month before the establishment of free public employment offices in that State, exposes a typical Ohio private employment agency:

Every city of the land finds in the warp and woof of its business enterprises various concerns which are parasitic in their life, illegitimate in their processes, and as unscrupulous as they are baneful in their operations. Our city is not by any means exempt from combinations and firms of this description. Even the eye of strictest vigilance often fails to detect the presence of questionable business manipulations until considerable boldness is displayed by the sharks and irreparable harm done. An "outfit" of this doubtful character does business at No. 35½ North High street, and is called by the euphonious name, "The Mercantile Record." "Room 3" of said place is the scene and theater of its transactions. The incredibly large line and file of men and women, young and old, married and single, that has passed its portals will never be known. In the absence of figures it will ever remain impossible to estimate the large percentage of the above host of applicants from the city and surrounding country who discovered when too late that they were deceived, disappointed, victimized and robbed. The painful feature about this so-called "Employment Agency" lies in the fact that its victims chiefly are harvested from the rural districts and neighboring towns. "The Mercantile Record" by correspondence and advertising abroad has drawn many unsuspecting young men and women from the suburban towns into its coils, only to leave them hopelessly stranded and with pockets despoiled of their hard savings.

No doubt "The Mercantile Record" has obtained employment for some of its applicants and fulfilled some of its contracts. So has the Louisiana Lottery put money into a few poor men's pockets, built churches and blown wind into some church organs. But all over the land the Louisiana Lottery is denounced as an unmitigated curse. Evil men even sometimes do good deeds. The conclusions are obvious. An evil establishment is no less evil because it does some good. A *World* reporter has in possession one of the contracts and agreements used by said firm. The signature of the concern is printed. The contract is then signed by the applicant upon the deposit of an arbitrary amount of money and is open for thirty days. The dupe who pays his money and signs the document has no legal redress because he signed the agreement. We here give the copy of the blank used:

CONTRACT.

The Mercantile Record, 35½ North High street,

COLUMBUS, O., February 7, 1890.

Received of ——— \$2.00 for position as short-hand and type-writer; should position not be accepted in thirty days from above date, one-half of the above amount, which is \$1.00, will be returned on presentation of this

contract and agreement in person; it is agreed and understood that the balance is retained to defray expenses of solicitors, advertising, etc. The *Mercantile Record*.

I hereby accept the terms of the above contract and agreement as therein printed and specified. Signed ———.

Please read this contract before signing.

The agreement would seem to evidence sincerity on the part of the contractors, but the experience of a very large number shows that it is only a scheme to wring money out of the earnings of poor men and women. The deluded applicant calls repeatedly to ascertain developments only to discover in the end that the promised position is not to be had, the assured employment not to be obtained, the money gone, or half of it in some instances returned, and the person victimized.

In many cases the applicant is sent to some home, or shop or business place to inquire for the employment or position promised, and learns to his disgust that the whole thing is a mere ruse and that the business man knows nothing of such an arrangement. How many business men and homes have been annoyed in this manner, and how many poor boys and girls have been deceived after this style, no one can ever tell.

A *World* reporter himself, with another witness, saw a poor girl who had been deceived after this fashion, stand in "Room 3," with her shoes torn, and pleading for the return of her money, because she had been sent about town only to find herself disappointed. No doubt it was the last dollar she had, and had paid it thus in quest of work. Poor working girls are the principal victims of this concern. We will select a number of cases to illustrate the methods of this firm. The facts are true and can be proven. Where names are suppressed, the same can be obtained. If other facts and names are wanted they can easily be obtained, and it is suggested that other victims report their names to the *World* office. Here are some victims:

Mr. J. J. Furguson, residing at the corner of Spring and North Grant avenue, can unfold an interesting experience with said agency. He made application for night watchman some time last month, paid the sum of three dollars and signed the contract. The two men operating the Record promised him the place in a short time and said it would pay \$10.00 per week. The applicant called at the different times specified. He was held off until Mr. Furguson's patience was exhausted. He resolved to call once more and either get the position, the money refunded, or "do up" the boss. He took with him several witnesses. They found one of the fellows locked in Room 3, as developments afterward showed. The other one returning from supper found his man at the head of the stairs waiting for him. Mr. F. made his demands. The metropolitan man endeavored to bluff him. But bluffing would not do in this case and the fellow betook himself to the water closet. There he remained a full hour. Meanwhile other victims came up stairs with a purpose to find out more of their prospects. One of this number was a lady who had paid \$6.00, another, a man who had deposited \$5.00, and two or three others who had paid lesser amounts.

The aid of Police Officer Jones was invoked. Thinking it time to act the fellow came out of the closet, and his partner also unlocked the door of room 3,

and the duet met the crowd with the officer. The result was that under the pressure the employment agency paid over the amounts due those present, whose contracts had brought no return. The next day Mr. F. took others there who had their money refunded. After the evening scene above related, one of the firm challenged Ferguson to fight a duel to get even, and they actually took the cars together to go to the outskirts of the city to engage in the encounter. But the fad was careful to take an Oak street car instead of a white car, and when the court house was reached, remarked that he had not taken the right car by mistake, and that he wished to take him (Ferguson) away from the office to prevent a mob.

Another case: Miss Annie Radcliffe, 887 E. Baltimore street, paid her \$3 and is out of her money, and has no place.

Miss Lillie Wilson, 363 N. Park street, applied for some kind of employment, paid \$3, and never got work or her money.

Mr. ——— applied for a position of clerkship, paid \$5, was promised such a place, and frequently went to the agency, until, disgusted, he left, having neither work nor money.

Observe this case—the names can be obtained: By correspondence six girls were induced to come from Chillicothe and get places of employment. They each paid \$2. After waiting and finding nothing would come out of the arrangement, they demanded their money and were advised to go home and the Record would inform them when to return. The girls had no money, and were compelled to seek out a former resident of Chillicothe, who resides in this city, who took pity on them and paid their fare home. These girls were only samples of many other victims from the neighboring towns.

A man residing at the corner of Main and Fourth streets applied for position of hotel clerk. He paid no money, because he detected the trap in time. He called four times. On the first call the place was open at \$45 per month; on second call it was rather uncertain; on last call the place was exceedingly doubtful in the prospect, and had depreciated to a \$30 job. Because the applicant would sign no contract and pay no money, he was insolently dismissed.

Miss Sullivan, 624 Mt. Vernon avenue, applied for a position, signed contract, paid \$6. She called repeatedly for her position or return of her money. Finally the fellows met her importunity by sending her to Seibert & Lilley's. It was a ruse. Mr. Seibert said he did not know how many were sent by this concern to him, and yet he had nothing to do with it. Miss Sullivan is employed now on North High street. Her sister, at 284 East Town street, can vouch for the above experience of her sister. She, too, is without her money.

Miss ———, living in the East End, applied for a place, paid \$1, and though she called often to know what was doing for her, was treated with angry retort by the outfit, and got neither place nor part of her money back.

Miss ———, residing on Third avenue, applied, signed contract, paid \$2, and was at length put off by securing for her a very unsatisfactory position.

A Grand Army man of some prominence in this city secured positions for four comrades who had applied and paid their money to the Mercantile Record, but never got situations.

The reporter can give many other similar cases. The above parties named and implicated can testify to the facts in their own experience. Beware of "The Mercantile Record."

Following will be found a true copy of the law relating to free public employment offices now in force in Ohio with comments on its results by Hon. John McBride, Commissioner of Labor Statistics of that State, which are extracted from advance sheets of his forthcoming report. The Ohio law contains many objectionable features and incurs greater public expense than is required in a State with no very large cities like Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, Dayton and Toledo. But that there is pressing need of at least one free public employment office in every state in the Union for the benefit of both employers and employes is made plain by the facts already given:

THE OHIO LAW.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section 308 of the Revised Statutes be so amended as to read as follows:*

Sec. 308. The commissioner shall have an office in the state house, which shall be a bureau of statistics of labor, and he shall collect, arrange and systematize all statistics relating to the various branches of labor in the State, and especially those relating to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes. Said commissioner is hereby authorized and directed, immediately after the passage of this act, to organize and establish in all cities of the first-class, and cities of the first and second grade of the second class in the State of Ohio, a *free public employment office*, and shall appoint one superintendent for each of said offices to discharge the duties hereinafter set forth. Said superintendents shall cause to be posted in front of their said offices on a sign board, or in a suitable place on the building where such offices are located, the words, "*free public employment office*." It shall be the duty of such superintendents to receive all applications for labor of those desiring employment and those desiring to employ labor, and record their names in a book kept for that purpose, designating opposite the name of each applicant the character of employment, or labor desired, and the address of such applicant. Each of said superintendents shall be provided with such clerical assistance as in the judgment of the commissioner may appear necessary for properly conducting the duties of their several offices. No compensation or fee shall, directly or indirectly, be charged to or received from any person or persons seeking employment, or any person or persons desiring to employ labor through any of said offices. Said superintendents shall make a weekly report on Thursday of each week to said commissioner of all persons desiring to employ labor and the class thereof, and all persons applying for employment through their respective offices, and the character of employment desired by each applicant; also, of all persons securing employment through their respective offices and the character thereof, and a semi-annual report of the expense of maintaining such offices. Said commissioner shall cause to be printed weekly a list of all applicants

and the character of employment desired by them, and of those desiring to employ labor, and the class thereof, received by him from the respective offices aforesaid, and cause a true copy of such list on Monday of each week to be mailed to the superintendent of each of said offices in the State, which said list by the superintendent shall be posted immediately on receipt thereof in a conspicuous place in his office, subject to the inspection of all persons desiring employment. Said superintendents shall perform such other duties in the collection of labor statistics as said commissioner shall determine. Any superintendent or clerk as herein provided, who directly or indirectly charges or receives any compensation from any person whomsoever in securing employment, or labor from any other person or persons as provided in this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail or workhouse not exceeding thirty days. The superintendent of each of said offices shall receive a salary, *to be fixed by the council of such city*, payable monthly. The clerk or clerks required in any of such offices shall receive a salary of not more than fifty dollars per month, provided the compensation of such superintendents and clerks so appointed shall be paid out of the city treasury, in which such free public employment office may be located.

COMMENTS BY THE COMMISSIONER.

The total number of persons wanting situations was 20,136, and of this number 14,529 were males and 5,607 females.

The total number of employes wanted by employers was 18,154, and of this number 11,453 were males and 6,701 females.

The total number of persons having secured situations through the offices was 8,982, and of this number 5,575 were males and 3,407 females.

The amount of "help wanted" was 90.2 per cent of the "situations wanted."

"Positions secured" was 49½ per cent of "help wanted."

"Positions secured" was 44.6 per cent of "situations wanted."

From the fact that offices had to be rented and furnished, and that there was no money for advertising purposes, the work done by the Free Public Employment Offices during the short time reported, is creditable alike to the officials in charge of the offices and to the State.

The entire cost connected with the offices up to January, 1891, will not exceed \$5,000.

If the 8,982 persons who secured work through the Free Public Employment Offices had obtained employment through the private employment agencies, it is but fair to assume that the cost of such services would have averaged \$3 per capita for males and \$1 for females, or a total of \$20,132, and by deducting from the latter sum the cost of maintaining the Free Public Employment Offices there is a balance of \$15,132, which has been saved to the willing, yet poor and needy, working men and women by the State law.

This saving in dollars and cents may appear large in the eyes of those not familiar with the patronage given to employment agencies, but as there are at least twelve well known private employment agencies now running in the cities in which the free offices are located, and as many more scattered over the smaller cities of the State, it is evident that nearly one hundred persons

live and thrive through the profits derived from such private agencies. This would indicate that nearly one hundred thousand dollars is annually spent by working men and women in efforts to secure employment through the assistance of employing agencies, and if this sum can be saved to the honest toilers of Ohio by the expenditure of about ten thousand dollars annually on the part of the State for the maintaining of Free Public Employment Offices that will be run by officials obligated to make honest and energetic efforts to furnish help to employers of labor, and to aid idle labor in securing honorable employment, it should be done.

Ohio being the first State to create "Free Public Employment Offices," their establishment by legislation was looked upon as being an experiment which many predicted would only be productive of evil results.

The friends and advocates of the measure were very sanguine that a trial would demonstrate the utility of the offices in every way and the result has but emphasized the correctness of their claims.

From nearly all States in the Union, and from several foreign countries, have come inquiries as to the working of the law, and, although copies of the law were sent to all parties who requested them, time and a limited office force would not permit of an extended written explanation either to the causes leading to the law's enactment or the result of its practical operation. So much interest has been manifested, however, that I deem it best to give some of the salient points connected with the enactment of this law.

The Municipal Labor Congress of Cincinnati, an organization composed of all the trade and labor unions in that city, started the agitation in favor of "Free Public Employment Offices" being established by the State government in all of the large cities of the State. It was this organization that drafted the bill which was introduced by Senator M. T. Corcoran of Cincinnati.

The bill as drafted and introduced made the employment offices branches of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, fixed the salaries of superintendents and clerks and placed the entire expense upon the State. Senator Corcoran and the friends of the bill fought hard to have it passed in its original form, but the Senate refused to pass it until amended so as to place the expense upon the cities in which they were located. The House took a different view of the matter and amended the Senate bill by substituting the original bill. The Senate, however, refused to accept the House amendment, and the measure went into the hands of a conference committee which finally submitted a report embodying the present law, which was adopted by a unanimous vote in the Senate and with but one dissenting vote in the House.

The members of the Legislature were of the opinion that inasmuch as the offices were to be located in certain cities, that only those cities would derive the benefits accruing from their labors; hence they believed that the city governments should defray the greater portion of the expense connected with offices.

The law, however, is general in its application, and the offices are intended to help employers and employes in all parts of the State.

Its prime features provide, first for the collection of statistical data relating to the industrial interests of the State; second, to assist employers to secure employes; third, to furnish our working men and women, when out of employment, free and reliable information as to the kind and character

of employment to be had. By the carrying out of the objects of the law the collection and compilation of industrial statistics, something in which all our people are interested, will be more complete and the entire State benefited, and the State government certainly can not undertake a more charitable or a more honorable and praiseworthy act than that of securing employment for her willing yet needy citizen laborers.

Prior to the establishment of the "Free Public Employment Offices" there were "Employment Agencies" in nearly all large cities in this State; but they were run for private profit rather than for public good. They were leeches engaged in sucking the life blood from the poor. These private agencies charged men and women anywhere from \$1 to \$15 for securing them employment, and in most cases they demanded and received a price for accepting an application whether they secured a place or not. This every honest-hearted citizen knows to be wrong, because it is evident that when men and women are willing to work, and are unable to find it to do, it is sufficient for them to suffer the hardships which are inseparable from enforced idleness without taxing them for the privilege of securing work, or for the promise to secure work.

LABOR LAWS OF IOWA.

The following labor laws of Iowa are extracted from Miller's Annotated Code of 1888, except such as were passed by the Twenty-third General Assembly (1890).

Many of the laws passed for the special protection of coal miners are waived by contracts signed by the miners. Nearly all the mine operators in the State demand as one of the conditions of employment, that the miners sign contracts waving nearly all protection guaranteed the miners by the laws of the State. Especially is this true regarding the law providing for the weighing of coal before screened.

In the negotiation of loans the borrower is often required to abrogate by contract all his rights guaranteed under the laws of exemptions, stay and appeals. It has recently come to the notice of this department that there is a weak point in the exemption laws of this State, which should command the attention of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly. If exemption laws intended for the protection of helpless wives and children are good, they should apply to all citizens who are similarly situated, but our present exemption laws do not so apply. If a railroad employe, residing in Iowa and entitled to the exemption of his wages earned within

three months of the time of commencing action under our exemption laws by reason of having a family to support, contracts a debt in Iowa, and in the discharge of his duties as a brakeman, conductor, fireman, engineer or other railroad employe he is required to cross the boundary line of this State and go into Missouri his employer can be garnished in that State, judgment rendered against him, which he must pay and thus cancel the laborer's claim for wages, and the exemption laws of neither Iowa or Missouri can operate against an execution. Such a person is barred from the exemption rights of both States; Missouri will not recognize the exemption rights of the defendant, because he is not a resident of that State; Iowa will not recognize his exemption rights, because the judgment is obtained in another State. The full wages of the defendant can be garnished in spite of the exemption laws of both the States, and without regard to the rights of the family of the defendant to the necessities of life. This defect in the law demands remedial legislation. There should be laws requiring the plaintiff to litigate in the state in which the debt was contracted. Especially in all cases where both debtor and creditor reside in the same State in which the debt was made.

CHAPTER VI.

MASTER AND APPRENTICE.

SECTION 2280. [*Minors.*] Any minor child may be bound to service until the attainment of the age of legal majority as hereinafter described.

SEC. 2281. [*Indenture: when minor to sign.*] Such binding must be by written indenture, specifying the age of the minor and the terms of agreement. If the minor is more than twelve years of age and not a pauper, the indenture must be signed by him of his own free will.

SEC. 2282. [*Consent of relatives required.*] A written consent must be appended to or indorsed upon such agreement and signed by one of the following persons, to-wit:

1. By the father of the minor, but if he be dead, or has abandoned his family, or is from any cause incapacitated from giving his assent, then,
2. By the mother; and if she be dead, or unable, or incapacitated for giving such assent, then,
3. By the guardian; and if there be no guardian, then by the clerk of the circuit court.

CHAPTER 20. LAWS OF 1886.

TRIBUNALS OF VOLUNTARY ARBITRATION.

SECTION 1. [*District judge have power to establish arbitration tribunals.*] Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Iowa, That the district court of each county, or a judge thereof in vacation, shall have the power: and upon the presentation of a petition, or of the agreement hereinafter named, it shall be the duty of said court, or a judge thereof in vacation, to issue in the form hereinafter named, a license or authority for the establishment within and for each county of tribunals for voluntary arbitration and settlement of disputes between employers and employed in the manufacturing, mechanical, or mining industries.

SEC. 2. [*Petition or agreement: signed by twenty persons.*] The said petition or agreement shall be substantially in the form hereinafter given, and the petition shall be signed by at least twenty persons employed as workmen, and by four or more separate firms, individuals, or corporations within the county, or by at least four employers, each of whom shall employ five workmen, or by the representative of a firm, corporation or individual employing not less than twenty men in their trade or industry; *provided*, that at the time the petition is presented, the judge before whom said petition is presented, may, upon motion require testimony to be taken as to the representative character of said petitioners, and if it appears that said petitioners do not represent the will of a majority, or at least one-half of each party to the dispute, the license for the establishment of said tribunal may be denied, or may take such other order in this behalf as to him shall seem fair to both sides.

SEC. 3. [*License to issue: when.*] If the said petition shall be signed by the requisite number of both employers and workmen, and be in proper form and contain the names of the persons to compose the tribunal, being an equal number of employers and workmen, the judge shall forthwith cause to be issued a license substantially in the form hereinafter given, authorizing the existence of such tribunal and fixing the time and place of the first meeting thereof, and an entry of the license so granted shall be made upon the journal of the district court of the county in which the petition originated.

SEC. 4. [*To continue one year: jurisdiction.*] Said tribunal shall continue in existence for one year from the date of the license creating it, and may take jurisdiction of any dispute between employers and workmen in any mechanical, manufacturing or mining industry, or business, who shall have petitioned therefor, or who may submit their disputes in writing to such tribunal for decisions. Vacancies occurring in the membership of the tribunal shall be filled by the judge or court that licensed said tribunal, from three names, presented by the members of the tribunal remaining in that class in which the vacancies occur. The removal of any member to an adjoining county shall not cause a vacancy in either the tribunal or post of umpire.

Disputes occurring in one county may be referred to a tribunal already existing in an adjoining county. The place of umpire in any of said tribunals and vacancies occurring in such place, shall only be filled by the mutual choice of the whole of the representatives of both employers and workmen constituting the tribunal, immediately upon the organization of the same, and the umpire shall be called upon to act after disagreement is manifested in the tribunal by failure during three meetings held and full possession had. His award shall be final and conclusive upon such matters only as are submitted to him in writing and signed by the whole of the members of the tribunal or by parties submitting the same.

SEC. 5. [*Number of members of tribunal.*] The said tribunal shall consist of not less than two employers or their representatives, and two workmen or their representatives. The exact number which shall in each case constitute the tribunal, shall be inserted in the petition or agreement, and they shall be named in the license issued. The said tribunal, when convened, shall be organized by the selection of one of their members as chairman and one as secretary, who shall be chosen by a majority of the members, or if such majority cannot be had after two votes, then by secret ballot, or by lot, as they prefer.

SEC. 6. [*Compensation: expenses.*] The members of the tribunal shall receive no compensation for their services from the city or county, but the expenses of the tribunal, other than fuel, light, and the use of the room and furniture, may be paid by voluntary subscription, which the tribunal is authorized to receive and expend for such purposes. The session of said tribunal shall be held at the county seat of the county where the petition for the same was presented, and a room in the court-house or elsewhere for the use of said tribunal shall be provided by the county board of supervisors.

SEC. 7. [*Chairman to administer oaths in absence of umpire.*] When no umpire is acting, the chairman of the tribunal shall have power to administer oaths to all witnesses who may be produced, and a majority of said tribunal may provide for the examination and investigation of books, documents and accounts pertaining to the matters in hearing before the tribunal, and belonging to either party to the dispute; *provided*, that the tribunal may unanimously direct that instead of producing books, papers and accounts before the tribunal, an accountant agreed upon by the entire tribunal may be appointed to examine such books, papers and accounts, and such accountant shall be sworn to well and truly examine such books, documents and accounts as may be presented to him, and to report the results of such examination in writing to said tribunal. Before such examination, the information desired and required by the tribunal shall be plainly stated in writing, and presented to said accountant, which statement shall be signed by the members of said tribunal, or by a majority of each class thereof. Attorney at law or other agents of either party to dispute, shall not be permitted to appear or take part in any of the proceedings of the tribunal, or before the umpire.

SEC. 8. [*Umpire to preside while acting.*] When the umpire is acting he shall preside and he shall have all the power of the chairman of the tribunal, and his determination upon all questions of evidence, or other questions in conducting the inquiries there pending, shall be final. Committees of the tribunal consisting of an equal number of each class may be constituted to

examine into any question in dispute between employers and workmen which may have been referred to said committee by the tribunal, and such committee may hear, and settle the same finally, when it can be done by a unanimous vote; otherwise the same shall be reported to the full tribunal, and be there heard as if the question had not been referred. The said tribunal in connection with the said umpire shall have power to make or ordain and enforce rules for the government of the body when in session to enable the business to be proceeded with, in order, and to fix its sessions and adjournments, but such rules shall not conflict with this statute, nor with any of the provisions of the constitution and laws of Iowa.

SEC. 9. [*Questions to be plainly defined in writing.*] Before the umpire shall proceed to act, the question or questions in dispute shall be plainly defined in writing and signed by the members of the tribunal, or a majority thereof of each class, or by the parties submitting the same, and such writing shall contain the submission of the decision thereof to the umpire by name, and shall provide that his decision thereon, after hearing, shall be final. The umpire shall be sworn to impartially decide all questions that may be submitted to him during his term of office. The submission and his award may be made in the form hereinafter given, and said umpire must make his award within ten days from the time the question or questions in dispute are submitted to him. Said award shall be made to the tribunal; and if the award is for a specific sum of money, said award may be made a matter of record by filing a copy thereof in the district court of the county where the tribunal is in session. When so entered of record, it shall be final and conclusive, and the proper court may, on motion of any one interested, enter judgment thereon, and when the award is for a specific sum of money, may issue final and other process to enforce the same.

SEC. 10. [*Form of petition.*] The form of the joint petition or agreement praying for a tribunal under this act shall be as follows:

To the district court of county (or to a judge thereof, as the case may be): The subscribers hereto being the number, and having the qualifications required in this proceeding, being desirous of establishing a tribunal of voluntary arbitration for the settlement of disputes in the (here name the branch of industry) trade, and having agreed upon A, B, C, D and E, representing the employers, and G, H, I, J and K, representing the workmen, as members of said tribunal, who each are qualified to act thereon, pray that a license for a tribunal in the trade may be issued to said persons named above.

EMPLOYERS.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	WORKS.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.
.....
.....
.....

EMPLOYES.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	BY WHOM EMPLOYED.
.....
.....
.....

SEC. 11. [*Form of license.*] The license to be issued upon such petition may be as follows:

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
.....County.

WHEREAS, the joint petition and agreement of four employers (or representatives of a firm or corporation or individual employing twenty men, as the case may be) and twenty workmen have been presented to this court (or if to a judge in vacation so state) praying the creation of a tribunal of voluntary arbitration for the settlement of disputes in the workman trade within this county, and naming A, B, C, D and E, representing the employers, and G, H, I, J and K, representing the workmen. Now, in pursuance of the statute for such case made and provided, said named persons are hereby licensed and authorized to be and exist as a tribunal of voluntary arbitration for the settlement of disputes between employers and workmen for the period of one year from this date, and they shall meet and organize on theday of....., A. D.....

.....
Clerk of the District Court of.....County.

SEC. 12. When it becomes necessary to submit a matter in controversy to the umpire, it may be in form as follows:

FORM OF SUBMISSION.

We, A, B, C, D and E, representing employers, and G, H, I, J and K, representing workmen composing a tribunal of voluntary arbitration hereby submit, and refer unto the umpirage of L (the umpire of the tribunal of the trade) the following subject-matter, viz., (Here state full and clear the matter submitted) and we hereby agree that his decision and determination upon the same shall be binding upon us, and final, and conclusive upon the question thus submitted, and we pledge ourselves to abide by, and carry out the decision of the umpire when made.

Witness our names this day of A. D.,

(Signatures)

SEC. 13. [*Award to be in writing.*] The umpire shall make his award in writing to the tribunal, stating distinctly his decisions on the subject-matter submitted, and when the award is for a specific sum of money, the umpire shall forward a copy of the same to the clerk of the proper court.

Approved March 6, 1886.

CHAPTER 132, LAWS OF 1884.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

AN ACT to create a bureau of labor statistics, and to provide for the appointment of a commissioner of said bureau, and to define his duties and term of office.

SECTION 1. [*Appointment of commissioner provided for.*—*Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Iowa:* That there is hereby created a bureau of labor statistics, to be under the control and management of a commissioner thereof, to be appointed as hereinafter provided by this act.

SEC. 2. [*Governor to appoint within 30 days.*] That the governor shall, within thirty days after the taking effect of this act, and biennially thereafter, with the advice and consent of the executive council, appoint a commissioner of labor statistics. The term of office of said commissioner to commence on the first day of April in each even-numbered year and continue for two years and until his successor is appointed and qualified; and said commissioner before entering upon the discharge of his duties shall take an oath or affirmation to discharge the same faithfully and to the best of his ability; and shall give bond in the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) with sureties to the approval of the governor, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his official duties.

SEC. 3. [*Salary \$1,500 per annum.*] Said commissioner shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly, and necessary postage, stationery and office expenses, the said salary and expenses to be paid by the State as the salaries and expenses of other State officers are provided for. He shall have and keep an office in the capitol at Des Moines in which shall be kept all records, documents, papers, correspondence and property pertaining to his office, and shall deliver them to his successor in office.

SEC. 4. [*May be removed by governor.*] Said commissioner may be removed from his office by the governor for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office; and any vacancy occurring at any time may be filled by the governor by and with the consent of the executive council.

SEC. 5. [*Duties of commissioner: statistics to be gathered.*] The duties of said commissioner shall be to collect, assort, systematize and present in biennial reports to the governor on or before the 15th day of August preceding each regular meeting of the general assembly, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the State, especially in its relations to the commercial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes, and to the permanent prosperity of the mechanical, manufacturing and productive industries of the State, and shall as fully as practicable collect such information and reliable reports from each county in the State the amount and condition of the mechanical and manufacturing interests, the value and location of the various manufacturing and coal productions of the State, also sites offering natural or acquired advantages for the profitable location and

operation of different branches of industry; he shall by correspondence with interested parties in other parts of the United States impart to them such information as may tend to induce the location of mechanical and producing plants within the State, together with such other information as shall tend to increase the productions, and consequent employment of producers; and in said biennial report he shall give a statement of the business of the bureau since the last regular report, and shall compile and publish therein such information as may be considered of value to the industrial interests of the State, the number of laborers and mechanics employed, the number of apprentices in each trade, with the nativity of such laborers, mechanics and apprentices' wages earned, the savings from the same, with age and sex of laborers employed, the number and character of accidents, the sanitary condition of institutions where labor is employed, the restrictions, if any, which are put upon apprentices when indentured, the proportion of married laborers and mechanics who live in rented houses, with the average annual rental and the value of property owned by laborers and mechanics; and he shall include in such report what progress has been made with schools now in operation for the instruction of students in the mechanic arts and what systems have been found most practical, with details thereof.

Such report when printed shall not consist of more than six hundred printed pages octavo.

Five thousand copies thereof shall be printed and bound uniformly similar to the reports of other State officers as now authorized by law. Said reports when published to be disposed of as follows, viz.: To the public libraries in the State, to the various trade organizations, agricultural and mechanical societies, and other places where the commissioner may deem proper and best calculated to accomplish the furtherance of the industrial interests of the State.

SEC. 6. [*Power of commissioner.*] The commissioner shall have power to issue subpoenas for witnesses and examine them under oath and enforce their attendance to the same extent and in the same manner as a justice of the peace, said witnesses to be paid the same fees as are now allowed witnesses before a justice of the peace, the same to be paid by the State.

SEC. 7. [*Publication.*] This act being deemed of immediate importance shall be in force and take effect from and after its publication.

CHAPTER 21, LAWS 1884.

MINES AND MINING.

AN ACT to regulate mines and mining, and to repeal Chapter 202 of the Acts of the Eighteenth General Assembly.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 7. The agent or owner of every coal mine shall make or cause to be made an accurate map or plan of the working of such mine on a scale of not less than one hundred feet to the inch, showing the area mined

or excavated. Said map or plan shall be kept at the office of such mine. The agent or owner shall, on or before the first day of September of each year, cause to be made a statement and plan of the progress of the workings of such mine up to said date, which statement and plan shall be marked on the map or plan herein required to be made, in case of refusal on the part of said owner or agent for two months after the time designated to make the map or plan, or addition thereto, the Inspector is authorized to cause an accurate map or plan of the whole said mine to be made at the expense of the owner thereof, the cost of which shall be recoverable against the owner in the name of the person or persons making said map or plan, and the owner or agent of all coal mines hereafter wrought out and abandoned, shall deliver a correct map of said mine to the Inspector to be filed in his office.

SEC. 8. It shall be unlawful for the owner or agent of any coal mine worked by a shaft to employ or permit any person to work therein unless there are to every seam of coal worked in such mine, at least two separate outlets; separated by natural strata of not less than one hundred feet in breadth, by which shafts or outlets distinct means of ingress and egress are always available to the persons employed in the mine, but in no case shall a furnace shaft be used as an escape shaft; and if the mine is a slope or drift opening, the escape shall be separated from the other openings by not less than fifty feet of natural strata, and shall be provided with safe and available traveling ways, and the traveling ways to the escapes in all coal mines shall be kept free from water, and falls of roof, and all escape shafts shall be fitted with safe and convenient stairs at an angle of not more than sixty degrees descent, and with landings at easy and convenient distances, so as to furnish easy escape from such mine; and all air shafts used as escapes where fans are employed for ventilation shall be provided with suitable appliances for hoisting the underground workmen, said appliances to be always kept at the mine ready for immediate use, and in no case shall any combustible material be allowed between any escape shaft and hoisting shaft, except such as is absolutely necessary for the operation of the mine, provided that where a furnace shaft is large enough to admit of being divided into an escape shaft and furnace shaft. There may be a partition placed in said shaft properly constructed so as to exclude the heated air and smoke from the side of the shaft used as an escape shaft, such partition to be built of incombustible material for a distance of not less than fifteen feet up from the bottom thereof, and provided that where two or more mines are connected underground. Each owner may make joint provisions with the other for the use of the other's hoisting shaft or slope as an escape, and in that event the owners thereof shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of this section, and, provided further, that in any case where the escape shaft is now situated less than one hundred feet from the hoisting shaft there may be provided a properly constructed underground traveling way from the top of the escape shaft, so as to furnish the proper protection from fire for a distance of one hundred feet from the hoisting shaft, and in that event the owner or agent of any such mine shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of this section; and, provided further, that this act shall not apply to mines operated by slopes or drifts, openings where not more than

five persons are employed therein [and, provided further, that any escapement shaft that is hereafter sunk and equipped before said escapement shaft shall be located or the excavation of for it begun, the District Inspector of mines shall be duly notified to appear and determine what shall be a suitable distance for the same. The distance from main shaft shall not be less than three hundred feet without the consent of the Inspector, and no building shall be put nearer the escape shaft than one hundred feet, except the house necessary to cover the fan.]—Chapter 56, *Laws of 1888, Section 1.*

SEC. 9. In all mines there shall be allowed one year to make outlets as provided in section eight, when such mine is under two hundred feet in depth, and two years when such mine is over two hundred feet in depth, but not more than twenty men shall be employed in such mine at any one time, until the provisions of section eight are complied with, and after the expiration of the period above mentioned. Should said mines not have outlets aforesaid, they shall not be operated until made to conform to the provisions of section eight [and, provided further, that this act shall not apply to mines where the escape way is lost or destroyed by reason of the drawing of pillars preparatory to the abandonment of the mine, provided that not more than twenty persons shall be employed in said mine at any one time].

SEC. 10. The owner or agent of any coal mine, whether it be operated by shaft, slope or drift, shall provide and maintain for every such mine an amount of ventilation of not less than one hundred cubic feet of air per minute for each person employed in such mine, and not less than five hundred cubic feet of air per minute for each mule or horse employed in the same, which shall be distributed and circulated throughout the mine in such manner as to dilute, render harmless and expel the poisonous and noxious gases from each and every working place in the mine, and whenever the Inspector shall find men working without sufficient air or under any unsafe conditions he shall first give the operator or his agent a reasonable notice to rectify the same and upon a refusal or neglect so to do the Inspector may himself order them out until said portion of said mine shall be put in proper condition, and all mines governed by the provisions of this act shall be provided with artificial means for producing ventilation such as exhaust or forcing fans, furnaces or exhaust steam or other contrivances of such capacity and power as to produce and maintain an abundant supply of air for all the requirements of the persons employed in the mine; but in case a furnace is used for ventilating purposes, it shall be built in such manner as to prevent the communication of fire to any part of the works by lining the upcast with incombustible material for a sufficient distance up from said furnace to insure safety.

SEC. 11. The owner or agent of every coal mine operated by a shaft or slope in all cases where the human voice cannot be distinctly heard shall forthwith provide and maintain a metal tube or other suitable means for communication from the top to the bottom of said shaft or slope, suitably calculated for the free passage of sound therein, so that communication can be held between persons at the bottom and top of the shaft or slope, and there shall be provided a safety catch of approved pattern and a sufficient cover overhead on all carriages used for lowering and hoisting persons, and on top of every shaft an approved safety gate and also an approved safety spring on top of every slope, and an adequate brake shall be attached to every

drum or machine used for raising or lowering persons in all shafts or slopes, and a trial shall be attached to every train used on a slope, all of said appliances to be subject to the approval of the inspector.

SEC. 12. No owner or agent of any coal mine operated by shaft or slope shall knowingly place in charge of any engine used for lowering into or hoisting out of such mine persons employed therein, any but experienced, competent and sober engineers, and no engineer in charge of such engine shall allow any person except such as may be deputed for that purpose by the owner or agent, to interfere with it or any part of the machinery, and no person shall interfere or in any way intimidate the engineer in the discharge of his duties, and the maximum number of persons to ascend out of or descend into any coal mine on a cage, shall be determined by the inspector, but in no case shall such number exceed ten, and no person shall ride upon or against any loaded cage or car in any shaft or slope except the conductor in charge of the train.

SEC. 13. No boy under twelve years of age shall be permitted to work in any mine, and parents or guardians of boys shall be required to furnish an affidavit as to the ages of their boys when there is any doubt in regard to their age, and in all cases of miners applying for work the agent or owner of the mines shall see that the provisions of this section are not violated.

SEC. 14. In case any coal mine does not in its appliances for the safety of the persons working therein conform to the provisions of this act, or the owner or agent disregards the requirements of this act for twenty days after being notified by the inspector, any court of competent jurisdiction, while in session, or the judges in vacation, may, on application of the inspector, by civil action in the name of the State, enjoin or restrain by writ of injunction the said agent or owner from working or operating such mines with more persons at once than are necessary to make the improvements needed, except as provided in section eight and nine, until it is made to conform with the provisions of this act, and such remedies shall be cumulative, and shall not take the place of or effect any other proceedings against such owner or agent authorized by law, for the matter complained of in such action, and for any willful failure or neglect to comply with the provisions of this law by any owner, lessee or operator of any coal mine or opening whereby anyone is injured, a right of action shall accrue to the party so injured for any damage he may have sustained thereby, and in case of loss of life by reason of such willful neglect or failure aforesaid, a right of action shall accrue to the widow, if living, and if not living, to the children of the person whose life shall be lost, for like recovery of damages for the injury they shall have sustained.

SEC. 15. Any minor workman or other person who shall knowingly injure or interfere with any air-course or brattice, or obstruct or throw open doors or disturb any part of the machinery, or disobey any order given in carrying out the provisions of this act, or ride upon a loaded car or wagon in a shaft or slope, except as provided in section twelve, or do any act whereby the lives and health of the persons or the security of the mines and machinery is endangered, or if any miner or person employed in any mine governed by the provisions of this act shall neglect or refuse to securely prop or support the roof and entries under his control, or neglect or refuse to obey any order given by the superintendent in relation to the security of

the mine, in the part of the mine under his charge or control, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 16. Whenever written charges of gross neglect of duty or malfeasance in office against any inspector shall be made and filed with the governor, signed by not less than fifteen miners or one or more operators of mines, together with a bond in the sum of five hundred dollars payable to the State and signed by two or more responsible freeholders and conditioned for the payment of all cost and expenses arising from the investigation of such charges, it shall be the duty of the governor to convene a board of examiners to consist of two practical miners, one mining engineer and two operators, at such time and place as he may deem best, giving ten days' notice to the inspector against whom charges may be made, and also the person whose name appears first in the charges, and said board when so convened and having first been duly sworn or affirmed truly to try and decide the charges made, shall summon any witness desired by either party and examine them on oath or affirmation which may be administered by any member of the board and depositions may be read on such examination, as in other cases, and report the result of their investigations to the governor, and if their report shows that said inspector has grossly neglected his duties or is incompetent or has been guilty of malfeasance in office, it shall be the duty of the governor forthwith to remove said inspector and appoint a successor; and said board shall award the costs and expenses of such investigation against the inspector or person signing said bond.

SEC. 18. The owner, agent or operator of any coal mine shall keep a sufficient supply of timber, to be used as props, so that the workman may at all times be able to secure the workings from caving in, and it shall be the duty of the owner, agent or operator to send down all such props when so required.

SEC. 19. Any person wilfully neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of this act when notified by the mine inspector to comply with such provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, except when different penalties are herein provided.

SEC. 20. Chapter 202 of the acts of the Eighteenth General Assembly is hereby repealed.

SEC. 21. That chapter 21, laws of the Twentieth General Assembly be and the same is hereby amended by enacting the following supplementary section:

SEC. 22. The executive council shall appoint a board of examiners, composed of two practical miners, two mine operators and one mining engineer who shall have at least five years' experience in his profession. The members of said board shall be of good moral character, and citizens of the United States and state of Iowa, and they shall before entering upon their duties take the following oath (or affirmation): I —, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that "I will perform the duties of examiner of candidates for the office of mine inspector to the best of my ability, and that in recommending any candidate I will be governed by the evidence of qualification to fill the

position under the law creating the same, and not by any consideration of political or personal favors; that I will grant certificates to candidates according to their qualifications and the requirements of the law." They shall hold their office for two years.

SEC. 23. Said board shall meet biennially on the first Monday in April of each even-numbered year, except that for the year 1888, said board shall meet on the second Monday, in the office of state mine inspector, in the capitol, and they shall publish in at least one newspaper published in each mining district of the state the date fixed by them for the examination of candidates. They shall be furnished with the necessary stationery and other necessary material for said examination in the same manner as other state officers are now provided. They shall receive as compensation the sum of \$5.00 per day for time actually employed in the duties of their office and actual traveling expenses. The said compensation and expenses shall be paid in the same manner as the salaries and expenses of other state officers are now paid; *provided*, that in no case shall the per diem received by any member exceed \$50.00 for each biennial session.

SEC. 24. Certificates of competency shall be granted only to citizens of the United States and state of Iowa, of good moral character, not less than twenty-five years of age, who shall have had at least five years' experience in the mines, and who shall not have been acting as agent or superintendent of any mine for at least six months prior to their appearance for examination.

SEC. 25. The examination of candidates for the office of mine inspector shall consist of oral and written questions in theoretical and practical mining and mine engineering, on the nature and properties of noxious and poisonous gases found in mines, and on the different systems of working and ventilating coal mines. The candidates shall not be allowed to have in their possession at the time of their examination, any books, memoranda or notes to be used as aids in said examination. The board of examiners shall give to all persons examined who in their judgment possess the requisite qualifications, certificates of such qualification, and from the persons holding such certificates the governor shall appoint the State mine inspector.

Approved April 12, 1888.

CHAPTER 53, LAWS OF 1888.

PROVIDING FOR THE WEIGHING OF COAL AT MINES.

AN ACT to Amend Chapter 21 of the acts of the 20th General Assembly, Providing for the weighing of Coal at Mines.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION. 1. That the owner or agent of each coal mine within this State, at which the miners are paid by weight, shall provide at such mines suitable scales of standard make for the weighing of all coal mined.

SEC. 2. The owner or agent of such mine shall require the person authorized to weigh the coal delivered from said mine to be sworn before some person having authority to administer an oath, to keep the scales correctly

balanced, to accurately weigh, and to record a correct account of the amount weighed of each miner's car of coal delivered from such mine, and such oath shall be kept conspicuously posted at the place of weighing. The record of the coal mined by each miner shall be kept separate and shall be open to his inspection at all reasonable hours, and also for the inspection of all other persons pecuniarily interested in such mine.

SEC. 3. In all coal mines in this State the miners employed and working therein may furnish a competent check-weighman, who shall at proper times have full right of access and examination of such scales, machinery or apparatus, and seeing all measures and weights of coal mined and accounts kept of the same, provided that not more than one person on behalf of the miners collectively shall have such right of access, examination and inspection of scales, measures and accounts at the same time, and that such person shall make no unnecessary interference with the use of such scales, machinery or apparatus. The agent of the miners, as aforesaid, shall before entering on his duties, make and subscribe to an oath before some officer duly authorized to administer oaths, that he is duly qualified and will faithfully discharge the duties of check-weighman. Such oath shall be kept conspicuously posted at the place of weighing.

SEC. 4. Any person, company or firm having or using any scale or scales for the purpose of weighing the output of coal at mines so arranged or constructed that fraudulent weighing may be done thereby, or who shall knowingly resort to or employ any means whatsoever by reason of which such coal is not correctly weighed, or reported in accordance with the provisions of this act; or any weighman or check-weighman who shall fraudulently weigh or record the weights of such coal, or connive at or consent to such fraudulent weighing, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction for each offense be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars (\$200) or more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed sixty days or by both such fine and imprisonment; proceedings to be instituted in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 5. Any person, owner or agent, operating a coal mine in this State who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act, or who shall obstruct or hinder the carrying out of its requirements, shall be fined for the first offense not less than fifty dollars (\$50) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200); for the second offense not less than two hundred dollars (\$200) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500); and for a third offense not less than five hundred dollars (\$500); provided that the provisions of this act shall apply only to coal mines whose products are shipped by rail or water.

SEC. 6. That section 17 of chapter 21 of the laws of 1884 is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 57, LAWS OF 1888.

TO PREVENT BLACK LISTING.

AN ACT for the Protection of Discharged Employes and to Prevent Black Listing.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. That if any person, agent, company or corporation, after having discharged any employe from his or its service shall prevent or attempt to prevent by word or writing of any kind such discharged employe from obtaining employment with any other person, company or corporation, except by furnishing in writing on request a truthful statement as to the cause of his discharge, such person, agent or corporation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, and such person, agent, company or corporation shall be liable in penal damages to such discharged person to be recovered by civil action; but this action shall not be construed as prohibiting any person or agent of any company or corporation setting forth a truthful statement of the reasons for such discharge.

SEC. 2. If any railway company, any other company or partnership or corporation in this State shall authorize or allow any of its or their agents to black list any discharged employe or attempt by word or writing or any other means whatever to prevent such discharge employe or any employe who may have voluntarily left said company's service from obtaining employment with any other person or company except as provided for in section 1 hereof, such company or co-partnership shall be liable in treble damages to such employe so prevented from obtaining employment, to be recovered by him by civil action.

Approved April 16, 1888.

CHAPTER 54, LAWS OF 1888.

WEIGHING COAL AT MINES.

AN ACT to Establish a Uniform System of Weighing Coal at the Mines of this State, and to Punish certain Irregularities connected therewith.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. That all coal mined in this State under contract for payment by the ton or other quantity shall be weighed before being screened unless otherwise agreed upon in writing, and the full weight thereof shall be credited to the miner of such coal; and eighty pounds of coal as mined shall

constitute a bushel, and two thousand pounds of coal as mined shall constitute a ton. Provided that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to compel payment for sulphur, rock, slate, blackjacks, or other impurities including slack and dirt which may be loaded with or amongst such coal.

SEC. 2. Each State mine inspector shall procure from the State Superintendent of weights and measures at the expense of the State, a full and complete set of standards, balances and other means of adjustment such as are necessary in the comparison and adjustment of the scales, beams and other apparatus used in weighing coal at the mines, to the State standards of weight; and it shall be the duty of said inspectors to examine, test and adjust as often as occasion demands, all scales, beams and other apparatus used in weighing coal at the mines.

SEC. 3. Any person damaged by reason of coal mined not having been weighed and credited to him in accordance with the provisions of this act may recover his damage in a civil action against the employer, but such action must be begun within two years after the right thereto accrued; but his right to recover in such action shall not be barred by reason of his having knowledge of the violation of this act at the time.

Approved April 12, 1888.

CHAPTER 55, LAWS OF 1888.

PROTECT WORKMEN IN MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF WAGES.

AN ACT to Provide for the Payment of Wages of Workmen Employed in Mines, in the State of Iowa, in Lawful Money of the United States, and to Protect said Workmen in the Management and Control of their own Earnings.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company or corporation, owning or operating coal mines in the State of Iowa, to sell, give, deliver or in any manner issue, directly or indirectly, to any person employed by him or it, in payment for wages due for labor, or as advances on wages of labor not due, any script, check, draft, order or evidence of indebtedness, payable or redeemable otherwise than in their face value in money; and such person, firm, company or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars (\$300) nor less than twenty-five dollars, and the amount of any script, token, check, draft, order or other evidence of indebtedness, sold, given, delivered or in any manner issued in violation of the provisions of this act, shall recover in money at the suit of any holder thereof, against the person, firm, company or corporation, selling, giving, delivering, or in any manner issuing the same; provided that this act shall not apply to any person, firm, company or corporation employing less than ten (10) persons.

SEC. 2. Whoever compels or in any manner seeks to compel or coerce an employe of any person, firm, company or corporation, to purchase goods or supplies from any particular person, firm, company or corporation, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars or imprisoned in the county jail, not exceeding sixty days, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. The county attorney of any organized county, upon complaint being made to him of the violation of any of the provisions of this act within this county, shall cause such complaint to be investigated before the grand jury of the county where such wrong has been complained of, at its next session following the time such complaint is made.

Approved April 6, 1888.

CHAPTER 46, LAWS OF 1890.

ESCAPE SHAFTS IN COAL MINES.

AN ACT to amend section 9, Chapter 21, Acts of the Twentieth General Assembly, as amended by section 2, Chapter 56, Acts of the Twenty-second General Assembly, relative to escape shafts in coal mines.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. That section 9, chapter 21, of the Acts of the Twentieth General Assembly, as amended by section 2, chapter 56, Acts of the Twenty-second General Assembly, be so amended as to read as follows:

SEC. 9. In all mines there shall be allowed one year to make outlets as provided in section 8, when such mine is over two hundred feet in depth; and two years when such mine is over two hundred feet in depth; but not more than twenty men shall be employed in such mine at any time until the provisions of section 8 are complied with; [provided that in the case of mines over two hundred feet in depth, there shall be allowed three years on the condition that during the third year not more than ten men shall be employed in such mine at any one time and provided further, that in cases where the two years shall already have expired, a third year shall be allowed after the taking effect of this act:] and after the expiration of the period above mentioned should said mines not have outlets aforesaid, they shall not be operated until made to conform to the provisions of section 8. And provided further, that this act shall not apply to mines where the escape way is lost or destroyed by reason of the drawing of pillars preparatory to the abandonment of the mine; provided that not more than twenty persons shall be employed in said mine at any one time.

SEC. 2. And provided further, that ten men or less may be lawfully employed in any coal mine without reference to the provisions of this or any other act.

Approved April 17, 1890.

CHAPTER 47, LAWS OF 1890.

PROTECTION OF LABORERS.

AN ACT to protect laborers and miners for labor performed in developing and working in Coal mines, additional to Chapter 100, Acts of the 16th General Assembly and Chapter 179, Acts of the 20th General Assembly.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. Every laborer or miner who shall perform labor in opening and developing any coal mine, including sinking shafts, constructing slopes, or drifts, mining coal and the like, shall have a lien upon all the property of the person, firm or corporation, owning, constructing or operating such mine, used in the construction or operation thereof, including real estate, buildings, engines, cars, mules, scales and all other personal property, for the value of such labor for the full amount thereof, upon the same terms with the same rights and to be secured and enforced as mechanics' liens are secured and enforced.

Approved April 30, 1890.

EXEMPTIONS.

SEC. 3072. (As amended by ch. 42, 15 g. a., ch. 62, 19 g. a., and ch. 49, 19, g. a. [Property enumerated.] If the debtor is a resident of this State and is the head of a family, he may hold exempt from execution the following property: All wearing apparel of himself and family kept for actual use and suitable to their condition, and the trunks or other receptacles necessary to contain the same, one musket or rifle and shot gun; all private libraries, family Bibles, portraits, pictures, musical instruments and paintings not kept for the purpose of sale; a seat or pew occupied by the debtor or his family in any house of public worship; an interest in a public or private burying ground not exceeding one acre for any defendant; two cows and calf; one horse, unless a horse is exempt as hereinafter provided; fifty sheep and the wool therefrom (and the materials manufactured from such wool; (six stands of bees; five hogs, and all pigs under six months; the necessary food for all animals exempt from execution for six months; all flax raised by the defendant on not exceeding one acre of ground and the manufactures therefrom; one bedstead and the necessary bedding for every two in the family; all cloth manufactured by the defendant, not exceeding one hundred yards in quantity; household and kitchen furniture, not exceeding two hundred dollars in value; all spinning wheels and looms, one sewing machine and other instruments of domestic labor kept for actual use; the necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the family for six months; the proper tools, instruments or books of the debtor, if a farmer, mechanic, surveyor, clergyman, lawyer,

physician, teacher, or professor; the horse or the team, consisting of not more than two horses or mules, two yoke of cattle, and the wagon or other vehicle with a proper harness or tackle, by the use of which the debtor, if a physician, public officer, farmer, teamster or other laborer, habitually earns his living. [If the debtor is a seamstress one sewing machine shall be exempt from execution and attachment.] And to the debtor if a printer, there shall be exempt a printing press and the newspaper office connected therewith, not to exceed in all the value of twelve hundred dollars. [Any person entitled to any of the exemptions mentioned in this section does not waive his rights thereto by failing to designate or select such exempt property, or by failing to object to a levy thereon, unless failing or refusing to do so when required to make such designation or selection by the officers about to levy.]

SEC. 3073. The word "family" as used in the last section, does not include strangers or boarders lodging with the family.

SEC. 3074. The earnings of such debtor for his personal services, or those of his family, at any time within ninety days next preceding the levy, are also exempt from execution and attachment.

SEC. 3075. [Unmarried persons.] There shall be exempt to an unmarried person, not the head of a family, and to non-residents, their own ordinary wearing apparel and trunks necessary to contain the same.

SEC. 3076. [Persons who have started to leave the State.] Where the debtor, if the head of a family, has started to leave the State, he shall have exempt only the ordinary wearing apparel of himself and family, and such other property in addition, as he may select, in all not exceeding seventy-five dollars in value; which property shall be selected by the debtor and appraised according to the provisions of section two thousand, nine hundred and ninety-seven of chapter one of this title, but any person coming into this State with the intention of remaining, shall be considered a resident within the meaning of this chapter.

SEC. 3077. [Purchase money.] None of the exemptions prescribed in this chapter shall be allowed against an execution issued for the purchase money of property claimed to be exempt, and on which such execution is levied.

SEC. 3078. [Absconding debtor.] When a debtor absconds and leaves his family, such property shall be exempt in the hands of the wife and children, or either of them.

CHAPTER 23, LAWS OF 1884.

EXEMPTING PENSION MONEY.

SECTION 1. [Moneys and Credits.] Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa: All money received by any person, resident of the State, as a pension from the United States government, whether the same shall be in the actual possession of such pensioner, or deposited, loaned, or invested by him, shall be exempt from execution or attachment, or seizure

by or under any legal process whatever, whether such pensioner shall be the head of the family or not.

SEC. 2. [Homestead.] The homestead of every such pensioner, whether the head of a family or not, purchased and paid for with any such pension money, or the proceeds or accumulations of such pension money, shall also be exempt as is now provided by the law of this State in relation to homesteads; and such exemption shall also apply to debts of such pensioner contracted prior to the purchase of such homestead.

SEC. 3. [Absconding Debtor.] When a debtor absconds and leaves his family, the property exempted by this act shall also be exempt to his wife and children, or either of them.

Approved March 20, 1884.

[Took effect by publication in newspapers.]

HOLIDAYS.

SEC. 2094. [Holidays: Protests made.] The first day of the week, called Sunday; the first day of January; (thirtieth day of May;) the fourth day of July; the twenty-fifth day of December; and any day appointed or recommended by the governor of this State, or by the President of the United States, as a day of fasting or of thanksgiving, shall be regarded as holidays for all purposes relating to the presenting for payment or acceptance, and the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks and promissory notes; and any bank or mercantile paper falling due on any of the days above named, shall be considered as falling due on the preceding day.

SEC. 3722. [Notice.] Reasonable notice of the name of a witness and the time and place when and where the same will be taken, must be given to the opposite party; but if notices are given in the same case by the same party, and of the taking of deposition at different places upon the same day, they shall be invalid; and no party shall be requested to take depositions on the day of the general election, or on the fourth day of July.

CHAPTER 45.

ESTABLISHING LABOR DAY AS A HOLIDAY.

AN ACT to amend Section 2094 of the Code of 1873, establishing "Labor Day" as a legal holiday.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State Iowa:

SECTION 1. That section 2094 of the Code of Iowa is hereby amended by inserting therein, after the words "4th day of July," the following—"the first Monday in September to be known as "Labor Day."

Approved April 5th, 1890.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

SEC. 2129 (2). [*Collateral security: prevents a lien.*] No person shall be entitled to a mechanic's lien, who, at the time of executing or making the contract for furnishing material or performing labor, as hereinafter provided, or during the progress of the work, erection, building or other improvement, shall take any collateral security on such contract. But after the completion of such work, and when the contractor or other person shall have become entitled to claim, or have a lien, the taking collateral or other security shall not affect the right to such mechanic's lien, unless such new security shall be by express agreement given and received in lieu of the mechanic's lien.

SEC. 2130 (3). [*Who may have a lien.*] Every mechanic, or other person who shall do any labor upon, or furnish any materials, machinery, or fixtures for, any building, erection or other improvement, upon land, including those engaged in the construction or repair of any work of internal improvement, by virtue of any contract with the owner, his agent, trustee, contractor, or subcontractor, upon complying with the provisions of this chapter, shall have for his labor done, or materials, machinery or fixtures furnished, a lien upon such building, erection or improvement, and upon the land belonging to such owner on which the same is situated, to secure the payment of such labor done, or materials, machinery, or fixtures furnished.

SEC. 2131 (4). [*Extent of lien.*] The entire land upon which any such building, erection, or other improvement is situated, including that portion of the same not covered therewith, shall be subject to all liens created by this chapter, to the extent of all the right, title and interest owned therein by the owner thereof, for whose immediate use or benefit such labor was done or things furnished, and when the interest owned in said land by such owner of such building, erection or other improvement is only a leasehold interest, the forfeiture of such lease for the non-payment of rent, or for non-compliance with any of the other stipulations therein, shall not forfeit or impair such liens so far as concerns such buildings, erections and improvements, but the same may be sold to satisfy said lien, and be moved within thirty days after the sale thereof by the purchaser.

SEC. 2132 (5). [*Extent of lien on work of internal improvement.*] And when such material shall have been furnished or labor performed, in the construction, repair, or equipment of any railroad, canal, viaduct, or other similar improvement, the lien therefor shall extend and attach to the erection, excavations, embankments, bridges, road-bed, and all land upon which the same may be situated, including the rolling stock thereto appertaining and belonging; all of which, except the easement of right-of-way, shall constitute the building, erection or improvement provided and mentioned in this statute.

SEC. 2133 (6). [*Contractor or subcontractor to make and file statement.*] Every person, whether contractor or subcontractor, who wishes to avail himself of the provisions of this statute, shall file with the clerk of the district court of the county in which the building, erection or other improvement to be charged with the lien is situated, a just and true statement or account of the demand due him after allowing all credits, setting forth the

time when such material was furnished or labor performed, and when completed, and containing a correct description of the property to be charged with the lien, and verified by affidavit. Such verified statement or account must be filed by a principal contractor, within ninety days, and by a subcontractor within thirty days, from the date on which the last of the material shall have been furnished, or the last of the labor performed. But a failure or omission to file the same within the periods last aforesaid, shall not defeat the lien, except against purchasers or incumbrancers in good faith without notice, whose rights accrued after the thirty or ninety days, as the case may be, and before any claim for the lien was filed; provided, that where a lien is claimed upon a railway, the subcontractor shall have sixty days from the last day of the month in which such labor was done or material furnished, within which to file his claim therefor.

SEC. 2134 (7). [*Subcontractor must give notice of filing claim.*] To preserve his lien as against the owner and to prevent payments by the latter to the principal contractor or to intermediate subcontractors, but for no other purpose, the subcontractor must, within the thirty days provided in section six (6), serve upon such owner, his agent or trustee, a written notice of the filing of said claim, which notices may be served by any sheriff or constable, or other person; and if the party to be served, his agent or trustee, is out of the county wherein the property is situated, a return of that fact by the officers shall constitute sufficient service from and after it is filed with the clerk. But the lien of the subcontractor may at any time be vacated and discharged by the owner, contractor, or intermediate subcontractor, filed [filing] with the clerk of the said district court a bond in twice the amount of the sum for which the mechanic's lien is claimed, and filed with two or more sureties to be approved by the clerk, conditioned for the payment of any sum for which the mechanic may obtain judgment upon the demand of which such statement or account has been filed. But if no claim for a lien is filed within the periods hereinbefore provided and the notice thereof is not served, or if such thing being done and the bond as above provided is filed, then the owner or contractor may thereafter proceed, make payments and adjust their claims, without regard to the lien of the subcontractor, and nothing in this act contained shall be construed to require the owner to pay a greater amount or in any other manner or at earlier dates than those provided in his contract. But the liens created by this act are for the full enforcement thereof for the use and benefit of the holders of said liens.

SEC. 2135 (8). [*Extent of lien if claim is filed after expiration of thirty days.*] A subcontractor may at any time after the expiration of said thirty days, file his claim for a mechanic's lien with the clerk of the district court, as hereinbefore provided, and give written notice thereof to the owner, his agent or trustee, as provided in section seven (7), and from and after the service of such notice his lien shall have the same force and effect, and be prosecuted or vacated by bond, as if filed within the thirty days; but shall be enforced against the property or upon the bond, if given by the owner, only to the extent of the balance due from the owner to the contractor at the time of the service of such notice upon the owner, his agent or trustee. But if in such case the bond is given by the contractor or person contracting with the subcontractor filing the claim for a lien, such bond shall be enforced to the full extent of the amount found due the subcontractor.

SEC. 2136 (10). [*Definition of "owner."*] Every person for whose immediate use or benefit any building, erection, or other improvement is made, having the capacity to contract, including guardians of minors, or other persons, shall be included in the word "owner" thereof.

SEC. 2137 (11). [*Definition of "subcontractor."*] All persons furnishing things or doing work provided for by this act shall be considered subcontractors, except such as have therefor contracts directly with the owner, proprietor, his agent or trustee.

SEC. 2138 (12). [*Lien: how enforced.*] Any person having filed a claim for a lien by virtue of this chapter, may at once bring suit to enforce the same, or upon any bond given in lieu thereof, in the district or circuit court of the county wherein the property is situated.

SEC. 2139 (13). [*Suit shall be begun on demand, or lien forfeited.*] Upon the written demand of the owner, his agent or contractor, served on the person claiming the lien requiring him to commence suit to enforce such lien, such suit shall be commenced in thirty days thereafter, or the lien shall be forfeited. The mechanics' liens are assignable, and shall follow the assignment of the debt; and where such lien is for personal services, the same shall be exempt from execution, as now provided for such services.

SEC. 2140 (14). [*Duty of clerk.*] The clerk of the district court shall indorse upon every account or statement the date of its filing, and make the abstract thereof in a book by him to be kept for that purpose, and properly indexed, containing the date of its filing, the name of the person filing the lien, the amount of the lien, the name of the person against whom the lien is filed, and a description of the property to be charged with the same.

SEC. 2141 (15). [*Acknowledgment of satisfaction: penalty for failure.*] Whenever a lien has been claimed by filing the same in the clerk's office, and is afterwards paid, the creditor shall acknowledge satisfaction thereof upon the proper book in such office, or otherwise, in writing; and if he neglects to do so for ten days after the demand, he shall forfeit and pay twenty-five dollars to the owner or contractor and be liable to any person injured, to the extent of his injury.

Approved March 15, 1876.

CHAPTER 179, LAWS OF 1884.

TO PROTECT SUBCONTRACTORS.

AN ACT to protect subcontractors for labor performed and material furnished for public buildings and improvements. [Additional to chapter 100 of the acts of the sixteenth general assembly.]

SECTION 1. [*Who may have a lien.*] Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Iowa: Every mechanic, laborer or other person who as subcontractor shall perform labor upon, or furnish materials for the construction of any public building or bridge or other improvement not belonging to the State, shall have a valid claim against the public corporation

constructing such building, bridge or other improvement for the value of such services and material, in an amount not in excess of the contract price to be paid for the building, bridge or other improvement, nor shall any such corporation be required to pay any such claim, at any time before, or in any manner different from that provided in the principal contract.

SEC. 2. [*How lien shall be made.*] Such claim shall be made by filing with the public officer through whose order the payment is to be made, an itemized and sworn statement of the demand within thirty days after the performance of the last labor, or the furnishing of the last portion of the material, and claims shall have priority in the order in which they shall be filed.

SEC. 3. [*How adjudicated.*] Any party in interest may cause the adjudication as to the amount, validity, priority and mode and time of payment of such claim by equitable proceedings in any court having jurisdiction. In such case the court may assess a reasonable sum to be taxed as attorney's fees against the party failing in such action in favor of such corporation.

SEC. 4. [*Contractor may release claim by filing bond: may prevent filing claim by filing bond.*] The contractor may at any time release such claim by filing with the treasurer of such corporation, a bond to such corporation for the benefit of such claimants in sufficient penalty with sureties to be approved by such treasurer, conditioned for the payment of any sum which may be found due such claimant. And such contractor may prevent the filing of such claim by filing in like manner a bond conditioned for the payment of persons who may be entitled to file such claims. Suit may be brought on said bond by any claimant within one year after the cause of action accrues, and judgment shall be rendered against the principal and sureties for any amount due said claimant.

Approved April 7, 1884.

SEC. 3063. [*No appeal where stay is taken.*] No appeal shall be allowed after such stay has been obtained, nor shall a stay be taken on a judgment entered as herein contemplated against one who is surety in the stay of execution, nor shall such stay be allowed to any judgment obtained by a laboring man or mechanic for his wages.

CHAPTER 28.

PUNISHMENT OF POOLS, TRUSTS, COMBINATIONS, ETC.

AN ACT for the punishment of Pools, Trusts, Combinations and Conspiracies, and as to evidence in such cases.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. If any corporation organized under the laws of this or any other State or country, for transacting or conducting any kind of business in this State, or any partnership or individual or other association of persons whosoever, shall create, enter into, or become a member of, or a party to, any trust, agreement, combination, confederation or understanding with

any other corporation, partnership, individual, or any person or association of persons, to regulate or fix the price of any article of merchandise or commodity, or shall enter into, become a member of or party to any pool, agreement, contract, combination or confederation to fix or limit the amount or quantity of any article, commodity or merchandise to be manufactured, mined, produced or sold in this State, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a conspiracy to defraud, and be subject to indictment and punishment as provided in this act.

SEC. 2. It shall not be lawful for any corporation to issue or to own trust certificates, or for any corporation, agent, officer or employee, or the directors or the stockholders of any corporation, to enter into any combination, contract or agreement with any person or persons, corporation or corporations, or with any stockholder or director thereof, the purpose and effect of which combination, contract or agreement shall be to place the management or control of such combination or combinations, or the manufactured product thereof, in the hands of any trustee or trustees, with the intent to limit or fix the price or lessen the production and sale of any article of commerce, use or consumption, or to prevent, restrict or diminish the manufacture or output of any such article.

SEC. 3. If a corporation or a company, firm or association, shall be found guilty of a violation of this act, it shall be punished by a fine of not less than one per cent of the capital stock of such corporation or amount invested in such company, firm or association, and not to exceed twenty per cent of such capital stock or amount invested. Any president, manager, director or other officer or agent or receiver of any corporation, company, firm or association, or any member of any company, firm or association, or any individual, found guilty of a violation of the first section of this act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, nor to exceed five thousand dollars, and in addition thereto may be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed one year.

SEC. 4. Any contract or agreement in violation of any provisions of the preceding sections of this act shall be absolutely void.

SEC. 5. Any purchaser of any article or commodity from any individual, company or corporation transacting business contrary to any provisions of the preceding sections of this act shall not be liable for the price or payment of such article or commodity, and may plead this act as a defense to any such suit for price or payment.

SEC. 6. Any corporation created or organized by or under the law of this State which shall violate any provision of the preceding sections of this act shall thereby forfeit its corporate right and franchises, and its corporate existence shall thereupon cease and determine as provided in this section and it shall be the duty of the secretary of State, after the passage of this act, to address to the president, secretary or treasurer of each incorporated company doing business in this State, a letter of inquiry as to whether the said corporation has merged all or any part of its business or interest in or with any trust, combination or association of persons or stockholders as named in the preceding provisions of this act, and to require an answer, under oath, of the president, secretary, treasurer or any director of said company; a form of affidavit prescribed by the secretary of State shall be enclosed in said letters of inquiry, and on refusal to make oath in

answer to said inquiry, the secretary of State shall immediately cause a certified statement of the facts to be filed in the office of the attorney-general of the State who shall proceed, or direct such proceedings by any county attorney in the State, to commence an action in the district court of any county in the State of competent jurisdiction, when said proceedings are instituted they shall be conducted as ordinary law actions triable by court or jury on the final decision of the same—should the defendant be found guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this act, said court shall render a judgment and order a revocation of the charter of said company as a penalty for the violation, or violation for which the said company shall be found guilty, and the secretary of State shall make publication of such revocation in four newspapers in general circulation in the four largest cities of the State.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the secretary of State upon satisfactory evidence (evidence) that any company or association of persons duly incorporated and operating under the laws of this State have entered into any trust, combination or association as provided in the preceding provisions of this act, to give notice to such corporation that unless they withdraw from and sever all business connection with said trust, combination or association, their charter will be revoked at the expiration of thirty days from date of such notice.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorneys in their respective jurisdictions, and the attorney-general, to enforce the foregoing provisions of this act, and any prosecuting attorney, or the attorney-general, securing a conviction under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled, in addition to such fee or salary as by law he is allowed for such prosecution, to one-fifth of the fine recovered. When the attorney-general and prosecuting attorney act in conjunction in the prosecution of any case, under the provisions of this act, they shall be entitled to one-fourth of the fine recovered which they shall divide equally between them, where there is no agreement to the contrary, and it shall be the duty of the grand jury to inquire into and ascertain if there exists any pools, trusts, combinations within their respective counties.

SEC. 9. Chapter 84, Acts of the Twenty-second General Assembly and all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. Whereas, great injustice is being done to the people of this State by the formation of trusts and trust companies, therefore an emergency exists, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication, as required by law, in the *Iowa State Register* and *Des Moines Leader*, newspapers published in Des Moines Iowa.

Approved May 6, 1890.

CHAPTER 43.

ARREST, TRIAL AND PUNISHMENT OF TRAMPS.

AN ACT relating to tramps, their arrest, trial and punishment, and prescribing penalties for violation of this Act, and repealing Chapter 69, Laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. That chapter 69, laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Any male person sixteen years of age or over, who is physically able to perform manual labor, and is a vagrant within the purview of section 4130 of the Code, who is wandering about practicing common begging, or is wandering about having no visible calling or business to maintain himself and unable to show reasonable efforts and in good faith to secure employment shall be deemed a tramp.

SEC. 3. Any person convicted of being a tramp shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in the county jail not exceeding ten days, or by imprisonment in such jail in solitary confinement not exceeding five days.

SEC. 4. Any tramp who shall wantonly or maliciously, by means of violence, threats, or otherwise, put in fear any inhabitant of this State, or who shall enter any public building, house, barn or out-building belonging to any other person, with intent to commit some unlawful act, or who shall carry any firearm or other dangerous weapon, or who shall indecently expose his person, or who shall be found drunk and disorderly, or shall commit any offense against the laws of this State for which no greater punishment is provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or by imprisonment in such jail in solitary confinement not exceeding ten days, nor less than three days.

SEC. 5. If two or more tramps shall assemble or congregate together within this State, they shall be tried jointly by the court before whom they shall be brought and the justice of the peace, mayor or police magistrate shall only be entitled to fees as in proceedings for the arrest and trial of one person.

SEC. 6. The board of supervisors shall at their regular meeting held in June of each year fix the compensation to be allowed to the officers under this act. To the trial magistrate not exceeding two dollars and to the peace officer for all service, except making the arrest, not more than one dollar and mileage as now allowed by law and for making arrest the same fee as now allowed for similar service in other cases.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any sheriff, or the keeper of any jail to permit any person convicted under this act to have or possess any tobacco, intoxicating liquors, sporting or illustrated newspaper, cards, or any other article of amusement or pastime, or to permit such person to be kept or fed otherwise than stated in the commitment, and any sheriff or keeper of any

jail, or other person who shall in any manner knowingly violate this section, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 8. Any officer or magistrate who shall conspire with any other officer or person for the purpose of increasing the emoluments of his office, or for any other unlawful purpose, to evade the provisions of this act, or who shall, with such intent, in any manner, or by any means, encourage such tramp to remain within his bailiwick or jurisdiction, or to come within the same, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and shall be committed until said fine and the costs in said trial are paid, but not to exceed thirty days.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the sheriff or keeper of any jail, under the direction of the board of supervisors, as provided in chapter 153, of the laws of the Twenty-first General Assembly, or as otherwise provided by law, to keep all persons sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor in such jail under this act, at work according to law, doing such work as the board of supervisors may provide, and such sheriff or keeper is hereby authorized, and it is made his duty to appoint or detail any deputy or other police officer to guard such prisoners while at work. Or he may turn over such prisoners to the municipal authorities of any city or town, to be by them worked on the streets or at such labor as the town may provide.

SEC. 10. Any tramp who has been duly sentenced to hard labor under the provisions of this act, who wantonly or willfully refuses to work, shall be punished by such jailor so refusing, by imprisonment in solitary confinement in the county jail not exceeding ten days, during which time he shall be fed on bread and water; provided, that such punishment shall not exceed the time for which he is sentenced.

SEC. 11. Hereafter no sheriff or jailor shall receive, and no board of supervisors shall allow, any compensation for keeping or boarding any tramp in the jail or any other place of any county in this State, unless such tramp shall have been duly arrested or committed under the provisions of this act; provided, that the board of supervisors of each county shall have power to furnish one night's lodging only for apparently deserving persons, and provided further that all such persons who are sick or disabled, may be cared for as the necessities of the case demand. And all county officers shall comply with the requirements of the board of supervisors in relation to the persons mentioned in this section.

Approved May 3d, 1890.

CONCLUSION.

With a few concluding words and a few statistical facts given in brief closes the Fourth Biennial Report of this Bureau. The commissioner feels that he has done his duty to the best of his ability, without regard to his personal interests or future welfare. This volume is smaller, so far as paper is concerned, than any preceding report of this bureau, but it was purposely made so. It could have been made twice its present size with no more matter and with no larger type than was used in its present composition. The desire was to boil all statistical matter down to the smallest possible space and give totals at the foot of every table for the purpose of giving conclusions to the reader with the least possible effort on his part, and also as a matter of economy to the taxpayers of the State.

In a rhetorical sense it is not expected that this work will gratify the tastes of the most learned for the reason that the commissioner is a graduate of the mechanic's bench and not of college. The principal effort has been to make the report mathematically correct and impart such information as truthfully represents the condition of the industrial masses.

LUMBER MILLS.

In giving the classified wages of lumber mill employes the mills at Lansing, Bellevue, Fort Madison and Keokuk were omitted, which, if included, would make the number of lumber mill employes in Iowa above 6,000, exclusive of office and steamboat employes. All told Iowa lumber mills employ about 7,500 persons in the production of pine lumber. The mills are operated by twenty-two different companies and the aggregate production per year is about 548,000,000 feet exclusive of lath and shingles.

ELECTRIC STREET RAILROADS.

The number of miles of each electric street railway was taken among other statistics but important extensions of electric railway

lines have been made and some new plants have been established since the canvass was made. So far as this department has been able to collect the mileage of electric street railways. They are distributed as follows: Council Bluffs, 18 miles, Des Moines, 35½ miles, Dubuque, 10 miles, Keokuk, 5½ miles, Ottumwa 5 miles and Sioux City 32 miles, making a total of 105½ miles; and, if the contemplated lines at Clinton, Davenport and Burlington have been put in operation, it is safe to say that Iowa now has about 150 miles of electric street railroad. In addition thereto Sioux City has 3 miles of cable railroad; also 1½ miles of elevated road which connects with 3½ miles of service road operated by steam power and is said to have cost \$550,000. On the whole the cities of Iowa have made great strides toward rapid transit and in this respect compare favorably with the larger cities of the east.

To give the reader a more comprehensive understanding of the great facilities of Iowa cities for rapid street transit it is only necessary to state that the electric street cars of Des Moines traveled a total of 84,728 miles during the month of April, 1891, and that the average at present will approximate 100,000 miles per month and carry an average of over 10,000 people per day.

CROPS OF 1890.

In giving general agricultural statistics and the cost of producing corn, the crops of 1890 were not considered and no statistics were collected relating to them. The reason given is that the collection of agricultural statistics and the cost of producing corn began several months before the crops of 1890 were harvested, and to embrace them in the same tables would have destroyed the uniformity of the report and thrown into confusion the statistics collected prior to the time the crops of 1890 could have been considered. The exact market value of the corn crop of 1890 could not have been determined earlier than January or February, 1891, and the resources of this department were too limited to collect at that late date, by voluntary correspondence, statistics for an additional chapter covering the crop of 1890.

Mention of these facts would not be necessary but for the reason that a Guthrie county correspondent has notified this department that a gentleman high in public life, who recently visited that county, complained that this report would contain no statistics relating to the profits of the corn crop of 1890, which had a market value of several million dollars more than the corn crop of 1889, notwithstanding the partial failure of the crop of 1890; and, therefore, the

report would be misleading in its statistics giving the conditions of agriculture in this State.

Enough has been learned through correspondence to state without fear of successful contradiction that a partial failure of crops and correspondingly higher prices do not always indicate profit to producers and such is true with the producers of the corn crop of 1890. If the farmers of Iowa could have marketed the entire corn crop of that year it would doubtless have brought them about \$30,000,000 more than the corn crop of 1889 notwithstanding the great yield of the latter year. But the low prices of corn for several preceding years induced many farmers to invest largely in stock and when the small yield and the high prices of 1890 came the farmers, as a rule, were not prepared for the change of conditions, and instead of marketing the high priced corn they were compelled to feed it to low priced hogs and cattle. It is not the market value of a total corn crop or of any other crop that indicates the profits of the farmers, but the market price of the surplus, and when the yield of corn is so limited in quantity that there is little or no surplus there must necessarily be little or no profit on the crop, even if the market price be above \$1.00 per bushel, except the price of the hogs and cattle and other stock fed by the corn increase in price commensurate with the price of corn, which did not occur in the stock markets of 1890, or even the first six months of 1891. Bread may be worth \$1.00 per loaf but if the bread owners have only enough to supply their own needs there can be no profit to them. The corn crop of 1890 was in many sections insufficient in quantity to meet the wants of the producers and during the winter and spring of 1891 much stock suffered for want of food, and many farmers were compelled to pay high prices for the little surplus corn of other farmers to sustain the lives of their stock, which made the profit of one farmer the loss of another.

Farmers as a whole can only be prosperous when they have abundant harvest, the surplus of which brings profitable prices. The great barrier between the farmers and prosperity is not wholly chargeable to their dependency upon eastern money lenders, unjust taxation and the discrimination against them resulting from the manipulation of the volume of money, but there are too many market manipulators who erect toll gates between the farmers and the consumers of their surplus products. So great is this isolation that at the time the corn crop of 1889 was selling in Iowa at 18 cents per bushel the same corn was retailing at \$1 per bushel on

the stock yards of Chicago, and 85 cents per bushel in the mining regions of Pennsylvania. Let social adjustments remove the barriers and let the farmers meet their best customers with the least possible expense and discrimination, and no one will venture to advocate the burning of corn for fuel whenever the farmers have large crops and great surpluses.

COST OF LIVING.

This department has given considerable attention to the necessary living expenses of laboring men with families to support, but not sufficient data was collected on this subject to express the results in any extended form. The following, however, expresses the minimum cost as indicated by reports received and personal inquiry, and apply to the average family (man, wife and three children). The reader is invited to compare the cost of living given below with the average yearly earnings of 27,000 mechanics and laborers found on page 200 of the report. The items are as follows:

	PER YEAR,
House rent \$5 per month.....	\$ 60.00
Fuel.....	24.50
Food, two adults per week, \$1.70 each.....	176.80
Food, three children per week, .84 each.....	131.04
One dress suit for man.....	13.50
One overcoat.....	4.50
One hat.....	1.50
One cap for winter.....	.80
Two pairs of boots.....	7.00
Four pairs of pants for wear while working.....	5.00
One common coat and vest.....	4.00
One pair gloves or mittens.....	.75
One pair over shoes.....	1.25
Two suits under clothes for winter.....	3.00
Two suits under clothes for summer.....	1.50
One good dress for wife.....	6.00
Four calico dresses for wife.....	3.50
One hat for wife.....	2.00
Winter wraps for wife.....	5.00
One corset for wife.....	1.50
Two pairs of shoes for wife.....	5.00
Two suits of underwear for wife.....	3.00
Pins needles, thread, combs, muslin, hose and aprons.....	8.00
Clothing for three children including head and feet wear.....	45.00
Table linen.....	3.50
Towels.....	1.50
Soap, including toilet and laundry.....	2.50

Oil for lamp.....	\$ 1.80
Two brooms.....	.40
Bedding and bed covers.....	11.00
Replacing broken dishes, broken and worn out furniture.....	9.00
School books for three children.....	4.00
Subscription to newspapers.....	2.00
Total.....	\$549.84

It will be seen that the minimum cost of living to the laborer with an average family as shown above, is \$131.30 more per year than the average yearly earnings of the mechanics and laborers shown on page 200, and about \$180.00 more than the average yearly earnings of Iowa coal miners. Yet \$549.84 do not equal the cost of maintaining an average family in respectability according to the standard of American society. Where is the gentleman leader of American society who would think his wife properly clothed to mingle in social circles on one \$6 dress and one \$2 hat, confronted by all the changes of fashion and the seasons for a whole year?

No home is respected by society except its walls are decorated with art, its floors with carpets and its windows with curtains, yet in the foregoing estimate of the annual cost of living, no such items are included. No provisions for social amusements, no street car fares, no feasts for holidays, no contributions for Sunday schools and churches, no medicine or medical assistance during illness, no mineral springs or other places of resort to recuperate the minds and bodies of over-worked laborers, and no mementoes of love with which to express the affections of the members of the family circle towards each other. In fact every item of comfort that adds respectability, refinement and culture to the home and gives life to virtue, moral character and the hearts best affections, have been excluded from the foregoing estimate of the cost of living. Yet the rich wonder why so many of the laboring people are unrefined, immoral and intemperate. It is because their homes lack the conditions of refinement, morality and temperance.

It is not desired to leave an impression upon the mind of the reader that none of the homes of the working people subsisting on the minimum cost of living are refined, for many of them are, but they are usually the results of overworked wives, and in some cases that came under the personal notice of the commissioner the children were taken from school and hired to others that their small earnings might contribute to the maintenance of the home. What

is meant is that \$549.84 is not sufficient money to afford the conditions of morality and refinement in the home of the average family; that present conditions are not conducive of morality, and whatever refinement there is in the home of the laborer with a wife and three children to support with the income reduced to \$349.84 per year, is maintained in spite of adverse conditions. Rev. Dr. Horace Tilden solved a great problem in the philosophy of human character when he said not one man in five hundred and not one woman in a thousand could be polite in old clothes. The table of classified wages on page 200 shows that more than 88 per cent of our mechanics and laborers earn less than \$549.84 per year.

Your commissioner may be criticised for making this complaint of the social treatment of the working people, but the world cannot show just cause why the complaint should not be made. This department was created for the benefit of labor and it should represent the interests of labor and express the conditions of labor whether good or bad.

NATIONAL, STATE AND COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS.

The aggregate national indebtedness of the civilized countries of the earth, less sinking fund, United States not included, is \$25,636,075,840, being \$32.36 per capita. This shows an increase of national indebtedness aggregating a little more than two billion dollars since 1880, but in 1880 the debt per capita was \$34.14, showing that the increase of population is a little greater than the increase of debt.

The national debt of the United States, less sinking fund, is given at \$915,962,112 or \$14.63 per capita, showing a reduction of about one billion dollars in the national debt since 1880.

The aggregate State debts of the United States and Territories is \$223,107,883 or \$3.56 per capita, showing a decrease of about sixty-seven million dollars since 1880.

The total county indebtedness of the several States is \$141,950,884 or 2.27 per capita, showing an increase of nearly eighteen million dollars since 1880.

Iowa has a floating debt, less sinking fund, of \$246,435, a decrease of \$300,000 since 1880. The aggregate county indebtedness of this

State is \$3,403,073, or \$1.91 per capita showing an increase of \$410,500 since 1880.

The counties showing the greater increase of indebtedness since 1880 are those containing the larger cities of the State except Clinton, Des Moines and Lee counties, which have no county indebtedness except Lee. The debt of Dubuque county has increased from \$36,900 in 1880, to \$73,480 in 1890; Polk county, from \$45,000 in 1880, to \$111,443 in 1890; Scott county, from no debt in 1880, to \$60,000 in 1890; Woodbury county, from \$170,000 in 1880, to \$250,000 in 1890. Lee county has reduced her debt from \$774,700 in 1880, to \$721,704 in 1890. Forty-one counties in the State have no county indebtedness.

This department is not in possession of figures giving the municipal indebtedness of the various cities and towns of this State, but such indebtedness will aggregate many million dollars. The real estate mortgage indebtedness is placed at about \$199,000,000 or \$104 per capita. A conservative estimate considering national, State, county, municipal, real estate and chattle mortgage indebtedness would place the debt burden of the people of Iowa at about \$280 per capita, not including the vast debt represented by interest bearing commercial paper. This \$280 per capita calls for an annual interest of \$16.80 from every man, woman and child in the State, estimated at 6 per cent per annum, which represents in the aggregate \$22,119,852.80 paid as interest annually by the producers of Iowa. This is sufficient to prove to people unacquainted with Iowa that it is one of the best, if not the best, State in the Union. No state could long endure such strain upon her productive industries without a most prolific soil and unbounded natural resources. That Iowa can pay this enormous interest and still keep her people from actual starvation places her among the most productive regions on the face of the globe, and her people among the most industrious and frugal found among the nations of the earth.

The following newspapers and periodicals have been regularly contributed to this bureau by the publishers, for which the commissioner feels truly grateful: "*The Age of Steel*," St. Louis, Mo.; *The Farmers' Voice*, Chicago, Ill.; *Nonconformist*, Winfield, Kan.; *Independent American*, Creston, Iowa; *Ottumwa World*, Ottumwa, Iowa; *Irish World*, New York City; *The Nation*, Red Cloud, Neb.; *Rights of Labor*, Chicago, Ill.; *Iowa Plain Dealer*, Cresco, Iowa; *Daily Telegraph*, Dubuque, Iowa; *Labor Signal*, Indianapolis, Ind.; *American Economist*, New York City; *The Issue*, New

Orleans, La.; *Head Light*, Stromsburg, Neb.; *People's Defender*, Arlington, Neb.; *Journal of the Knights of Labor*, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Der Sozialist*, New York City; *The Nucleus*, Logan, Iowa; *Liberty Bell*, Sioux City, Iowa; *The Brass Worker*, Detroit, Mich.; *Painters and Decorators' Journal*, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Cass County Democrat*, Atlantic, Iowa; *The Investigator*, Atlantic, Iowa; *Nebraska Independent*, Lincoln, Neb.; *Industrial Union*, Creston, Iowa.

BUREAUS OF LABOR STATISTICS.

The following is a list of Bureaus of Labor Statistics in the United States, with name of commissioner or chief of bureau, and their post-office address:

- California—J. J. TOBIN, Commissioner, San Francisco, California.
- Colorado—Secretary of State *ex-officio*; JOHN W. LARKIN, Deputy Commissioner, Denver, Colorado.
- Connecticut—SAMUEL M. HOTCHKISS, Commissioner, Hartford, Connecticut.
- Illinois—JOHN H. LORD, Secretary, Springfield, Illinois.
- Indiana—WILLIAM A. PEELE, JR., Chief, Indianapolis, Indiana.
- Iowa—J. R. SOVEREIGN, Commissioner, Des Moines, Iowa.
- Kansas—FRANK H. BETTON, Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.
- Maine—SAMUEL W. MATTHEWS, Commissioner, Augusta, Maine.
- Maryland—THOMAS C. WEEKS, Chief, Baltimore, Maryland.
- Massachusetts—HORACE J. WADLIN, Chief, Boston, Massachusetts.
- Michigan—ALFRED H. HEATH, Commissioner, Lansing, Michigan.
- Minnesota—JOHN LAMB, Commissioner, St. Paul, Minnesota.
- Missouri—C. W. HALL, Commissioner, Jefferson City, Missouri.
- Nebraska—JOHN JENKINS, Commissioner, Lincoln, Nebraska.
- New Jersey—JAMES BISHOP, Chief, Trenton, New Jersey.
- New York—CHARLES F. PECK, Commissioner, Albany, New York.
- North Carolina—JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH, Commissioner, Raleigh, North Carolina.
- North Dakota—H. T. HELGESSEN, Commissioner, Grand Forks, North Dakota.
- Ohio—A. D. FASSETT, Commissioner, Columbus, Ohio.
- Pennsylvania—ALBERT S. BOLLES, Chief, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
- Rhode Island—ALMON K. GOODWIN, Commissioner, Providence, Rhode Island.
- South Dakota—FRANK WILDER, Commissioner, Aberdeen, South Dakota.
- Tennessee—GEO. W. FORD, Commissioner, Nashville, Tennessee.
- Wisconsin—H. M. STARK, Commissioner, Madison, Wisconsin.
- National Bureau of Labor—CARROLL D. WRIGHT, Commissioner Washington, D. C.

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