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INFORMATION
FOR
IMMIGRANTS.

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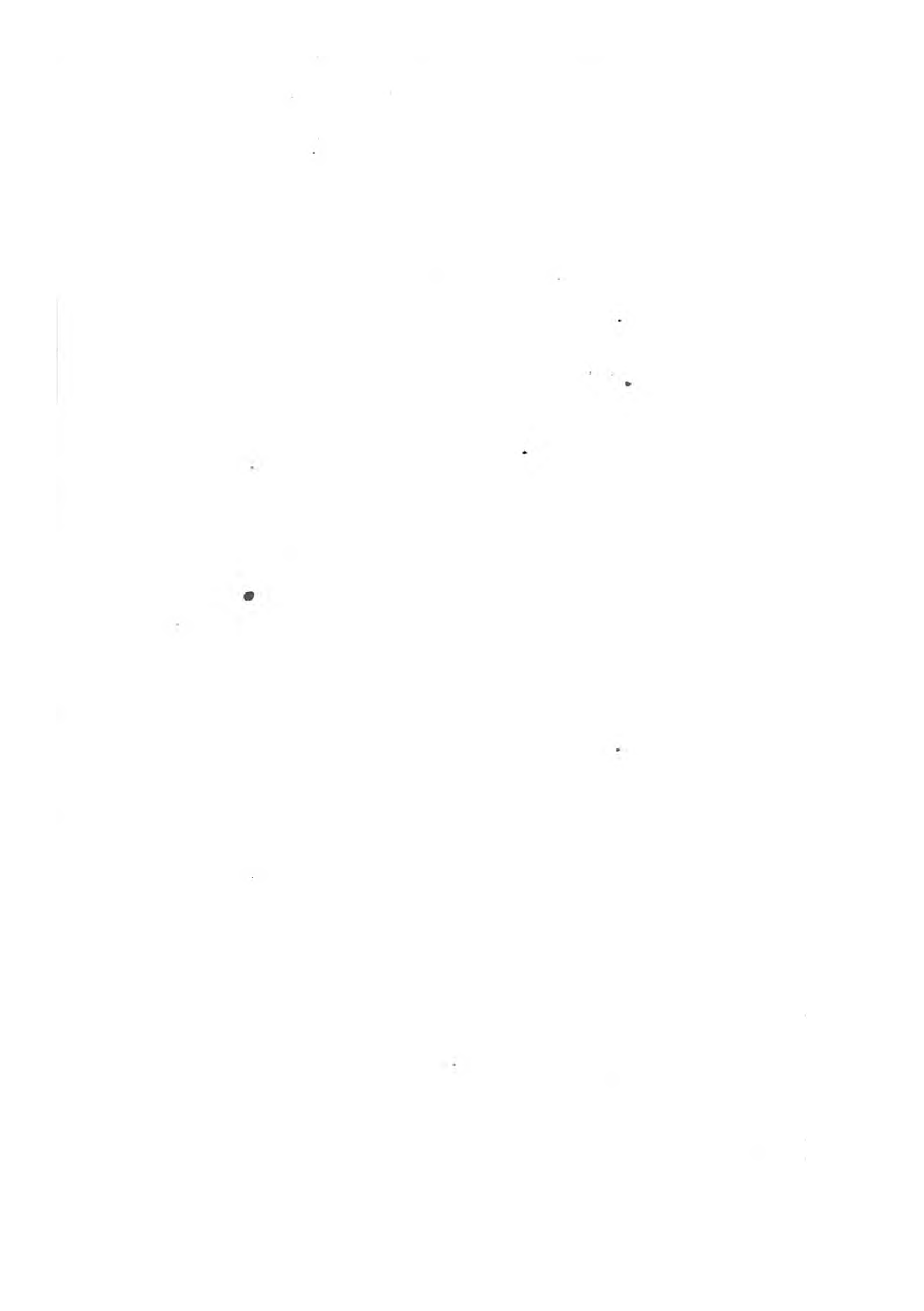
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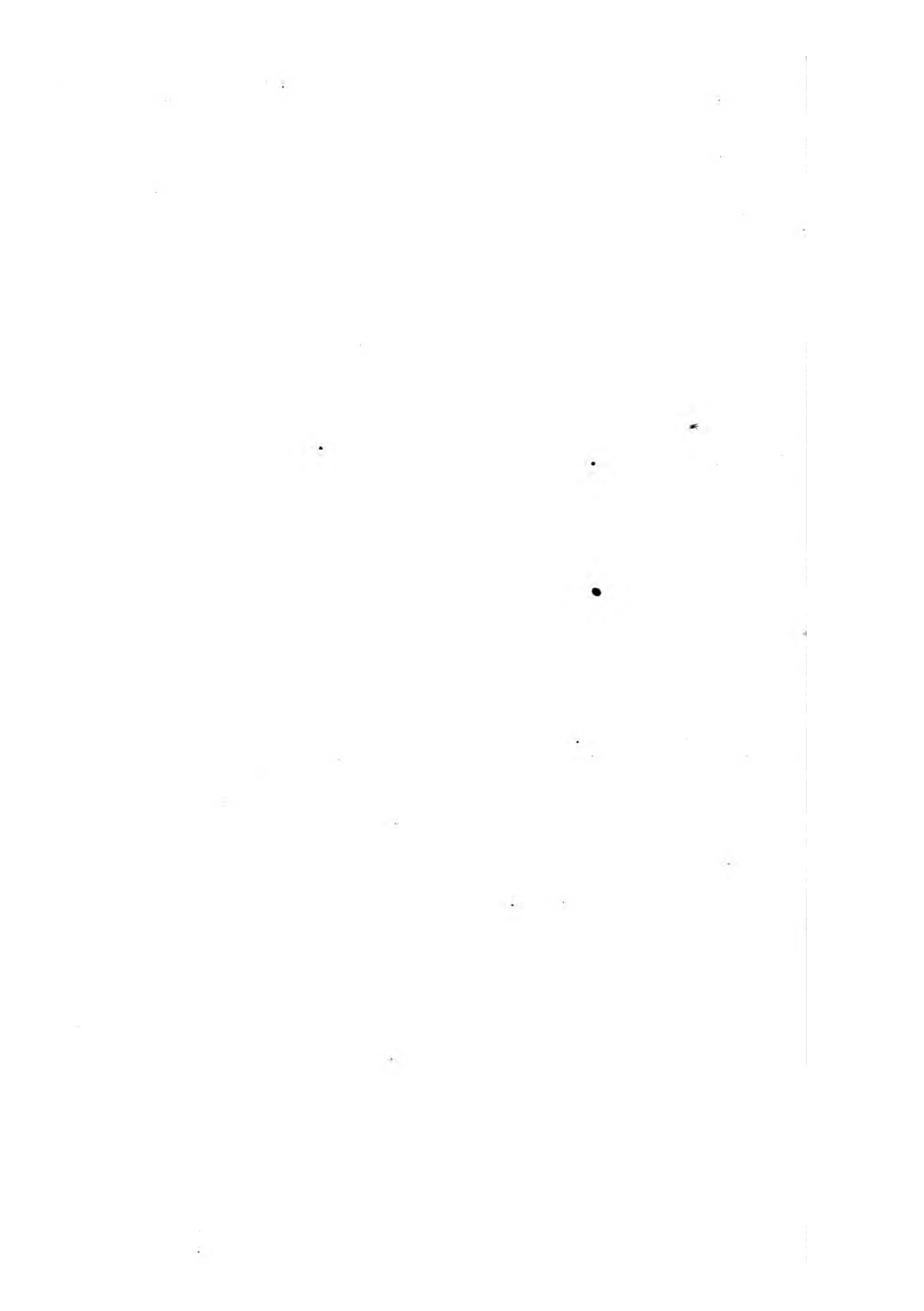
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INFORMATION
FOR
IMMIGRANTS

RELATIVE TO

THE PRICES AND RENTALS OF LAND, THE STAPLE PRODUCTS,
FACILITIES OF ACCESS TO MARKET, COST OF FARM
STOCK, KIND OF LABOR IN DEMAND IN THE
WESTERN AND SOUTHERN STATES, ETC., ETC.

TO WHICH ARE APPENDED

T A B L E S

SHOWING THE AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID IN THE SEVERAL STATES
AND SECTIONS FOR FACTORY, MECHANICAL, AND FARM LABOR;
THE COST OF PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, AND
HOUSE RENT IN THE VARIOUS MANUFACTU-
RING DISTRICTS OF THE COUNTRY,

IN THE YEAR 1869-'70.

BY

EDWARD YOUNG, Ph.D.,

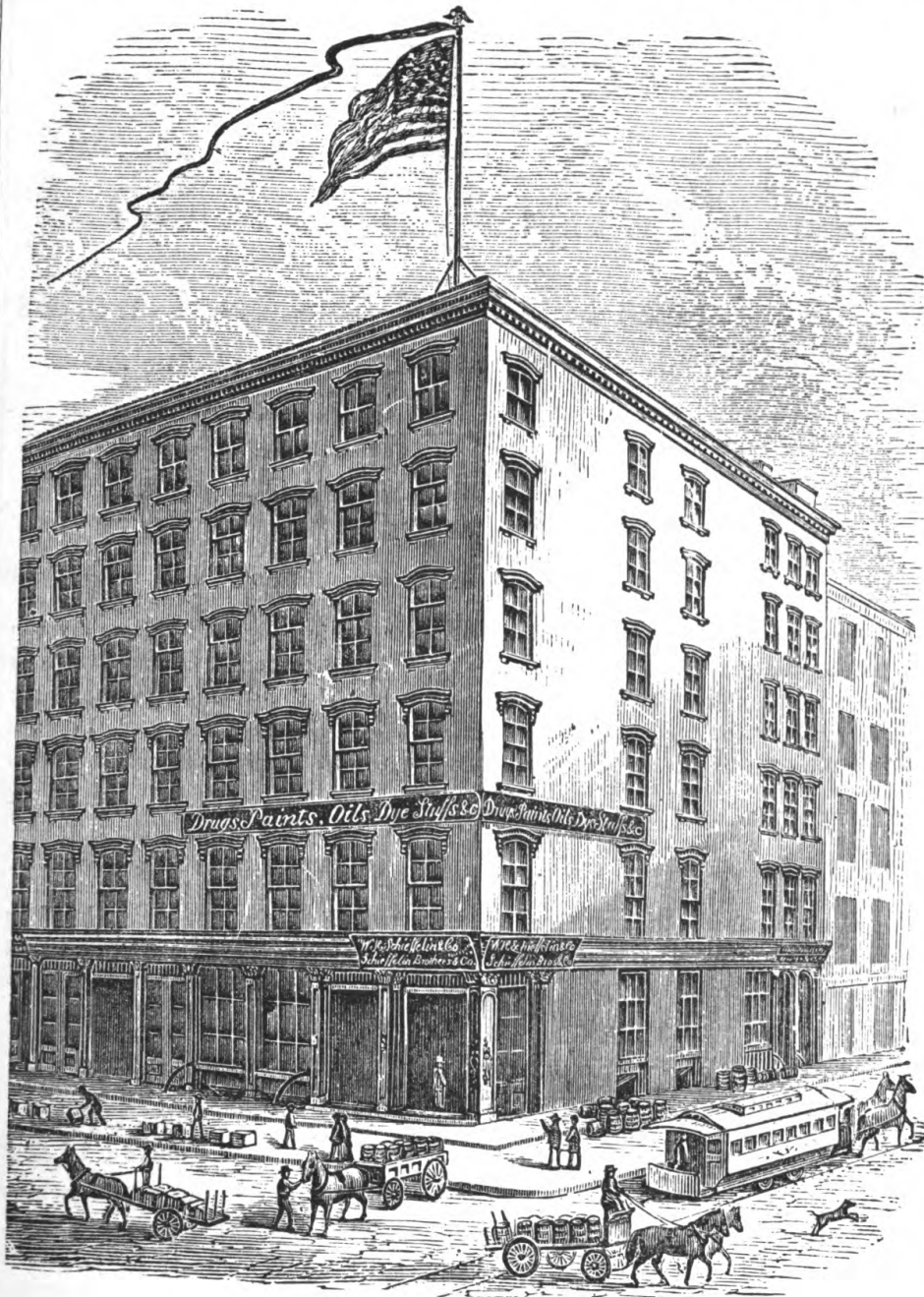
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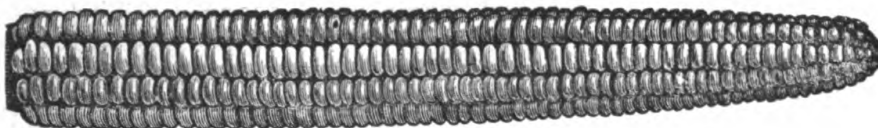
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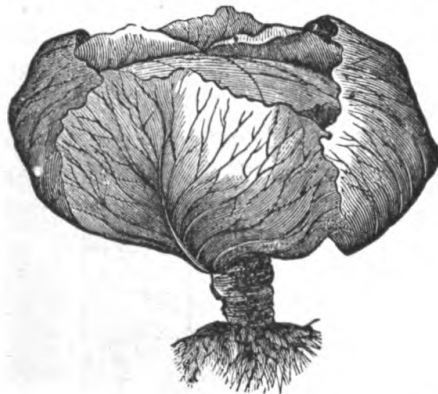
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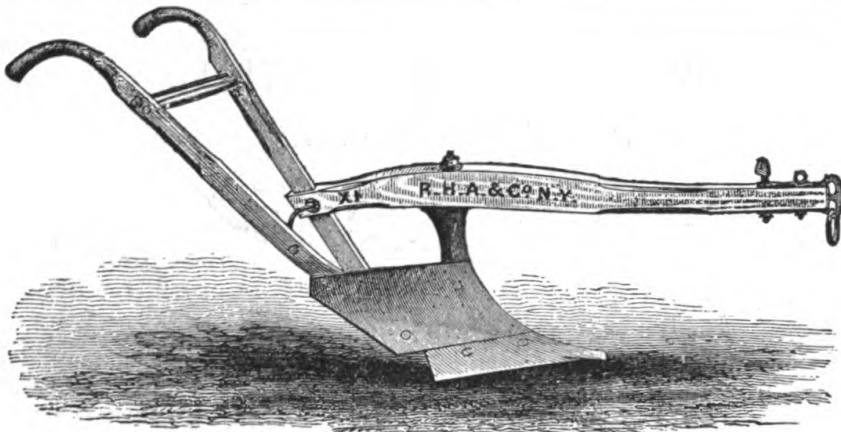


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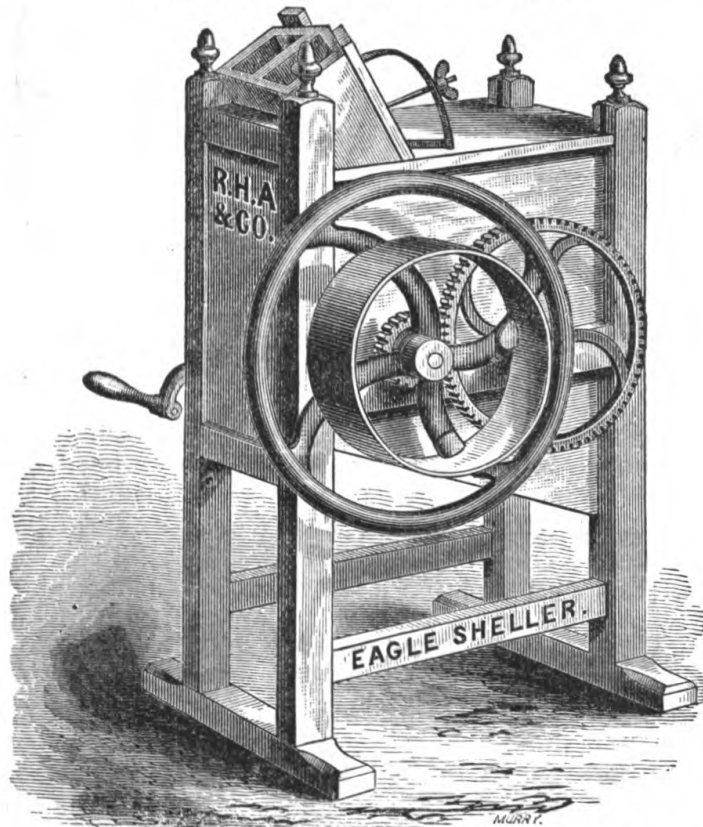
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REPORT ON IMMIGRATION.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 7, 1871.

SIR: In a country like ours, possessing rich and undeveloped resources, the advent of intelligent labor has, in general, been cordially welcomed. The value of this addition to our material wealth has never been more appreciated than during the last two decades.

The unexampled development of the Northwestern and Pacific States is largely owing to the influx of skilled and common labor during that period. Within the last few years, owing to the completion of the railroad to the Pacific and other great works of internal improvement in the western portion of our domain, and to the abolition of the system of servile labor in the Southern States, extraordinary inducements for immigration have been presented, and the subject, always interesting, now possesses a peculiar claim on public attention. These considerations have induced me to obtain and compile information which is deemed of sufficient importance to submit to you for presentation to Congress in a special report on immigration.

The subject will be presented from the two following points of view: first, the value to the country of the millions of immigrants who have arrived during the past half century; and secondly, the advantages which various sections of this country offer to those intending to emigrate.

I. STATISTICS AND VALUE OF IMMIGRATION.

The collection and compilation of the statistics of immigration have for several years past formed a part of the regular work of this Bureau. These data embrace the number, age, sex, nationality, and occupation, as well as the ports of arrival, of all the passengers who land on our shores or come within our borders, distinguishing aliens from citizens of the United States returning from abroad, and those intending to settle permanently, from those whom business or pleasure has induced to make temporary visits to this country. By the publication of these facts the general character and condition of the people who are thus year by year incorporated into our population may be known.

Prior to the year 1820 no official records were kept of the influx of foreign population to this country. The population of the Colonies at the commencement of the revolutionary war has generally been estimated at 3,000,000, and it is probable that as many as one-third of these were born on the other side of the Atlantic, while the parents of a large portion of the remainder were among the early immigrants. During the war the influx was in great part suspended, but at its termination the tide of immigration resumed its flow with increased activity. The number of alien passengers who arrived between the years 1790 and 1820 has been estimated by statisticians at 225,000, to which may be added 25,000 arriving between the years 1776 and 1790, making an aggregate of 250,000 immigrants, who had transferred their allegiance to the United States before the enactment of the passenger act of March 2, 1819. Since that period the stream of immigration, measured with approximate accuracy, has been steadily flowing toward this country. Its increase—from 1820, when 8,385 alien passengers landed on our shores, of which 6,024 were from the British

Isles, until 1854, when it reached the maximum of 427,833—though irregular, was on the whole rapid. Immediately previous to and during the late war the decline was marked, descending to 123,126 in 1858, and 121,282 in 1859, and to less than 92,000 in the years 1861 and 1862. After the termination of the war, however, immigration resumed its former magnitude, reaching from 249,061 in 1865 to 395,922 in 1869. In the year 1870, just closed, the arrivals during the last two quarters of the year have been diminished by the war in Europe, the whole immigration being but 378,796. To this should be added about 10,000, the estimated number who came across the Canadian frontier, either directly from the British provinces, or through them from Europe.

During the entire period from 1820 to 1870, the increase of each year over the one immediately preceding, if uniform, would average about 13 per cent. The aggregate number of immigrants who arrived between October, 1, 1819, and December 31, 1870, is 7,553,865; and if the 250,000 estimated as arriving previous to the first-named date be included, the total number of aliens who have been permanently added to our population by direct immigration since the formation of the Government will reach 7,803,865.

The difficulty of determining the pecuniary or material value of the foreign population who come yearly to this country is not inconsiderable, as no data are accessible by which it can be accurately ascertained. Indeed, the very attempt to do so may appear derogatory to the dignity of human nature. To regard a man merely as an automatic machine, computing his productive power, minus his running expenses, places a low estimate on a being made in the image of his Maker, and seems an insult alike to the Creator and the created. The muscular power of the laborer may be measured, but where is the meter that can mark the activity of his brain or indicate his moral force?

In making an intelligent estimate of the addition to the material wealth of the country by immigration, several distinct conditions should be regarded. The character of the immigrants as industrious and law-abiding citizens, their nationalities, education, and previous condition, as well as their occupations and ages, are elements to be considered when determining their value.

As regards nationality, more than one-half of those who have thus far arrived in the United States come from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and from the British possessions of North America. These speak our language, and a large part are acquainted with our laws and institutions, and are soon assimilated with and absorbed into our body-politic.

The German element comes next, and embraces nearly two-thirds of the remainder, being at once an industrious and an intelligent people, a large proportion settling in rural districts and developing the agricultural resources of the West and South, while the remainder, consisting largely of artisans and skilled workmen, find profitable employment in the cities and manufacturing towns.

The influx of Scandinavians, who have already made extensive settlements in the Northwestern States, constitutes a distinctive feature of the movement, and though but a few years since it received its first impetus, is already large and rapidly increasing. Industrious, economical, and temperate, their advent should be especially welcomed.

Asiatic immigration, whatever views may be entertained of its influence upon our industries and customs, has not yet reached such proportions as to excite alarm in the most apprehensive, and falls far short of what has been represented, never having reached in any single year the number of 15,000, forming only about 4 per cent. of our total immi-

gration. So small a number can easily be absorbed into our population of 40,000,000, and no injury result, if the movement be confined to *voluntary* immigration. A peculiarity of the Chinese immigration is the small number of females, not exceeding 7 per cent. of the whole, a fact which seems to preclude a large increase of the pure race.

The Latin nations contribute very little to our population, and the Slavie still less, while to-day, as from time immemorial, the different branches of the great Teutonic trunk are swarming forth from the most populous regions, to aid in the progress of civilization.

While a brief review of the ethnic derivation of the millions who have transferred their allegiance from the Old World to the New, exhibits a favorable result, other elements of their value to this country require consideration. The wide contrasts between skilled and unskilled labor, between industry and laziness, between economical habits and unthrift, indicates a marked variation in the capital value of the immigrant to the country. The unskilled laborers, who at once engage in subduing the forests, or cultivating the prairies, are of far more value to the country than those who remain in the large cities.

Deducting the women and children, who pursue no occupation, about 46 per cent. of the whole immigration have been trained to various pursuits. Nearly half of these are skilled laborers and workmen who have acquired their trades under the rigorous system which prevails in the Old World, and come here to give us the benefit of their training and skill without repayment of the cost of such education. Nor are the farm laborers and servants destitute of the necessary training to fit them for their several duties, while those classed as common or unskilled laborers are well qualified to perform the labor required, especially in the construction of works of internal improvement. Nearly 10 per cent. consist of merchants and traders, who doubtless bring with them considerable capital as well as mercantile experience, while the smaller number of professional men and artists, embracing architects, engineers, inventors, men of thorough training and a high order of talent, contribute to our widely extended community not only material, but artistic, esthetic, intellectual, and moral wealth.

With regard to the ages of these immigrants, only 25 per cent. are under 15 years of age, and less than 15 per cent. over 40, leaving upward of 60 per cent. who are in the prime of life at the time of their arrival, ready to enter at once into their several industrial pursuits.

As to the proportion which subsists between the two sexes, it appears that, as might have been expected, the number of the males largely preponderates over the females. This proportion varies with the different nationalities, the females constituting, as has been stated, with the Chinese, only 7 per cent., while of the Irish it is over 45 per cent., and of the whole number about 40 per cent.

Recurring to the money value of an immigrant, it may be stated that the sum of \$1,000 has usually been regarded as the average worth of each permanent addition to our population, an amount somewhat too large, but yet an approximation to the true value. Mr. Kapp, one of the commissioners of emigration of the State of New York, who has given much consideration to the subject now under review, assumes the average value to be \$1,125.

The following extracts from his work on immigration* are pertinent to this inquiry:

A prominent German statistician, Dr. Engel, of Berlin, director of the Prussian sta-

* Immigration and the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York, by Frederick Kapp, one of the commissioners: New York, 1870.

tistical bureau, in an able treatise on the price of labor, distinguishes three periods in the economic life of each man: two unproductive and one productive period. The first comprises the raising and education of the individual, and continues until he reaches his fifteenth year. It is, of course, not only unproductive, but causes considerable outlay. The second, extending from the fifteenth to the sixty-fifth year, is the productive time of life. The third comprises the unproductive years of old age after sixty-five. Dr. Engel calls the first the juvenile, the second the labor, and the third the aged period.

It is only during this productive period that man is able to subsist on the result of his own labor. In the juvenile period he is dependent on the assistance of others, and in the aged period he has to live upon the accumulated fruits of the productive years.

Whether or not the child in its first period lives at the expense of his parents, there must be means for its maintenance and education, and as nature does not spontaneously furnish these means, and as they cannot be provided by others without danger of impoverishment, if not replaced, they must be obtained by labor. This labor is performed during the productive period, in which the following three objects should be attained, viz:

1. The payment of the expenses incurred for the support and education of the child in the juvenile period.

2. The satisfaction of the daily wants, and the maintenance of the productive power of the individual.

3. The laying up of a surplus fund for his sustenance during the aged period. Thus the cost of the bringing up and education of a man constitutes a specific value, which benefits that country which the adult individual makes the field of his physical and intellectual exertions. This value is represented by the outlay which is necessary to produce an ordinary laborer. An immigrant, therefore, is worth just as much to this country as it costs to produce a native-born laborer of the same average ability.

It is evident that the capital value which a grown-up able-bodied immigrant represents is different according to his station in life and the civilization of the country whence he comes. The wants of a skilled and unskilled laborer from the same country differ widely. Those of the Englishman are different from those of the Irishman. The German must be measured by another standard than the Mexican or South American. Their mode of life, their economical habits and practical pursuits, have little in common; and hence the benefit to the country of their adoption varies according to their respective previous relations. It is certain, however, that each emigrant brings, independently of his personal property, a certain increase of wealth to this country, which increase is paid by the country from which he comes, and accordingly must be credited to it.

In order to arrive at the most accurate possible estimate of this addition of wealth, it is necessary to inquire into the cost of raising and educating, in this country, a man whose means of living are wholly derived from his physical labor.

Dr. Engel computes the cost of raising a manual laborer in Germany at 40 thalers a year for the first five years of his life; at 50 thalers for the next five years; and at 60 thalers from the eleventh to the fifteenth year, thus arriving at an average of 50 thalers per year, or 750 thalers in all. Assuming that in this country subsistence costs about twice as much as in Germany, I do not think I shall be far from the truth in doubling Engel's estimates, and in assuming the expense of bringing up an American farmer or unskilled laborer for the first fifteen years of his life to average 100 thalers per year, or a total of 1,500 thalers, equal to about \$1,500 currency. Following Dr. Engel's estimate, an American girl will be found to cost only about half of that, or \$750, for the reason that she becomes useful to the household from an early age. Allowance must be made, it is true, for the fact that about one-fifth of the emigrants are less than fifteen years old; but this is fully balanced by the great preponderance of men over women, and by thousands who represent the highest order of skilled labor. Hence I feel safe in assuming the capital value of each male and female emigrant to be \$1,500 and \$750 respectively for every person of either sex, making an average for both of \$1,125.

The opinions and deductions of so eminent a statistician as Dr. Engel are entitled to great consideration. It is with much diffidence, therefore, that the undersigned dissents from his conclusions as well as from those of Mr. Kapp. Both gentlemen, it is believed, are misled by adopting the popular maxim that an article is worth what it costs to produce it. It is true that the cost of production as an element in computing the true value should not be lost sight of; but is it not more correct to say, the value of an article is what it will bring in the market? The almost universal law of supply and demand governs the labor as well as the produce market. It may cost the farmer of the Northwest 75 cents to produce a bushel of wheat; but if, owing to a limited demand, he obtain but 60 cents for part of his crop, and, at a later period, owing

to an unusual demand, 90 cents for the remainder, the cost of the wheat continues at 75 cents, while the value is respectively 60 and 90 cents.

Velocipedes, which cost the maker \$50 each, some of which were sold two years since at \$75, would probably be fully valued now at \$10. The extraordinary demand at the former period increased their value, while the absence of all demand at this time reduces their value to the sum which the iron and wood will bring as raw materials. So with human beings, regarded only as instruments of production. The son of a rich man, whose rearing and education cost \$20,000, if not trained to usefulness, is worth far less to the community than the son of a mechanic of small income, whose whole cost has not exceeded \$2,000, if the latter be a well-instructed and skilled artisan. Transport from Germany to a sparsely settled portion of the Northwest two men: the one, a healthy laborer, with limited education, costing the estimated sum of \$1,500, the other, a highly educated man—an architect—but of inferior muscular development, whose money cost was \$10,000. As no demand exists for fine public buildings or elegant private mansions in that locality the worth of the latter is far less than that of the former; while in one of the large cities, unless there is an over-supply of architects, his value will greatly exceed that of the other, who can do nothing more profitable than carry bricks and mortar for the erection of a building which is designed and supervised by the architect.

But the question, what is the average money value of an immigrant? is yet unanswered. To resolve it, other elements than those already mentioned must receive consideration. The immigrant must be regarded both as a producer and as a consumer. In treating the whole number of immigrants as producers, the non-producers must first be excluded. These consist of the very aged and the very young, and of those who are unable to labor, whether from sickness, physical inability, or mental condition, whether in or out of charitable or reformatory institutions, and of the criminal or vicious class, whether in or out of prison. In this category may also be included those whose occupations or pursuits tend to demoralize or injure society. The social statistics of the foreign-born population being imperfect, it will perhaps be possible to estimate the productiveness of the whole by taking the earnings of unskilled laborers; offsetting the increased productiveness and earnings of skilled workmen against the unproductiveness of the classes above mentioned.

The wages of laborers and unskilled workmen throughout the country average very nearly \$400 per year. Assuming that the families of these men consist of four persons, we have \$100 as the amount which each individual produces, and to which also he is restricted in consumption. The estimated yearly expenditures of the family of a laborer, consisting of two adults and two small children, (if any are larger it is probable that they earn something in addition,) is as follows: For tea, coffee, sugar, and other foreign goods, which pay a duty of about 60 per cent. to the Government, \$60; flour, meat, and butter, about \$150; rent, \$50; fuel and light, \$30; vegetables, \$30; milk, eggs, &c., \$20; leaving \$60 for clothing, housekeeping goods, &c. As most of these expenditures are for articles of domestic product which pay a succession of profits, not only to the retailer, wholesale dealer, and producer, but to the transporter, the sum of these net profits constitutes the aggregate amount which this family contributes to the wealth of the country. A careful computation gives \$160, which sum is the measure alike of their production and consumption. As producers and consumers, then, each is worth to the country \$40 per annum, which capitalized at five per cent., gives \$800 as the average value of an immigrant.

As a large number, especially those from Northern Europe, engage at once in the cultivation of the soil on their own account, it is desirable to ascertain the increment to the wealth of the country consequent upon their industry. This appears in the form of productive fields reclaimed from the wilderness, buildings and fences erected, agricultural implements and stock accumulated, &c. In the absence of correct data, the sum of \$160 by a family of four persons, or \$40 each, is considered an approximate estimate of the yearly addition to the realized wealth of the country by such improvements. The figures of the census recently taken will doubtless show that an immense aggregate increase in the national wealth is due to this source alone. Being the result of voluntary industry and self-imposed economy, it is an increase which remains in the hands of the immigrants themselves, who thus contribute to the state that highest form of wealth, a sturdy, moral, intelligent, and independent yeomanry, the very balance-wheel of national machinery.

Data will soon exist by which the average production will be tested. It is believed that the statistics of the census of 1870, when compiled, will exhibit the average value of real and personal estate in the Union at about \$800 per capita, and the annual increase about 5 per cent., or \$40. Now, while the property owned by the foreign-born population does not average \$800, yet in productiveness, it is believed, they contribute their full share.

It should not be forgotten, however, that these immigrants bring with them some money, estimated at \$100 by Mr. Kapp, and at \$80 by Mr. Wells, but inasmuch as a careful investigation was made at Castle Garden, New York, which resulted in establishing \$68 as the average sum brought by alien passengers, that amount is assumed as the correct one. As the greater part, if not the whole of this sum, is required to take the immigrant to his destination, and to support him until he becomes a producer, the amount of money which he brings with him is omitted in the foregoing estimate of his capital value. If his annual value to the country be capitalized at 6 per cent. instead of 5, and the largest estimate of money brought with him (\$100) included, it would aggregate less than \$800, the amount already estimated as his capital value.

From the foregoing considerations, therefore, the sum of \$800 seems to be the full average capital value of each immigrant. At this rate those who landed upon our shores during the year just closed, added upwards of \$285,000,000 to our national wealth, while during the last half century the increment from this source exceeds \$6,243,880,800. It is impossible to make an intelligent estimate of the value to the country of those foreign-born citizens who brought their educated minds, their cultivated tastes, their skill in the arts, and their inventive genius. In almost every walk of life their influence has been felt. Alike in the fearful ordeal of war and in the pursuits of peace, in our legislative halls, and in the various learned professions, the adopted sons of America have attained eminence. Among the many who rendered timely aid to our country during the late war, it may seem invidious to mention a single name, except for the purpose of illustration. In the year 1839 there arrived at the port of New York, in the steamship "British Queen," which sailed from the port of London, a Swedish immigrant, better known as Captain John Ericsson. What was his value to the country, as estimated on the ninth day of March, 1862? was it eight hundred, eight hundred thousand, or eight millions of dollars?

The following tabular statements of the nationalities, occupations, &c., of alien passengers who arrived in the United States previous to December 31, 1870, are appended:

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No. 1.—A statement, by countries, of the number of alien passengers arrived in the United States from foreign countries, from the commencement of the Government to December 31, 1870. [The dates are inclusive.]

Countries.	Prior to 1820.	1820 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1850.	1851 to 1860.	1861 to 1870.	Aggregate.
England.....		15, 837	7, 611	32, 092	247, 125	213, 527	516, 192
Ireland*		57, 278	198, 233	733, 434	936, 665	774, 883	2, 700, 493
Scotland.....		3, 180	2, 667	3, 712	38, 331	36, 733	84, 623
Wales.....		170	185	1, 261	6, 319	4, 500	12, 435
Great Britain, not specified.....		5, 362	74, 495	277, 264	109, 653	77, 333	544, 107
Total from British Isles.....		81, 827	283, 191	1, 047, 763	1, 338, 093	1, 106, 976	3, 857, 850
Germany.....		7, 583	148, 204	422, 477	907, 780	781, 456	2, 267, 500
Prussia.....		146	4, 250	12, 149	43, 887	40, 551	100, 983
Austria.....						9, 398	9, 398
Sweden and Norway.....		94	1, 201	13, 903	20, 931	117, 799	153, 928
Denmark.....		189	1, 063	539	3, 749	17, 885	23, 425
Holland.....		1, 127	1, 412	8, 251	10, 789	9, 539	31, 118
France.....		8, 868	45, 575	77, 262	76, 358	37, 749	245, 812
Switzerland.....		3, 257	4, 821	4, 644	25, 011	23, 839	61, 572
Belgium.....		28	22	5, 074	4, 738	7, 416	17, 278
Spain.....		2, 616	2, 125	2, 209	9, 298	6, 966	23, 214
Portugal.....		180	829	550	1, 055	2, 081	4, 695
Italy.....		389	2, 211	1, 590	7, 012	12, 796	23, 998
Sardinia.....		32	7	201	1, 790	73	2, 103
Sicily.....		17	35	79	429	115	675
Malta.....		1	35	78	5	8	127
Greece.....		20	49	16	31	82	198
Russia.....		89	277	551	457	2, 671	4, 045
Poland.....		21	369	105	1, 164	2, 379	4, 033
Hungary.....						488	488
Turkey.....		21	7	59	83	137	307
China.....		3	8	35	41, 397	68, 059	109, 502
Japan.....						259	259
India.....		9	39	36	43	81	208
Arabia.....						34	34
Syria.....						4	4
Persia.....				7		7	14
Asia, not specified.....		3	1	4	15	4	27
Cape of Good Hope.....		2				86	88
Liberia.....		1	8	5	19	31	64
Egypt.....			4		5	11	20
Abyssinia.....						5	5
Africa, not specified.....		10	36	47	186	191	470
British America.....		2, 486	13, 624	41, 723	59, 309	167, 349	284, 491
Mexico.....		4, 818	6, 599	3, 271	3, 078	2, 386	20, 152
Central America.....		107	44	368	449	96	1, 064
Guiana.....						55	55
Venezuela.....						47	47
Peru.....						41	41
Chili.....						30	30
Brazil.....						54	54
Buenos Ayres.....						10	10
Bolivia.....						3	3
New Granada.....						10	10
Paraguay.....						1	1
South America, not specified.....		542	856	3, 579	1, 224	1, 192	7, 393
Cuba.....						4, 240	4, 240
Jamaica.....						100	100
Hayti.....						98	98
Porto Rico.....						57	57
West Indies, not specified.....		3, 998	12, 301	13, 528	10, 660	5, 205	45, 692
Australia.....		2	3		104	138	247
Sandwich Islands.....		1	6	28	44	76	155
East India Islands.....		79				21	100
New Zealand.....					4	15	19
Society Islands.....				1	6		7
Islands of the Pacific, not specified.....						5	5
Azores.....		13	29	327	2, 873	3, 643	6, 885
Bermudas.....						63	63
Cape de Verdes.....		4	15	3	7	43	72
Madeira.....		70	52	3	189	9	323
St. Helena.....			1	3	13	16	33
Canary Islands.....		271	6	1	8	4	290
Miquelon.....						4	4
Iceland.....					10	1	11
Countries not specified.....	250, 000	32, 894	69, 801	52, 777	25, 911	57, 260	488, 643
Corsica.....		2	5	2		3	12
Barbary States.....		4	4	3			11
Aggregate.....	250, 000	151, 824	599, 125	1, 713, 251	2, 598, 214	2, 491, 451	7, 803, 865

* The natives of Ireland are partly estimated on the basis of data obtained by the commissioners of emigration of New York, who have made careful inquiries on this subject. The total from the British Isles, given above, is from official returns to the Bureau of Statistics.

No. 2.—Statement of the Nationalities of the Alien Passengers arrived in the United States during the fifty-one years ended December 31, 1870.

Countries.	1820.*	1821.*	1822.*	1823.*	1824.*	1825.*	1826.*	1827.*	1828.*	1829.*	1830.*	1831.*	1832, and last quarter of 1831.	1833.†
England	1,782	3,073	856	851	713	1,002	1,459	2,521	2,735	2,149	733	251	944	2,906
Ireland	3,614	1,518	2,267	1,908	2,345	4,888	5,408	9,766	12,488	7,415	2,721	5,772	12,436	8,648
Scotland	208	293	198	180	237	113	230	460	1,041	111	29	226	158	1,921
Wales	.....	11	13	69	33	11	6	.....	17	3	7	131	.....	29
Great Britain, not specified.	360	315	154	.....	261	969	624	1,205	1,559	916	384	1,867	4,229	.....
Total from British Isles	6,024	4,728	3,488	3,008	3,609	6,983	7,727	13,952	17,840	10,594	3,874	8,247	17,767	13,564
Germany	948	365	139	179	224	448	495	425	1,806	582	1,972	2,395	10,168	6,823
Prussia	20	18	9	4	6	2	16	7	45	15	4	18	26	165
Austria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden and Norway	3	12	10	1	9	4	16	13	10	13	3	13	313	16
Denmark	.....	12	18	6	11	14	10	15	50	17	16	23	21	173
Holland	49	56	51	10	40	37	176	245	263	169	22	175	205	39
France	371	370	351	460	377	515	545	1,280	2,843	582	1,174	2,038	5,361	4,682
Switzerland	.....	93	110	47	253	166	245	297	1,592	314	109	63	129	634
Belgium	.....	2	10	2	1	1	2	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain	139	191	152	220	359	273	436	414	209	202	21	37	106	516
Portugal	35	18	28	24	13	13	16	7	14	9	3	.....	.....	633
Italy	25	62	32	32	41	58	50	35	30	16	8	28	2	1,693
Sardinia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sicily	5	.....	2	1	2	17	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia	14	7	10	7	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poland	5	1	3	3	4	10	4	19	7	1	3	1	52	159
Hungary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asia, not specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape of Good Hope	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liberia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abyssinia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, not specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British America	209	184	204	167	155	314	223	165	267	409	189	176	608	1,194
Mexico
Central America
	2	4	3	35	10	8	12	7	5	10	50	3	6	18

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Peru.....	70	150	100	2,462	91	59	38	136	191	184	83	131
Chile.....												
Brazil.....												
Buenos Ayres.....												
Bolivia.....												
New Granada.....												
Paraguay.....												
South America, not specified.....												
Cuba.....												
Jamaica.....												
Haiti.....												
Porto Rico.....												
West Indies, not specified.....	1,251	1,338	1,073	2,503	268	1,929	1,232	406	887	1,337	923	647
Australia.....												32
Sandwich Islands.....												5
East India Islands.....	1	3		17								4
New Zealand.....												
Society Islands.....												
Islands of the Pacific, not specified.....												
Azores.....	21	20	48	180		103	178	209	175	358	607	289
Bermudas.....												
Cape de Verdes.....												
Madeira.....	3											2
St. Helena.....						8		55	1			12
Canary Islands.....						2	4	3	1			
Miquelon.....												
Iceland.....												
Countries not specified.....	583	472	1,557	45,131	554	135	1,238	720	145	172	21,000	462
Corsica.....												
Barbary States.....												
Total aliens.....	234,968	226,527	297,024	310,004	59,976	379,466	371,603	308,645	200,877	200,436	251,306	123,126

* Years ended September 30.

† Last quarter.

‡ Calendar years.

§ To obtain the net immigration about one and two-thirds per cent. of the total aliens should be deducted for aliens not intending to remain in the United States. Those who died on the voyage to the United States are also unavoidably included in these figures.

No. 2.—Statement of the Nationalities of the Alien Passengers arrived in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Countries.	1859.*	1860.*	1861.*	1862.*	1863.*	1864.*	1865.*	1866.*	1867.*	1868.*	1869.*	1870.*	Total.
England.....	13,826	13,001	8,970	10,947	24,065	26,096	15,038	2,770	108,857	11,107	55,046	59,488	516,192
Ireland.....	43,709	60,692	33,274	35,859	96,088	89,442	77,370	83,894	108,857	59,957	79,030	75,544	2,700,495
Scotland.....	2,293	1,613	677	657	1,940	3,476	3,037	672	.....	1,949	12,415	11,820	2,84,623
Wales.....	332	610	461	536	706	628	146	23	.....	103	1,225	.....	12,435
Great Britain, not specified.....	1,219	2,458	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,646	44,261	16,663	44,466	.....	3,565	544,105
Total from British Isles.....	61,379	78,374	43,472	47,990	122,799	116,951	112,237	131,620	125,530	107,582	147,716	151,089	3,857,850
Germany.....	39,315	50,746	30,189	24,985	31,989	54,379	80,797	110,440	121,240	111,503	124,766	91,168	2,267,500
Prussia.....	2,469	3,745	1,472	2,544	1,173	2,897	2,637	5,452	12,186	11,567	22	611	100,983
Austria.....	1,091	298	616	892	1,627	190	6,109	12,633	7,053	20,420	2,533	5,283	9,398
Sweden and Norway.....	499	542	234	1,658	1,462	2,249	1,149	1,862	1,436	2,019	4,282	3,041	23,425
Denmark.....	290	351	283	432	416	708	779	1,716	2,223	652	1,360	970	31,118
Holland.....	2,579	3,961	2,396	3,142	1,838	3,128	3,583	6,855	5,237	3,936	4,118	3,586	245,812
France.....	833	913	1,007	643	690	1,389	2,889	3,823	4,108	3,261	3,488	2,474	61,572
Switzerland.....	25	53	153	169	301	389	741	1,254	904	1,578	1,003	1,039	31,118
Belgium.....	1,283	932	448	348	500	917	692	1,718	789	816	1,112	511	23,214
Spain.....	46	122	47	72	86	240	365	344	126	245	965	291	4,695
Portugal.....	764	770	764	541	537	597	923	1,298	1,612	1,402	2,182	2,940	23,998
Italy.....	159	185	47	25	1	3	1	84	12	6	.....	.....	2,103
Sardinia.....	9	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	675
Sicily.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127
Malta.....	1	1	1	5	4	5	2	3	10	8	17	15	198
Greece.....	91	65	34	79	77	256	183	287	205	204	580	766	4,045
Russia.....	106	82	48	63	94	165	538	412	310	248	87	424	4,038
Poland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hungary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey.....	10	4	5	11	16	11	14	18	26	13	10	13	307
China.....	3,457	5,467	7,518	3,633	7,214	2,975	2,942	2,385	3,863	10,684	14,902	11,943	109,502
Japan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	259
India.....	2	5	6	5	1	6	5	21	2	1	2	32	208
Arabia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Syria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Persia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Asia, not specified.....	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Cape of Good Hope.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Liberia.....	1	12	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Egypt.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88
Abyssinia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
Africa, not specified.....	8	114	33	12	2	16	37	29	5	11	19	12	5
British America.....	4,163	4,514	2,069	3,275	3,464	3,636	21,586	32,150	6,014	10,894	30,921	53,340	284,491
Mexico.....	265	229	218	142	96	99	193	239	292	275	371	20,461	20,152
Central America.....	4	8	21	27	2	2	4	4	3	8	25	1,064
Guiana.....	12	6	12	8	3	2	12	55
Venezuela.....	11	7	5	2	9	47

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Peru	13	5	4	1	4	1	1	12	4	7	2	5	41
Chili	8	2	1	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	4	30
Brazil	9	1								3	8	14	54
Buenos Ayres	3							4				3	10
Bolivia										3		3	3
New Granada				1								8	10
Paraguay				1								1	1
South America, not specified	155	132	88	140	132	273	106	35	126	106	126	29	7,393
Cuba	146	212	150	98	326	299	333	1,642	392	333	46	642	4,240
Jamaica	20	4			6	5	2	1	7	2	1	16	100
Haiti	16	25	5	3	7	6	6	7	7	6	7	18	98
Porto Rico	4	5			6	0	7	0	10	7	10	15	57
West Indies, not specified	879	339	337	618	506	576	469	1,367	403	469	403	418	45,692
Australia	44	13	16		35	12	1	33	1	1	1	9	247
Sandwich Islands	4	19	12	5	36							1	155
East India Islands		1	2									11	100
New Zealand				1	2	1						11	19
Society Islands													7
Islands of the Pacific, not specified													5
Azores	379	157	227	460	530	349	342	449	307	342	307	560	6,885
Bermudas		4			17	5	4			4		5	63
Cape de Verdes				3		1	40			1		1	72
Madaira						1	3			3			323
St. Helena	28			2	4	2	1			1		7	33
Canary Islands	3			1									290
Miquelon and St. Pierre	8				3							1	4
Iceland													11
Countries not specified	929	254	924	84	8,610	3,165	2,878	10,656	8,110	2,878	8,110	22,506	238,643
Corsica												3	12
Barbary States													11
Total aliens†	121,282	153,640	176,282	193,416	249,061	318,494	298,358	395,923	297,215	298,358	297,215	378,796	7,553,865

* Calendar years.

† The total from the British Isles is correct; but the number from Ireland is partly estimated on the basis of data obtained by the New York commissioners of emigration, who have made diligent inquiries on this subject.

‡ To obtain the net immigration, about one and two-thirds per cent. of the total aliens should be deducted for aliens not intending to remain in the United States. Those who died on the voyage to the United States are also unavoidably included in these figures, previous to the year 1867; which accounts for the discrepancies between these totals and those in statement No. 8.

No. 3.—*A Statement, in detail, of the Nationalities of Immigrants arrived in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1870; also (without distinguishing sex or age) for the calendar year ended December 31, 1870.*

Countries.	For year ended June 30, 1870.			For year ended December 31, 1870.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
England	38, 106	22, 851	60, 957	59, 488
Ireland*	47, 391	32, 945	80, 336	75, 544
Scotland	7, 605	4, 916	12, 521	11, 820
Wales	574	437	1, 011	672
Great Britain, not specified*	1, 107	4, 741	5, 848	3, 565
Total British Isles	94, 783	65, 890	160, 673	151, 089
Germany	70, 688	47, 537	118, 225	91, 779
Austria	2, 340	2, 084	4, 424	5, 283
Sweden	8, 306	5, 137	13, 443	12, 009
Norway	8, 003	5, 213	13, 216	12, 356
Denmark	2, 519	1, 564	4, 083	3, 041
Holland	663	403	1, 066	970
Belgium	718	284	1, 002	1, 039
Switzerland	2, 002	1, 073	3, 075	2, 474
France	2, 691	1, 316	4, 007	3, 586
Spain	487	176	663	511
Portugal	175	80	255	291
Italy	2, 132	759	2, 891	2, 940
Greece	20	2	22	15
Turkey	6	.....	6	13
Russia	550	357	907	766
Poland	140	83	223	424
Hungary	1	.....	1	1
Corsica	2	.....	2	3
China	14, 624	1, 116	15, 740	11, 943
Japan	46	2	48	74
India	19	5	24	32
Asia not specified	1	.....	1	9
South Africa	15	5	20	12
Africa, not specified	11	.....	11	12
Dominion of Canada	21, 647	16, 261	37, 908	51, 278
Prince Edward's Island	731	1, 015	1, 746	1, 678
Newfoundland	157	301	458	255
British Columbia	12	3	15	9
British North American Provinces, not specified	176	108	284	120
Mexico	358	105	463	461
Central America	31	2	33	25
New Granada	1	.....	1	8
Venezuela	1	.....	1	9
Guiana	6	4	10	12
Brazil	13	.....	13	14
Chili	2	.....	2	4
South America, not specified	36	6	42	37
Cuba	848	385	1, 233	642
Hayti	1	1	2	18
Jamaica	1	.....	1	16
Porto Rico	9	.....	9	15
Barbadoes	5	3	8	.....
New Providence	3	5	8	.....
West Indies, not specified	314	104	418	418
Azore Islands	275	167	442	560
St. Helena	2	3	5	7
Bermudas	3	.....	3	5
Australia	14	14	28	9
East India Islands	9	3	12	1
New Zealand	3	5	8	11
Countries not stated	12	10	22	22, 512
Total alien passengers	235, 612	151, 591	387, 203	378, 796
Deduct No. not intending to remain in United States .....	.....	.....	.....	22, 493
Total immigrants .....	.....	.....	.....	356, 303

* Total from the British Isles is correct. The natives of Ireland are estimated from data obtained after diligent inquiry by the New York commissioners of emigration.

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No. 4.—Statement showing the numbers and nativities of alien immigrants who arrived at the port of New York during the ten years ended December 31, 1870.

[From the report of the New York Commissioners of Emigration.]

Nationality.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Ireland	25,784	32,217	91,157	89,399	70,462	68,047	65,134	47,571	66,204	64,168
Germany	27,139	27,740	35,002	57,446	83,451	106,716	117,591	101,989	99,605	72,368
England	5,632	7,975	18,757	23,710	27,286	36,186	33,712	29,695	41,090	38,340
Scotland	659	692	1,937	1,126	3,962	4,979	6,315	7,390	10,643	10,731
France	1,200	1,187	1,303	1,804	2,059	3,246	3,204	2,811	2,795	2,210
Switzerland	1,398	1,254	1,194	1,652	2,513	3,685	3,985	3,302	2,999	537
Holland	331	456	407	615	729	1,506	2,156	1,265	1,247	525
Wales	697	1,062	1,143	659	505	540	142	699	1,111	545
Norway	93	22	238	88	158	583	209	1,008	3,465	2,678
Sweden	382	663	1,370	1,516	2,337	3,907	4,843	14,529	23,453	11,549
Italy	750	487	444	475	591	918	1,032	993	1,548	2,081
Belgium	165	195	456	186	97	157	1,623	149	146	83
Spain	190	124	202	196	224	315	253	210	210	156
West Indies	165	156	256	236	283	246	214	171	378	140
Denmark	612	1,689	1,580	565	727	1,526	1,372	1,087	2,600	2,441
Poland	43	50	137	198	423	231	268	268	598	577
Sardinia	67	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
South America	88	92	60	124	109	155	97	134	102	34
Portugal	14	13	3	34	42	96	79	13	60	5
Nova Scotia	11	67	77	40	77	40	22	52	119	23
Russia	36	46	47	37	93	154	185	145	376	433
Canada	19	33	17	35	43	28	42	33	27	34
Mexico	45	13	38	92	70	56	28	34	90	37
Sicily	1	9	1	3	3	1	.....	3	.....	.....
China	10	15	5	41	36	26	17	49	15	20
East Indies	2	1	3	1	7	15	4	2	25	13
Greece	1	6	2	13	5	5	8	10	7	14
Turkey	5	3	2	5	5	8	6	22	5	1
Africa .....	.....	.....	6	.....	37	15	2	10	17	11
Japan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	12	87	3	4	1
Australia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	26	12	9
Central America .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	21	38	24
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Annual total...	65,539	76,306	156,844	182,296	196,352	233,418	242,731	213,686	258,989	211,190

No. 5.—A Statement, in detail, of the Occupations of Immigrants arrived in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1870.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL CALLINGS.				Miners	4,763		4,763
Actors	4		4	Molders	2		2
Chemists	43		43	Nail-makers	19		19
Clergymen	285		285	Painters	753		753
Dentists	3		3	Pilot	1		1
Engineers	551		551	Plumbers	7		7
Farriers	7		7	Potters	8		8
Lawyers	77		77	Printers	180		180
Musicians	282	7	289	Puddlers	2		2
Naturalists	3		3	Rope-makers	3		3
Physicians	232		232	Saddlers	167		167
Priests	10		10	Sail-makers	12		12
Reporters	2		2	Sawyer	1		1
Surgeon	1		1	Scamstresses		505	505
Surveyor	1		1	Shipwrights	9		9
Teachers	222	271	493	Shoebinder		1	1
Professions not stated	131		131	Shoemakers	1,557		1,557
Total	1,854	278	2,132	Soapmakers	2		2
ARTISTS.				Spinners	7	3	10
Architects	3		3	Stonecutters	122		122
Carver	1		1	Tailors	1,660	43	1,703
Engraver	1		1	Tanners	102		102
Image-maker	1		1	Telegraph operator ..	1		1
Lithographer	1		1	Tinners	26		26
Photographers	3		3	Turners	8		8
Artists not stated ..	170	20	190	Weavers	1,178		1,178
Total	180	20	200	Wheelwrights	29		29
SKILLED WORKMEN.				Wool sorter	1		1
Bakers	990		990	Mechanics not stated	8,061		8,061
Barbers	21		21	Total	31,372	592	31,964
Blacksmiths	2,378		2,378	MISCELLANEOUS OCCU-			
Block-makers	3		3	PATIONS.			
Boiler-makers	3		3	Agents	37		37
Bookbinders	9	1	10	Brokers	2		2
Braziers	3		3	Caterer	1		1
Brewers	362		362	Clerks	1,611		1,611
Brick-makers	3		3	Consuls	4		4
Butchers	727		727	Contractors	4		4
Cabinet-makers	6		6	Cooks	66	7	73
Carpenters	4,421		4,421	Druggists	51		51
Caulkers	6		6	Editors	3		3
Chandler	1		1	Farmers	35,550	106	35,656
Cigar-makers	227	1	228	Firemen	22		22
Confectioners	6		6	Fishermen	331		331
Coopers	101		101	Gardeners	45	6	51
Curriers	10		10	Grocers	2		2
Cutlers	5		5	Hotel-keepers	25		25
Distillers	2		2	Hunter	1		1
Divers	2		2	Interpreters	4		4
Dressmakers		21	21	Jugglers	21	2	23
Dyers	114		114	Laborers	84,220	357	84,577
File-makers	2		2	Laundresses		7	7
Fuller	1		1	Lumbermen	6		6
Furrier	1		1	Manufacturers	49		49
Gilders	3		3	Merchants	7,056	17	7,073
Glaziers	2		2	Nuns		36	36
Gunsmiths	2		2	Nurses		6	6
Hatters	58		58	Officers	16		16
Hoe-maker	1		1	Operatives		23	23
Instrument-maker ..	1		1	Overseer	1		1
Iron-workers	3		3	Peddlers	6		6
Jewelers	409		409	Refugees	39	10	49
Joiners	343		343	Rentier	1		1
Locksmiths	13		13	Sailors	1,420		1,420
Masons	2,190		2,190	Servants	5,115	9,146	14,261
Millers	258		258	Shepherds	23		23
Milliners		17	17	Soldiers	117		117
Millwrights	4		4	Stewardess		1	1
				Students	188		188
				Teamsters	6		6
				Travelers	15		15
				Total	136,058	9,724	145,782

SPECIAL REPORT ON IMMIGRATION.

XXIII

No. 5.—Statement of the Occupation of Immigrants arrived in United States, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Professional callings.....	1, 254	278	2, 132
Artists.....	180	20	200
Skilled workmen.....	31, 372	592	31, 964
Miscellaneous occupations.....	136, 058	9, 724	145, 782
Without occupation.....	3, 806	12, 723	16, 525
Occupation not stated.....	62, 342	128, 254	190, 596
Aggregate.....	235, 612	151, 591	387, 203

No. 6.—A Comparative Statement of Immigration and Emigration for the four and a half years from July 1, 1866, to December 31, 1870, inclusive.

Period.	Total number of passengers arrived in the United States.	Total number of passengers departed from the United States.	Excess of arrivals over departures, or total increase of population by immigration.	Passengers not immigrants.	Net immigration.	Net emigration.
July 1 to December 31, 1866.....	174, 068	34, 153	139, 915	25, 353	148, 715	8, 800
January 1 to June 30, 1867.....	168, 094	34, 546	133, 548	17, 842	150, 252	16, 704
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1867.....	342, 162	68, 699	273, 463	43, 195	298, 967	25, 504
July 1 to December 31, 1867.....	171, 533	33, 318	138, 215	28, 184	143, 349	5, 134
Calendar year 1867.....	339, 627	67, 864	271, 763	46, 026	293, 601	21, 833
January 1 to June 30, 1868.....	156, 615	34, 017	122, 598	17, 775	138, 840	16, 242
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1868.....	328, 148	67, 335	260, 813	45, 959	282, 189	21, 376
July 1 to December 31, 1868.....	169, 617	39, 521	130, 096	19, 312	150, 305	20, 209
Calendar year 1868.....	326, 232	73, 538	252, 694	37, 087	289, 145	36, 451
January 1 to June 30, 1869.....	220, 274	34, 341	185, 933	17, 811	202, 463	16, 530
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1869.....	389, 891	73, 862	316, 029	37, 123	352, 768	36, 739
July 1 to December 31, 1869.....	208, 929	43, 608	165, 321	26, 105	182, 824	17, 503
Calendar year 1869.....	429, 203	77, 949	351, 254	43, 916	385, 287	34, 033
January 1 to June 30, 1870.....	227, 856	38, 278	189, 578	23, 477	204, 379	14, 801
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1870.....	436, 785	81, 886	354, 899	49, 582	387, 203	32, 304
July 1 to December 31, 1870.....	192, 142	*50, 000	142, 142	40, 218	151, 924	9, 782
Calendar year 1870.....	419, 998	88, 278	331, 720	63, 695	356, 303	24, 582
Total for 4½ years.....	1, 689, 128	341, 782	1, 347, 346	216, 077	1, 473, 051	125, 705

* Estimated.

No. 7.—A Comparative Statement of Immigration for the ten fiscal years from July 1, 1860, to June 30, 1870.

Years ended—	Total number of passengers arrived in the United States.	Passengers not immigrants.			Net immigration.	Total aliens.
		Citizens of United States.	Foreigners not intending to remain in United States.	Total.		
June 30, 1861.....	166, 216	23, 551	2, 137	25, 688	140, 528	142, 665
June 30, 1862.....	92, 375	20, 314	2, 612	22, 926	69, 449	72, 261
June 30, 1863.....	155, 627	22, 811	2, 756	25, 567	130, 060	132, 216
June 30, 1864.....	220, 251	26, 142	355	26, 497	193, 754	194, 109
June 30, 1865.....	212, 972	31, 609	696	32, 305	180, 667	181, 363
June 30, 1866.....	373, 229	40, 731	1, 794	42, 525	330, 704	332, 498
June 30, 1867.....	342, 162	39, 118	4, 077	43, 195	298, 967	303, 044
June 30, 1868.....	328, 148	40, 060	5, 899	45, 959	282, 189	288, 088
June 30, 1869.....	389, 891	26, 817	10, 306	37, 123	352, 768	363, 074
June 30, 1870.....	436, 785	33, 865	15, 717	49, 582	387, 203	402, 920
Total.....	2, 717, 656	305, 018	46, 349	351, 367	2, 366, 289	2, 412, 638

No. 8.—*A Comparative Statement of Immigration for the ten calendar years from 1861 to 1870, inclusive.*

Years ended—	Total number of passengers arrived in the United States.	Passengers not immigrants.			Net immigration.	Total aliens.
		Citizens of United States.	Foreigners not intending to remain in United States.	Total.		
December 31, 1861	112,605	23,782	2,103	22,885	89,720	91,823
December 31, 1862	114,301	22,476	2,820	25,296	89,005	91,825
December 31, 1863	199,744	23,529	1,692	25,221	174,523	176,215
December 31, 1864	221,531	28,119	221	28,340	193,191	193,412
December 31, 1865	287,390	38,338	658	38,996	248,394	249,052
December 31, 1866	359,940	41,449	3,651	45,100	314,840	318,491
December 31, 1867	339,627	41,269	4,757	46,026	293,601	298,353
December 31, 1868	326,232	29,017	8,070	37,087	289,145	297,215
December 31, 1869	429,203	33,281	10,635	43,916	385,287	395,922
December 31, 1870	419,998	41,202	22,493	63,695	356,303	378,796
Total	2,810,571	319,462	57,100	376,562	2,434,009	2,491,109

No. 9.—*A Statement, by Occupations, of the number of Passengers arrived in the United States for the fifty-one years ended December 31, 1870. [The dates are inclusive.]*

Occupations.	Prior to 1820.	1820 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1850.	1851 to 1860.	1861 to 1870.	Aggreg'e.
Laborers		10,280	53,169	281,229	527,639	526,199	1,398,516
Farmers		15,005	88,240	256,880	404,712	211,742	976,579
Mechanics, not specified		6,805	56,582	164,411	179,726	163,994	571,518
Merchants		19,434	41,881	46,388	124,149	94,200	326,052
Servants		1,327	2,571	24,538	21,058	91,204	140,698
Miners		341	368	1,735	37,523	52,214	92,181
Mariners		4,995	8,004	6,398	10,087	18,788	48,272
Clerks		882	1,143	1,065	792	16,128	20,010
Weavers and spinners		2,937	6,600	1,303	717	3,233	14,790
Physicians		805	1,959	2,116	2,229	3,244	10,353
Seamstresses, dressmakers, and milliners		413	1,672	2,096	1,065	3,405	8,651
Clergymen		415	932	1,559	1,420	3,117	7,443
Bakers		583	569	28	92	6,766	8,038
Artists		139	513	1,223	615	3,669	6,159
Butchers		329	432	76	108	5,651	6,596
Tailors		983	2,252	65	334	4,786	8,420
Shoemakers		1,109	1,966	63	336	4,563	8,037
Manufacturers		175	107	1,833	1,005	1,400	4,520
Lawyers		244	461	831	1,140	1,545	4,221
Masons		793	1,435	24	58	4,682	6,992
Engineers		226	311	654	825	1,738	3,754
Teachers		275	267	832	154	2,109	3,637
Millers		199	189	33	210	648	1,279
Painters		232	369	8	38	1,484	2,131
Printers		179	472	14	40	512	1,217
Musicians		140	165	236	188	612	1,341
Actors		183	87	233	85	268	856
Hatters		137	114	1	4	102	358
Other occupations		5,466	4,004	2,892	13,844	7,972	34,178
Occupations not stated, and without occupation	*250,000	101,442	363,252	969,411	1,544,494	1,572,938	4,801,537
Total	250,000	176,473	640,086	1,768,175	2,874,687	2,808,913	8,518,334
Deduct citizens of the United States		24,649	40,961	54,924	276,473	317,462	714,469
Aliens	250,000	151,824	599,125	1,713,251	2,598,214	2,491,451	7,803,865

* Estimated.

No. 10.—Statement, by customs districts, of the passengers arrived in the United States during the calendar year 1870, distinguishing citizen from alien passengers, and permanent from transient immigrants.

Districts.	Whole number of passengers arrived in the United States.	Passengers not immigrants.			Net immigration.	Total aliens.
		Citizens of the United States.	Foreigners not intending to remain in the United States.	Total passengers not immigrants.		
Boston and Charlestown	33,962	2,158	1,469	3,627	30,335	31,804
Edgartown	11		11	11		11
Gloucester	123				123	123
New Bedford	118	4	5	9	109	114
Providence	10		1	1	9	10
Fairfield	4	1		1	3	3
New Haven	11	6	3	9	2	5
New York	247,106	19,924	2,494	22,418	224,688	227,182
Philadelphia	582	92	20	112	470	490
Erie	4				4	4
Baltimore	10,037	689	76	765	9,272	9,348
Key West	644	79		79	565	565
Fernandina	12		12	12		12
Texas	544	3		3	541	541
Superior	818		60	60	758	818
Puget Sound	2,855	2,416	428	2,844	11	439
Oregon	1,732	311	105	416	1,316	1,421
Willamette	73	17	22	39	34	56
San Francisco	14,368	1,620		1,620	12,748	12,748
Huron	45,166				45,166	45,166
Passamaquoddy	24,607	2,736	8,465	11,201	13,406	21,871
Portland and Falmouth	7,696	1,203	3,065	4,268	3,428	6,493
New Orleans	5,329	912	337	1,249	4,080	4,417
Detroit	4,800				4,800	4,800
Champlain	12,233	6,749	3,667	10,416	1,817	5,484
Salem and Beverly	84				84	84
Charleston	80	10	6	16	64	70
Buffalo Creek	833				833	833
Savannah	21	9	5	14	7	12
Pensacola	52	19		19	33	33
Genesee	4,477	1,690	1,851	3,541	936	2,787
Pearl River	7	6		6	1	1
St. Augustine	8		8	8		8
Alaska	73	73		73		
Cuyahoga	928	401	338	739	189	527
Milwaukee	192				192	192
Chicago	198	41	38	79	119	157
Oswego	107				107	107
Marblehead	64	29		29	35	35
Portsmouth	18				18	18
Newburyport	7		7	7		7
Miami	2	2		2		
New London	2	2		2		
Aggregate	419,998	41,202	22,493	63,695	356,303	378,796

II.—THE ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO IMMIGRANTS BY VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

If, in the foregoing review, the fact has been established that the wealth, power, and prosperity of our country have been greatly augmented by immigration, the question naturally presents itself—what are the duties of the Government toward the immigrant, and what action does sound policy require in regard to an interest of so much national importance?

Two things seem imperatively required of the Government: First, protection, and secondly, trustworthy information. Philanthropy alone would dictate that we do all in our power to afford the immigrant protection against improper treatment on the sea voyage hither and against imposition after his arrival; and when the benefits which he confers

upon the country are considered, this philanthropic motive is supplemented by a sense of reciprocal obligation. Moreover, as the ill treatment on shipboard and on shore to which some passengers are yet subject tends to discourage immigration, and thus deprive the country of the advantages resulting therefrom, self-interest, which is as powerful as a more elevated motive, demands that adequate protection be afforded.

The passenger act of 1855 was intended to benefit those who cross the ocean in the steerage of passenger vessels; and although since its enactment marked improvement in their comfort has taken place, yet the impositions which are still to some extent practiced upon comparatively helpless people, and the discomfort to which they are exposed, make necessary either more stringent enactments or a better enforcement of existing laws.

Unexpected obstacles to the strict enforcement of the above act have been encountered in consequence of the construction given to it by its authorized interpreters. While it is to be regretted that so excellent a law has not been and perhaps cannot be strictly enforced, the hope is entertained that the efforts of the Treasury Department to procure concurrent legislation on the part of the leading nations of Europe and of the United States will be successful.

While the dictates of philanthropy as well as of self-interest demand that adequate protection should be given to immigrants, the duty of obtaining and diffusing trustworthy information is equally obligatory upon the Government.

Although the natives of foreign countries no longer believe the exaggerated representations which were formerly made by interested parties as to the unbounded wealth of this country—that silver and gold coin could be picked up in the streets of the large cities, and that animal food, prepared for consumption, was to be gratuitously supplied to them upon their debarkation—yet the advantages and inducements which the various portions of our country offer to intending emigrants are not so well known.

With the view of affording to the immigrant such trustworthy information in regard to the several States as would guide him in making an intelligent choice of a home, the undersigned prepared and forwarded to the assessors of internal revenue in all the States west and south of Pennsylvania circulars containing the following questions:

1. Can land be purchased or rented in your district, suitable for small farms, on favorable terms?
2. What is the price, per acre, of small, improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings.
3. What is the price, per acre, of unimproved land, what proportion has been under cultivation, and how much, if any, is fenced?
4. What is the yearly rent for small, improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?
5. What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of two or three of them?
6. What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing?
7. What is the general quality of land and the kind of timber?
8. For what kind of labor is there a demand?
9. What mills or factories, if any, are in operation, or in progress, requiring skilled labor?
10. Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress, requiring common labor? If so, how far distant?
11. If any foreign-born workmen are employed in your district, please give the preponderating nationality.
12. Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land of good quality and well watered yet unoccupied?
13. What are the prices of ordinary farm stock, sound and in good condition, viz: Working oxen, per pair; working horses, per pair; working mules, each; milch cows, each; sheep, each; stock hogs, per pound?

Replies to the above questions from the assistant assessors, in nearly every part of the Western, Southern, and Pacific States, and the Territories, have been received, and the data, as classified and compiled, entitled INFORMATION FOR IMMIGRANTS, are presented in the following pages.

This information, though not so full in regard to some States and Territories as is desirable, may in general be received with confidence. Perhaps, in some instances, those who obtained and furnished the facts have unwittingly permitted their opinions to be somewhat influenced by local attachments.

Tables showing the wages paid in the several States and sections for Factory, Mechanical, and Farm labor; also, the cost of provisions, groceries, dry goods, and house rent in the various manufacturing districts of the country, are also appended to this report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD YOUNG,
Chief of Bureau.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PLEASE DO NOT
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PRE-1920 BOOK

INFORMATION FOR IMMIGRANTS

RELATIVE TO

THE PRICES AND RENTALS OF LAND, THE STAPLE PRODUCTS, FACILITIES
OF ACCESS TO MARKET, COST OF FARM STOCK, KIND OF
LABOR IN DEMAND IN THE WESTERN AND
SOUTHERN STATES, ETC., ETC.

TO WHICH ARE APPENDED

TABLES

SHOWING THE AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID IN THE SEVERAL STATES
AND SECTIONS FOR FACTORY, MECHANICAL, AND FARM LABOR;
THE COST OF PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS,
AND HOUSE RENT IN THE VARIOUS MANU-
FACTURING DISTRICTS OF THE
COUNTRY, IN THE
YEAR 1869-'70.

[The following information has been compiled from the returns of assistant assessors of Internal Revenue in the various collection districts of the States and Territories hereinafter named, made in response to inquiries addressed by the undersigned to most of them in the winter of 1869-'70; to others at a more recent date. This explanation is rendered necessary by the fact that changes in the prices of certain products, from those given in the following pages, have since occurred, especially of wheat, which has advanced, and of raw cotton, which has considerably receded.]

I. MIDDLE STATES.

PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND, AND WEST VIRGINIA.

II. WESTERN AND NORTHWESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

OHIO, KENTUCKY, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, IOWA,
MISSOURI, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, DAKOTA, AND IDAHO.

III. SOUTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, ALABAMA,
MISSISSIPPI, TENNESSEE, ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA, TEXAS,
NEW MEXICO, AND ARIZONA.

IV. PACIFIC STATES AND TERRITORIES.

CALIFORNIA, OREGON, WASHINGTON, AND NEVADA.



I. MIDDLE STATES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Area, 29,440,000 acres; population in 1870, 3,519,601.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district suitable for small farms on favorable terms?

* Bucks, Lehigh, Montgomery, Berks, Susquehanna, Perry, Adams, Bedford, Warren, Clearfield, Venango, and Crawford: it can. Lancaster, Schuylkill, Blair, Montour, Columbia, Juniata, Union, Cumberland, and York: it cannot. Chester and Lebanon: not on terms that would recommend it to settlers. Carbon: reasonably so. Cambria: arable land in this part of Pennsylvania is generally held in tracts of from 100 to 200 acres. Erie: land is worth from \$50 to \$1,000 per acre; can be rented on favorable terms. Indiana: farms can be purchased upon reasonable terms. Beaver: not much for sale or rent; the price is high. Luzerne: the land is owned by coal operators, and a small portion thereof is farmed by hands employed by them.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings.

Bucks: from \$140 to \$175 per acre; all under cultivation, and well fenced; good buildings. Lehigh: from \$175 to \$225 per acre; all arable lands are under cultivation, fenced, and have good substantial buildings; Swiss barns, and houses built mainly of hard stone. Montgomery: from \$75 to \$150 per acre; the greater part under cultivation; generally fenced; buildings mostly of stone and brick. Chester: from \$100 to \$250 per acre; all under cultivation and fenced; buildings ordinarily good; some very fine. Berks: from \$150 to \$200 per acre; all under cultivation, and all fenced; buildings of stone, brick, and frame. Lancaster: from \$100 to \$800 per acre; all under cultivation; the buildings are mostly frame and brick, modern, convenient, and comfortable. Lebanon: from \$200 to \$250 per acre; about nine-tenths under cultivation; very little timber; buildings of brick and stone. Schuylkill: \$60 per acre. All under cultivation and fenced; buildings good. Carbon: from \$40 to \$75 per acre; about two-thirds under cultivation, and about three-quarters fenced; generally wooden buildings two and a half stories high. Susquehanna: from \$45 to \$60; about one-third under cultivation; two-thirds fenced; and quite good farm buildings. Blair: from \$80 to \$100; two-thirds cultivated and fenced; good frame, plank, or brick buildings. Montour: from \$175 to \$225 per acre; about one-half under cultivation and fenced; ordinary frame buildings. Columbia: from \$60 to \$160 per acre; three-quarters under cultivation and fenced. Mostly comfortable frame buildings. Juniata: about \$100 per acre; nearly all under cultivation and fenced; generally frame buildings. Union: \$150 per acre; all fenced; buildings of stone or brick. Perry: land ranges from \$50 to \$150 per acre for farms of 30 to 50 acres with ordinary improvements. In limestone sections, for large farms, from \$75 to \$100 per acre, including timber land. Cumberland: average \$150 per acre; all under cultivation and fenced; buildings excellent. York: from \$30 to \$100 per acre; from three-quarters to seven-eighths under

* Names of counties from which returns have been received.

cultivation; all fenced; buildings generally brick and frame. Adams: farms of from 50 to 100 acres, with small buildings, can be purchased at from \$50 to \$75 per acre; farms of from 120 to 200 acres, with substantial brick or stone houses and large commodious barns, three-quarters under cultivation, with 30 to 40 acres of woodland, all under moderately good fencing; can be purchased at reasonable prices. Bedford: \$25 per acre; about one-half fenced and under cultivation. Cambria: from \$20 to \$50 per acre; about one-half the land occupied is or has been fenced and cultivated. This being a mountainous region much land is yet in forest, and much of it never can be used for farming purposes, and is valuable only for its timber and minerals. The buildings are principally of a very primitive character, but comfortable. Warren: from \$25 to \$50 per acre; one-half to two-thirds under cultivation, and nearly all fenced; none but frame buildings. Erie: small farms in this division are worth from \$100 to \$300 per acre, and near the city are valued at \$1,000 per acre, nearly all under cultivation and fenced. The buildings are generally good, frame or brick. Clearfield: \$33 per acre; one-half under cultivation and fenced; generally frame buildings. Venango: small improved farms are worth from \$15 to \$30 per acre; about two-thirds under cultivation and fenced; generally wood buildings. Crawford: from \$30 to \$50 per acre. From one-half to three-quarters cleared, with ordinary farm buildings. Indiana: farms convenient to railroad, with passable buildings and fences, rate from \$30 to \$60 per acre; from 6 to 10 miles distant, at from \$15 to \$30. Beaver: from \$40 to \$150 per acre, according to location; about one-half under cultivation and fenced. Wooden buildings generally.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land? What proportion is cleared, and how much, if any, is fenced?

Bucks: there is no unimproved land. Lehigh: no unimproved land except mountain land, which is neither fenced nor cleared. Value per acre, \$5. Montgomery: the price of unimproved land from \$5 to \$200 per acre, according to location and quality of soil; mostly fenced. Chester: none, except a small portion of each cultivated farm remaining in woodland for the sake of the timber. Berks: no unimproved land except mountain and iron-ore land, and that varies greatly in price, from \$10 to as many hundreds per acre; such land is not cleared. Lancaster: very little unimproved land except such as is only suitable for growing chestnut and sprout timber; from \$100 to \$150 per acre; mostly fenced. Schuylkill: the unimproved land is coal and mountain land which cannot be improved, and is worth from \$50 to \$500 per acre. Carbon: from \$1 to \$15 per acre; scarcely any cleared or fenced. Susquehanna: \$40 per acre; about one-quarter cleared and fenced. Blair: mountain land from \$2 to \$10 per acre; not fenced and without buildings. Montour: only mineral lands, of uncertain value. Wyoming, Columbia, and Juniata: no unimproved land that can be improved. Union: none except mountain land, which sells for wood or timber lots at from \$20 to \$50 per acre. Perry: for good timber land from \$20 to \$40 per acre. Ridge land from \$20 to \$30; about one-quarter is cleared, and three-quarters fenced. York: from \$10 to \$30 per acre; none cleared, and none fenced. Adams: from \$25 to \$30 per acre, without buildings, under ordinary fencing; from one-half to five-sixths uncleared. Bedford: \$5 per acre; none cultivated nor fenced. Cambria: it has but a nominal value, except for timber and mineral; mountain timber land can be bought at from \$1 to \$10 per acre. Warren: from \$10 to \$40 per acre; about three-quarters cleared, nearly all fenced. Clearfield: from \$20 to \$60 per acre; from one-quarter to one-half improved and fenced. Venango:

from \$5 to \$25 per acre; none cleared and none fenced. Crawford: very little such land in this region. The price would probably be from \$20 to \$25 per acre. Indiana and Beaver: from \$20 to \$50 per acre; very little fenced or cleared. Luzerne: all coal land; from \$100 to \$600 per acre.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

Bucks: from \$600 to \$1,000 a year; when rented on shares the owner receives one-half of the crop; the renter finds stock, seed, and labor. Lehigh: the owner receives one-half of all winter grain and corn, and one-third of oats, barley, buckwheat, &c.; he keeps the farm in repair, including fence, material, fertilizers, &c.; furnishes one-half the seed; the tenant provides stock, implements, labor, &c. Montgomery: rent about \$8 per acre; on shares, owner receives one-half the product, furnishes one-half the seeds, and sometimes provides half the stock. Chester: from \$300 to \$500 per annum; if on shares, the owner receives one-half of the product; sometimes provides implements and seeds, but not stock. Berks: yearly rental from \$1,000 to \$2,000, according to size of farm and quality of land; if rented on shares the owner gets one-half; owners rarely provide stock, implements, or seeds. Lancaster: about \$13 per acre per annum for good land; generally rented on shares, the owner receiving one-half of the grain crop, he furnishing half the seeds. Lebanon: the owner gets one-half the crop, he furnishing one-half the seeds. Schuylkill: the owner receives the value of one-half the product, after deducting the cost of implements and seeds. Carbon, Clearfield, and Venango: the owner receives one-third; provides nothing. Susquehanna: about three per cent. upon the value of farm; the owner provides one-half the seeds only, and receives half the product. Blair: the owner receives two-fifths of product, and provides nothing. Montour: the owner receives one-half the product, and furnishes half of the seeds and implements, but no stock. Columbia, Juniata, Union, Perry, and Cumberland: the owner receives one-half, furnishing half the seed; York and Bedford: owner receives one-third, and sometimes two-fifths, and provides nothing. Adams, Cambria, Warren, and Erie: one-half the yield, furnishing half the seeds. Crawford: from \$1 50 to \$2 an acre; on shares, one-third. Indiana: the same. Beaver: one-half the product.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of two or three of them?

Articles of production.	Prices.	Counties.
Wheat .....per bushel..	\$1 00	Blair, Perry, Berks, Adams, Bedford.
Do.....do	1 05	Lebanon, Juniata, Bucks.
Do.....do	1 10	Lancaster, Union, Indiana, York.
Do.....do	1 15	Chester, Montour.
Do.....do	1 25	Bucks, Columbia, Cumberland, Beaver.
Do.....do	1 30	Montgomery, Lehigh, Cambria, Warren.
Do.....do	1 40	Clearfield, Adams.
Corn.....do	65	Adams.
Do.....do	75	Lancaster, Union, Perry, York.
Do.....do	80	Juniata.
Do.....do	85	Lehigh, Lebanon, Cumberland, Indiana.
Do.....do	90	Berks, Blair, Montour, Columbia.
Do.....do	1 00	Bucks, Montgomery, Carbon, Erie, Clearfield, Venango, Crawford.
Do.....do	1 10	Cambria.

Articles of production.	Prices.	Counties.
Oats per bushel..	\$0 30	Cambria.
Do.....do	40	Union, Perry, Adams.
Do.....do	42	Juniata, Cumberland, Montour.
Do.....do	45	Lebanon, York, Indiana, Cumberland.
Do.....do	40c. to 50c.	Susquehanna.
Do.....do	50	Warren, Erie, Venango, Lehigh.
Do.....do	55	Chester.
Do.....do	60	Bucks, Montgomery, Beaver.
Do.....do	70	Carbon.
Do.....do	75	Clearfield.
Potatoes .....do	50	Adams, Lehigh, Union, Crawford, Beaver.
Do.....do	60	Carbon, Montour.
Do.....do	65	Berks, Erie.
Do.....do	70	Bucks, Montgomery, Blair.
Rye.....do	80	Adams, Cumberland.
Do.....do	85	Lebanon.
Do.....do	90	Perry.
Do.....do	1 00	Berks, York, Bedford.
Do.....do	1 10	Carbon, Cambria, Beaver.
Do.....do	1 15	Lehigh.
Do.....do	1 20	Clearfield.
Coal .....per ton..	2 50	Schuylkill.
Do.....do	3 00	Luzerne.
Iron .....do	30 00	Schuylkill.
Butter .....per pound..	35	Warren.
Do.....do	40c. to 50c.	Susquehanna.
Petroleum oil ...per barrel..	5 00	Venango.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing?

Bucks: the distance to Philadelphia market is 18 miles; to railroad station 12 miles; average distance to stations 3 miles. Lehigh: a ready home-market for everything; there is more consumed than produced. Montgomery: average distance to market 7 miles; railroads pass through the division. Chester: Westchester is a market town 6 miles distant from the farthest part of the division. Berks: Reading is a market town, and has two or three railroad stations. Lancaster: market towns and railroad stations within the district. Lebanon: the Lebanon Valley railroad runs through the county; we have six or seven railroad stations. Schuylkill: market town about 15 miles distant; railroad station 10 miles; no steamboat landings. Carbon: average about 5 miles. Susquehanna: to market town about 5 miles; railroad station 7 miles. Blair: 15 miles is the greatest distance. Montour: average, 3 miles. Columbia: we have a railroad at our very doors. Juniata: Pennsylvania Central Railroad runs through the county. Union: average distance 10 miles. Perry: from Bloomfield 5 miles to railroad and canal, at Newport. Cumberland: market towns are very near, and there are two railroads in the county. York: Hanover is a railroad town. Adams: three market towns, and principal railroad stations in the county. Bedford: 8 miles to railroad station. Cambria: market town and railroad station centrally situated. Warren: we are so near the oil region that every farm is a market, and a good one too; we are 6 miles from one railroad and 9 from another, both in this county. Erie: six miles from the extreme portion of the division. Clearfield: a railroad station in the center of the county. Venango: fifteen miles to the farthest point from railroad station. Crawford: not farther than 10 miles from any point within the county. Indiana: The Pennsylvania Railroad has a branch

Cairo and Fulton Railroad

OF ARKANSAS.

TWO MILLION ACRES OF FARMING LAND.

The Cairo and Fulton Railroad runs diagonally across the State of Arkansas, from north-east to south-west, having a total length of three hundred and one miles. It crosses six navigable streams, to wit: Black river, White river, Little Red river, Arkansas river, Ouachita river, and Red river of the South, and will open to market the products of the rich valleys of those streams, above and below the points of crossing.

CONNECTIONS:

At the boundary line between Arkansas and Missouri it will connect with the Cairo and Fulton Railroad of Missouri, which crosses the Mississippi river at Cairo: also, with the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, running to the City of St. Louis; thus uniting, by two lines, with the network of railroads of the North, East, and West. At the Texas boundary line it connects with the International Railroad, and the system of railroads in Texas, thus giving outlet to the Gulf of Mexico, the Rio Grande, and the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The Cairo and Fulton Railroad is the grand trunk line through Arkansas, and has branches building and projected into all portions of the State. It passes within sixteen miles of the celebrated *Hot Springs* of Arkansas, so well known for their remarkable curative properties.

CONSTRUCTION:

Fifty-one miles of road now in operation. By October, 1872, cars will be running from Little Rock to St. Louis, and the entire road will be completed within less than one year from that time.

No line of road in the United States, of equal length, has lighter grades or less degrees of curvature, thus insuring safe and economical operation.

THE LAND GRANT:

The Company has a grant from the Government of the United States of *Two millions* of acres of land, situated along both sides of the road, and extending its entire length. The line of the road runs on a belt of table land dividing the hills of the Ozark range from the rich alluvial formation of the Mississippi valley, thus giving protection against cold Northern winds, and affording greater variety of soil, climate and production than can be found in any other locality of like area. The lands are covered with large growths of valuable and useful varieties of timber, the lumber from which will find ready sale in the markets.

The soil is extremely fertile and easily worked, producing high grades of cotton, cereals, grains, grasses and fruits in abundance, and with little labor.

No portion of the country is better adapted to profitable and successful stock raising.

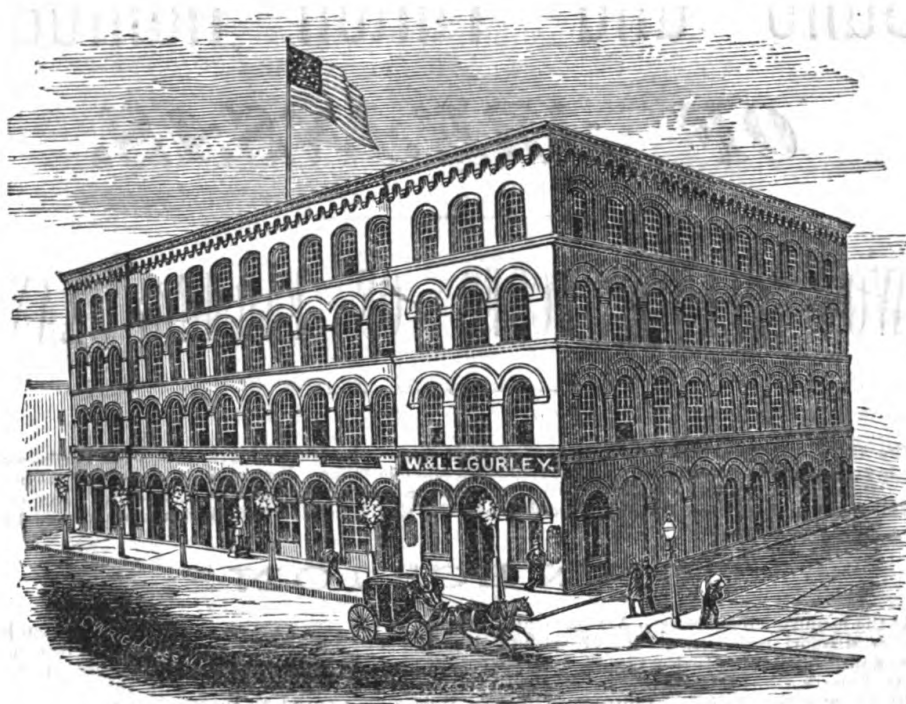
The lands of the Company are now being examined and classified with a view to ascertaining the quality of each tract—they will be valued and brought into market as fast as the road is completed. To actual settlers—men who desire to make homes for themselves—the Company will sell at low prices and on favorable terms of payment.

The Railroad Fare from New York to St. Louis, for immigrants, is about \$25.

ADDRESS,

J. M. LOUGHBOROUGH,
Land Commissioner,
Little Rock, Arkansas.

ESTABLISHED 1845.



W. & L. E. GURLEY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CIVIL ENGINEER'S AND SURVEYOR'S

INSTRUMENTS,

TROY, N. Y.,

Will send their "Manual," a Book of 175 pages, fully illustrated with accurate engravings, and giving full descriptions with adjustments and prices, by mail, post-paid, on receipt of 40 cents.

to the county town, which is central. Beaver: from 1 to 10 miles; several railroad stations and steamboat landings. Luzerne: the principal trading cities for this region are New York and Philadelphia; several railroads run through Scranton, our county town.

What is the general quality of land and the kind of timber?

Bucks: loamy sand; timbered with oak, hickory, and chestnut; the land generally is in a high state of cultivation. Lehigh: most of the land consists of a rich heavy loam; a limestone country, chiefly; several townships have a gravelly soil, and are not so productive. Montgomery: land generally good; timber—white and black oak and hickory, with many other kinds. Chester: quality of land first-class; oak, hickory, and chestnut. Berks: the land is limestone, generally of excellent quality; oak, hickory, chestnut, maple, and pine. Lancaster: limestone; oak, hickory, chestnut, &c.; Lebanon: limestone and some gravel; oak and chestnut. Schuylkill: poor; pine, hemlock, and oak. Carbon: land of medium quality only; timber, principally hemlock. Susquehanna: medium quality; hemlock, maple, and beech. Blair: limestone; white and red oak, chestnut, pine, and hemlock. Wyoming: nothing can be said to encourage emigration in this direction. Columbia: along the river sandy loam and gravel; back of it red shale, &c.. Juniata: limestone land; oak, timber. Union: limestone, gravel, and some red shale, and a good deal of mountain land. Perry: limestone, red shale, gravel, and slate; white oak, hickory, chestnut, and chestnut-oak. Cumberland: limestone, gravel, and slate; oak and chestnut. York: good limestone land; white oak, chestnut, &c. Adams: ordinary quality, mostly granite and slate; chestnut, hickory, oak, maple, ash. Bedford: limestone and slate; black and white oak, chestnut, pine. Cambria: soil generally thin and cold; white pine and hemlock in abundance; oak, cherry, poplar, ash, and chestnut in fair supply. Union: the land is mostly good, and has a great variety of timber and good water. Erie: quality diversified; gravelly, sandy, clay, and loam; hickory, oak, chestnut, hemlock, beech, maple, walnut. Clearfield: the soil is light; pine, white oak, and hemlock. Venango: the land is thin and rather poor; the timber is mostly white oak and chestnut. Crawford: clay loam; oak, birch, maple, pine, and poplar. Indiana: the quality of the land is reasonably good; in the northeast part of the county the timber is white pine, in all the rest oak. Beaver: the land is generally clay, in some places sandy; timber—oak and hickory. Luzerne: land poor and stony; timber—hemlock and pine.

For what kind of labor is there a demand?

Allegheny: skilled labor for the numerous glass-works, steel-works, iron furnaces, rolling-mills, and founderies, machine-shops, and other extensive manufactories in Pittsburg and vicinity. Bucks, Lehigh, Montgomery, and Cambria: farm labor. Chester: good farm labor is at all times in demand; good mechanics also required. Berks: labor is not in demand at present; in brisk times manufactories, machine-shops, &c., employ nine-tenths of the laboring population. Lancaster: only a limited demand for ordinary farm labor. Schuylkill: miners and common laborers. Carbon and Montour: all kinds. Susquehanna and Blair: mechanics. Union: a few farm hands, and a great demand for female help. Perry, York, Adams, Juniata, Bedford, Indiana, Venango, and Beaver: no demand at present for any kind of labor. Cambria: miners, iron-workers, machinists, builders, and their unskilled auxiliaries. Warren: nearly every kind, at fair wages; ditchers and tile-makers are greatly needed. Erie: during the season of navigation there is a demand for common and farm labor. Clearfield: labor is required only

for lumbering during a part of the year. Crawford: mechanics and farm laborers. Luzerne: miners, common laborers, and mechanics. Philadelphia: The following is a partial exhibit of the manufactures of the city of Philadelphia, in 1870, taken from the returns in the office of Superintendent of the Census:

Manufactures.	Number of establishments.	Capital invested.	Hands employed.			Yearly wages.	Value of products.
			Males above 16.	Females above 16.	Children and youth.		
Boots and shoes	674	\$2, 274, 636	4, 620	1, 380	215	\$2, 478, 082	\$7, 724, 809
Boot and shoe fitters	17	57, 150	88	114	6	67, 748	150, 637
Brickmakers	80	1, 814, 500	2, 332	.....	437	1, 151, 647	2, 703, 148
Breweries	53	3, 221, 440	485	4	7	327, 440	4, 182, 050
Bakeries	391	768, 075	1, 091	27	86	298, 981	3, 004, 189
Bread, cake, ice-cream, &c....	10	44, 700	45	16	1	25, 040	116, 340
Blacksmiths	139	200, 685	505	.....	8	217, 664	587, 776
Brass foundries	23	383, 750	275	.....	12	134, 438	532, 067
Cigars	345	986, 040	1, 213	160	113	524, 168	2, 014, 058
Carriages	118	1, 707, 497	1, 502	3	15	865, 880	2, 103, 884
Carriages, (children's).....	4	59, 100	45	.....	14	32, 452	83, 922
Carpets	205	2, 363, 650	3, 464	872	379	1, 700, 436	7, 397, 636
Confectionary	81	266, 750	271	53	28	99, 438	601, 452
Cabinet-makers	138	1, 767, 955	1, 682	18	53	1, 006, 190	3, 004, 873
Coopers	59	409, 487	526	.....	5	275, 278	896, 284
Clothing.....	310	4, 369, 414	4, 038	4, 464	73	2, 032, 639	10, 707, 008
Carpenters and builders	87	1, 110, 500	1, 337	15	18	753, 863	4, 180, 643
Carpenters	148	383, 050	638	.....	10	438, 664	1, 691, 401
Cotton mills	21	2, 682, 000	1, 034	1, 445	469	898, 662	3, 476, 454
Drugs and chemicals	24	2, 579, 500	589	111	34	384, 008	3, 877, 150
Foundries, (iron)	71	4, 240, 420	2, 480	.....	115	1, 414, 227	5, 295, 072
Grist mills	21	597, 500	157	.....	1	1, 7, 010	4, 835, 593
Glass works	9	1, 226, 016	727	28	560	552, 610	1, 560, 643
Hosiery	50	1, 627, 700	797	1, 664	557	834, 870	3, 265, 897
Jewelers	84	811, 800	630	74	42	389, 980	1, 515, 476
Machinists	90	5, 107, 245	3, 194	5	31	1, 675, 711	4, 605, 312
Machinery and tubing	1	5, 000, 000	1, 300	.....	.....	750, 000	5, 000, 000
Plumbers and gas-fitters.....	97	293, 400	478	.....	21	211, 426	876, 434
Printers.....	123	4, 974, 200	2, 119	239	190	1, 820, 285	6, 301, 597
Paper mills	5	2, 560, 000	691	141	3	352, 200	2, 444, 000
Painters.....	107	228, 625	547	9	9	286, 322	893, 161
Pianos	9	493, 000	278	2	3	173, 250	431, 800
Paints, lead, and linseed oil...	13	1, 466, 750	326	.....	.....	181, 622	3, 216, 410
Patent medicines.....	27	1, 405, 774	158	105	8	120, 645	5, 591, 832
Planing mills	28	907, 800	387	6	15	221, 369	1, 833, 316
Sashes, doors, and blinds	41	829, 735	537	1	17	395, 592	1, 451, 804
Sewing machines.....	5	700, 000	312	2	3	195, 440	671, 000
Soap and candles.....	34	787, 600	329	31	32	199, 929	1, 676, 381
Sugar refineries	11	3, 494, 000	892	.....	1	373, 308	19, 581, 374
Tinsmiths	130	598, 750	545	53	51	237, 671	930, 755
Woolen mills.....	54	7, 149, 000	1, 903	3, 183	724	1, 793, 163	11, 204, 802
Yarns	44	2, 255, 000	779	681	475	636, 084	4, 952, 904
Total of above and all others.	6, 090	205, 564, 238	88, 631	23, 545	7, 356	52, 236, 026	251, 663, 921

What mills or factories, if any, are in operation or in progress requiring skilled labor?

Bucks: flour-mills, one cotton-mill, one paper-mill, also an iron furnace. Lehigh: the principal manufacturing establishments are blast-furnaces for the production of pig-iron, besides rolling-mills, spike-furnaces, &c. Montgomery: none of importance. Chester: three cotton and paper mills, agricultural-implement factories, woolen factories, rolling-mill, &c. Berks: thirty-two cotton-mills, twelve hat factories, two machine-shops, three furnaces, three rolling-mills, two woolen-mills, four foundries, eight or ten machine-shops, two forges, &c., &c. Lancaster:

agricultural-implement factory, founderies, machine-shops, flour-mills, furnaces, and rolling-mills. Schuylkill: rolling-mills and furnaces. Carbon: machine-shops, car-shops, grist and saw mills, &c. Susquehanna: tanneries and saw-mills. Blair: paper-mills, rolling-mills, woolen factories, furnaces and machine-shops, flour-mills, &c. Montour: rolling-mills, blast-furnaces, planing-mills, founderies, machine-shops, &c. Wyoming: no special demand for skilled workmen. Columbia: planing-mills and machine-shops. Juniata: none but small tanneries and woolen factories. Union: one woolen factory, one anthracite furnace, two agricultural-implement manufactories. Perry: machine-shops for agricultural implements, founderies, planing-mills, rolling-mills, &c. Cumberland: paper-mills, founderies, forges, and furnaces. York: none. Adams: two woolen factories, one paper-mill. Bedford: none. Cambria: West Cambria Iron Works, about three thousand operatives; the Johnstown Mechanical Works, Woodvale woolen-mills, steam brick-factory, hydraulic-cement and fire-brick manufactory, and other small shops. Erie: one smelting or blast furnace, one furnace for car-wheels, two stove founderies, a number of other furnaces and machine-shops, and a large number of small manufactories of different kinds. Clearfield: three planing-mills, two founderies, and one gang saw-mill. Crawford: woolen-mills and agricultural-implement factories. Indiana: planing-mills, founderies, paper-mills. Beaver: one wire and rivet factory, one large cutlery factory, one file factory, one glass-works, one shovel factory, eight founderies, two woolen-mills, six planing-mills, two agricultural-implement factories. Luzerne: two rolling-mills, five large machine-shops, three boiler-shops, five large car-shops, three stove founderies, &c.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress, requiring common labor; if so, how far distant?

Bucks: a railroad in progress; will pass through this division. Lehigh: one railroad under way; will run through the southern portion of the county. Montgomery: a railroad in progress, passing through this division. Chester: one railroad, within three miles, in course of construction, and two short railroads projected and surveyed. Berks: a railroad, nine miles distant, in course of construction. Lancaster: one in division four. Lebanon: one in progress, nearly finished. Carbon: various kinds of public works in progress, five miles distant. Susquehanna: one about 14 miles distant. Blair: one 8 or 10 miles distant. Montour: the Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad, 60 or 70 miles. Cumberland: two railroads in the county. Bedford: the Connellsville Railroad, 20 miles distant. Cambria: the Connellsville Railroad. Venango: one railroad in progress, but it is well supplied with men.

If many foreign-born workmen are employed in your district, please give the preponderating nationality.

Bucks: but few; they are German and Irish. Lehigh: miners of iron-ore and limestone, Irish and German; slate-quarriers, Welsh. Montgomery: German and Irish about equal. Berks: Irish and German. Lancaster: German. Lebanon: mostly American-born. Schuylkill: Irish, Welsh, and German. Carbon: Irish. Susquehanna: about one-third of our farmers are of foreign birth. Blair: Irish. Montour: Irish. Wyoming: Irish, ten to one. Juniata: a few Germans and Irish. Union: Welsh, furnace employés, a few. Perry: but few workmen of foreign birth are to be found in this county. Cumberland: there are not many foreigners employed. York: none. Adams: German. Bedford: Irish. Cambria: German, Irish, Welsh, and English in large numbers, in the order named. Warren: Swedes and Irish.

Erie: German and Irish. Clearfield: a few Canadian French. Venango: Irish. Crawford: Irish. Indiana: German. Beaver: Irish and German about equal. Luzerne: Irish, one-half; Welsh, one-fifth; English and Scotch, one-tenth; German, one-fifth.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land of good quality and well watered yet unoccupied?

Bucks: well supplied with mechanics and laborers; small farmers will find good land, good society, healthful locality, and proximity to market. Lehigh: plenty of employment for common and mechanical labor, healthful climate and good wages; the land is all taken up, therefore no opportunities for farmers are presented. Montgomery: settled many years; no special advantages to offer; laborers and mechanics can always find work; all may succeed by industry and economy; land all occupied. Chester: laborers and mechanics always in demand at good wages; markets good and well supplied; no land unoccupied. Berks: no tillable land unoccupied, and the supply of laborers of all kinds greater than the demand. Schuylkill: good advantages offered to miners, laborers, and mechanics; no land, of good quality, unoccupied. Carbon: wages for laborers and mechanics generally good; several thousand acres of land well watered, yet unoccupied; quality only middling. Susquehanna: yes. Blair: no special advantages; a great deal of mountain land, of inferior quality, unoccupied. Wyoming: good land mostly taken up. Columbia: a better market generally than New York for produce right at home, and 16 miles distant in the coal region. Juniata: no land unoccupied; supply of labor sufficient. Union: no land of good quality unoccupied; abundance of water-power in this valley, and the advantage of cheap necessaries of life. Perry: no particular advantages, except the cheapness of living and the cheapness of land, both improved and unimproved. Cumberland: labor is plenty, and the land all occupied. York: none. Adams: the same. Bedford: the only land unoccupied is mountainous. Cambria: many of our best farmers are selling their lands for their mineral value, and removing to the West. Warren: good soil, healthy climate, good markets, good schools, &c. Erie: a good market for garden products. Clearfield: none except during the lumbering season; much good land well watered yet unoccupied. Venango: this being the oil-producing district, a great deal of labor is required; there is considerable well-watered land unoccupied, but of poor quality. Crawford: not much. Indiana: lands generally occupied. Beaver: supply of labor ample; very little good land unoccupied. Luzerne: mechanics and laborers have constant employment in this district.

What is the price of farm stock, sound and in good condition?

District.	County.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs, per pound.
5	Bucks	\$180	\$175	\$225	\$75	\$6	-----
6	Lehigh		200	250	65	3½	*\$15 00
6	Montgomery	300	\$200 to 250	175	75	6	-----
6	Lehigh †		225	150	75	7	-----
7	Chester	200	250	200	\$80 to 140	\$5 to 10	15c.
8	Berks	100	125	150	40	5	14c.
10	Lebanon		150 to 250	\$125 to 175	25 to 75	2 to 4	-----
10	Schuylkill		150	200	50	5	-----
11	Carbon	200	150	160	60	4	10c.
12	Susquehanna	\$200 to 240	150 to 200	200	35 to 45	2½ to 3	12c.
13	Wyoming	150 to 200	150 to 200	-----	30 to 50	2	10c.
13	Montour	150 to 200	175 to 225	175 to 200	45 to 50	5	10 to 12c.
13	Columbia		200	150	50 to 60	5	-----
14	Juniata	100	140	125	35	3	12c.
14	Union		150	150 to 170	50	2 to 5	10c.
15	Cumberland		150	175	40	5	09c.
16	Adams		90	125	50	4	10c.
16	Bedford	80	125	125	40	2½	10c.
17	Blair	150 to 200	125 to 200	125 to 175	30 to 60	2½ to 3	07c.
17	Cambria	75 to 125	150 to 200	150 to 200	30 to 50	3 to 5	*\$15 00
19	Clearfield	120	120	100	35	1½	05c.
19	Warren	150	125	125	55	3	10c.
20	Venango	150	150 to 200	-----	45 to 65	1½ to 2½	7 to 8c.
21	Indiana	170 to 190	125 to 175	125 to 175	30 to 55	1¾ to 3½	8 to 10c.
24	Beaver	100 to 150	150 to 200	175 to 250	50 to 75	2 to 12	08c.
	Average.....	\$167 81	\$167 48	\$166 07	\$51 48	\$4 04	10c.

* Each.

† Second return.

MARYLAND.

Area, 7,119,360 acres. Population in 1870, 780,894.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district suitable for small farms on favorable terms?

* Kent, Talbot, Alleghany, Washington, Montgomery, Calvert, Anne Arundel, Prince George, Charles, St. Mary's, Queen Anne, Howard, Baltimore, and Worcester: land can be purchased or rented on favorable terms. Cecil: there is but little land for sale that could be parceled out in small farms. Dorchester: lands are held too high.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings.

Dorchester: average \$15 to \$25 per acre; one-half under cultivation and fenced; wooden buildings. Kent: the price is about \$65 per acre; nearly all of it arable land, fenced, and with tolerably good buildings. Talbot: from \$5 to \$40 per acre, depending upon location, quality of soil, and description of buildings. The cleared land is under fence and in cultivation, and usually from one-quarter to one-half the tract is in timber; buildings common, one-story and attic. Alleghany: from \$30 to \$40 per acre; about two-thirds cleared, generally all fenced; frame and log buildings. Washington: from \$90 to \$110 per acre; about three-quarters under cultivation, all under fence, and buildings generally good, of log, stone, or brick. Montgomery: from \$10 to \$30 per acre; one-half under cultivation; fencing generally good. Calvert: without buildings land can be had for about \$10 or \$15 per acre, with buildings from \$20 to \$25 per acre; generally all fenced with chestnut

* Names of counties from which returns have been received.

rails. Anne Arundel: from \$25 to \$40 per acre; about two-thirds under cultivation; generally fenced; frame buildings. Worcester: from \$20 to \$30 per acre; about one-half under cultivation and fenced; ordinary frame buildings. Prince George: from \$10 to \$40 per acre according to location and improvements—the average may be stated at \$30; most of the small farms have very good buildings; about three-fourths arable, remainder in wood; the fencing is generally good. Queen Anne: from \$30 to \$70 per acre; about three-quarters arable; all of which is under cultivation in alternate years. Fencing good; dwellings mostly two-story frame. Charles and St. Mary's: from \$25 to \$50; about three-fourths cultivated; all fenced; wooden frame buildings. Baltimore County (outside of the city:) from \$80 to \$300 per acre; about three-quarters of it under cultivation; mostly all fenced; buildings plain and comfortable. Howard: from \$10 to \$100 per acre, depending on location, quality of soil, degree of improvement, and nearness to market; about two thirds under cultivation; buildings of brick, stone, and wood, and all varieties of style and sizes. Cecil: from \$40 to \$125 per acre; two-thirds under cultivation and fenced; buildings substantial and good.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land, what proportion is cleared, and how much, if any, is fenced?

Kent: about \$25 per acre; nearly all cleared and indifferently fenced. Alleghany: from \$3 to \$30 per acre; none cleared. Coal region will range from \$400 to \$1,000 per acre. Washington: from \$50 to \$60 per acre. Montgomery: from \$10 to \$20 per acre; lands that have been cleared and cultivated once, but are now grown up with pines are worth about \$10. Calvert: from \$5 to \$10 per acre; about one-half cleared. Anne Arundel: all farms are improved. Prince George: improved lands have become greatly reduced in value in consequence of the abolition of slavery, and the complications incident thereto. The farms on the Patuxent slope, constituting what is known as the forest of Prince George, may be purchased now at an average of \$30 per acre either in large or small tracts. Queen Anne: from \$15 to \$60 per acre; at least five-sixths of it under cultivation and fenced. Charles and St. Mary's: from \$25 to \$50 per acre; about two-thirds under cultivation and fenced. Baltimore: land varies from \$80 to \$1,000 per acre in proportion as it is contiguous to the city of Baltimore or any of the thoroughfares leading thereto; about three-fourths under cultivation and generally all fenced. Howard: from \$20 to \$100 per acre; all improved land; is under cultivation and fenced. Cecil: from \$60 to \$150 per acre; three-fourths cultivated and fenced.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

Dorchester: from one-third to one-half the crop; the tenant provides everything. Kent: on shares, generally for one-half; the tenant furnishing stock and implements and half of the seeds. Talbot: from one-third to one-half the grain crop is the usual rent. The landlord provides no stock, implements, or seeds, except clover. Alleghany: one-third of all the crops raised. The owner does not provide stock, implements, or seeds. Washington: farms are nearly all rented upon shares, the renter furnishing all stock, implements, and seeds; the owner receiving one-half of the crop. In a few cases the owner furnishes seeds, implements, and stock, and receives two-thirds of the crop. Montgomery: on shares; the owner, furnishing implements and stock, receives one-half the crop; other-

wise, one-third. Calvert: the same as above. Anne Arundel: the same. Worcester: one-half of the corn and one-third of the fodder and small grains raised constitute the rent, the owner furnishing nothing but fertilizers. Prince George: small improved farms are seldom rented, but large ones may be had very low. Farms of 300 acres may be rented for \$1,000 or \$1,200; or they will be let on shares, the owner receiving one-third of their net product; the renter furnishing seeds, stock, &c. Persons holding large tracts do not object to dividing and leasing in small parcels. Many of the large land-holders are building small houses on their lands as inducements to men of small means to cultivate them. Some farmers will furnish seeds and fertilizers, but few are willing to grant the use of their stock. Men with a few hundred dollars capital can get good bargains. Queen Anne: land is generally rented on shares, the owner receiving one-half the corn and one-third of the wheat.

Charles and St. Mary's: when owner provides nothing, one-third; when he provides stock and implements he receives one-half. Baltimore: land is generally rented on shares, the owner receiving one-half the product, the renter furnishing his own stock, seeds, and implements. Howard: generally on shares; the owner provides nothing and receives one-third of the crop. Cecil: farms are usually rented on shares, upon varying terms as above.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of two or three of them?

Articles of production.	Prices.	Counties.
Wheat.....per bushel..	\$1 20	Washington.
Do.....do.....	\$1 10 to 1 35	Talbot.
Do.....do.....	1 20 to 1 35	Montgomery.
Do.....do.....	1 30	Charles, St. Mary's.
Do.....do.....	1 30 to 1 50	Calvert, Anne Arundel.
Do.....do.....	1 40	Baltimore, Dorchester.
Do.....do.....	1 50	Kent, Alleghany, Worcester.
Do.....do.....	1 60	Cecil.
Corn.....do.....	70	Worcester.
Do.....do.....	70 to 75	Washington.
Do.....do.....	65 to 70	Talbot.
Do.....do.....	78	Cecil.
Do.....do.....	80	Dorchester, Kent, Baltimore, Charles, St. Mary's.
Do.....do.....	80 to 1 00	Anne Arundel.
Do.....do.....	90	Montgomery.
Do.....do.....	1 00	Calvert.
Do.....do.....	1 20	Alleghany.
Oats.....do.....	40	Worcester.
Do.....do.....	45	Washington.
Do.....do.....	50	Dorchester, Baltimore.
Do.....do.....	56	Cecil.
Do.....do.....	60	Kent, Alleghany.
Potatoes.....do.....	45	Talbot.
Do.....do.....	50	Montgomery.
Do.....do.....	1 00	Alleghany.
Hay.....per ton....	20 00	Talbot.
Do.....do.....	16 00	Montgomery.
Do.....do.....	12 00	Alleghany.
Peaches.....per bushel..	1 00	Kent.

In Howard and Prince George counties the prices are regulated by the Baltimore market.

What is the distance to a market town, railroad station, or a steamboat landing?

Dorchester: we have steamboat and railroad communication from this place. Kent: from 1 to 4 miles. Talbot: there are about twenty steamboat landings in this division, no farm in Talbot County being more than 5 miles from one of them; Easton is the county town, and Baltimore the principal market; railroad communication twice each day between Easton and Philadelphia and Baltimore. Alleghany: Cumberland is the chief market, and is situated in the center of the county; the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad passes directly through the city and through the entire county; Cumberland is the terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, Baltimore Turnpike, and National Road direct from Wheeling, West Virginia. Washington: ten miles is the greatest distance from any part of the county to a railroad station or canal; the Baltimore and Ohio, and Cumberland Valley Railroads, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal traverse the county. Montgomery: to Washington City 18 miles; railroad station at Laurel, 8 to 20 miles. Calvert: there is no point in the county more than 5 miles distant from a landing; we have no railroads or market town. Anne Arundel: we are very favorably situated as to railroad and water communication, and convenient market. Worcester: we have all these within 8 miles of all farming lands in this county. Prince George: the same as above. Queen Anne: there is no farm in the county over 10 miles from steamboat landing and railroad station. Charles and St. Mary's: from 1 to 10 miles from steamboat landings. Baltimore: Baltimore City is the principal market town, furthest point distant 24 miles; several stations of the Northern Central and Western Maryland Railroads are within this division. Howard: the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad passes through this county, having various stations within it. Cecil: the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad runs through the center of the county, having five stations within the county; the Philadelphia Central through the northwestern part, five stations; Chesapeake and Delaware Canal runs through the southern part of the county, two landings; the Susquehanna, Elk, North-East, Bohemia, and Sassafras Rivers afford numerous points of shipment; the Delaware Railroad is used by the southeastern part of the county; average not above 3 miles to a place of shipment.

What is the general quality of land, and the kind of timber?

Dorchester: about one-half sandy loam and the other half stiff clay; oak and pine timber. Kent: the soil is of medium quality, generally good; the timber is oak, pine, and hickory. Talbot: the quality of land varies; white clay and loam, with red clay subsoil, black loam and sandy; oak and pine timber and some hickory. Alleghany: limestone and slate; mountain land rocky and gravelly; pine, oak, walnut, and poplar. Washington: limestone land, and very productive in the valley lying between the Blue Ridge on the east and the North Mountain on the west; west of North Mountain the land is slate and not so productive. Montgomery: clay loam, very thin, much of it exhausted from corn and tobacco planting; before the introduction of guano and other fertilizers. Calvert: the land is light loam generally, but there are a variety of soils; the timber is oak, chestnut, poplar, and pine. Anne Arundel: the land is generally good; oak, hickory, pine, and chestnut. Worcester: the land is light, with red clay subsoil, with oak and gum swamp lands in less abundance; pine, oak, gum, hickory, and cypress. Prince George: this county is situated between the Patuxent and Po-

tomac Rivers; the lands forming what is known as the "Ridge" are alternately poor, stiff soil, gravel and sand; much of this, however, is covered with well-grown oak timber, and a good part with useless pine. The land falling toward the Patuxent is generally light marl; soil very strong and fertile, most of it arable, remainder in heavy timber, white oak, poplar, walnut, &c.; lies well for cultivation, with an abundance of fine springs of water; the western, or Potomac slope, is alternately clay, gravel, and dark loam; the latter having been, within a few years past, very remunerative; plenty of oak and pine wood. Queen Anne: the northeastern part of the county is of light soil; the soil generally is of dark loam, and easily improved; the timber consists of red oak, white oak, hickory, poplar, and ash. Charles and St. Mary's: some poor and some fertile; clay, loam, and sand; oak, chestnut, and pine. Baltimore: the quality of land is various; limestone, granite, heavy clay, and loam; timber—oak, chestnut, and hickory. Howard: good soil; timber, oak, hickory, and chestnut. Cecil: the quality of the land is good; in some portions of the county excellent; hickory, oak, ash, walnut, poplar, beech, locust, chestnut, and cedar.

For what kind of labor is there a demand?

Baltimore: skilled labor, to some extent, in the various extensive manufactories of Baltimore City. Kent: white labor. Talbot: farm and mechanical. Alleghany: miners, mechanics, and common laborers. Washington: the supply is more than equal to the demand. Montgomery: farm labor is abundant; a few mechanics would find plenty of employment, such as tailors, shoemakers, masons, &c., and house servants. Calvert: all kinds of labor wanted, farm labor particularly. Anne Arundel: farm labor especially. Worcester: farm labor. Prince George: farm labor, almost exclusively. Queen Anne: farm laborers and house servants, particularly cooks. Charles and St. Mary's: farm labor. Baltimore: house servants. Howard: there is a demand for labor of all kinds. Cecil: generally, the supply is equal to the demand.

What mills or factories, if any, are in operation, or in progress, requiring skilled labor?

Kent and Talbot: none. Montgomery: none of any consequence; there are three or four grist and saw mills driven by steam in the county, and quite a large number by water. Alleghany: steam saw and planing mills, boat-yards, nine large tanneries, steam cabinet and furniture factories, cement-mills, rolling-mills, blast-furnaces, machine-shops, and steam flour-mills. Washington: paper mills or factories, and machine-shops for manufacturing agricultural implements. Calvert: none other than the common water and wind mills for the purpose of grinding corn. Anne Arundel: sash and blind factory, pickling factory. Worcester: steam saw and grist mills. Prince George: few mills, except ordinary grist-mills, of which there are quite a number throughout the county; six or eight steam saw-mills of small capacity; one large flour-mill of about one hundred barrels capacity per day, not running for want of capital. Queen Anne: seven grist-mills, two saw-mills, one large woolen factory, with numerous wheelwright and carriage factories. Charles and St. Mary's: steam and water grist and saw mills. Baltimore: two cotton factories, one woolen factory, one machine-shop for building engines and railroad cars, one iron furnace, two tanneries, one iron foundery, and fourteen grist-mills. Howard: there are thirteen large flour-mills, seven cotton factories, three woolen-mills, and two curled-hair factories, employing a large number of workmen. Cecil: rolling-mills, paper-mills, cotton factories, furnaces, planing-mills, &c.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress requiring common labor? If so, how far distant?

Kent: one railroad in progress about 8 miles distant. Talbot: one through the center of Talbot and a portion of Caroline Counties. Alleghany: Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad now under construction; Chesapeake and Ohio Canal wharf, with a large rolling-mill capable of employing two thousand laborers. Washington: extension of Cumberland Valley Railroad to Potomac River runs through Hagerstown and the center of the county. Montgomery: there is one railroad being constructed across the county, passing about 8 miles from Sandy Spring. Calvert, Anne Arundel, and Worcester: there are none in this immediate vicinity. Prince George: the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad is in process of construction, but is well supplied with labor, as the wages have attracted many hands from the adjoining farms; this road, it is said, will shortly give employment to many skilled laborers, as the construction and repair shops will be located at Huntington, about 16 miles from Washington City. Queen Anne: there is one railroad under construction, which will run from the northeastern end of the county to Centreville, the shire town, a distance of 21 miles. Charles and St. Mary's: in the upper part of Charles County the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad. Howard: Baltimore and Potomac Railroad. Cecil: Port Deposit and Columbia Railroad on the east bank of the Susquehanna River; fully supplied with labor.

If many foreign-born workmen are employed in your district, please give the preponderating nationality.

Kent: very few, mostly Irish. Talbot: the same. Alleghany: English, Germans, Scotch, and Irish. Washington: Irish and Germans. Montgomery: nearly all of African descent; a very few Irish and Germans scattered through the county. Calvert: there are but few foreign-born laborers; the most of them are Germans. Anne Arundel: very few foreign-born, mostly Irish and Germans. Worcester: scarcely any of foreign birth. Prince George: quite a large number, the Germans preponderating. Queen Anne: but few foreign-born, a majority of whom are Irishmen. Charles and St. Mary's: only a few foreign-born; they are principally Germans. Baltimore: Irish and Germans. Howard: Germans. Cecil: the Irish preponderate.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land, of good quality, and well watered, yet unoccupied?

Kent: there is no place that offers better advantages to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers; there is not much land unoccupied, but the farms are large, and might advantageously be divided. Talbot: there is plenty of land belonging to large tracts that can be purchased at moderate prices, ranging from \$10 to \$60 per acre, according to quality and location; average, about \$30. Alleghany: inducements for common laborers and mechanics very good; for small farmers tolerably good; very little land unoccupied except glade land. Washington: in the western part of the county there are unimproved lands with thin soil, some of which can be bought as low as \$5 per acre, and would grow fruits profitably. Montgomery: there is much land uncultivated and well watered, but of poor quality; the climate is healthy; we are from 400 to 600 feet above tide-water. Calvert: the lands have been all once occupied, but there is not sufficient labor now to properly cultivate them; our land is naturally of good quality, but has suffered from neglect; the entire county is well watered. Anne Arundel: advantages are offered to laborers and small farmers; the farms are gen-

erally well improved and conveniently situated in regard to both water and railroad communication with market; many of the holders are anxious to rent their farms. Worcester: our vicinity seems admirably adapted to fruit and truck farming, and is of easy access to market; the waters have abundance of oysters;* the land is sparsely occupied, and there is much land that could be advantageously worked; there is no scarcity of water, and there is much wood and timber that can be profitably marketed. Prince George: the land near the bay is well adapted to the growth of fruit, and peach farms are very remunerative; the farms are contiguous to steamboat landings both on the river and bay; land can be purchased at a moderate price; to men of small means who are willing to work, Prince George County offers many inducements; much good land is lying idle for want of thrift and a little money. Queen Anne: unskilled white laborers can always find employment; small farmers can obtain lands on favorable terms; there are many advantages presented to capital, labor, and enterprise; there is good water-power, and timber is abundant. Charles and St. Mary's: there is a great deal of good land uncultivated, which would give employment to large numbers of agricultural laborers. Baltimore and Howard: small farmers can obtain plenty of land of good quality, and well watered, on reasonable terms. Cecil: we have advantages of railroad and water communication perhaps unsurpassed; schools, churches, salubrity of climate, and productiveness of soil rarely equaled.

What are the prices of ordinary farm stock, sound and in good condition?

County.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs, each.
Kent	\$150	\$125	\$125	\$50	\$6	†10c.
Talbot	\$80 to 120	\$75 to 150	\$100 to 150	\$25 to 60	\$4 to 6	†7c. to 10c.
Alleghany	150	150	175	50	3	\$10
Washington		150 to 200	100 to 250	30 to 50	2 to 5	†8c.
Calvert	80 to 100	125	150	25 to 30	4 to 6	\$2 to 10
Anne Arundel	50 to 75	130	150	25 to 50	3 to 6	†10c.
Worcester	50 to 100	150 to 300	150	20 to 64	2½ to 3	†8c.
Dorchester	80	250	125	40	5	\$12
Prince George	125	100	125	80		
Montgomery	175	150	175	50	3	†10c.
Queen Anne	100	100	125	35	5	\$6 to 10
Charles and St. Mary's	100	125	150	40	4	†5c.
Baltimore	150 to 200	175 to 200	200		3 to 4	†10c.
Howard	200	100 to 150	150 to 200	50 to 100	3 to 6	†6 to 8c.
Cecil	150 to 275	150 to 200	175 to 250	60 to 90	6 to 7	\$12
Average	\$127 50	\$150 50	\$137 00	\$46 00	\$4 40	†8c.

*The extent of the oyster beds of Maryland is about three hundred and seventy-three square miles, which, under the administration of proper laws, would give employment to twenty thousand laborers in a few years. Besides the six hundred dredging vessels licensed, averaging twenty-three tons each, there are also two thousand canoes, which, on an average, take daily about five bushels each, by tongs, for seven months in the year. This fleet in 1869, employed 6,885 men, independent of those engaged in the carrying trade, which would probably swell the number to between nine and ten thousand hands employed afloat in the oyster business. The annual product is not less than 10,000,000 bushels, worth at first hands \$5,000,000.—(*Report of Agricultural Department, 1869.*)

† Per pound.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Area, 13,025,280 acres. Population in 1870, 442,033.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district, suitable for small farms, on favorable terms?

*Harrison, Ohio, Calhoun, Roane, Lewis, Gilmer, and Wood: it can. Pleasants can be purchased unimproved. Pendleton: land can be purchased; there is not much for rent. Monongalia, Barbour, Hardy, Mineral, Upshur, Randolph, Preston, Taylor, Jefferson, Monroe, Ritchie, Boone, Fayette, Raleigh, Jackson, Kanawha, and Cabell: yes.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings.

Harrison: from \$20 to \$40 per acre, with fair improvements. Ohio: small improved farms are worth \$150 per acre; about four-fifths under cultivation, nine-tenths fenced, buildings good, of wood or brick; every farm of 200 acres contains good clay for making brick; lime and sandstone abound. Monroe: from \$10 to \$50. Calhoun, and Roane: from \$6 to \$10; from one-fourth to one-third under cultivation and fenced; buildings generally of inferior character, usually log. Lewis: from \$5 to \$50; about one third under cultivation, and at least one-half under fence; buildings of medium quality. Wood: from \$5 to \$50 per acre; about two-fifths under cultivation and well fenced; buildings only ordinary. Pendleton: from \$8 to \$75 per acre; the proportion of tillable to wild lands in this county is about one to twenty-five; county rough and devoted to grazing. Monongalia: from \$5 to \$40 per acre; about two-thirds fenced; buildings of log or frame. Barbour: well improved farms in the best sections sell for \$40 per acre; the less eligible from \$5 to \$20; one-third to three-fourths under cultivation and fence; buildings moderately good. Hardy: the quality varies so much that it is difficult to make an average: sells at \$5, \$10, \$15, \$20, and upward per acre for the river bottoms; farms can be had of almost any size, some with valuable buildings and many with ordinary buildings, or none. Mineral: average, \$30 per acre; one-third under cultivation, about the same under fence; generally frame buildings. Upshur and Randolph: small farms can be purchased at from \$10 to \$12 per acre; from one-fourth to one-third fenced, and under cultivation; buildings of logs. Preston and Taylor: from \$10 to \$20 per acre; about one-third of same under fence; buildings generally of wood, and not of good quality. Jefferson: the price per acre of small improved farms is from \$50 to \$100; about three-fourths under cultivation, all fenced; buildings log and frame, and in bad repair. Ritchie: about \$10 per acre; from one-fourth to one-half under cultivation, with ordinary buildings. Boone: \$5 per acre; one-tenth fenced and under cultivation; wooden buildings. Fayette; Raleigh: rough log buildings chiefly. Jackson: from \$5 to \$15 per acre, with from 20 to 100 acres cleared and under cultivation, some with log buildings, and some with frame buildings. Kanawha: from \$25 to \$100 per acre. Cabell: from \$5 to \$30 per acre; the larger portion unimproved.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land, what proportion is cleared, and how much, if any, is fenced?

Harrison: from \$5 to \$20 per acre. Ohio: none for sale; the unimproved land belongs to and forms a part of the improved farms, the

* Names of counties from which returns have been received.

timber being preserved on account of its value; three-fourths of the timber land is fenced. Monroe: from \$5 to \$15. Calhoun and Roane: from \$3 to \$5 per acre; proportion of cleared land very small, with a few acres fenced. Lewis and Gilmer: from \$2 to \$10. Wood: from \$2 to \$10, mostly timbered, and not generally fenced. Pleasants: from \$3 to \$10. Pendleton: from 25 cents to \$10 per acre, according to location and quality. Monongalia: from \$1 to \$20 per acre, none cleared or fenced. Barbour: from \$3 to \$6; but little cleared. Hardy: the greater part is mountainous, and can be purchased at from 50 cents to \$5 per acre. Mineral: \$8 to \$10; one-fourth cleared and fenced. Upshur and Randolph: from 12½ cents to \$10; all mountain lands. Preston: from \$1 to \$6. Taylor: about \$6 per acre; but little under fence. Jefferson: from \$20 to \$30, the most of it cleared and fenced. Ritchie: from \$2 to \$8, little cleared. Boone: about \$2, neither cleared nor fenced. Fayette and Raleigh: about \$2 50. Jackson: from \$2 to \$5. Kanawha: from \$5 to \$15, not cleared nor fenced. Cabell: from \$2 to \$25, according to location.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

Harrison: from \$3 to \$5 per acre; when rented on shares, the owner receives from one-third to one-half the grain, in gross. Ohio: \$5 per acre is the lowest rent for grazing and tilling; near the city of Wheeling \$15 to \$30 per acre is paid for garden purposes; on shares one-half the product is paid, the tenant finding teams, seeds, implements, &c.; when these are provided by the owner he receives two-thirds. Monroe: owner receives one-third and furnishes nothing but the land. Calhoun and Roane: a farm of 50 or 60 acres rents for about \$35 per annum; if rented on shares, the owner receives one-third; if he provide stock, implements, and seeds, he receives one-half. Lewis and Gilmer: \$50; on shares from one-third to one-half the product, according as the one or the other furnishes stock, &c. Wood: but few rented farms in this county; owner receives one-third. Pleasants: owner receives one-third. Pendleton: from \$5 to \$12; on shares, one-half without furnishing stock, &c. Monongalia: one-third of crops. Barbour: from \$50 to \$100; if on shares, from one-third to one-half, according as the one or the other party furnishes stock, &c. Hardy and Mineral: one-third of grain, hay, and fruits; renter furnishing seed. Upshur and Randolph: from \$30 to \$50; from one-third to one-half. Preston and Taylor: the owner receives one-third; does not furnish stock, &c. Jefferson: from \$2 to \$3 per acre; on shares two-fifths of the crop; tenant provides all. Ritchie: one-half; owner finding seeds, &c. Boone: if stock, &c., furnished by owner, one-half; if not, one-third. Fayette and Randolph: one-third of crop, furnishing nothing. Jackson: from \$50 to \$150 per year; owner receives one-third, and if he furnishes stock, &c., one-half. Kanawha: same as above. Cabell: the same.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of two or three of them?

Articles of production.	Prices.	Counties.
Wheat..... per bushel..	\$0 80 to \$1 00	Hardy.
Do..... do.....	1 00	Calhoun, Roane, Pendleton, Monongalia, Jackson.
Do..... do.....	1 20	Harrison, Mineral, Cabell.
Do..... do.....	1 25	Ohio, Lewis, Gilmer, Pleasants.
Do..... do.....	1 00	Jefferson, Fayette, Raleigh.
Do..... do.....	1 25 to 1 50	Ritchie.
Do..... do.....	1 50	Upshur, Randolph, Preston, Taylor, Boone, Fayette, Raleigh.
Corn..... do.....	50	Wood, Kanawha, Fayette, Raleigh.
Do..... do.....	60	Calhoun, Roane, Pleasants, Jackson.
Do..... do.....	65	Ohio, Lewis, Gilmer.
Do..... do.....	75	Harrison, Monongalia, Boone.
Do..... do.....	80	Upshur, Randolph, Jefferson.
Do..... do.....	80 to 1 00	Hardy, Cabell.
Do..... do.....	1 00	Pendleton.
Rye..... do.....	70	Lewis, Gilmer.
Do..... do.....	75	Jackson.
Do..... do.....	1 00	Harrison, Mineral, Preston, Taylor, Cabell
Oats..... do.....	35 to 40	Calhoun, Roane.
Do..... do.....	40	Ohio, Pleasants, Monongalia.
Do..... do.....	33	Fayette, Raleigh.
Do..... do.....	45	Jackson, Lewis, Gilmer.
Do..... do.....	50	Harrison, Upshur, Randolph, Cabell, Preston, Taylor, Boone.
Potatoes..... do.....	30	Pleasants.
Do..... do.....	35	Wood.
Do..... do.....	1 00	Cabell.
Do..... do.....	75	Lewis, Gilmer, Monongalia, Jefferson.
Salt..... do.....	25	Kanawha.

Petroleum is an article of extensive commerce in Wood County. Tobacco is grown in Harrison, Calhoun, Roane, Lewis, Gilmer, Ritchie, Jackson, Kanawha, and Cabell Counties.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing?

Harrison: railroad passing nearly through the center of the county. Ohio: several railroads connect in Wheeling in this county. Monroe: twenty miles to railroad. Calhoun and Roane: the county seat, Spencer, is centrally located; railroad station 40 miles; Ohio River 33 miles. Lewis and Gilmer: twenty-three miles to nearest railroad station. Wood: Parkersburg, a city of 8,000 inhabitants, furnishes market for a radius of 5 to 8 miles, and a railroad runs through the center of the county. Pendleton: from Franklin to Harrisonburg, Virginia, 40 miles, on Manassas road. Monongalia: 19 miles to a railroad station; 12 miles to a steamboat landing. Barbour: from county seat to railroad, 12 miles to 25 miles. Hardy: about 40 miles to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Mineral: Baltimore and Ohio Railroad runs through the county; best markets, Baltimore and Wheeling. Upshur and Randolph: home market. Buchanan and Beverly; railroad station, 28 miles. Preston: railroad passes directly through the county a distance of 30 miles. Jefferson: from 1 to 10 miles. Boone: 40 miles to the nearest steamboat landing. Fayette and Raleigh: steamboat landing in Fayette County, 40 miles from Raleigh Court-House. Jackson: this county borders on the Ohio River for some 35 miles; some six or seven villages in the county. Kan-

awha: navigable river through the center of the county. Cabell: most distant point in the county from steamboat landing, 20 miles.

What is the general quality of land, and the kind of timber?

Harrison: the land is of good quality; the timber is oak, poplar, walnut, maple, beech, hickory, ash, &c. Ohio: good; the tops of the highest hills producing more and better crops than even the valleys; walnut, white and black poplar, white and yellow, oak, white, black, and red, hickory, white and black, maple, beech, &c.; pawpaw and alder in abundance. Monroe: good, but hilly; oak, poplar, sugar-maple, beech, and hickory. Calhoun and Roane: very rich and productive; all kinds of timber—white oak, hickory, walnut, poplar, sugar-maple, &c. Lewis and Gilmer: very good; timber—oak, poplar, walnut, sugar-maple, and beech. Wood: sandy soil and oak timber; some sycamore, locust, and poplar. Pleasants: hilly; white oak, poplar, walnut, sugar-maple, and beech. Pendleton: river bottoms, and limestone on the hills and mountains; pine in every variety, oak and chestnut, walnut, cherry, sugar-maple, &c. Monongalia: of good quality; timber—white oak, hickory, poplar, sugar-maple, black and white walnut. Barbour: average quality of land good; timber—poplar, sugar-maple, oak, hickory, walnut, ash, and in the mountain pine. Hardy: some of the land is very fertile, and other very poor, with almost every variety of timber, viz, oak, pine, walnut, chestnut, poplar, hickory, ash, &c. Mineral: ordinary, very mountainous; valleys very fertile; pine, oak, sugar-maple. Upshur; Randolph: good; timber—poplar, oak, chestnut, beech, and pine. Preston and Taylor: good quality; oak and poplar, black walnut, hickory, ash, and sugar-maple. Jefferson: the general character of the land is limestone and slate-stone; the timber—oak, hickory, locust, and cedar. Ritchie: land generally good; timber—white oak and poplar. Boone: land rich and productive, but mountainous; timber in great abundance; poplar, walnut, wild cherry, sugar-maple, butternut, different kinds of oak, ash, &c. Fayette and Raleigh: white poplar, spruce pine, and white oak. Jackson: generally very productive; white oak, hickory, poplar, yellow pine in some places, beech, dogwood, walnut, black oak. Kanawha: land hilly, but the soil is good; poplar, oak, pine, and beech. Cabell: clay and loam, very good; oak, poplar, walnut, beech, sugar maple, hickory, &c.

For what kind of labor is there a demand?

Harrison: all kinds from farm hands to the best mechanics. Ohio: farm labor, mining, &c. Monroe: to work on railroad. Calhoun and Roane: farm labor principally. Lewis, Gilmer, Pendleton, and Wood: the same. Monongalia: farm and mechanical. Barbour: farm labor, and a few good mechanics. Hardy: farm labor chiefly. Mineral: principally for railroad. Upshur and Randolph; there is a demand for skilled labor to develop the mineral wealth of this division. Preston and Taylor: all kinds. Jefferson: farm hands and carpenters. Ritchie: domestic. Boone, Fayette, and Raleigh: farm labor chiefly. Jackson: farm and mechanical. Kanawha: good mechanics. Cabell: all kinds.

** What mills or factories, if any, are in operation or in progress, requiring skilled labor?*

Harrison: two grist and saw mills, and one machine-shop. Ohio, Monroe, Calhoun, Roane, Pleasants, Pendleton, Monongalia, Barbour, Hardy, Jefferson, Ritchie, Boone, Fayette, and Raleigh: none of any note. Lewis and Gilmer: several steam-mills and tanneries, but no manufacturing establishments. Wood: but few mills or factories in this county. Upshur and Randolph: grist-mills and saw-mills; no laborers needed. Preston and Taylor: four woolen-mills, two furnaces. Jack-

son: two woolen factories, ten or twelve grist-mills, two cigar manufactories, one tobacco manufactory, one boat yard. Kanawha: woolen factories and saw-mills. Cabell: only ordinary grist and saw mills.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress requiring common labor? If so, how far distant?

Harrison: Northwestern road passes through the county. Ohio: no. Monroe: yes; 20 miles distant. Calhoun, Roane, Wood, Pleasants, Pendleton, Barbour, and Hardy: none. Mineral: only the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which is laying a double track. Lewis and Gilmer: no railroads; the State is building at Weston, Lewis County, a hospital for the insane. Monongalia: two railroads in contemplation. Upshur and Randolph: there will be soon. Jefferson: one thirty miles distant. Ritchie: one railroad running through the county town. Boone: Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, 35 miles. Fayette and Raleigh: a railroad in progress. Kanawha: one hundred and sixty miles of railroad through the county. Cabell: good prospects for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad running through the center of the county; route surveyed.

If many foreign-born workmen are employed in your district, please give the preponderating nationality.

Harrison: the Northwestern Railroad employ Irish on their road; some few Dutch miners in the county. Ohio: German. Monroe: not many foreign-born. Lewis and Gilmer: Irish. Wood: German. Barbour: none. Hardy: none. Mineral: Irish. Upshur and Randolph: very few, Irish. Jefferson: nine-tenths of the workmen employed are Americans. Ritchie: Irish work on the railroads. Boone: a few Irish. Jackson: but few foreigners here; some German, French, and Irish. Kanawha: Germans.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land of good quality and well watered yet unoccupied?

Harrison: this county needs good mechanics and common laborers; there is some land of pretty good quality unoccupied, which is well watered. Ohio: the city of Wheeling, being a manufacturing town, affords a good market for everything the land produces; good profits are realized by farmers; renters are fast becoming owners of land; the land is all rich and well watered; all occupied. Calhoun and Roane: these counties offer superior advantages to farm laborers, or small farmers; plenty of good rich land, well watered and timbered, can be bought at cheap rates, and is peculiarly adapted to grazing stock as well as farming; fine water-power; good opening for mills, factories, &c. Lewis and Gilmer: the land is well adapted to general farming purposes, and particularly for grazing; there is at least one-half of the land of good quality and well watered that is not permanently occupied. Wood: good land unoccupied, and generally well watered; laborers and small farmers are most needed here. Pendleton: large tracts of land of good quality, and worthy the attention of all those desiring to engage in sheep or cattle grazing; the water-power of the county is unsurpassed. Monongalia: land of good quality at low prices. Barbour: much unoccupied land can be purchased at a reasonable price; good openings for shoemakers, wagon-makers, &c. Mineral: a good deal of well-watered and well-timbered mountain land might be greatly improved. Upshur and Randolph: laborers and small farmers can do well in this division in cultivating mountain lands, which are rich and productive. Preston and Taylor: laborers and mechanics can find employment at good wages; much land of good quality, well watered, is yet unoccupied; coal and iron ore and timber in abundance. Jefferson: men of small means can

do as well here as in any part of the Union; the land is good and the climate delightful. Boone: abundance of good pasture and grazing land, plenty of springs and good water-power, but great lack of good mills and machinery; the greatest abundance of cannel and nearly every other kind of valuable coal, some veins from eight to ten feet in depth; this county offers the greatest inducements to wool-growers, it is thought, of any in the United States. Fayette and Raleigh: this section abounds in the choicest qualities of cannel, splint, and every variety of coal, and other valuable minerals, such as iron, copper, and silver; well watered with small water-courses; never-failing springs; any amount of good land for sale at low prices. Jackson: there are great inducements to small farmers; abundance of unimproved lands can be bought at a cheap rate; the climate is all that can be desired, soil productive, well adapted to grain, grass, and fruit of all descriptions. Kanawha: about 300,000 acres of unimproved land in this county. Cabell: a large amount of good land, well watered, yet unoccupied.

What are the prices of ordinary farm stock, sound and in good condition?

District.	Counties.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs, each.
1	Harrison	\$150	\$125	\$150	\$40	\$2	*8c.
1	Ohio	150	125	150	50	3	*10c.
1	Nicholas	100	75	100	25		*5c.
1	Calhoun and Roane....	125	100	\$125 to 140	\$20 to 30	\$1½ to 2	†\$6
1	Lewis and Gilmer	125	100	125	25 to 50	2	\$5 to 10
1	Wood	\$125 to 200	100	50 to 150	40	2	†\$6
1	Pleasants	140	140	150	40		*8c.
1	Ritchie	100 to 150	\$75 to 150	100 to 150	25 to 40	1 to 1½	\$5 to 30
2	Barbour	100 to 150	100 to 150	100 to 150	30 to 50	1 to 2½	5 to 10
2	Hardy	100 to 250	75 to 150	80 to 150	20 to 100	2 to 3	3 to 20
2	Mineral	140	140	130	30	2	9 to 16
2	Upshur and Randolph.	100 to 150	100 to 150	100 to 150	30 to 50	1½ to 3	8 to 15
2	Preston and Taylor....	175	100	125 to 150	40 to 50	1 to 1½	*10c.
2	Jefferson	125	150	175	40 to 50	2½ to 10	\$6 to 9
2	Monongalia	70 to 150	75 to 120	60 to 100	20 to 40	1	*8 to 10c.
2	Pendleton	75 to 200	75 to 150	75 to 150	25 to 40	1 to 2½	\$4 to 10
3	Mason and Putnam....	100	100 to 150	100 to 125	30 to 40	1½ to 2	5 to 8
3	Boone	100	100	100	25	2	†\$6
3	Fayette and Raleigh...	100	100	125	25	2	\$4
3	Jackson	125	100	100	30	1 to 1½	*6 to 8c.
3	Kanawha	100	100	130	30	3	\$10
3	Cabell	75 to 175	50 to 150	50 to 200	20 to 40	1 to 3	\$1 to 10
	Average	\$134 54	\$112	\$123 77	\$35 72	\$2	\$6 50

*Per pound.

†By hundred weight.

II. WESTERN AND NORTHWESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

OHIO.

Area, 25,576,960 acres. Population in 1870, 2,665,012.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district suitable for small farms on favorable terms?

*Adams and Butler: yes. Preble: the farms for rent are generally large. Champaign, Highland, Fayette, Brown, Franklin, Erie,

* Names of counties from which returns have been received.

Union, Marion, Richland, Ottawa, Sandusky, Lucas, Williams, Wood, Defiance, Fulton, Lawrence, Jackson, Fairfield, Muskingum, Licking, Knox, Ashland, Wayne, Medina, Holmes, Monroe, Washington, Noble, Belmont, Stark, Columbiana, Carroll, Ashtabula, and Morgan: it can. Warren, Clinton, Clarke, Greene, Madison, Richland, Perry, Lorain, Guernsey, Stark, and Summit: no. Shelby: land can be purchased on fair terms; not much to rent. Darke: there are lands for sale and also farms for rent. Highland: farms generally small and occupied by owners. Morrow: I think not. Richland: not very favorable. Huron and Sandusky: yes. Crawford: farms can be purchased; but few to rent. Seneca: the same. Pickaway: yes, in some localities. Hocking: but very little suitable for small farms to be purchased or rented. Lorain: there is no unimproved land. Meigs: not very favorable. Athens: lands are often sold, but not rented. Columbiana: but little for rent or sale. Jefferson: in limited quantity. Ashtabula: land can be bought, not rented. Jefferson, part 2d: as a general thing the lands are owned and occupied by well-to-do farmers. Trumbull: it cannot on favorable terms. Portage: rather high. Mahoning: not many farms to rent. Geauga: can be purchased, but not rented.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings.

Adams: \$40 to \$100 per acre. Butler: small improved farms vary in price according to locality, quality of soil, and improvements, from \$50 to \$150 per acre; land generally fenced, and from two-thirds to three-fourths under cultivation. Montgomery: average price per acre about \$100; about one-half cultivated and three-fourths fenced; buildings generally pretty good. Preble: from \$70 to \$80 per acre; three-fourths under cultivation; all fenced; good brick or frame buildings. Warren: average price per acre, \$75. Champaign: from \$50 to \$150 per acre; all under cultivation and fenced, with comfortable buildings. Shelby: \$35 to \$75 per acre. There is quite a diversity of soil, and also of improvements. Darke: from \$20 to \$100 per acre, with the same remark as above. Highland: average \$50 per acre; one-half to two-thirds cleared and under cultivation; all fenced; comfortable frame and log buildings. Fayette: \$60 to \$70; three-fourths under cultivation; all fenced; principally frame buildings. Brown: \$30 to \$100 per acre. Buildings generally frame or brick. Clinton: \$75 per acre; all fenced. Franklin: \$50 to \$100 per acre; about three-fourths in cultivation and fenced; mostly small frames. Clarke: the price of small well-improved farms here ranges from \$80 to \$100 per acre. Greene: \$100 per acre; three-fourths under cultivation; all fenced; buildings generally good, the majority of them frame. Erie: \$100 per acre; one-half in cultivation; all fenced; frame buildings. Madison: \$60 per acre; three-fourths in cultivation and fenced; brick and frame buildings. Union: about \$40 per acre; two-thirds under cultivation; nearly all fenced; buildings mainly log. Richland: \$75 per acre; two-thirds under cultivation; seven-eighths fenced; buildings principally wood. Morrow: from \$50 to \$65 per acre; from two-thirds to three-fourths under cultivation; buildings mostly frame. Marion: \$45 per acre; almost all under cultivation, and all fenced; good buildings. Ottawa, \$25 to \$50; one-half to three-fourths cultivated and fenced; buildings mostly frame. Huron: \$40 to \$75; nearly all under cultivation and well fenced; frame buildings. Sandusky: \$75 per acre, three-fourths improved; good fences and buildings. Crawford: from \$45 to \$75; three-fourths under cultivation; all under fence; from

ordinary to goods buildings. Seneca: average, \$50, one-half to two-thirds cultivated; generally fenced; buildings, ordinary. Lucas: \$15 to \$75, according to distance from town and improvements; one-half under cultivation and fenced; all kinds of buildings, from a log house to a brick mansion. Pickaway: from \$25 to \$125; much of the land is devoted to grazing, nearly all inclosed; buildings generally good. Williams: \$30 to \$65; about one-half under cultivation and fenced; mostly frame buildings. Wood: \$15 to \$30, about one-half cleared and fenced; frame buildings. Defiance: \$15 to \$25; about one-third under cultivation; one-half fenced; buildings generally of logs. Fulton: \$35; one-half under cultivation; ordinary buildings. Lawrence: about \$15 per acre; one-fourth under cultivation and fenced; buildings of logs, generally. Jackson: \$25 to \$50; all fenced; one-half under cultivation; buildings poor. Hocking: about \$20; two-thirds fenced and under cultivation; buildings generally not very good. Fairfield: this is an old county; small farms worth from \$40 to \$150 per acre. Perry: \$30 to \$100; about three-fourths cleared and fenced. Muskingum: \$30 to \$50; three-fourths under cultivation; about all fenced; buildings generally small, and mostly frame or log. Licking: \$65; about three-fourths under cultivation, all fenced; mostly frame buildings. Knox: \$20 to \$50, partly improved. Lorain: \$50 to \$100; four-fifths of all lands in this county are cleared; nearly all fenced. Ashland: about \$60 per acre; two-thirds under cultivation and fenced; the buildings are frame and brick. Wayne: \$50 to \$150; two-thirds under cultivation, balance timber land, nearly all fenced; usually two-story frame buildings. Medina: \$40 to \$60; from two-thirds to four-fifths under cultivation, generally all fenced; frame buildings. Holmes: \$50 to \$60; one-half under cultivation; all fenced; wood buildings. Monroe: \$15 to \$20; from one-third to two-thirds under cultivation and fenced; comfortable buildings. Meigs: hill land, \$25 to \$50 per acre; bottom land, \$75 to \$100; from one-half to three-fourths fenced and under cultivation; generally frame buildings. Washington: \$5 to \$200 per acre, embracing all qualities of land; more than one-half improved; buildings generally low-priced. Athens: \$15 to \$25 per acre; about one-half fenced and cultivated. Noble: \$25 to \$50; about two-thirds fenced and under cultivation; buildings ordinary. Belmont: \$20 to \$100, according to location, quality, and improvements. Guernsey: \$30 to \$45; three-fourths under cultivation, all under fence; buildings generally frame, not very good. Columbiana: about \$50 per acre; about three-fourths under cultivation and fenced; buildings mostly frame. Stark: from \$65 to \$125: more than half under cultivation, all fenced, good frame and brick dwellings. Jefferson: about \$50; one-half to two-thirds under cultivation, three-fourths fenced; buildings frame or hewed logs. Carroll: \$30 to \$60 for upland; valley land is worth from \$100 to \$125 per acre; about two-thirds under cultivation, all fenced; buildings, ordinary frame and brick. Ashtabula: \$75 to \$125; three-fourths to seven-eighths under cultivation, mostly all under fence; buildings fair to good. Jefferson: \$40 to \$100, fairly improved. Summit: \$40 to \$70, all fenced and under cultivation; frame buildings. Trumbull: \$60 to \$125; three-fourths under cultivation, all fenced; buildings of medium quality. Portage: \$80 to \$120 per acre; three-fourths cleared, well fenced; good buildings. Mahoning: from \$40 to \$100; from one-half to three-fourths under cultivation. Geauga: \$30 to \$50; from one-half to three-fourths under cultivation, all fenced; frame buildings. Morgan: \$35 to \$85; two-thirds under cultivation; good fences and buildings.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land, what proportion is cleared, and how much, if any, is fenced?

Adams: from \$5 to \$20 per acre. Butler: uncleared land commands the same price as that which has been cleared and cultivated. Montgomery: from \$50 to \$75 per acre, one-half of same cleared and fenced. Preble: unimproved land with good timber is worth as much as improved. Highland, Fayette, Clarke, Greene, Morrow, Richland, Huron, Crawford, Fairfield, Perry, Lorain, Wayne, Medina, Monroe, Noble, Belmont, Columbiana, Stark, Ashtabula, Jefferson, Summit, Trumbull, Portage, Mahoning, and Geauga: none of this description for sale; the uncleared land is worth as much as, if not more than, that which is cleared. Champaign: woodland from \$75 to \$200 per acre; there is no unimproved cleared land in the county. Shelby: \$25 to \$35; not much good unimproved land in the county. Darke: from \$8 to \$80. Brown: from \$30 to \$40 per acre. Clinton: \$45 per acre; very little cleared. Franklin: \$50; three-fourths cleared and fenced. Erie: \$50. Madison: \$35 per acre; three-fourths cleared and fenced. Union: \$20 to \$35; about three-fourths cleared; nearly all lands are fenced. Richland: \$65 per acre; one-eighth is cleared, seven-eighths fenced. Marion: average, \$20 per acre. Ottawa: \$10 to \$25 per acre; Sandusky: \$30 to \$60. Seneca: average, \$30. Lucas: from \$5 to \$50. Pickaway: there is no land in this county worth under \$25 per acre, and the lands are nearly all inclosed for cultivation or grazing. Williams: \$10 to \$25 per acre; about one-half cleared and two-thirds fenced. Wood: from \$5 to \$12 per acre. Defiance: \$10 per acre at an average. Fulton: from \$5 to \$30 per acre. Lawrence: about \$7. Jackson: very good can be had for \$5 per acre. Hocking: average price \$5. Muskingum: \$25 to \$40; one-fourth cleared and fenced. Licking: \$50; one-fifth cleared; nearly all fenced. Knox: \$10 to \$15. Lorain: none unimproved. Holmes: \$35 to \$50. Meigs: average \$15. Washington: at all prices, according to quality, &c. Athens: \$10 to \$20; one-third to one-half cleared and under fence. Guernsey: very little, if any, for sale; an occasional tract worth from \$18 to \$30 per acre. Carroll: \$30 per acre if tolerably well timbered; none cleared, and none under fence. Ashtabula: \$50 per acre, one-half cleared and under fence; \$75 to \$100 for timber land, according to quality of timber. Mahoning: very little unimproved, and it is worth more than the improved on account of the timber. Morgan: cleared land, otherwise unimproved, from \$10 to \$200.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

Adams: \$3 to \$15 per acre; or, if on shares, owner provides nothing, and gets one-third. Butler: owner usually receives one-half the crop, and when he furnishes stock, implements, and seeds, he receives two-thirds. Montgomery: owner receives two-fifths, tenant furnishing everything. Preble: \$5 to \$8 per acre, money rent; on shares, owner receives one-half when he provides stock, implements, and seeds, otherwise one-third. Champaign: \$5 to \$10 per acre; shares as the preceding. Shelby: \$3 to \$6, or two-fifths of crop, owner providing nothing. Darke: \$2 to \$3 per acre; if on shares, two-fifths of crop is the usual rate, lessee furnishing everything. Highland: \$3 to \$6 per acre; on shares, owner receives one-third, and furnishes stock, seeds, &c. Fayette: \$5 per acre, or one-half of the corn in the stack; one-third of the small grain in the bushel. Brown: \$5 to \$10 per acre for cleared land; tobacco

land, housing, and sticks furnished at \$15 to \$25 per acre; on shares, the usual rent is one-third to one-half the crop, the renter furnishing his own team and seeds. Clinton: \$4 per acre, or two-fifths of the product. Franklin: \$5 to \$8 per acre; on shares, one-half in shock or barn. Clarke: \$8 to \$10 per acre; shares, one-half, owner finding nothing. Greene: from \$5 to \$10; generally rented for one-half the crop, tenant furnishing everything. Erie: \$3 to \$5 per acre; shares as the preceding. Madison: \$5 per acre; shares, owner receives one-half, and if he provides stock, &c., two-thirds. Morrow: when the lessee finds everything, he delivers one-third of the grain in the crib, and one-half the hay in the mow. Union: cash rent \$1 50 per acre; on shares, one-half, the occupant to find implements and seeds. Richland: \$3 per acre; shares, owner receives two-thirds, and furnishes everything but labor, or two-fifths, and furnishes nothing. Marion: shares; same as preceding. Ottawa: one-third the grain and one-half the hay is given to the owner, tenant providing everything. Huron: \$5; shares, owner receives one-half and provides half the team and seed. Sandusky: \$5 per acre; owner's share, one-third to one-half; in the latter case he furnishes half the seeds. Crawford: \$3 per acre; on shares, owner receives one-half of all produced. Seneca: \$3 per acre; on shares, if landlord furnishes everything, he receives one-half; if only the seed, two-fifths; if nothing, one-third. Lucas: \$3 to \$5 per acre; shares, one-third to one-half to owner; he seldom furnishes. Pickaway: owner receives one-half of the corn, one-third of the wheat; he furnishing seeds. Williams: \$3 to \$5; shares, owner receives one-third of the grain and one-half of the hay; furnishes nothing. Wood: furnishing stock, implements and seeds, the owner gets one-half; without either, one-third. Defiance: one-third to two-fifths where renter furnishes implements and seeds, which is the usual custom in this vicinity. Fulton: owner receives two-fifths of crop. Lawrence: one-third to owner; or one-half if he furnishes seeds, team, &c. Hocking: shares, the same. Fairfield: \$5 to \$10 per acre; if teams and implements are furnished by owner, he receives two-thirds of crop. Perry: owner receives one-half, and provides nothing. Muskingum: \$50 to \$100 per annum; shares, owner two-fifths; does not furnish. Licking: \$6 per acre, or one-half the crop. Knox: \$2 to \$5; shares, from two-fifths to one-half to owner. Lorain: \$3 to \$4, or one-half of crop. Ashland: \$3, or one-half the product. Wayne: about 6 per cent. on value of premises, or one-half the crop. Medina: \$1 50 to \$3 per acre, or else owner one-third. Holmes: \$3 per acre, or two-fifths of crop. Monroe: one-third of crop, or one-half when owner provides stock, implements, and seeds. Meigs: bottom farms rent for one-half the crop, tenant furnishing all; back farms rent for less. Washington: on good land owner receives half; on thin land, one-third. Athens: owner gets one-third on upland farms, and one-half on river farms; tenant stocks the farm and finds seeds. Noble: \$1 to \$2 per acre, or one-half the crop. Belmont: \$2 to \$4; shares, owner one-third. Guernsey: very few to rent; \$2 to \$2 50 per acre; owner two-thirds, he providing stock, implements, &c. Columbiana: \$3, or one-third, nothing furnished; otherwise one-half. Stark: \$3 to \$5, or one-third to owner. Jefferson: owner one-third, or if he furnish, then one-half. Carroll: \$2 to \$5 per acre; shares, as above. Ashtabula: stocked farms pay owner three-fifths; not stocked, one-half, expense of tools divided. Summit: \$3 per acre, or one-third the crop. Trumbull: one-half to each, each furnishing half of stock, seeds, &c. Portage: \$5 per acre, or shares, as the preceding. Mahoning:

half the proceeds, each furnishing half. Geauga: one-half to each. Morgan: one-third, or one-half, and furnishes implements, &c.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of two or three of them?

Articles of production.	Prices.	Counties.
Wheat.....per bushel..	\$0 90	Preble, Union, Williams, Carroll.
Do .....do.....	\$90 to 1 00	Richland.
Do .....do.....	90 to 1 10	Hocking.
Do .....do.....	95	Adams, Highland, Clarke, Seneca, Knox.
Do .....do.....	1 00	Montgomery, Butler, Champaign, Shelby, Brown, Clinton, Franklin, Greene, Warren, Huron, Crawford, Defiance, Pickaway, Fulton, Fairfield, Perry, Muskingum, Holmes, Athens, Noble, Guernsey, Columbiana, Jefferson, Morgan, Darke.
Do .....do.....	1 05	Fayette, Lucas.
Do .....do.....	1 10	Erie, Wood, Jackson, Ashland, Wayne, Stark.
Do .....do.....	1 15	Meigs, Sandusky.
Do .....do.....	1 25	Ottawa, Portage, Mahoning.
Do .....do.....	1 50	Ashtabula.
Corn .....do.....	40	Highland, Crawford, Morrow, Richland, Adams.
Do .....do.....	60	Clinton, Franklin, Madison, Perry, Athens, Guernsey, Jefferson, Morgan.
Do .....do.....	65	Shelby, Darke, Fayette, Clarke, Union, Marion, Pickaway, Fairfield, Knox, Holmes, Carroll.
Do .....do.....	50	Belmont, Sandusky.
Do .....do.....	55	Licking.
Do .....do.....	70	Champaign, Seneca, Meigs, Muskingum, Noble, Mahoning.
Do .....do.....	75	Preble, Butler, Highland, Brown, Greene, Erie, Huron, Wood, Jackson, Hocking, Lorain, Wayne.
Do .....do.....	80	Montgomery, Ottawa, Lucas, Fulton, Ashland, Columbiana, Clarke, Mahoning.
Do .....do.....	90	Defiance.
Do .....do.....	1 00	Portage.
Oats .....do.....	30 to 34	Darke, Belmont.
Do .....do.....	35	Columbiana, Crawford, Morrow.
Do .....do.....	37 to 40	Richland, Sandusky.
Do .....do.....	40	Fulton, Perry, Knox, Noble, Clarke, Union, Huron, Seneca, Jefferson, Portage, Mahoning.
Do .....do.....	45	Butler, Shelby, Greene, Marion, Meigs, Stark.
Do .....do.....	47	Lucas.
Do .....do.....	50	Montgomery, Clinton, Ottawa, Williams, Wood, Wayne, Hocking, Athens, Mahoning.
Do .....do.....	55	Brown, Jackson, Ashland.
Do .....do.....	60	Champaign.
Barley .....do.....	75	Darke.
Do .....do.....	1 00	Huron.
Do .....do.....	1 30	Butler, Clarke.
Rye .....do.....	75	Highland, Union, Darke.
Do .....do.....	90	Stark, Franklin.
Potatoes.....do.....	35	Muskingum, Wayne, Franklin.
Do .....do.....	40	Morgan, Champaign.
Do .....do.....	50	Defiance, Meigs, Athens.
Do .....do.....	60	Jefferson.
Do .....do.....	60 to 70	Jackson.
Do .....do.....	75	Crawford, Huron.
Do .....do.....	90 to 1 00	Mahoning.

Articles of production.	Prices.	Counties.
Potatoes per bushel..	\$0 40	Licking, Franklin.
Do .....do.....	\$0 38 to 40	Richland.
Do .....do.....	40 to 60	Lorain.
Do .....do.....	45	Medina, Belmont.
Tobacco.....per pound..	12	Brown.
Do .....do.....	15	Montgomery.
Hay .....per ton..	6 00	Marion.
Do .....do.....	10 00	Erie, Madison, Ottawa, Perry, Belmont.
Do .....do.....	12 00	Fayette, Franklin, Wood, Licking, Lorain.
Do .....do.....	12 00 to 15 00	Lucas, Meigs, Brown.
Do .....do.....	18	Butler.
Broom corn do.....	3 50	Butler.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing?

Adams: this county lies on the Ohio River. Hamilton, Butler County, is a railroad station, furnishing a market itself, and being within 25 miles of Cincinnati. Montgomery: not more than 5 miles to a railroad station, or a market town from any part of the district. Preble: there are two railroads passing through this county. The distance is short to a station or market town. Warren: 4 to 6 miles. Champaign: market and shipping point at the county town centrally located, at the crossing of three railroads. Shelby: two railroads running through the county, crossing at right angles at this place, Sidney; also a canal from Cincinnati to Toledo. Darke: no distance at all; railroads and towns almost every half-mile. Highland: 8 or 10 miles from remote points; two railroads in our county. Fayette: a railroad runs through the county east and west, and one to be built running north and south. Brown: 8 miles to the Ohio River. Clinton: from 4 to 10 miles. Franklin: five railroads and a canal crossing the county in every direction; greatest distance from railroad 10 miles. Clark: good market and railroad connections here. Greene: no point in this county more than 6 miles from a good market town or railroad station. Erie: from 1 to 8 miles. Morrow: 2 miles to a railroad station. Union: three railroads cross the county; distance to stations from 2 to 8 miles. Richland: 7 miles. Marion: average distance 8 miles. Ottawa: three market towns in this county, one railroad, two stations, steamboat landings; on Lake Erie, 10; on river Portage, 3; on Sandusky Bay, 6. Huron: 40 rods. Sandusky: Fremont, the county seat and steamboat landing, is situated about the center of the county. Crawford: three railroad stations in the county. Seneca: 6 miles. Lucas: from one-half a mile to 6 miles. Pickaway: a railroad through the county and also a canal. Wood: all three at this town. Defiance: the facilities for marketing produce and lumber of all kinds is good by railroad and canal. Fulton: 10 miles is the farthest. Lawrence: the Ohio River runs half-way around the county. Jackson: market and railroad at county seat. Hocking: distance to Columbus by railroad 49½ miles. Fairfield: two railroads through the county. Perry: 8 miles to railroad station. Muskingum: not to exceed 8 miles. Licking: average distance about 6 miles from market town and railroad station. Knox: railroad runs through one corner of division. Lorain: our county seat is 24 miles from Cleveland; two railroads run through the county. Ashland: 7 miles. Wayne: the principal market town, Wooster, is located in about the center of this division, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and

Chicago Railroad. Medina: 12 miles in one direction to railroad stations and 18 miles in another direction. Holmes: railroad running through center of county. Monroe: 40 miles to market town, 18 miles to railroad station, and 18 miles to steamboat landing. Meigs: Ohio River bounds our county on the east and south; Pomeroy and Middleport and other points on the river are good markets. Washington: we have 60 miles on the Ohio River; 30 miles slack-water navigation, and a railroad through the county. Athens: a railroad through the county with seven stations within the county. Noble: 18 miles. Belmont: six railroad stations within the county, and steamboat landing from 10 to 30 miles. Guernsey: Central Ohio Railroad passes through the county. Columbiana: railroad across north part of county; markets at six stations. Stark: 4 miles on an average. Jefferson: county bordered by Ohio River and railroad, and one railroad crossing near the center. Carroll: no part of the county is more than six miles from a railroad nor more than three miles and a half from a market town. Ashtabula: 2 or 3 miles. Summit: to market town, 15 miles; to railroad station, 10 miles; to steamboat landing, 20 miles. Two railroads in the immediate vicinity. Portage: shipping facilities good; stations near. Mahoning: there are three railroads in this county. Geauga: 28 miles to Cleveland, 14 to a railroad, 18 to a steamboat landing. Morgan: market town in the center of the county.

What is the general quality of land and the kind of timber?

Adams: limestone land; timber—beech, hickory, and sugar-tree. Butler: river bottom and upland, bearing ash, oak, hickory, walnut, sugar-tree, sycamore, &c. Montgomery: good; timber as above. Preble: land good; timber—beech, sugar-maple, poplar, walnut, and oak. * Butler: limestone soil and very good; oak, sugar, hickory, and walnut. Warren: upland; oak, sugar-maple, and walnut. Champaign: calcareous clay, black loam, and black soil; oak, hickory, walnut, beech, sugar-maple, and poplar. Shelby: some very good, some rather thin; beech, oak, hickory, ash. Darke: very good; oak, ash, hickory, walnut, beech, sugar-maple, &c. Highland: good rolling limestone, upland and bottom; oak, hickory, poplar, ash, beech, and walnut. Fayette: rich black loam; black, white, and burr oak, ash, elm, hickory, hard and soft maple, walnut, and cherry. Brown: first quality from the river six miles back, the remainder of second quality; walnut, ash, buckeye, beech, oak, maple. Clinton: quality good; oak, hickory, walnut, and beech. Franklin: good; oak, walnut, beech, elm, maple, &c. Clark: bottom, second bottom, and upland; oak, ash, sugar, hickory, and beech. Greene: land good; timber—oak, hickory, walnut, sugar-maple, beech, cherry, and buckeye. Erie: clay, sand, and black soil; maple, oak, hickory, beech, ash, black walnut, and elm. Madison: black loam; all kinds of timber except pine, beech, and poplar. Morrow: the land is good; timber is oak, black walnut, ash, hard and soft maple and beech. Union: clay upland, on the streams bottom land; timber—sugar-maple, hickory, ash, beech, and walnut. Richland: first quality clay and loam; the timber is white oak, black walnut, hard maple, and beech. Marion: land is of good quality; the timber is hickory, oak, beech, elm, and ash. Ottawa: rich alluvial, on substratum of clay 30 to 40 feet deep; oak, poplar, elm, cottonwood, ash, hickory, black walnut, mulberry. Huron: varied; clay and gravel, sandy prairie; oak, hickory, ash, walnut, beech, maple. Sandusky: east part of county clay and sandy loam; west part, black loam. Crawford: soil black, sand

* Return from another part of the county.

and clay; quality generally good; timber—oak, hickory, walnut, ash, poplar, cherry, sugar-maple, and beech. Seneca: limestone land; oak, walnut, sugar-maple, beech, hickory. Lucas: general quality of land good; hickory, oak, ash, and elm. Pickaway: the quality of land is unsurpassed; timber large and abundant. Williams: sand and clay, very productive; timber—oak, ash, maple, beech, basswood, black walnut. Wood: soil black and rich in the timber districts, sandy in plains and openings; oak, ash, elm, beech, maple, cottonwood, sycamore, &c. Defiance: clay loam and black sand; oak, hickory, sugar-maple, walnut, and ash. Fulton: good; oak, ash, maple, hickory, walnut, elm, and basswood. Lawrence: very rough, with oak, poplar, beech, and pine timber. Jackson: generally poor; timber—oak, poplar, pine. Hocking: hilly, underlaid with coal and iron ore; oak timber principally, with some pine, hickory, and poplar. Fairfield: bottom and upland of good quality; white and black oak, hickory, cherry, black walnut, &c. Perry: good; oak, hickory, beech, sugar-maple, walnut, and ash. Muskingum: good: white-oak, poplar, hickory, walnut, beech, sugar-maple, &c. Licking: first-class; oak, walnut, ash, sugar-maple, and hickory. Knox: some very good, some thin; oak, walnut, sycamore, black-oak, beech, and chestnut. Lorain: clay subsoil with some sandy ridges of good quality; oak, ash, hickory, and elm. Ashland: first and second bottoms; black sandy loam, upland, clay; oak, hickory, black walnut, and sugar-maple. Wayne: sand and clay; good timber, principally white-oak. Medina: clay soil, principally with sandy loam in some portions of the county; beech and maple, oak, white wood, black walnut, &c. Holmes: limestone soil; the highest pinnacle will produce good corn; white oak, poplar, hickory, chestnut, walnut, and butternut. Monroe: clay soil and white-oak timber. Meigs: part of the upland is good, and perhaps one-quarter very poor; the bottoms are good. Washington: bottom and hill land; oak, sugar-maple, beech, and poplar. Athens: most of the land is good, and the general average is fair, though undulating and broken. Noble: good; white oak, poplar, walnut, sugar-tree, ash, and beech. Belmont: land is diversified, sandy loam, but chiefly limestone clay, very productive; timber chiefly oak, sugar-maple, walnut, and poplar. Guernsey: pretty good; timber—oak, sugar-tree, beech, and walnut. Columbiana: land sandy, with some clay, generally good; oak, beech, sugar-maple, and hickory. Stark: sandy soil; white oak. Jefferson: very good; oak, walnut, sugar-maple, some poplar. Carroll: principally sandy and of good quality, some limestone; white, black, and red oak, hickory, walnut, ash, chestnut, and poplar. Ash-tabula: medium quality; oak, whitewood, beech, maple, ash, hickory, and chestnut. Summit: clay loam; beech, maple, hickory, and white oak. Trumbull: land generally good; oak, beech, hickory, and sugar-maple. Portage: rolling land, soil good; oak, beech, maple, chestnut, whitewood, and hickory. Mahoning: good; oak, beech, maple, elm, and some very fine oak timber. Geauga and Morgan: sandy loam and clay, some limestone; oak, maple, walnut, poplar, chestnut, ash, hickory, and beech.

For what kind of labor is there a demand?

Adams, Richland, Lucas, Wood, and Muskingum: all kinds skilled and common labor. Montgomery: carpenters and builders more than any other. Preble, Fayette, Clinton, Franklin, Greene, Madison, Morrow, Richland, Sandusky, Pickaway, Fairfield, Wayne, Washington, Noble, Carroll, Ashtabula, and Geauga: farm labor principally. Butler: farming and mechanical. Warren: supply equal to the demand except a lack of female laborers. Champaign: farm and house

labor principally. Shelby, Erie, Morrow, Marion, Huron, Seneca, Jackson, Muskingum, Licking, Knox, Lorain, Ashland, Holmes, Monroe, Columbiana, Stark, Jefferson, Trumbull, Portage, Mahoning, and Morgan: not much demand for any kind at this time. Darke: all kinds, but particularly farm labor. Highland: farm labor. Brown: farm and day labor. Clinton: farm labor. Clark: skilled mechanical labor. Union: farming and ditching to a limited extent. Ottawa: farming, fishing, vine culture, quarrying, woodcutting, and stonecutting. Crawford: farm and mechanical. Williams: farm and mechanical labor. Defiance: farm labor, mechanical labor, and woodchoppers. Fulton: ordinary farm laborers, and almost all kinds of mechanical labor. Lawrence: coal and ore-diggers and choppers. Hocking: miners. Licking: common laborers. Medina: farm and mechanical. Meigs: mining coal and boating. Athens: railroad labor, mining, and manufacturing of salt. Belmont: farm and mechanical. Guernsey: farm labor in summer, none in winter. Columbiana: farm, mechanical, and mining. Ashtabula: farm and mechanical, shipwrights and sailors. Summit: farm and domestic. Trumbull: farm and common labor.

What mills or factories, if any, are in operation or in progress requiring skilled labor?

Adams: woolen factories and wood-work factories. Butler: founderies and machine-shops, manufactories of agricultural implements, flour-mills, and some fifteen paper-mills. Preble: founderies, grist and saw mills, cabinet factories, and carriage shops. Butler: seven paper-mills, one foundery, two planing-mills, two grist-mills, two saw-mills. Warren: grist-mills. Champaign: none of note. Shelby: nine water and four steam flour-mills, one large woolen factory, and a number of saw-mills. Darke: grist and saw mills, woolen factories, planing-mills, founderies, machine-shops, &c. Highland: a few ordinary planing-mills and woolen factories. Fayette: one woolen factory. Brown: woolen factories, saw and grist mills, planing-mills, sash and door factories, piano factory, &c. Clinton: three woolen-mills, one sash and blind factory, and a number of flour-mills. Franklin: flour and saw mills, woolen-mills, iron rolling-mills and machine-shops. Clark: machine-shops, woolen factories, &c. Greene: flour-mills, woolen factories, bagging factories, and distilleries. Madison: woolen-mills. Union: one woolen factory and a few flour-mills. Richland: six flour-mills, nine saw-mills, two woolen factories, three founderies, four sash factories, two carriage factories, two furniture factories, none doing very heavy business. Ottawa: three grist-mills, twenty-two saw-mills, and six shingle and spoke mills, three woodenware mills. Huron: none but what are supplied. Sandusky: sash and blind, hubs and spokes, grist and saw mills, woolen factories. Crawford: one woolen mill, one hub and spoke factory, six machine-shops, three founderies, all requiring skilled labor. Seneca: woolen-mill, stove foundery, and agricultural works, all supplied with laborers. Lucas: flour-mills, woolen-mills, machine-shops, paper-mills. Pickaway: one woolen-mill, one foundery, both well supplied with labor. Williams: one machine-shop, one hub and spoke factory, one stove foundery, several grist-mills. Wood: two sash and blind factories, two stave factories, five or six flour-mills, and about thirty steam saw-mills. Defiance: in the county of Paulding there are two large iron furnaces, where large quantities of iron are manufactured, affording work for quite a number of skilled laborers. In the county of Defiance there is a hub and spoke factory, stove factory, machine-shops, &c. Fulton: very few. Lawrence: furnaces, rolling-mills, machine-shops, founderies, &c. Jackson: woolen-mills, furniture manufactory,

and thirteen iron furnaces. Hocking: one woolen factory, two iron furnaces, one steam furniture factory, one planing-mill, a number of steam saw-mills, and one steam flour-mill. Fairfield: saw and grist mills, woolen factories, agricultural-implement factory, founderies, and shovel factory. Muskingum: rolling-mills, machine-shops, woolen factories, cotton factories. Licking: woolen-mill, rolling-mills, machine works, oil refineries and gas works, distillery. Knox: one small factory, several grist-mills and saw-mills. Lorain: grist-mills, saw-mills, stone-quarries. Ashland: all supplied. Wayne: steam-engine works, agricultural implements, paper-mill. Medina: woolen factories, saw and grist mills. Holmes: agricultural machine-works. Monroe: none. Meigs: rolling-mill, nail-mill, machine-shops, woolen factory, grist and saw mills, a number of salt works, where large quantities of salt are made. Washington: one rolling-mill, one bucket factory, three machine-shops, and many grist and saw mills, also tanneries and other factories. Athens: salt furnaces, grist and woolen mills, furniture factory, &c. Noble: none. Belmont: none except flour-mills and machine-shops, and one woolen factory. Guernsey: none. Columbiana: one woolen factory, four agricultural works, two furnaces, two machine and engine shops, two door and sash factories. Stark: woolen and grist mills, machine and plow factories. Jefferson: one woolen factory. Carroll: there are above seventy-five small manufacturing establishments; no demand for labor. Ashtabula: grist and saw mills, sash, blind, and planing mills. Trumbull: rolling-mills, furnaces, founderies, flour, saw, and flax mills. Portage: glass factory, agricultural machine-shops, railroad shops, and some flour-mills. Mahoning: not any. Geauga: fourteen cheese factories. Morgan: three flour-mills, woolen factories, two founderies, two oil factories, one sash and door factory. Hamilton: the city of Cincinnati in this county contains numerous and extensive manufactories of furniture, iron, machinery, hardware, soap and candles, clothing, boots and shoes, also pork-packing establishments, and a great variety of other factories, employing skilled labor.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress, requiring common labor? If so, how far distant?

Preble: none in progress, one in anticipation. Shelby: two railroads through county seat. Darke: we have more miles of railroad finished than any other county of Ohio, none in progress; four hundred miles turnpike finished. Brown: seven turnpikes under contract. Morrow: one railroad. Seneca: one in contemplation. Williams: one about twenty-four miles west of this place. Fulton: through the center of the county. Lawrence: no public works in progress, but common labor always in demand. Hocking: twelve miles distant. Perry: one in progress. Muskingum: fifteen miles distant. Licking: two. Wayne: two roads in contemplation. Washington: one. Athens: one extending through center of county. Noble: distant one-fourth of a mile. Belmont: the Central Ohio Railroad runs through this division. Trumbull: two in contemplation. Portage: one six miles off.

If many foreign-born workmen are employed in your district, please give the preponderating nationality.

Butler: Scotchmen are employed in paper-mills, and we have a large German and Irish population. Montgomery and Preble: a few, principally Germans. Warren, Champaign, Fayette, Clinton, Clark, Greene, Madison, Morrow, Richland, Hocking, Noble, and Ashtabula: Irish. Franklin, Marion, Seneca, Lucas, Stark, Morgan, Monroe, and Washington: Germans. Shelby, Darke, Highland, Erie, Sandusky, Pickaway, Williams, Wood, Fairfield, Muskingum, Licking, Loraine,

Jefferson, Portage, and Wayne: Irish and Germans. Union: Irishmen about the towns, Germans mostly farming. Ottawa: Germans constitute half our population. Huron: Irish and Dutch. Defiance: mostly Germans, some French. Fulton: a great many Germans. Jackson: Welsh. Medina: English and Germans, with some Irish. Meigs: English, Welsh, and German. Athens: Irish on railroads, Welsh, English, and Germans as miners. Belmont and Guernsey: a few Irish laborers keeping up repairs on railroads. Columbiana: Miners, Welsh, Irish, and English. Mahoning: Welsh miners. Summit: English. Hamilton: Germans, chiefly; also many Irish.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land, of good quality and well watered, yet unoccupied?

Adams: land generally taken up. Butler County is the garden spot of the Miami Valley. The Miami Valley for water, stone, timber, good soil, a good climate, central position, and good markets combined, has no equal within the United States. Montgomery: the land is nearly all occupied. Persons understanding the business could do well as market gardeners, also at raising tobacco. Preble: no particular advantage over other counties similarly situated. Employment for laborers and mechanics at good wages, and a ready sale for farm products. Warren: the wealth of the county offers inducements to active labor which meets with a sure reward. Champaign: a healthy climate, productive land, good wages, and convenient market; not much land unoccupied. Shelby: a number of farms for sale; some demand for mechanics, but none for common laborers. Darke: this county will soon be A No. 1 in an agricultural point of view. Highland: but little good land unoccupied. Brown: any person who is willing to work and to live economically can make a good home in a few years. Franklin: good advantages for small farmers and industrious mechanics; no land unoccupied. Clark: no special advantages. Greene: there is a demand for farm labor for about one-third of the year. Erie: no particular advantages; good land nearly all taken up. Madison, Morrow, Richland, Marion, Huron, Crawford, Seneca, Jackson, Fairfield, Knox, Lorain, Ashland, Wayne, Holmes, Monroe, Belmont, Guernsey, Columbiana, Jefferson, Ashtabula, Summit, Trumbull, Portage, Geauga, and Morgan: the same. Union: small farmers who have means to purchase can find opportunities to purchase lands advantageously. Richland: laborers and mechanics can find steady employment at fair wages. Ottawa and Sandusky: the same. Lucas: good markets, good roads, churches, school-houses; land and building materials cheap. Pickaway: this county offers great advantages for small farmers; the soil is very fertile and the access to markets good. Williams: about one-quarter of the land of this county unoccupied. Wood: considerable wild land for sale. Defiance: great inducement for honest, industrious men to settle in this vicinity. Fulton: a considerable quantity of good land yet unoccupied. Lawrence: this being almost exclusively a mineral region, laborers and mechanics can generally find employment at good wages. Hocking: no land of good quality yet unoccupied; extensive coal mines are soon to be opened, which will create a demand for miners. Muskingum: great inducements to persons desirous of buying small farms; quality of the land unsurpassed. Licking: fertile soil, good and sure crops, ready access to market. Medina: all kinds of labor commands a fair price, and is in good demand; no land unoccupied. Meigs: mining coal and manufacturing salt are the chief branches of industry, and they make employment for many laborers; farm laborers and mechanics find regu-

lar employment here. Washington: a demand for mechanical labor. Athens: laborers and mechanics find ready employment in the construction and keeping in repair the railroads in the county and the different mills, salt works, &c. Stark: a healthy climate, good markets; no land unoccupied. Carroll: good inducements for small farmers. Mahoning: good inducements for laborers and mechanics and female servants, the last particularly.

What are the prices of ordinary farm stock, sound and in good condition?

Districts.	Counties.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs, per pound.
3	Butler	\$150	\$60 to 140	\$150	\$50	\$3	8c.
3	Preble	150	\$100 to 125	\$100 to 125	\$50 to 80	\$2 to 5	8 to 10c.
3	Warren	150	80	80	45	2½	6½c.
3	Montgomery	150	125	150	40	2	8c.
4	Champaign	150	150	150	40	1½	*\$4 50
4	Shelby	\$75 to 100	100	100	30 to 50	3 to 5	9c.
4	Darke	100	100 to 150	100 to 150	25 to 50	2½	6c.
6	Highland	175	100	100	40 to 50	1½	8c.
7	Madison	160	130	100	49	2½	12c.
8	Morrow	150 to 180	110 to 175	90 to 150	30 to 50	65c. to \$2½	5 to 7c.
8	Richland	125	100	110	45	2½	*\$5
8	Marion	200	100 to 200	75 to 150	30 to 60	1 to 3	*\$3 to \$25
8	Richland	150	125	150	50	2	7 to 9c.
9	Sandusky	150	100	125	35	-----	*\$5
9	Erie	150	100 to 150	100 to 150	30 to 75	2	*\$2 4c
9	Crawford	150 to 200	100 to 200	60 to 110	35 to 45	2 to 3	7 to 8c.
9	Seneca	-----	125 to 150	150	45	1½	6 to 8c.
9	Huron	150	100	100	50	1½	8c.
11	Adams	140	180	200	60	2½ to 3	8 to 10c.
19	Mahoning	150 to 200	200	150 to 200	30 to 75	2 to 7	10 to 12c.
19	Trumbull	150 to 200	150 to 200	100 to 200	60 to 100	3	10c.
	Average	\$151 37	\$128 95	\$127 14	\$47 92	\$2 64	8½c.

* Each.

KENTUCKY.

Area, 24,115,200 acres. Population in 1870, 1,321,011.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district suitable for small farms on favorable terms?

* Ballard, Union, Fulton, Livingston, Crittenden, Ohio, Daviess, Hopkins, Christian, Russell, Todd, Logan, Warren, Hardin, Meade, Marion, Nelson, McCracken, Henry, Grant, Mercer, Bracken, Jessamine, Owsley and Wolf, Knox and Clay, Mason, Johnson, Floyd, and Carter: it can. Allen: land can be purchased or rented. Carroll and Trimble: grass or grain farms can be purchased at from \$20 to \$30 per acre; hay farms at from \$60 to \$80 per acre. Boone: prices high. Fayette: very little. Boyd: on tolerably favorable terms. Greenup: some might be had.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings.

Ballard: from \$12 to \$15 per acre, comfortable buildings. Union: \$10 to \$40 per acre, one-half under cultivation, with comfortable log or frame buildings. Fulton: \$10 to \$50 per acre; small frame or log buildings; gardens and cultivated lands under rail fence. Livingston and Crittenden; \$5 to \$10 per acre, small proportion under cultivation;

* Names of counties from which returns have been received.

ordinary wood or log buildings. Trigg: \$5 to \$40, three-fourths under cultivation; wooden buildings. Ohio: \$10 to \$12, one-fourth fenced and under cultivation; log or frame buildings; cost of clearing much lessened if timber is saved and deadened, and suffered to decay on the land. Daviess: \$20 to \$25, one-half to three-quarters under cultivation; cheap log buildings. Hopkins: small improved farms can be bought at from \$8 to \$20 per acre. Christian: from \$5 to \$50, about one-half in cultivation; plain log buildings. Russell: \$5 per acre, one-fourth under fence; generally hewed-log buildings. Todd: \$20 to \$50; a number of large farms, of good land, can be bought and divided into small farms. Logan: from \$5 to \$60; about one-half of the land in this county is rich; farms large, formerly cultivated by slave labor; the other half comparatively poor, small farms, formerly cultivated by free labor. Warren: \$8 to \$75, half under cultivation; all tillable land fenced; buildings common. Barren: no small improved farms in this division. Allen: from \$3 to \$10 per acre for small farms on uplands; poor, and in bad condition. Hardin: from \$4 to \$50, from one-half to two-thirds cleared; buildings on cheap land very common, on the best land, good. Meade: about \$10 per acre, about one-third under cultivation, all fenced; framed cottages, or hewed-log houses. Marion: \$2 to \$15, two-thirds under cultivation; frame and log buildings. Nelson: \$3 to \$6. Jefferson: small improved farms from 20 to 50 acres, all under cultivation and fenced, with necessary buildings, lying from four to six miles from Louisville, can be purchased at from \$125 to \$400 an acre; at a greater distance the farms are larger and lower in price. McCracken: farms of from 40 to 80 acres, under cultivation and fenced, can be bought at from \$15 to \$25 per acre; buildings generally small. Henry: from \$10 to \$100, about one-half under cultivation; nearly all fenced; some good buildings, but mostly poor. Carroll and Trimble: small hill farms from \$20 to \$30 per acre; the river-bottom farms from \$60 to 80; about three-fourths under cultivation, three-fifths under fence; common wooden buildings. Grant: \$15 to \$50, according to location and quality of land; from one-third to three-fourths fenced and under cultivation; log and frame buildings. Mercer: \$25 to 30; two-thirds under cultivation and fenced; buildings common. Boone: \$30 to \$80; all under fence; nearly all cultivated. Bracken: \$20 to \$25; one-third under cultivation; buildings comfortable. Clarke: from \$15 to \$100. Fayette: \$60 to \$150; nearly all in grass or cultivation; all fenced; buildings, frame and brick, some few of stone. Jessamine: from \$30 to \$125; generally one-third under cultivation, the rest in grass; all fenced; buildings from fine to ordinary. Bourbon: \$80 to \$150; all fenced and under cultivation; buildings generally good. Owsley and Wolfe: \$5; wooden buildings. Mason: \$60 to \$75; the greater portion under cultivation and inclosed; buildings and improvements generally above the average. Boyd: river bottom \$50 to \$100; five to ten miles from the river, hilly land averages \$10. Fleming: \$50, three-fourths under cultivation; all fenced; generally frame buildings. Johnson and Floyd: \$5 to \$10, according to location. Carter: average, \$5. Greenup: small farms at about \$10 per acre, about one-third under fence; buildings generally log.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land, what proportion is cleared, and how much, if any, is fenced?

Ballard: from \$10 to \$15 per acre; neither cleared nor fenced. Union: \$6 to \$20. Fulton: \$5 to \$20; no fencing. Livingston and Crittenden: \$5 to \$10; one-sixth cleared, one-twentieth fenced. Trigg: \$5 to \$40. Ohio: \$5 to \$10; no improvements; clearing and fencing

cost about \$10 per acre. Daviess: \$10 to \$15. Hopkins: \$2 to \$10. Christian: from \$5 to \$40; one-half cleared, two-thirds fenced. Russell: \$3 to \$5 for uplands; river bottoms \$8 to \$15; from one-fourth to one-half fenced. Todd: very little unimproved good land. Logan: very little difference in the nominal price of improved and unimproved lands. Warren: \$5 to \$50; none cleared or fenced. Barren: from \$5 to \$30; one-third under poor fence. Allen: from \$1 to \$6; uplands heavy timbered, broken, and poor. Hardin: \$2 to \$10. Meade: \$6 to \$8; none cleared or fenced. Marion: very little for sale that is worth cultivating. Nelson: from \$3 to \$20. Jefferson: \$40 to \$60; all timbered, unimproved, and without fencing. McCracken: \$8 to \$12. Henry: from \$10 to \$50; none cleared; nearly all fenced. Carroll and Trimble: \$10 to \$15. Grant: \$8 to \$15; from one-third to one-half cleared and fenced. Mercer and Boone: no unimproved land for sale. Bracken: \$15. Clarke: no unimproved land in the county. Jessamine: we have no unimproved land. Bourbon: none unimproved. Owsley and Wolfe: very little. Knox and Clay: from 50 cents to \$5; broken and rugged mountain land. Boyd: \$3 to \$6. Fleming: \$1 to \$2; mostly fenced. Johnson and Floyd: \$1 to \$5. Carter: average \$3; very little cleared; not much under fence. Greenup: from 50 cents up to \$15; about one-fifth cleared and fenced.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

Ballard: from \$3 to \$5 per acre; if on shares, owner receives one-half, if he furnishes stock, &c.; otherwise, one-third. Union: \$2 50 to \$3. Fulton: the same. Livingston and Crittenden: from \$1 to \$3. Trigg: about \$3. Ohio: \$4. Daviess: \$5 to \$8. Hopkins: \$25 to \$150. Christian: \$2 to \$5. Russell and Todd: \$3 to \$4. Logan: \$4 to \$6. Warren: \$2 to \$5. In Russell, Allen, Nelson, and most of the above counties the owner receives one-half of the crop if he furnish the stock, &c.; otherwise, one-third; two-thirds according to agreement. Barren: one-third of product; owner provides nothing. Hardin: \$100 to \$150. Meade, \$2. Marion: from \$150 to \$300, on shares; owner receives two-thirds if he furnishes stock, implements, &c., and one-half if he furnishes nothing. Nelson: owner one-third, and furnishes nothing; otherwise, one-half. Jefferson: \$10 to \$18; shares, owner one-third, and furnishes nothing. McCracken: \$2. Henry: \$4; owner one-half, and provides nothing. Carroll and Trimble: about \$5; on shares, one-half; tenant provides stock. Grant: from \$2 50 to \$4 and \$5, and in some places from \$5 to \$7; on shares, from one-third to one-half the crop according as owner furnishes or otherwise. Mercer: \$4 to \$6; shares, one-half the crop; renter furnishes everything. Boone: from \$125 to \$300; shares as in Mercer County. Bracken: one-third of the product. Clarke: \$3 to \$5; shares, one-half. Fayette: from \$6 to \$10; none rented on shares. Jessamine: \$5 for first-class lands; shares, from one-third to one-half. Bourbon: from \$3 to \$8; or one-half the product. Owsley, Clay, Knox, and Wolfe: one-third of the product. Mason: average \$5; shares, one-half. Boyd: owner receives one-third, ten miles from the river; on river bottoms, one-half; renter finds all. Fleming: \$5; shares, one-half. Johnson and Floyd: one-third, and provides nothing; otherwise, one-half. Carter: one-third of the crop. Greenup: about \$3; on shares, one-half, the renter furnishing his own teams and implements.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of two or three of them?

Articles of production.	Prices.	Counties.
Wheat.....per bushel..	\$0 75 to \$1 00	Marion, Daviess, Grant.
Do.....do.....	1 00	Livingston, Crittenden, Trigg, Christian, Todd, Allen, Hardin, Meade, Nelson, Henry, Mercer, Clarke, Bourbon, Boyd, Daviess, Fleming, Johnson, Floyd, Ohio.
Do.....do.....	1 15 to 1 20	Jessamine, Barren, Greenup.
Do.....do.....	1 25	Union, Fulton, Ohio, Warren, Knox, Clay, Fayette.
Do.....do.....	1 40 to 1 50	Bracken, Russell.
Corn.....do.....	40	Daviess, Trigg, Livingston, Crittenden.
Do.....do.....	50	Fulton, Barren, Clarke, Jessamine, Hopkins, Ohio, Boyd, Johnson, Floyd, Carter, Ballard, Greenup.
Do.....do.....	60	Christian, Todd, Logan, McCracken, Carroll, Trimble, Mercer, Bracken, Knox, Meade, Clay.
Do.....do.....	65	Mason, Fleming.
Do.....do.....	70	Union, Daviess, Jefferson, Fayette.
Do.....do.....	75	Warren, Ohio, Russell, Nelson, Henry, Marion.
Do.....do.....	80 to 90	Allen, Boone.
Oats.....do.....	35 to 40	Boyd, Johnson, Floyd, Carter.
Do.....do.....	45 to 50	Meade, Nelson, Henry, Boone.
Do.....do.....	60	Ohio, Jefferson.
Rye.....do.....	75	Meade, Marion, Clarke, Bourbon.
Do.....do.....	80 to 90	Fleming, Henry.
Hay.....per ton..	10 00 to 12 00	Ohio, Boyd, Union.
Do.....do.....	16	Carroll, Trimble.
Do.....do.....	18 00 to 20 00	Hardin, Nelson.
Tobacco...per hundred..	3 00 to 10 00	Allen, Livingston, Crittenden.
Do.....do.....	5 00 to 8 00	Carroll, Ballard, Trimble.
Do.....do.....	5 00 to 10 00	Logan, Warren, Ohio.
Do.....do.....	6 00	Russell.
Do.....do.....	8 00 to 10 00	Barren, Union.
Do.....do.....	8 00 to 12 00	McCracken.
Do.....do.....	10 00	Christian, Bracken, Todd.
Do.....do.....	10 00 to 15 00	Hopkins.
Do.....do.....	14 00 to 17 00	Mason.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing?

Ballard: 8 miles to Cairo; 25 miles to Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee River. Union: situated on the Ohio River. Fulton: the Mississippi River traverses one side of the county. Two railroads run through the county. No place in it more than 5 miles from depot or landing. Livingston and Crittenden: not more than 8 miles to river from any point. Trigg: 9 miles from steamboat landing, 20 miles from railroad station, and 40 miles from market town. Ohio: average distance to steamboat landing from all parts of the county is 10 miles; a railroad is now being completed through the center of the county. Daviess: steamboat daily, and railroad nearly completed; average distance 8 miles from all parts of the county. Hopkins: Madisonville, the county seat, is centrally located, and has a railroad through it. Christian: railroad runs through the county; no part of it more than 20 miles distant. Russell: 4 miles to a steamboat landing, 60 miles to railroad station. Todd: about 8 miles from Elkton. Logan: railroad passes through the entire county. Warren: all three in and at the town

of Bowling Green. Allen: 25 miles to railroad station. Hardin: one railroad through the county in operation, another soon to be completed. Meade: nowhere over 10 miles. Marion: none over 7 miles. Nelson: 40 miles to Louisville and Bardstown Railroad, near center of county. Jefferson: the Ohio River forms the northern boundary of this county, and two railroads pass directly through it. McCracken: this city, Paducah, has 13,000 inhabitants; average distance to it from all parts of the county about 10 miles; there are many smaller towns. Henry: two railroads running through the county; the Kentucky River forms the eastern boundary, and is navigable. Carroll and Trimble: no resident in this division is more than 6 miles from either railroad station or steamboat landing. Grant: nearest market towns Cincinnati and Covington; distance 37 miles; nearest railroad station 11 miles. Mercer: railroad station 14 miles; steamboat landing 9 miles. Boone: 16 miles. Bracken: about 15 miles from most remote point. Clarke: none in the county. Fayette: 14 miles to market town from farthest point. Jessamine: average distance to railroad 6 miles. Bourbon: Paris is a railroad town; turnpike roads run in from all quarters. Owsley and Wolfe: distance not far. Knox and Clay: 60 miles to railroad. Mason: the most distant point 15 miles. Boyd: this county borders on the Ohio River. Fleming: 17 miles to Maysville, which is the nearest steamboat landing and market town. Johnson and Floyd: navigable river through the county, from 1 to 10 miles distant. Carter: 10 miles to Coalton. Greenup: steamboat conveyance daily; good market in county town.

What is the general quality of land, and the kind of timber?

Ballard: good barrens; timber of every description; oak, hickory, walnut, &c. Union: excellent land and good timber for all purposes; oak, poplar, walnut, and locust. Fulton: cypress, oak, ash, poplar, walnut, in abundance; soil almost uniformly rich and productive; alluvial deposits in the bottoms, a rich deposit on yellow clay in the hills. Livingston and Crittenden: second rate; oak, hickory, poplar. Trigg: medium; some fine and fertile, and some very poor; some abound in iron ore; timber, oak, sugar-tree, poplar, &c. Ohio: medium quality; timber, oak, poplar, walnut, chestnut, gum, elm, hickory, sassafras, sycamore, beech, &c. Daviess: good; timber—poplar, hickory, black-walnut, and oak. Hopkins: good land, finely timbered; white and black-oak, poplar, walnut, sugar-maple, &c. Christian: about one-half of the county is as good as any in the United States, with only a moderate supply of timber. Russell: black and white oak, poplar, hickory, and chestnut. Todd: the southern portion of this county is very fine land; the north half is broken, but a very fine fruit country, and well timbered. Logan: from very good to indifferent; timber—oak, poplar, walnut, and hickory. Warren: from third to first quality; surface soil, vegetable loam; subsoil, red clay, through which nothing passes; oak, chestnut, ash, walnut, hickory, poplar, or tulip, cedar, cherry, birch, &c. Barren: soil varied; first, second, and third rate; timber all kinds. Allen: land poor and broken; timber—good and plentiful—oak, poplar, chestnut, hickory, ash, beech, maple, walnut, and cherry. Hardin: land of rather poor quality, but good for fruit; oak, hickory, walnut, &c. Meade: good land; oak and hickory. Marion: limestone; oak and poplar chiefly. Nelson: every grade from \$2 to \$75 per acre; poplar, oak, hickory, sugar-tree, walnut, beech, with other varieties. Jefferson: the general quality of land is good; poplar, ash, sugar-tree, hickory, walnut, white, black, and red oak. McCracken: the land is a light loam of medium depth, underlaid with limestone; timber mostly oak and hickory. Henry: we have fine limestone land; walnut, ash,

sugar-tree, beech, poplar, and oak. Carroll and Trimble: hill land is a thin clay; bottom land, rich, sandy soil; timber embraces poplar, oak, sugar-tree, ash, and black walnut. Grant: land of medium quality; beech, ash, walnut, poplar, oak, hickory, and sugar-tree. Mercer: soil generally good; one-half first quality; one-half of second quality; timber—oak, ash, walnut, hickory, gum, cherry, and locust. Boone: land thin; beech timber. Bracken: land good; timber—oak, walnut, poplar, and sugar-tree. Clarke: about one-third of the land is equal to any in Kentucky for productiveness; the rest is of various grades of quality; timber—oak, walnut, sugar-maple, and hickory, principally. Fayette: land considered the best in the world; limestone bottom; walnut, sugar-maple, ash, and oak. Jessamine: land good; blue grass; timber of great variety; maple, ash, walnut, hickory, oak, poplar, locust, &c. Bourbon: same as the preceding. Owsley and Wolfe: white-oak, poplar, and pine. Knox and Clay: the land varies from good to indifferent, broken and level, thin and rich; timber in abundance, almost all kinds. Mason: land generally good, being blue limestone; timber—hickory, walnut, oak, &c. Boyd: river bottom very good, hilly land generally thin. Fleming: sugar-maple and oak; land rather thin in this county generally. Johnson and Floyd: the land is sandy and very productive; timber is principally poplar and beech. Carter: extra minerals, and tolerably good for farming; black-oak, poplar, pine, hemlock, sugar-maple. Greenup: land thin; timber—poplar, oak, (black, white, and red,) beech, sugar-maple, chestnut, &c.

For what kind of labor is there a demand?

Ballard: all kinds, particularly farm labor. Union: farm hands and mechanics, and coal miners. Fulton: farm hands and household servants. Livingston, Crittenden, Ohio, Warren, Barren, Hardin, Mercer, and Carter: all kinds. Trigg: farm labor and house servants. Daviess: the same. Hopkins: all kinds, farm labor particularly, also coal miners. Christian: all kinds of laborers are sought for at remunerative prices, but principally agricultural laborers and house builders. Russell, Todd, Allen, Meade, Nelson, Henry, Grant, Boone, Fayette, Knox, and Clay: farm labor is most in demand. Logan: farm hands and female house servants. Marion: good, *reliable* farm labor. Jefferson: female house labor, and in some localities, male farm laborers. McCracken: farm and all kinds of common labor. Carroll and Trimble: farm labor and in-door labor are in good demand. Bracken: farm hands and mechanics. Clarke: farm labor for males; house labor for females; both kinds greatly in demand. Jessamine: mostly farm laborers, but mechanics do well. Bourbon: farm hands, cooks, &c. Owsley and Wolfe: for farming and coal mining. Mason: *active* farm labor. Boyd: miners, furnace hands, and farm laborers. Fleming: mostly farm labor, and the building of turnpike roads and railroads. Johnson and Floyd: farm and mechanical labor, and lumbermen. Greenup: furnace-men, wood-choppers, ore-diggers, teamsters, colliers, and other laborers, termed gin hands.

What mills or factories, if any, are in operation or in progress requiring skilled labor?

Ballard: water-mills and steam-mills for grinding grain and sawing lumber. Union: flouring-mills, distilleries, coal-mines, saw-mills, planing-mills, &c. Fulton: a steam wagon and agricultural-implement factory, steam-planing and furniture factory, blacksmithing, &c. Livingston, Crittenden, Todd, Barren, Allen, Marion, Carroll, Trimble, Bourbon, Knox, Clay, Johnson, Floyd, and Carter: none at present.

Trigg: rolling-mill and one furnace. Ohio: ordinary grist and saw mills. Daviess: two flour-mills, two planing-mills, one foundery, one machine-shop, one woolen factory, eight tobacco-stemmers, ten distilleries. Hopkins: no mills except saw and grist mills; manufactories much needed, a good location for them. Christian: flour-mills, blacksmiths and wagon-makers, one planing-mill. Russell: flour-mills and saw-mills. Logan: several good flour-mills, and woolen factories. Warren: seven flour-mills, twelve lumber-mills, one planing-mill, one woolen-mill, eighteen looms, two machine-shops, one foundery, two broom factories, five brick-yards, where three millions of bricks were manufactured in 1869; one hundred houses erected in 1869; population, 6,000. Hardin: we have no factories, but need them badly; have good flour-mills; want laborers and mechanics, everything in fact except politics and whisky. Meade: cotton factory, woolen factory, flour-mills, distilleries, &c. Nelson: ordinary corn and flour mills. Jefferson: are several flour-mills doing a local business; a number of saw-mills; one small woolen factory, and one tobacco manufactory. McCracken: one large rolling-mill, several flour-mills, several carriage, wagon, and plow factories, planing-mill, and several tobacco and cigar factories. Henry: only one factory in the county, and that a woolen factory at Eminence. Grant: only a few flour-mills and saw-mills, and some two or three wool-carding factories. Mercer: flour and saw mills, about fifteen altogether. Boone: three flour-mills and one distillery. Bracken: saw-mills and flour-mills. Fayette: two woolen-mills, one cotton-mill, several bagging manufactories. Jessamine: we have none except flour-mills and distilleries. Mason: one cotton factory, two woolen factories, two plow factories, two carriage factories. Boyd: one iron furnace, making from forty to forty-eight tons of iron per day. Fleming: a number of steam saw-mills. Greenup: two flour-mills, one saw-mill, and a number of furnaces.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress requiring common labor. If so, how far distant?

Ballard: we have some railroads in contemplation in this county, and several gravel roads to be made. Livingston and Crittenden: fifteen miles distant. Trigg: twenty miles. Ohio: one in progress. Daviess: one in progress. Hopkins: one to be built this year; labor in demand. Christian: one railroad in process of construction, and several turnpikes to be made. Warren: turnpikes are building; also water-works and gas-works in the town. Hardin: one railroad in progress, and labor in demand. Meade: none nearer than 25 miles. Marion: no railroads; turnpikes are building. Jefferson: one railroad in progress. McCracken: two railroads and several gravel roads in progress. Mercer: railroads in contemplation, and a number of turnpikes in progress. Owsley and Wolfe: 25 miles distant. Mason: one at a distance of 45 miles. Boyd: one railroad terminates at Ashland, distant 5 miles, with a fair prospect of another soon to be constructed. Fleming: six miles from Flemingsburg there is a railroad in progress. Carter: 9 miles to railroad. Greenup: one railroad comes to our county town, and will be extended.

If many foreign-born workmen are employed in your district, please give the preponderating nationality.

Ballard: very few foreigners, mostly German and Irish. Union, Daviess, Meade, Jefferson, Carroll, Trimble, and Boyd: German. Fulton: many Germans, and they are rapidly increasing, in our towns especially, and a few Irish. Livingston, Clarke, Trigg, Marion, Mercer, Boone, Fleming, Carter, and Crittenden: Irish. Ohio: Irish on the railroads,

and some German mechanics and farmers. Hopkins: a few Irish and Germans. Christian: Irish; quite a number employed on the railroad. Logan: not many; Irish are the most numerous; a few Germans have settled here lately. Hardin: in towns mostly Germans; on the railroads, Irish; not many foreigners in the county. Nelson: Irish, with a few Germans. McCracken: Germans largely preponderate here, although we have many French and Irish. Henry: a few Irish on the railroads. Grant: a few Germans and Irish. Bracken: Germans are cultivating vineyards. Fayette: the Irish preponderate. Jessamine: mostly Irish, some Germans. Bourbon: none in Bourbon just now, but will be shortly, when work is commenced on the railroads. Owsley and Wolfe: Welsh, Dutch, and Irish. Mason: Irish; also many Germans. Johnson and Floyd: very few foreigners in this part of the country. Greenup: very few German and Irish.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land, of good quality and well watered, yet unoccupied?

Ballard: a large quantity of land unoccupied. Union: a great quantity of good land yet to be brought into cultivation, and an excellent home market for all products of the farm; good opening for almost every kind of manufactory; abundance of stone coal; communication by river and rail convenient. Fulton: abundance of land of best quality now ready for occupants. Any man who is willing to work can find occupation at good wages. Livingston and Crittenden: considerable land unoccupied; water can be easily obtained. Trigg: a demand for some good mechanics and house servants, to whom good wages are offered; not much land unoccupied. Ohio: a large amount of good, well-watered land unoccupied, and cheap, and the railroad will greatly advance all business; local taxes low. Daviess: a great demand for laborers and mechanics; a large amount of unimproved land of good quality, and well watered. Hopkins: we have fine land for farmers and fruit-growers, and the finest coal-fields in the western country. Christian: much of the land is in a coal region, with a plentiful supply of good timber, and is well adapted to fruit and grass growing. Russell: good carpenters command good prices. We have some of the finest water-power in the whole State. Todd: an excellent fruit-growing region of country. Warren: there is a great demand for all kinds of labor, and good prices are paid; the land is rich and productive, and there is a large area unoccupied, with a fine, healthy climate. Barren: the unoccupied land is poor. Allen: good farmers and some good wheelwrights would do well here. Hardin: a good field of labor is open for common laborers, mechanics, and small farmers; a large proportion of the land is good, the price remarkably low, having advanced but very little since 1860. Meade: a large quantity of good land yet unoccupied. Marion: good reliable farm labor is much needed. Nelson: a good farming country. Jefferson: no peculiar advantages to the class of labor mentioned can be offered. McCracken: plenty of work, and good pay for common laborers; plenty of land that will yield a good return for the labor of farmers. Henry: nearly all the land is occupied by the owners; farm hands are greatly needed. Carroll and Trimble: there is very little land of good quality unoccupied. Grant: not much unoccupied land, but a considerable quantity for sale. Mercer: employment of various kinds can be obtained at fair wages. Bracken: the price of leaf tobacco has been very high for many years past, and our soil is peculiarly adapted to its production, the finest quality being produced; land of good quality yet unoccupied. Clarke: no land unoccu-

ped; laborers for the farm and females for housework are very greatly in demand. Jessamine: no lands unoccupied; our farmers are doing well, and many farms can be bought on reasonable terms; all kinds of mechanics and industrious men can do well here. Owsley and Wolfe: much good land unoccupied, which can be obtained upon reasonable terms. Knox and Clay: a large quantity of land unoccupied, but it is rough land. Mason: a demand for labor of all kinds throughout the entire county; no land of good quality unoccupied. Boyd and Fleming: laborers, miners, and mechanics can readily find employment at good wages. Johnson and Floyd: small farmers and mechanics can do well here. Carter: this is a mineral region, and great advantages are afforded to industrious and enterprising men. Greenup: not much good land, but a large quantity of hilly land unoccupied; soil thin, well timbered, generally well watered.

What are the prices of farm stock, sound and in good condition?

Districts.	Counties.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs, per pound.
1	Ballard	\$100	\$75 to 100	\$125 to 175	\$25	\$2	* 8c
1	Trigg	\$100 to 120	150	175	35	2	† 1c
1	McCracken.....	50	75	100	25	3	† 2c
1	Livingston and Crittenden.	100	100	125	25	1½	5c.
1	Fulton	50 to 100	75 to 200	75 to 200	\$10 to 100	\$2 to 10	†\$5 to 2c
1	Union	50 to 75	125 to 200	125 to 200	25 to 50	1½ to 3	5c.
2	Ohio	125	125	150	30	2	6c.
2	Owensboro	75 to 150	100	150	40 to 60	2½ to 4	§ \$4 to 6
2	Hopkins	50 to 100	100 to 200	100 to 200	25 to 50	1½ to 3	§ \$4 to 6
2	Christian	100 to 150	75 to 150	100 to 200	20 to 60	2 to 4	8c.
2	Daviess	75 to 150	90	125	40 to 60	1½ to 2½	7c.
3	Russell	80 to 150	75 to 125	80 to 150	25 to 40	2 to 3	*\$5
3	Todd	75 to 100	125	150	30	2½	6c.
3	Logan	75	100	100	25	2	6c.
3	Warren	80 to 150	50 to 150	75 to 200	25 to 60	2 to 4	8½ to 9½c.
3	Barren	120	150 to 300	150 to 200	25 to 60	3	†\$2c
3	Allen	75	100	125	30	2	10c.
4	Kentucky	100	100 to 125	125 to 150	30 to 50	1½ to 5	†\$1 to 2c
4	Meade	75	80 to 100	100 to 125	30	2½	†10 to 15
4	Marion	75 to 150	75 to 100	100	25 to 65	2½ to 3½	† 5 to 12
4	Nelson	100 to 200	50 to 150	75 to 150	40 to 75	1½ to 6	† 5 to 3
5	Jefferson	90 to 120	75 to 100	125 to 165	45 to 75	2½ to 5	10c.
5	Henry and Oldham.....	150	50 to 125	100 to 200	40 to 75	2 to 10	8c.
5	Henry	150	100 to 150	125 to 150	50	3 to 10	9c.
6	Carroll	150	100	150	40 to 60	4	*\$9
6	Grant	125 to 200	50 to 100	75 to 125	35 to 80	2 to 5	8c.
6	Boone	140	75 to 150	100 to 250	35 to 80	3½	†\$4 to 15
6	Bracken.....	150	75 to 200	100 to 150	30 to 60	2 to 3	† 3 to 5
7	Mercer	100 to 150	60 to 125	100 to 150	50 to 75	3	*\$8
7	Clarke	150 to 250	80 to 125	150 to 200	40 to 100	2 to 5	† 5
7	Fayette	150	100	150	80	10	† 3
7	Jessamine.....	150	50 to 150	150	40 to 80	3 to 5	8c.
7	Bourbon.....	150 to 250	150	150 to 200	40 to 100	4 to 10	8c.
8	Owsley	100	75 to 100	75 to 100	40	3	*\$5
8	Knox and Clay	100	100	100	25	1½	* 6
9	Mason	75 to 125	70 to 125	125 to 150	30 to 60	1½ to 2½	5 to 8c.
9	Boyd	50 to 100	50 to 100	50 to 100	25 to 50	2 to 5	†\$3 to 6
9	Johnson.....	60 to 100	60 to 100	75 to 125	15 to 30	2½	† 2 to 1c
9	Carter.....	100	75	100	50	3	9c
9	Greenup.....	75 to 100	75 to 175	100 to 175	20 to 40	.....	4c.
9	Fleming.....	100	100	120	50	5	†\$8
	Average.....	\$111 02	\$110 73	\$131 82	\$44	\$3 09	7½c.

* Per hundred-weight. † Each. ‡ Fine stock, each. § Or 8 to 9c., gross weight.

INDIANA.

Area, 21,637,760 acres. Population in 1870, 1,673,943.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district, suitable for small farms, on favorable terms?

* Perry, Crawford, Scott, Clarke, Floyd, Harrison, Washington, Switzerland, Bartholomew, Jennings, Jefferson, Franklin, Ripley, Delaware, Wayne, Johnson, Greene, Sullivan, Vigo, Carroll, Lake, Newton, Pulaski, Boone, Montgomery, Miami, Fulton, White, Marshall, De Kalb, Steuben, Elkhart, Monroe, La Grange, Howard, and Blackford: it can. Rush: rents and prices high. Shelby: on fair terms. Morgan: yes; bottom lands can be rented, and uplands can be bought at cheap rates. La Porte and Fountain: a small quantity on fair terms. St. Joseph: yes, to a limited extent; the best of the land, however, is in the hands of small farmers, and is not for sale or rent.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings.

Crawford: from \$4 to \$8 per acre, one-third under cultivation; generally log and frame buildings. Scott: from \$10 to \$20; with good tenant house, from 40 to 50 acres cleared, the rest in timber. Clarke: from \$20 to \$200; buildings indifferent. Floyd: average, \$15; from one-third to one-half improved. Harrison: \$25 to \$40; three-fifths to four-fifths under cultivation; moderately cheap buildings. Washington: \$20 to \$40; about one-half under cultivation; nearly all fenced; frame and brick houses. Monroe: within a range of 10 miles, from \$15 to \$100; from one-half to three-fourths under cultivation; generally all fenced; the higher-priced have good two-story frame or brick buildings; good fruit. Switzerland: river land, \$100 to \$120; hill and interior land \$50 to \$60; nearly all fenced; about one-half under cultivation; buildings moderately good. Bartholomew: average price, \$35; two-thirds under cultivation; nearly all fenced; wooden frame buildings. Jennings: average, \$20; about one-half under cultivation; four-fifths under fence; mostly wooden buildings. Jefferson: \$20. Franklin: \$25; three-fourths under cultivation; buildings, frame and brick. Rush: from \$60 to \$90; two-thirds to three-fourths under cultivation, with comfortable farm buildings. Ripley: \$10 to \$50; one-fourth improved; small frame and log buildings. Delaware: \$30; one-half under cultivation; three-fourths fenced; buildings, wood and brick. Wayne: from \$30 upward; three-fourths under cultivation; all fenced; good buildings, brick and frame. Johnson: average, \$60; about three-fifths under cultivation; nearly all under fence; good frame buildings. Shelby: from \$35 to \$50; one-half under cultivation; all fenced; hewed-log and frame buildings. Morgan: small upland farms from \$10 to \$30; about one-half under cultivation; two-thirds fenced; buildings cheap but comfortable. Hendricks: \$75 to \$150; one-half cultivated, balance in grass; all under fence; small frame buildings. Greene: \$25 to \$40. Sullivan: from \$25 to \$100; from one-third to two-thirds under cultivation; all fenced; good buildings. Parke: \$10 to \$60; one-half to two-thirds under cultivation; all fenced; log and frame buildings. Vigo: from \$20 to \$200. Putnam: \$40 to \$70; nearly all fenced and under cultivation; buildings generally comfortable. Carroll: from \$10 to \$50; about three-fifths under cultivation; brick, frame, and concrete buildings. Vermillion: \$30; two-fifths to one-half cleared; common frame buildings. Lake: from \$20 to \$50; mostly under cultivation. New-

* Names of counties from which returns have been received.

ton: from \$10 to \$25; one-half under cultivation, and fenced; buildings tolerably fair. Pulaski: from \$5 to \$20; buildings and fences poor. La Porte: from \$20 to \$150, according to quality and location; more than one-half under cultivation; buildings moderately good. Fountain: from \$30 to \$60; about one-half under cultivation, and fenced; buildings ordinary. Boone: \$20 to \$30; one-fifth under cultivation; one-fourth fenced; buildings ordinary. Montgomery: from \$30 to \$100; from one-half to two-thirds under cultivation; nearly all fenced; comfortable buildings. Miami: from \$30 to \$75; one-half cleared and under fence, with good buildings. St. Joseph: near market towns, from \$75 to \$125; at a greater distance, from \$20 to \$50; one-half to two-thirds cleared, with tolerably good fences and buildings. Fulton: from \$15 to \$50; from one-fourth to three-fourths under cultivation and fenced; buildings moderately good. White: \$15 to \$40; nearly all improved, and under fence; comfortable buildings. Marshall: about \$40; one-third under cultivation; all fenced; buildings, good log and frame. De Kalb: average, \$50; more than one-half under cultivation; reasonably good buildings. Steuben: average, \$30; one-third under cultivation; good rail fences; frame buildings. Elkhart: from \$25 to \$100, according to quality and location; about one-third under cultivation, and under fence; frame buildings. La Grange: from \$50 to \$75; from one-fourth to three-fourths fenced, and under cultivation; buildings ordinary. Howard: from \$10 to \$40; from one-fourth to one-half under cultivation, and fenced; log or small frame buildings. Blackford: from \$15 to \$35, with, generally, one-half under cultivation, and ordinary buildings. Wabash: from \$30 to \$40; near Wabash City, farms range from \$50 to \$75.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land, what proportion is cleared, and how much, if any, is fenced?

Perry: from \$2 to \$5 per acre. Crawford: from \$3 to \$6; in some localities from \$5 to \$7. Scott: from \$15 to \$30; one-half in a good state of cultivation. Clarke: from \$10 to \$20; generally about one-half under fence, with one-third cleared. Floyd: all partially improved; one-half cleared, two-thirds fenced. Harrison: about \$15; neither fenced nor cleared. Washington: \$18 to \$20; none cleared and none fenced. Monroe: none for sale. Switzerland: \$35 to \$50; nearly all fenced. Bartholomew: from \$15 to \$20; none cleared or fenced. Jennings: from \$10 to \$15; none cleared or fenced. Jefferson: \$10 to \$15; half cleared and fenced. Franklin: the lands in this division are mostly improved. Rush: from \$40 to \$60; one-third cleared and fenced; if the timber is good it is worth more. Ripley: \$5 to \$30; all timber. Delaware: \$18; very little cleared and not much fenced. Wayne: no unimproved land. Johnson: average, \$45; about two-fifths cleared, nearly all fenced. Shelby: but little for sale separate from improvements, which would rate from \$30 to \$45 per acre. Morgan: from \$5 to \$25 for unimproved uplands; bottom lands all improved. Hendricks: from \$25 to \$150; mostly fenced; timbered land is increasing in value since our railroad was finished. Greene: wild land from \$10 to \$15. Sullivan: from \$20 to \$30; one-third cleared; all fenced. Parke: \$10 to \$20; wholly unimproved. Vigo: about \$20, 10 miles from town. Putnam: no unimproved land; about one-half of all the land is cleared. In the better portions of the county over one-half is cleared. Carroll: \$25; about three-fifths cleared and fenced. There is an increasing demand for unimproved timber land. Vermillion: \$15 to \$20. Lake and Newton: from \$5 to \$30 for unimproved land, prairie or timber. Pulaski: \$5 to \$20. La Porte: there are three kinds of land; marsh from \$2 to \$10, dry oak land from \$10 to \$25, and heavy timber land from

\$30 to \$100. Fountain: \$8 to \$15. Boone: \$5 to \$10; one-twentieth cleared and fenced. Montgomery: unimproved land sells for the same as the improved, the timber being valuable. Two-thirds of the land is cleared and fenced; price from \$30 to \$100. Miami: from \$10 to \$15. St. Joseph: the unimproved land is mostly marshy or wet land capable of improvement by draining, and can be bought at from \$3 to \$10. Fulton: \$10 to \$30. White: \$3 to \$15; prairie and barrens; none fenced. Marshall: \$10 to \$40; mostly timbered land; none fenced. De Kalb: \$50 with or without improvements and fences. Steuben: \$20. Elkhart: from \$10 to \$60. La Grange: low land from \$10 to \$35; none fenced nor cleared. Dry heavy timbered land very valuable, from \$40 to \$125. Howard: \$8 to \$15 per acre; none fenced. Blackford: from \$10 to \$25, according to the location of the land and the quality of the timber. Wabash: \$15 to \$40.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

Perry: owner gets two-fifths, furnishes nothing; one-half if he furnishes stock, &c.; on poorer land, one-third. Crawford: from \$1 to \$5 per acre; on shares, owner gets one-third of the crop; and if he furnishes stock, seed, and implements, one-half. Scott: one-third of crop to owner when tenant finds everything, and in some cases one-half. Clarke: shares, one-half the crop. Floyd: \$3 to \$7 per acre; on shares, one-half. Harrison: owner receives one-third; and if he furnish stock, &c., then two-thirds. Washington: about \$1 per acre for rent, or two-thirds the crop, nothing furnished. Monroe: owner furnishing everything, receives two-thirds of the crop. Switzerland: from \$5 to \$6 per acre; on shares, owner receives one-half the crop; renter provides everything. Bartholomew: about \$5; on shares, renter gives two-fifths of crop, and finds seed, implements, &c. Jennings: cash rent from \$3 to \$5; on shares, one-third or one-half, according as one or the other party furnishes teams, seeds, &c. Jefferson: one-third of the crop, tenant providing his own team, seeds, &c. Franklin: owner receives one-half, and tenant furnishes everything. Rush: from \$3 50 to \$5 50; on shares, owner furnishes land and half the seed, and gets one-half the crop when gathered. Ripley: on shares, tenant gets one-half, and furnishes team, seeds, and implements. Delaware: owner receives two-fifths of product, and does not furnish stock, implements, or seeds. Wayne: money rent from \$4 to \$6 per acre; on shares, one-half the crop in the bushel, renter providing stock, implements, and seeds. Johnson: \$4 to \$6, on shares; if owner provides one-half of the implements, stock, seeds, &c., he receives one-half the product. Shelby: \$3 50 to \$5, or one-third to one-half of the crop, the tenant furnishing his own team, stock, and seeds. Morgan: \$4, or one-third of the crop if wheat, one-half if corn, when tenant furnishes seeds, &c. Hendricks: about \$5 per acre; shares, as above. Greene: owner receives half without providing stock, implements, or seeds. Sullivan: from \$3 to \$5, or one-third, and nothing is furnished. Parke: owner receives one-third, furnishing nothing; or one-half, and furnishes team, seeds, &c. Vigo: the same. Putnam: owner receives one-half, and furnishes nothing. Carroll: owner, one-third. Vermillion: \$2 to \$3, or one-third of crop. Lake: \$2 50, on shares; owner one-third; and if he furnish, one-half. Newton: \$2 to \$4, or one-third of crop. Pulaski: from \$1 to \$3, or one-third of product, providing nothing. La Porte: one-half the grain, wheat and oats in the sack, corn in the crib, the renter furnishing everything. Fountain: \$4, or one-third of product; if owner provides stock, implements and seeds, he receives

two-thirds. Boone: \$3, or one-third of crop, furnishing nothing. Montgomery: \$5, or one-half the product, owner providing nothing. Miami: \$3, or one-third the product. St. Joseph: one-third. Fulton: \$4 for the improved portion of the farm, or from one-third to two-fifths of the crop when gathered. White, Marshall, and DeKalb: one-third of the crop, unless owner furnishes team, seeds, &c., when he receives one-half. Steuben: \$2, or one-third the crop. Elkhart: \$2 to \$5. La Grange: from one-third to one-half of the crop; when the owner furnishes implements and seeds he receives three-fifths in the bushel. Howard: \$3, or one-third of the crop, the renter furnishing everything. Blackford: \$2 for the improved part, or one-third of the product. Wabash: one-third, owner furnishing nothing.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of two or three of them?

Articles of production.	Prices.	Counties.
Wheat..... per bushel..	\$0 80	White, Steuben.
Do..... do.....	\$0 80 to \$1 00	Montgomery.
Do..... do.....	85	Miami, Fulton.
Do..... do.....	90	Fountain, Crawford, Monroe, Rush, Wabash, Delaware, Shelby, Vermillion, La Porte, Hendricks.
Do..... do.....	90 to \$1 00	Sullivan, Marshall, Floyd, Perry, Vigo, Elkhart, Carroll.
Do..... do.....	1 00	Scott, Harrison, Switzerland, Jennings, Ripley, Morgan, Greene, Putnam, Pulaski, Boone, St. Joseph, De Kalb, La Grange, Howard, Johnson, Washington.
Do..... do.....	1 00 to 1 10	Clarke, Wayne.
Do..... do.....	1 00 to 1 20	Jefferson, Parke.
Corn..... do.....	30	Shelby, Parke.
Do..... do.....	35	Delaware, Johnson, Lake, Fountain, Carroll.
Do..... do.....	40 to 45	Marshall, Hendricks.
Do..... do.....	50	Greene, Newton, Wayne, Washington.
Do..... do.....	60 to 65	Vermillion, Scott, Harrison, Monroe, Morgan, Vigo, Sullivan.
Do..... do.....	70	Miami, Steuben, Howard.
Do..... do.....	75	Crawford, Clarke, Floyd, Jennings, Jefferson, Franklin, Rush, Ripley, Putnam, Pulaski, La Porte, Montgomery, St. Joseph, White, La Grange.
Do..... do.....	80	Boone, De Kalb.
Do..... do.....	90	Elkhart, Wabash.
Oats..... do.....	30 to 35	Fountain, Lake.
Do..... do.....	40	Harrison, Delaware, Newton.
Do..... do.....	45	Crawford, Washington, La Porte, La Grange, Perry.
Do..... do.....	50	Scott, Clarke, Jefferson, Franklin, Ripley, Putnam, Pulaski, Boone, Montgomery.
Do..... do.....	60	Morgan, De Kalb.
Potatoes..... do.....	30	Montgomery, Elkhart, Boone.
Do..... do.....	35	Crawford, La Grange.
Do..... do.....	40	Switzerland, Ripley, Morgan, De Kalb.
Do..... do.....	50	Scott, Clarke, Harrison, Delaware, La Porte.
Do..... do.....	50 to 60	Marshall, Putnam, Fulton.
Do..... do.....	80	Johnson, Hendricks.
Do..... do.....	1 25	Floyd, Shelby.
Hay..... per ton..	8 00	White.
Do..... do.....	10 00	Jennings, Ripley, Boone, Steuben.
Do..... do.....	12 00	Montgomery.
Do..... do.....	15 00	Jefferson.
Do..... do.....	16 00	Switzerland.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing?

Perry: this county has six towns on the river. Steamboats can land at nearly all farms until the river gets very low. Crawford: 18 miles of this county borders on the Ohio River. Scott: two railroads running through the county; about 16 miles to a steamboat landing. Clarke: from 1 to 5 miles. Floyd: New Albany, which is the county seat, is at the head of navigation of the Lower Ohio, eight months of the year. Harrison: 20 miles. Washington: there is a railroad running through the center of the county, and another road surveyed. Monroe: railroad through the county centrally from north to south, with stations every six miles. Switzerland: the county borders on the Ohio River for 35 miles; landings at all places where required. Bartholomew: market convenient; nine railroad stations within the county. Jennings: there are fourteen railroad stations in the county, and market convenient. Jefferson: from 1 to 15 miles from Madison on the Ohio River. Good markets all the year. Franklin: facilities for transportation good. Rush: two railroads run through the county town, and diagonally through the county. Ripley: 40 to 60 miles from Cincinnati, Ohio; two railroads through the county. Delaware: Muncie is a railroad town. Wayne: 5 miles the utmost in any part of the county. A new railroad north opens a country with cheap land and plenty of timber. Johnson: two railroads pass through the county. Shelby: this county has about 66 miles of railroad, 16 stations; and 6 miles is the greatest distance from a station at any point. Morgan: two railroads; 30 miles to Indianapolis. Hendricks: about 20 miles to a market town, 5 miles to a railroad station. Greene: Worthington is the center of a great agricultural country. Sullivan: railroad through the county; steamboat landings on the western boundary. Parke: Wabash River on the west; railroad from Rockville to Terre Haute. Putnam: three railroads and a fine market. Carroll: Delphi is a market town and seat of justice. Vermillion: 5 or 6 miles to market. Lake: five railroads in the county; greatest distance to market 14 miles. Newton: from 2 to 25 miles to railroad stations. Pulaski: two railroads pass through the county. La Porte: there are six market towns in the county, six railroads and ten stations, and one harbor on Lake Michigan, at Michigan City. Fountain: this county has six railroad stations, two market towns, one steamboat landing, and a canal. Boone: on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad. Montgomery: there are two good market towns and seven railroad stations in the district; no steamboat landing. Miami: not exceeding 10 miles from any point within the county. St. Joseph: two railroads and several towns along the same furnish convenient market facilities. Fulton: the county seat of this county is a railroad town and market town. White: two railroads and ten stations. Marshall: average distance 7 miles. De Kalb: this is a railroad town. Steuben: the same. Elkhart: two railroads and six stations. La Grange: from 5 to 12 miles; railroad through center of county; three stations. Howard: two railroads and good markets. Blackford: a railroad station and market here. Wabash: markets are good: we have both railroad and canal.

What is the general quality of land and the kind of timber?

Perry: the land is very hilly, except river bottoms, and varies in quality, ranging from \$2 to \$100 per acre; timber—poplar, beech, hickory, oak, cedar, elm, gum, maple, and walnut. Crawford: bottom land very good; uplands moderately good; all kinds of timber. Scott: land here will hardly average with the rest of the State; almost all kinds

of timber—oak, poplar, maple, hickory, beech, gum, &c. Clarke: river land No. 1, oak land No. 2, and beech flats third rate. Timber—beech, oak, poplar, walnut, sugar-maple, gum, and sycamore. Floyd: clay soil upland; river bottom, rich alluvial; beech, oak, hickory, walnut, and poplar. Harrison: limestone; the timber is poplar, oak, beech, maple, walnut, hickory, &c. Washington: quality fair; oak, poplar, beech, walnut, &c. Monroe: undulating blue-grass land, with an abundance of the best quality of limestone; timber—black walnut, poplar, ash, sugar-maple, beech, oak, hickory, &c. Switzerland: black alluvial soil on and near the river; interior, flat clay; beech, maple, poplar, walnut, oak, ash, elm. Bartholomew: sandy loam and some clay; beech, hickory, oak, &c. Jennings: near the streams the face of the country is hilly and broken and moderately fertile, except in the beech flats, at the head of the streams, where it is only fit for grass; timber—oak, poplar, beech, hickory, and sweet gum. Jefferson: clay land, with beech, oak, poplar, hickory, ash, walnut, &c. Franklin: fair; timber—poplar, oak, walnut, maple, and beech. Rush: land very rich and productive, with but little waste; timber—walnut, poplar, oak, ash, and beech. Ripley: clay soil, rather thin; all kinds of timber—oak, poplar, walnut, hickory, beech, gum, and maple. Delaware: the land, after being underdrained, is good; oak, walnut, beech, maple, hickory, ash, poplar, &c., plenty and good. Wayne: good soil, clay loam; beech, maple, oak, walnut, and hickory. Johnson: rolling land subject to thorough drainage; black loam; burr and white oak, sugar-maple, black walnut, poplar, beech, hickory, &c. Shelby: land good; timber—white burr and red oak, poplar, walnut, gray blue and swamp ash, sugar-maple, hickory, elm, sycamore, &c. Morgan: bottom lands very fertile; uplands medium in quality, but good for grass and excellent for fruit; oak, ash, walnut, sugar-maple, beech, poplar, sycamore, and elm predominate, and are good, cheap, and very abundant. Hendricks: good land; walnut, hickory, beech, ash, oak, maple, poplar, &c. Greene: land is a good average; oak, poplar, walnut, &c. Sullivan: dark loam and clay; beech, oak, maple, and black scrub-oak. Parke: three-fifths good level upland, one-fifth hills, and one-fifth first-rate bottom. Vigo: black loam with sand intermixed, and heavy clay; oak, hickory, poplar, black walnut, beech, and hard maple. Putnam: good, especially for grass; timber of almost every kind common to this latitude—poplar, walnut, maple, beech, hickory, oak, ash, linden, buckeye. Carroll: clay soil; oak, walnut, maple, and beech. Vermillion: black loam and clay; sandy loam with gravel subsoil. Lake: land is rich prairie, clay subsoil; timber—oak and hickory, mostly in the groves; some heavy timber. Newton: deep, rich prairie loam and oak openings, being very sandy. Pulaski: rich prairie lands with timber convenient; timber land sandy and poor. La Porte: about one-quarter sandy barrens; one-quarter marsh, and the remainder fine prairie and rich timber land; oak, poplar, walnut, beech, maple, pine, and basswood. Fountain: good; walnut, maple, beech, oak. Boone: good; walnut, maple, beech, oak. Montgomery: soil good, mostly deep loam; walnut, sugar-maple, oak, beech, poplar, hickory, ash, elm, cherry, &c. Miami: land generally of good quality; white oak and walnut. St. Joseph: there are four different kinds of land; heavy timber land, oak openings, dry prairie, and wet prairie, or marsh. The heavy timber consists of beech, maple, black and white walnut, whitewood, oak, elm, basswood, &c.; on the barrens, white, black and burr oak, and hickory. Fulton: every variety of quality from highest to lowest grade; timber—oak, ash, maple, beech, elm, hickory, poplar, walnut, &c. White: from

first quality to third rate; oak, timber. Marshall: good sandy soil; beech, maple, oak, and black walnut. De Kalb: mixture of sand, loam, and clay; beech, maple, oak, walnut, elm, poplar, ash, and hickory. Steuben: good; oak, beech, maple, whitewood. Elkhart: timbered land; oak, maple, ash, hickory, beech, and walnut. La Grange: land is good; timber—whitewood, soft maple, oak, and walnut; good timber getting scarce in some localities. Howard: black soil; poplar, black walnut, sugar-maple, beech, and hickory. Blackford: oak, hickory, walnut, ash, elm, and sugar-maple. Wabash: the land is fertile; oak, ash, poplar, walnut.

For what kind of labor is there a demand?

Perry: good mechanics can get ready employment. Crawford: agricultural. Scott: all kinds. Clarke: farm laborers and mechanics. Floyd: farm and mechanical labor. Harrison, Washington: all kinds, at good wages. Switzerland, Ripley, Delaware, Morgan, Hendricks, Greene, Carroll, Montgomery, Miami, White, De Kalb, and Elkhart: farm labor, principally. Monroe: supply and demand about equal. Bartholomew: farmers and all kinds of mechanics. Jennings: farmers, stone-quarrymen, and all kinds of mechanical labor. Jefferson, Sullivan, Newton: all kinds. Franklin: farm and mechanical. Rush: every kind, but especially farm labor. Wayne: all kinds, especially skilled. Johnson: all kinds. Shelby: no special demand at present. Parke: almost all kinds; great coal fields. Vigo: coal-mining and railroad-building. Carroll: farm labor. Putnam: good farm hands can almost always find employment at good wages. Vermillion: farm labor and mechanical. Lake: farm hands, carpenters, and cheese-makers. Pulaski: farm, ditching, and dairymen. Fountain: common labor. Boone: farm and mechanical. St. Joseph: farm labor for men, and domestic labor for women; also quite a demand for mechanics and other laborers in our factories. Fulton: ordinary farm hands and common laborers. Marshall: men to clear land, put up saw-mills, and get out lumber, for which there is ready sale. Steuben: farm and ordinary. La Grange: not very much demand for laborers at present, except railroad hands. Howard: pretty well supplied. Blackford: farmers, day laborers, and carpenters.

What mills or factories, if any, are in operation, or in progress, requiring skilled labor?

Perry: cotton-mills employing 300 or 400 hands; furniture, chair, woolen, wagon, bellows and other factories; 5 coal mines employing from 200 to 500 hands; quarries, when in operation employing 100 to 150 hands. Crawford: saw-mills and salt-works. Scott: saw-mills, flour-mills, woolen-mills, sash and door factory, &c. Clarke: 10 flour-mills, 9 saw-mills, 2 ship-yards, 2 car and locomotive manufactories, employing about 500 hands; woolen-mills, founderies, &c. Floyd: 27 flour-mills, 2 iron-rolling mills, 5 planing-mills, 2 glass factories, nail-works, woolen-mill, 9 saw-mills, 1 railroad-iron mill, axe and edge-tool works, 5 extensive founderies, machine-works, &c., &c.; capital employed, about \$1,000,000. Harrison: none. Washington: woolen factories, flour and saw mills. Monroe: woolen-mills, planing-mills, founderies, &c. Switzerland: none of any consequence. Bartholomew: hydraulic woolen-mills, some 6 or 7 flour-mills, sash and blind factories, &c. Jennings: 25 saw and grist mills, 9 flour-mills, 3 woolen factories, and 2 furniture factories. Jefferson: all that are required in an old-settled country. Franklin: paper, flour, and woolen mills. Rush: 12 flour-mills, 3 planing-mills, 3 woolen factories, carriage factories, &c. Ripley: none. Delaware: no extensive factories in operation or in progress. Wayne:

woolen factories, machine-shops, founderies, paper-mills, saw-mills, flour-mills, &c. Johnson: 14 flour-mills, 15 saw-mills, 3 planing-mills, 3 woolen factories, 2 founderies, &c. Shelby: flour-mills, saw-mills, woolen factory, planing-mills. Morgan: there are many saw-mills and flour-mills, and a few woolen-mills, and one planing-mill; founderies and factories badly needed. Hendricks: 2 grist-mills, 2 saw-mills, 1 woolen factory. Greene: 4 saw-mills and 2 grist-mills. Parke: 21 flour-mills, 70 saw-mills, 3 woolen factories, and about 100 other mechanical shops and manufactories. Vigo: woolen factories, founderies, blast furnaces, rolling-mills, planing-mills, &c. Putnam: iron and nail factory, pump factory, woolen-mills, planing-mills, and many smaller manufactories, but they are generally supplied with hands. Carroll: grist-mills, saw-mills, and paper-mills. Vermillion: 2 woolen-mills. Lake: several grist-mills, 1 woolen-mill, sash and blind factories, planing-mills, &c. Newton: 1 water and 2 steam grist-mills, 3 steam saw-mills. Pulaski: a good mill very much needed in the western part of the county; factories also needed. La Porte: woolen-mills, furniture and car factories, machine-shops, &c. Fountain: none. Boone: grist and saw mills, woolen and stave factories. Montgomery: 4 woolen factories, cabinet, sash and blind, and stave factories, foundery and machine shop, 12 flour-mills. St. Joseph: 10 flour-mills, 30 saw-mills, 3 woolen factories, 2 founderies, 3 extensive wagon factories, 4 smaller wagon factories, 4 extensive agricultural implement factories, 12 furniture factories, 1 extensive sewing-machine factory, 1 paper-mill, tannery, &c., &c. Fulton: grist-mills, saw-mills, woolen factories, planing-mill. White: 3 large woolen factories, 2 large flour-mills, and 3 saw-mills on Tippecanoe River; a new dam with 10 feet fall just completed. Marshall: there are about 45 steam and water-power mills in this county, and twice that number can find ready sale for their products. De Kalb: grist-mills and saw-mills, and stave factories. Steuben: flour and saw mills. Elkhart: we have but few manufactories; 10 grist-mills, 4 woolen-mills, &c., &c. La Grange: none in this county, except woolen and carriage factories. Howard: woolen factory, machine-shop. Blackford: a hub and spoke factory, employing 150 hands. Wabash: 2 woolen-mills, 2 founderies, 4 planing-mills, 5 furniture factories, 12 wagon and carriage shops, 14 flour-mills, &c.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress, requiring common labor? If so, how far distant?

Scott: a railroad running through the eastern part of the county has just been completed. Clarke: there are three railroads through the county now completed; 71 miles of road. Floyd: one to be built forthwith. Harrison: one railroad. Jefferson: one, 15 miles distant. Rush: two commenced running. Delaware: Muncie is the present terminus of a railroad. Wayne: many hands are employed in this county in the summer. Morgan: gravel roads are progressing, on which laborers are needed. Hendricks: one railroad in course of construction one-fourth of a mile from town. Greene: one to be built this summer. Sullivan: railroads are constructing within 40 miles, where men can find employment. Parke: yes; 64 miles. Vigo: yes; within one mile of Terre Haute. Putnam: one railroad touching city limits completed, and doing an immense business. Carroll: none in process of construction yet; one soon to be built. Vermillion: one from Terre Haute to Chicago. Lake: Danville and Chicago railroad. Newton: one through the adjoining county. Pulaski: two railroads completed, and one to be built this year. Fountain: a railroad in process of construction through the county. Boone: yes; within 15 miles. Montgomery: one railroad in course of construction. St. Joseph: one railroad in progress. White:

two built, one in progress. De Kalb: one railroad crosses the county north and south. Steuben: yes. La Grange: one railroad running across the county; laborers wanted in this and adjoining counties. Howard: some turnpikes in this county. Blackford and Wabash: one railroad in process of construction.

If many foreign-born workmen are employed in your district, please give the preponderating nationality?

Jennings: Irish and Germans about equal in number. Parke: not many employed; Irish seem to predominate.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land, of good quality and well watered, yet unoccupied?

Perry: plenty of land of poor quality, and well watered, that can readily be obtained at very low figures, \$1 50 to \$2 per acre. Tell City, in this county, was settled about twelve years ago by Swiss emigrants, and is fostered by the Swiss Colonization Society. It has now a population of 3,000 or more, is a manufacturing town, and will undoubtedly in five years double its population. Crawford: there are lands yet unoccupied, well watered and well timbered, suitable for small farmers. Scott: but little land vacant; the supply of labor is ample. Clarke: the best water-power on the Ohio River for factories of all kinds. This county has a river front of 40 miles, with good steamboat landings almost the entire distance; quite a surplus of good farming land in all parts of the county. Floyd: the advantage of rich land, which can be bought cheap; two railroads now terminate in this county; another will be completed in June; one will be commenced in April. Harrison: none. Rush, Elkhart: the same. Washington: good climate, good markets, good society. Monroe: no land of good quality unoccupied; no particular advantages can be offered to laborers, mechanics, or farmers. Switzerland: an excellent agricultural county, healthy, well settled, with churches and school-houses in every neighborhood; plenty of land can be purchased. Bartholomew: a large amount of choice land, very productive, excellent water, and a healthy climate, convenient to railroads and market. Jennings: three railroads running through the county, that necessarily require many men to keep them in repair; a large amount of land unoccupied, but not very productive. It is well watered however, and the climate is healthy, and market convenient for all kinds of products. Jefferson: no Government land here, but land is cheap. Franklin: not much land unoccupied; no special advantages. Rush: high wages, plenty of work, sure pay, and good living. Ripley, Boone, and Steuben: land unoccupied. Delaware: land unoccupied, but no great advantages. Wayne: the city of Richmond employs from five to ten thousand skilled mechanics during the whole year; the proprietors, with scarcely an exception, having grown up with the city, are solid business men, and financially sound. The products of our manufactories are sent all through the West, and are deep down into the South. For gardeners and small fruit-growers, this vicinity is unsurpassed; fertile soil, healthy climate, and convenient market, having railroad communication in all directions. Johnson: nearly all the land in the county is occupied. The demand for all kinds of labor is active and pressing. Shelby: good inducements for industrious and skillful farmers. We need capital also for the erection of mills and factories. Morgan: our cheap unimproved hill lands are well adapted to grass and unsurpassed for fruits; peaches, apples, pears, &c., seldom failing to yield abundantly, and for such fruits, whether green, canned, or dried, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Chicago offer

excellent markets. Hendricks: good prices for all kinds of unskilled labor; mechanical labor is also in demand. Greene: the quality of the soil is good; plenty of water and good timber; coal, iron, and pattern clay in abundance, and of good quality. Sullivan: plenty of good farming lands unoccupied, where people may find good homes. Parke: very little land unoccupied, and none unowned. If our contemplated railroads shall be built, coal-mining and iron-works will follow next in order. Vigo: very little land unoccupied. Putnam: farm hands during the spring and summer can find employment at fair wages, say from \$25 to \$30 per month and boarded. Carroll: quite an amount of unoccupied timber land owned by speculators. Vermillion, Elkhart: no land unoccupied. Lake, Boone, and Steuben: considerable land unoccupied. Howard: some. Newton: laborers can get good wages for two-thirds of the year. The land is rich and can be purchased at a reasonable rate. Pulaski: cheap farms and easy payments; a good grazing country. La Porte: no land unoccupied; that which is unimproved is reserved for either timber or pasture. Fountain: plenty of employment for laborers; small farmers can obtain lands on reasonable terms. Montgomery: mechanics of almost every sort command work readily at fair prices; small farmers are in demand; the soil is excellent; markets good and convenient, country healthy. Miami: considerable land of good quality, well watered, still unoccupied, which can be obtained on reasonable terms. St. Joseph: the two towns of South Bend and Mishewaka are thriving manufacturing towns, already employing a large number of persons, and as their operations enlarge will require many more. Considerable attention is given to the cultivation of small fruits, &c., and there is a good opening for a much larger business. The local towns afford a good market for these products, and all surplus articles can readily be sent to Chicago for market. The lands of the county are well watered; good opportunities to purchase small farms. Fulton: much land of good quality, and more of inferior quality yet unoccupied. White: farmers with large or small capital are much needed. There are at least 10,000 acres unoccupied, cheaper and nearer market than any east of Mississippi River; the best water-power in Northern Indiana for sale within one mile of county seat. Marshall: as good land as any in the State, well watered and well timbered, yet unoccupied. Wood sells readily for \$3 per cord, and manufactured into lumber sells for \$16 to \$17 per thousand, green, and \$26 for seasoned; and after the timber is off the purchaser has the land clear for farming purposes. De Kalb: land principally occupied. La Grange: there are a few small farms, also a few large ones to rent. The land is well watered and of the best quality. Blackford: there is yet a large quantity of land unimproved, which can be purchased on easy terms. The land is of good quality and well watered, and not hilly. Wabash: very little land unoccupied. Shelby: prices of produce: eggs, 25 cents; butter, 35 cents; sweet potatoes, \$1 25 to \$1 60; cheese, 20 cents; sugar, 12½ to 18; sorghum molasses, 60 cents per gallon; chickens, \$3 per dozen; turkeys, 75 cents to \$1 each.

What are the prices of ordinary farm stock, sound and in good condition ?

District.	County.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, per pair.	Working mules, per pair.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs, per pound, gross weight.
2	Perry	\$50 to 150	\$50 to 125	\$100 to 200	\$25 to 40	\$1½ to 2	5 to 6c.
2	Crawford	50 to 75	50 to 100	75 to 125	30	1½ to 2½	6c.
2	Scott	75 to 125	100 to 150	80 to 150	25 to 50	1½ to 2	-----
2	Clarke	75 to 100	100 to 150	100 to 200	40 to 60	1 to 5	7 to 10c.
2	Floyd	75 to 150	100	120	35 to 75	3	6c.
2	Harrison	100	100	125	40	2	9c.
2	Washington	125 to 150	125 to 140	125 to 200	30 to 60	1 to 5	8c.
3	Monroe	150	80 to 120	80 to 120	40 to 75	1½ to 2½	7 to 9c.
3	Switzerland	150 to 160	125 to 150	125 to 150	50 to 60	3	8c.
3	Bartholomew	75 to 100	75 to 150	80 to 175	20 to 50	2	8c.
3	Jennings	50 to 125	75 to 175	75 to 200	25 to 60	2 to 3	10c.
3	Jefferson	150	100 to 125	100 to 125	35 to 50	1 to 2	7c.
4	Franklin	100 to 200	100 to 200	100 to 200	30 to 50	1 to 2	-----
4	Rush	200	100 to 125	125 to 200	50	2 to 3	8 to 10c.
4	Ripley	150	100 to 200	150 to 250	40	2 to 3	8 to 10c.
5	Delaware	120	90	90	35	1 to 1½	8c.
5	Wayne	125	125	125	50	2½	10c.
6	Johnson	125	100 to 150	120 to 160	40 to 60	2 to 3	7c.
6	Shelby	75 to 90	65 to 125	60 to 100	35 to 60	1½ to 3	6 to 10c.
6	Morgan	100	100	125	50	1½	*\$5 to 10
6	Hendricks	150 to 200	125 to 200	125 to 200	40 to 80	2 to 4	-----
7	Greene	85 to 125	85 to 150	85 to 150	30 to 60	1½	9c.
7	Sullivan	160 to 200	100 to 150	80 to 100	35 to 50	1 to 1½	8c.
7	Parke	125	250	250	50	3	8½c.
7	Vigo	100	100	100	40	2	6c.
7	Putnam	150	70 to 100	100 to 200	40 to 80	2½ to 5	8 to 10c.
8	Fountain	200	110	150	45	2	10c.
8	Boone	150	100	100	40	2	8c.
8	Montgomery	150 to 200	100	100	50 to 75	2	9c.
8	Carroll	100	120	150	40	2	6c.
8	Vermillion	100	100	125	40	2	-----
9	Lake	75 to 110	100 to 125	120 to 150	30 to 50	2 to 3	10c.
9	Newton	100 to 150	75 to 150	70 to 170	30 to 75	75c. to 2	8 to 9c.
9	Pulaski	100	100	125	40	3	*\$6
9	Laporte	100	100	125	40	1½	-----
9	Miami	80	100	90	30	3	*\$10
9	St. Joseph	80 to 125	75 to 125	100 to 150	25 to 50	75c. to 1½	*\$3 to 6
9	Fulton	100 to 150	100 to 150	100 to 150	25 to 45	1 to 2½	7 to 8c.
9	White and Monticello	150 to 200	75 to 150	100 to 200	30 to 50	1 to 2	6c.
9	Marshall	150 to 175	75 to 125	100 to 125	35 to 50	1½ to 2	6 to 7c.
10	De Kalb	100	125	125	45	1½	*\$12
10	Elkhart	150	150	100	30	2	*\$5 to 10
10	Steuben	125	125	100	35	2	*\$7
10	La Grange	165	150	100 to 200	50	2	7 to 8c.
11	Howard	100	75 to 150	75 to 150	40 to 50	2	-----
11	Blackford	100	75 to 125	60 to 100	25 to 50	1 to 2	7c.
11	Wabash	50 to 75	60 to 125	150 to 200	35 to 50	1 to 2	6 to 7c.
	Average	\$123 77	\$116 44	\$129 02	\$43 66	\$2 09	6. 87c.

* Each.

ILLINOIS.

Area, 35,459,200 acres. Population in 1870, 2,538,408.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district suitable for small farms on favorable terms?

* Winnebago, Lake, McHenry, Whitesides, Jo. Daviess, Lee: all answer affirmatively. Ogle: very little land for rent at any price. Stephenson, Rock Island, Stark, Henry, Kendall, Du Page, Will, Iroquois, Edgar, Coles, Woodford, Livingston, Christian, Morgan, Scott, Fayette, Marion and Clay, Clark, Washington, Madison, Clinton, Randolph, Edwards, White, Massac, and Johnson: it can. Putnam, Tazewell, Fulton, Jersey, Greene, and St. Clair: no. Bureau: lands are high; renting from \$3 to \$5 per acre. Grundy: almost all unimproved land is controlled by speculators. La Salle: not on easy terms. Cass: land can be purchased, but farms for rent are scarce. Monroe: not at present; land is cheap

* Names of counties from which returns have been received.

and owners are waiting for better times. Gallatin: few small farms; land is plenty. Kane: plenty of farms for sale on favorable terms, but few for rent.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much, if any, is fenced, and the kind of buildings?

Kane: farms of 100 to 160 acres, with good buildings, are worth \$50 per acre; larger farms from \$30 to \$40; well fenced. Winnebago: from \$45 to \$55; four-fifths prairie land; has been under cultivation, and all fenced; the other one-fifth is timbered, and is about one-half fenced; buildings moderately good. Lake: from \$30 to \$50; all under cultivation, and all fenced; buildings of wood, and very good. McHenry: from \$10 to \$75; nearly the whole of the land is fenced, and from 20 to 100 acres of each farm is under cultivation; fences and buildings good. Whitesides: a farm of 80 acres, the whole inclosed with board fence, one-half under cultivation, and buildings worth \$1,000, would bring \$35 per acre. Jo. Daviess: \$40 per acre; all fenced; one-half under cultivation; buildings small and common. Lee: average, \$35; small one-and-a-half story houses; three-fourths improved; all fenced. Ogle: \$30 to \$40. Stephenson: \$30 to \$100; general average, from \$50 to \$60. Rock Island: about \$20; all under cultivation, and all fenced, with moderately good buildings. Stark: from \$50 to \$60; all fenced; good buildings. Peoria: from \$40 to \$75; all under cultivation, and all fenced; buildings good. Putnam: the same. Bureau: from \$30 to \$50; three-fourths of all the land is fenced and under cultivation; buildings as yet of medium quality. Henry: from \$40 to \$60; fenced, and with fair buildings. Kendall; about \$50; one-half to two-thirds under cultivation, and fenced; good frame buildings, generally. Du Page: small farms of from 40 to 60 acres, all fenced, with small frame buildings, 25 miles west of Chicago, are worth from \$60 to \$65 per acre. Grundy: improved farms of 80 acres, \$40 per acre, all under cultivation, and fenced; buildings of medium quality. Will: from \$40 to \$60; all fenced; ordinary buildings. La Salle: from \$45 to \$60; all fenced; comfortable wooden buildings. Iroquois; from \$15 to \$40; plain frame buildings. Edgar: from \$40 to \$50. Coles: from \$10 to \$60, according to location and improvements. Woodford: \$40; all under cultivation and fenced, with ordinary buildings. Livingston: \$30 to \$50 for small farms that are under cultivation; small frame buildings; fencing almost entirely of boards, or Osage hedges. Tazewell: average, \$40. McLean; from \$60 to \$75; generally well improved, and all fenced. Fulton: from \$30 to \$75; nearly all the valuable lands are under cultivation; buildings frame or brick. Cass; uplands from \$35 to \$50; the rich bottom lands from \$75 to \$100; mostly fenced. Christian: \$35 to \$40; all fenced; chiefly under cultivation; very ordinary buildings. Morgan: from \$60 to \$85; four-fifths under cultivation, and nine-tenths under fence; good wooden buildings. Scott: from \$50 to \$100; two-thirds under cultivation; ordinary buildings. Jersey: from \$30 to \$80; all under cultivation; ordinary buildings. Greene: from \$40 to \$90; all fenced; nearly all cultivated; frame buildings. Fayette: from \$10 to \$25; one-half cultivated; buildings good. Marion and Clay: from \$7 to \$50, depending upon distance from railroad station; about two-thirds under cultivation; wooden buildings. Clark: average, \$25; all fenced; frame buildings. Washington: \$15 to \$30; three-fourths under cultivation, and fenced; buildings block and frame houses. Madison: from \$25 to \$125, depending upon locality and the kind of improvements. St. Clair: no small farms. Clinton: from \$10 to \$30;

two-thirds under cultivation; ordinary buildings. Monroe: from \$10 to \$50; mostly log or frame buildings. Randolph: from \$20 to \$40; two-thirds under cultivation. Gallatin: lands along the river from \$15 to \$40; away from the river, from \$6 to \$10; buildings indifferent. Edwards: from \$15 to \$35. White: from \$10 to \$15 per acre for ordinary; from \$15 to \$35 and \$40 for well-improved farms with good buildings. Massac: from \$5 to \$15; from one-third to one-half under cultivation; frame buildings. Johnson: from \$5 to \$10; 15 to 30 acres cleared; log buildings.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land, what proportion is cleared, and how much, if any, is fenced?

Kane: not much unimproved land in this division; price from \$30 to \$40 per acre. Winnebago: about \$30; two-thirds timbered land, and one-third prairie; one-half fenced. Lake: no unimproved land in this county. McHenry: but little unimproved land in this county, and that is low and only fit for pasture; the timbered land is owned by farmers, and mostly fenced in for pasturage. Whitesides: prairie land without fence is worth \$15. Jo. Daviess: prairie land, unfenced, \$25; open land, or barrens, with young timber, \$10 to \$20. Lee: from \$10 to \$20 for prairie, without fence. Ogle: comparatively no unimproved farming land in this division. Stephenson: no unimproved land here except timber land, which is owned in small parcels for the use of prairie farms. Rock Island: wild land, neither fenced nor cleared, \$10. Stark: no unimproved land. Peoria, Coles, Jersey, Greene, and St. Clair: none. Henry, Will, and Fulton: very little unimproved; from \$10 to \$20. Putnam: the same. Bureau: \$20 to \$30; mostly prairie. Kendall: \$30 to \$35; nearly all cleared, and without fence. Du Page: unimproved land, if fenced, is worth from \$40 to \$50 per acre; all prairie. Grundy: prairie from \$15 to \$25; not much unimproved in this county. Iroquois: from \$5 to \$20, according to proximity to depot; all prairie land. Edgar: \$20 to \$30. Woodford: from \$15 to \$20; prairie; no fence. Livingston: \$20 to \$25; prairie land; not fenced. Tazewell: from \$5 to \$40; none fenced. McLean: \$15 to \$20. Fulton: very little unimproved, but what there is is valuable for timber, and pasturage. Christian: from \$15 to \$20; no prairie; timber land, \$25. Morgan: \$30 to \$40. Scott: river bottom land, subject to inundation, can be bought for from \$5 to \$10; other land, from \$10 to \$50. Fayette: from \$10 to \$20. Marion and Clay: from \$5 to \$20. Clark: \$15 to \$20. Washington: \$5 to \$30, according to quality; neither cleared nor fenced. Madison: first-class unimproved prairie land will bring from \$50 to \$60; timber land ranges from \$20 to \$50, according to locality and quality; coal lands are worth from \$75 to \$125. Clinton: land mostly prairie; from \$5 to \$20. Monroe: \$5 to \$40. Randolph: \$10 to \$15. Gallatin: two-thirds of the land in this county is unimproved. Edwards: \$5 to \$15; no fence. White: the same. Massac: from \$4 to \$10. Johnson: from \$2 to \$5.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

Kane: from \$3 to \$5 per acre; owner receives one-half and provides half the stock, all the implements, and one-half the seeds; the renter furnishing his own team. Winnebago: from \$4 to \$5 per acre; owner gets one-third of the crop, and lessee provides stock, implements, and seeds. Lake: owner receives one-half and provides only seeds; stock and implements are furnished jointly. McHenry: the same. Whitesides: owner receives one-third and provides nothing. Joe Daviess, Lee,

Ogle, Stephenson and Rock Island: owner receives one-third and furnishes nothing, or one-half and furnishes everything. Stark: tenant finds all, and gives two-fifths for the use of the land. Peoria: \$3 to \$5; on shares, owner receives one-third and furnishes nothing. Putnam: \$4; on shares same as above. Bureau: \$3 to \$5, or from one-third to one-half of all crops to owner, renter furnishing all. Henry: \$4 to \$5, or one-third of crop. Kendall: \$3 to \$4; on shares, one-third, tenant finding seeds, tools and team; one-half if owner finds seeds and implements, the tenant furnishing his own team. Du Page: the same. Grundy: owner receives two-thirds and provides stock, implements, &c., or one-third and provides nothing. Will: from \$5 to \$10; owner one-third. Iroquois: from \$2 to \$3, or one-third of crop, and provides nothing. Edgar: \$3 to \$4, or two-fifths of crop. Coles: from \$2 to \$5, on shares; owner receives one-third unless he furnish team, implements, and seeds, in which case he receives one-half. Woodford: from \$3 to \$4 per acre, or from one-third to two-fifths of the product, without providing anything. Livingston: from \$3 to \$5, according to distance from railroad station; shares, same as above. Tazewell: \$3 50 to \$4; shares, same as above. McLean: one-third and one-half, according as one or the other furnishes teams, &c. Fulton: \$3 to \$5; shares, same as above. Cass: two-fifths to owner when renting on shares. Christian: \$3 50; on shares, owner receives one-third. Morgan \$5, or two-fifths of products. Scott: \$5, or one-third of products; owner furnishing nothing. Jersey: from \$4 to \$6; shares, as above, viz: two-thirds. Greene: about \$6; owner from one-third to two-fifths. Fayette: from \$2 to \$3, or one-third of products. Marion and Clay: from \$2 to \$4; shares one-third, or if owner provides stock, &c., one-half. Clark: crop rents; landlord furnishing nothing, one-third; and furnishing seed, implements, stock, &c., one-half; cash rent, \$2 50 to \$3. Washington: one-third of the produce. Madison: \$5, or one-third of the crop; the owner does not furnish stock, implements, or seeds. Clinton: \$3, or one-third the product; the renter furnishes team and seeds. Monroe: from \$3 to \$10; on shares one-half when stock, &c., is furnished by the owner; otherwise, one-third. Randolph: \$3, or one-third of the crop. St. Clair, Gallatin: from \$2 50 to \$3 50, or ten bushels of corn per acre; if on shares, one-third. Johnson: \$2; shares, as above. Edwards and White: cash rent, \$3; shares, as above.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of two or three of them?

Articles of production.	Price.	Counties.
Wheat.....per bushel..	\$0 60 to \$0 80	Putnam, McHenry.
Do.....do.....	60 to 90	Stephenson.
Do.....do.....	60 to 1 20	St. Clair, Jersey, Coles, Madison.
Do.....do.....	80	Marshall, Kendall, White.
Do.....do.....	85	Whitesides, Randolph, Edwards.
Do.....do.....	75 to 1 10	Marion, Clay, Monroe.
Do.....do.....	90	Jo Daviess, Stark, Edgar, Greene.
Do.....do.....	1 00	Scott, Morgan, Lee, Clark, Gallatin, Johnson.
Do.....do.....	95	Rock Island, Cass.
Do.....do.....	90 to 1 00	Winnebago, Fulton.
Corn.....do.....	25	Johnson, Whitesides.
Do.....do.....	30	Jersey, Coles, McLean, Scott, Clark, Gallatin.
Do.....do.....	35	Rock Island, Morgan, Greene, Madison.
Do.....do.....	30 to 40	Marion, Clay.

Articles of production.	Price.	Counties.
Corn.....per bushel..	\$0 40	Kane, Jo Daviess, Cass.
Do.....do.....	\$0 40 to 55	Stephenson, Monroe.
Do.....do.....	50	McHenry, Putnam, Stark, Bureau, Edgar.
Do.....do.....	55	St. Clair, White.
Do.....do.....	60	Lee, Peoria, Randolph, Edwards, Winnebago.
Do.....do.....	65	Marshall, Grundy.
Do.....do.....	75	Kendall, Du Page.
Oats.....do.....	25	Marshall, Whitesides.
Do.....do.....	30	Clark, Johnson.
Do.....do.....	35	Kane, Lee, Stephenson, Putnam, Bureau, Coles, McLean, Greene, White.
Do.....do.....	40	Jo Daviess, Stark, Du Page, Edgar, Scott, Monroe, St. Clair, Edwards.
Do.....do.....	30 to 40	Marion, Clay, Kendall.
Do.....do.....	50	Peoria.
Rye.....do.....	55	Stephenson.
Do.....do.....	60	Putnam.
Do.....do.....	65	Winnebago.
Do.....do.....	80	Lee, Clark.
Barley.....do.....	50	Lee, Bureau.
Do.....do.....	1 00	Kane.
Potatoes.....do.....	30	Rock Island, Clark.
Do.....do.....	40	Du Page.
Do.....do.....	60	Scott.
Do.....do.....	75	Marion, Clay.
Do.....do.....	80 to 1 00	Monroe.
Do.....do.....	1 25	Madison.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing?

Kane: railroad station at this place, also a good market. Winnebago: from 1 to 8 miles to market town and railroad station; no steamboat landing. Lake: average distance 12 miles, from the whole county. McHenry: from 1 to 8 miles from railroad station; no steamboat landing. Whitesides: three lines of railroad completed through the county; facilities for market good. Jo Daviess: Illinois Central Railroad through entire northern part of county; Mississippi River on southwest side; Galena, a port of entry. Lee: average 6 miles. Ogle: greatest distance 9 miles. Stephenson: 10 miles is the maximum distance. Rock Island: the most remote farms in the county are 16 miles from market. Peoria: four steamboat landings and six railroad stations. Putnam: average distance 9 miles, river and railroad. Bureau: average, 5 miles to railroad station. Henry: railroad stations all over this division. Kendall: three market towns in this county; railroad passing through one of them, and stations within two and a half miles of two of them. Du Page: 25 miles west of Chicago is the town of Wheaton, a railroad station. Grundy: a railroad and canal within 16 miles of any part of the county. Will: six railroad stations within my division. Iroquois: from 1 to 15 miles from railroad station. Coles: railroad stations convenient in every direction; also market town. Woodford: from 5 to 8 miles. Livingston: railroad lines run through the county north and south, east and west. Tazewell: as soon as the railroads now in progress are completed, the greatest distance will not exceed 8 miles. McLean: two new railroads to be finished this year, in addition to those already in operation. Fulton: the most remote farm will not exceed 10 miles from a railroad

station or a steamboat landing. Cass: railroads are plenty, and markets at almost every door. Christian: the county seat is a market town; the most remote farm is not over 10 miles distant. Morgan: average for the entire county, 4 miles. Scott: railroad passes through the county seat. Jersey: not more than 7 or 8 miles from any person living in this county. Greene: the county is full of stations, 12 miles from steamboat landing. Fayette: two railroads through the town. Marion and Clay: from 10 to 12 miles is the farthest; there are railroads running north, south, east, and west. Clark: 5 miles to railroad station; steamboat landing 25 miles. Washington: distance to market town from 1 to 15 miles; to a railroad station from 1 to 25 miles. Madison: Edwardsville is situated 20 miles from St. Louis, and 14 miles from Alton; one railroad in operation, another building. Clinton: Ohio and Mississippi Railroad runs through the center of the county. Monroe: nearest station 12 miles, steamboat landing 11 miles, and another 13 miles. Randolph: railroad 30 miles, steamboat landing 20 miles. Gallatin: no part of the county is farther than 20 miles from the river. Edwards: ten miles to steamboat landing, 26 miles to railroad station. White: slack-water navigation to Carmi on the Wabash, Carmi being the county seat, and situated near the center of the county. Massac: from 1 to 15 miles. Johnson: Ohio River 16 miles, railroad 18 miles.

What is the general quality of land and the kind of timber?

Kane: land good; timber mostly red, white, and burr oak, short and scrubby. Winnebago: sandy loam; timber principally oak. Lake: good prairie land; timber—oak. McHenry: black rich soil; oak. Whitesides: sandy loam, in some portions clay subsoil; timber—black walnut, black ash, maple, cottonwood. Jo Daviess: black loam on the prairie; on timber land clay loam, white burr and jack oak. Lee: alluvial soil of good quality; timber skirting the streams—oak, black walnut, and hickory. Ogle: general quality of land, good; timber good but not heavy. Stephenson: quality of land good as the sun ever shone on; timber—oak, walnut, basswood, &c. Rock Island: prairie bottom, good soil; no timber of any note. Stark: black loam; timber—white and black oak, walnut, and almost all other kinds. Peoria: good; oak, maple, black walnut, elm, &c. Bureau: deep sandy loam; oak, black walnut along the creeks. Henry: quality of land No. 1, black loam; not much timber. Kendall: quality of land is good, some black loam and some sandy soil; timber—black walnut, red, white, and black oak, sugar-maple, hickory, elm, &c. Du Page: land is of the first quality; timber—mostly oak and hickory, some basswood in low lands. Grundy: land exceedingly rich; not much timber, plenty of coal for fuel. Will: good; oak, maple, and hickory. Iroquois: prairie land, good soil; timber—the different kinds of oak, walnut, hickory, and maple. Edgar: black rich soil; principally oak timber. Coles: prairie land, rich black loam; timber, principally white oak and hickory. Woodford: good prairie land; timber, principally oak of different kinds. Livingston: dark loam; oak and walnut timber along the river, much of which has not been cut off yet. Tazewell: quality of land good; all kinds of hard-wood timber, but not much of it. McLean: good land; oak timber, principally. Fulton: good quality; variety of timber, such as white, black, and Spanish oak, black walnut, hickory, and sugar-maple. Cass: the soil is a rich loam; timber—oak, hickory, maple, &c. Christian: principally prairie land; oak and hickory timber. Morgan: best quality of land; timber—walnut, white oak, hickory, and ash. Scott: greater part of the land is first-rate; timber—black and white oak, walnut, and elm. Jersey: limestone, from poor

to as good as any person can wish. Greene: black loam, very rich; oak, hickory, black walnut, ash, and sycamore. Fayette: land good; timber—oak, hickory, walnut, ash. Marion and Clay: good; white and black oak, post oak, sugar-maple, walnut, hickory, ash, cottonwood, &c. Clark: generally clay and sand prairie; oak, walnut, hickory, elm. Washington: general quality of land second-class; timber—white and red oak, sycamore, elm, white ash, cherry, walnut, and hickory. Madison: lands rich and fertile; timber various, but principally oak, hickory, and walnut. Clinton: good rolling prairie; oak, maple, hickory, and walnut. Monroe: land on the bluffs and interior generally old, exhausted land; much better in the prairie; timber—all kinds of oak, hickory, elm, maple, and walnut. Randolph: limestone, mulatto, black loam, and clay subsoil; timber—post oak, red oak, ash, walnut, hickory, pecan, hard and soft maple, cherry, &c. Gallatin: land generally good; timber—oak and hickory, ash, walnut, and other varieties. Edwards: land good; timber—walnut, hickory, and oak. White: generally clay soil, interspersed with belts of sand loam; timber—oak, lime, hickory, ash, poplar, and walnut. Massac: land good. Johnson: soil good; heavy timber—oak, poplar, walnut, hickory, ash, sugar-maple, &c.

For what kind of labor is there a demand?

Kane: farm labor. Winnebago: mechanics and farm labor. Lake: farm labor. McHenry: all kinds of labor. Whitesides: Coles, McLean, Fulton, Christian, Morgan, Madison, Randolph, Gallatin, Edwards, and Massac: all kinds. Jo Daviess: farm hands and miners. Lee, Stephenson, Stark, Putnam, Bureau, Du Page, Grundy, Iroquois, Edgar, Woodford, Cass, Fayette, Marion and Clay, Clark, Ogle, Washington, Clinton and Johnson: farm labor. Rock Island: farm hands and common laborers. Peoria and Henry: farm labor and laborers on railroads and other public works in course of construction; also miners. Kendall: farm and railroad labor and mechanics. Will: farm labor, coal miners, and almost all kinds. Livingston: farm, mechanical, and domestic labor. Tazewell: farm and other common labor. Scott: carpenters, bricklayers, stone-masons, plasterers, cabinet-makers, with small capital, could do a large and profitable business. Jersey: farm labor and miners. Greene: farm labor, railroad hands, carpenters, &c. Monroe: farm labor and female servants. Whitesides: all kinds, but more particularly farmers and mechanics.

What mills or factories, if any, are in operation or in progress requiring skilled labor?

Kane: National Watch Company at Elgin, Fox River Manufacturing Company at Elgin, Valley Woolen Company, and Illinois Iron and Bolt Company, Carpentersville, Illinois. Winnebago: 5 mower and reaper, 1 woolen, 1 cotton, and 1 agricultural implement factories, 2 foundries, 5 planing-mills, 3 door, sash and blind factories, 6 to 8 wagon shops, 1 flax-mill. Lake, Putnam, Grundy, Christian, Fayette, Madison and St. Clair: none. McHenry: flour-mills and woolen factories. Whitesides: flour-mill, paper-mill, and a factory of agricultural implements. Jo Daviess: 3 woolen-mills, 7 flour-mills, 2 furniture factories, 2 planing-mills, one flax-mill, four lead-smelting furnaces, wagon-shops, boot and shoe shops, &c. Lee: flour and flax mills, wool and knitting factories. Stephenson: grist-mills, woolen-mills, saw-mills, factories for making agricultural implements. Rock Island: 2 distilleries, 1 pottery, 2 paper-mills, 1 malleable-iron works, 7 saw-mills, 8 planing-mills, 3 agricultural-implement factories, 2 foundries, 2 manufactories of woolen goods, 1 tub and pail factory, 2 broom factories, Government arsenal and armory, very large. Stark: 5 flour-mills, 1 woolen factory. Peoria: grist and

saw mills. Bureau: manufactories of farm implements. Henry: flour-mills and agricultural-implement factories. Kendall: 1 paper-mill, 1 reaper factory, and one woolen factory. Du Page: flour-mills and woolen factories. Will: flour-mill. Iroquois: 2 planing-mills and 1 woolen factory. Coles: flour and saw mills, founderies, woolen factories, and breweries. Woodford: 13 flour-mills, 1 distillery, 2 breweries, 1 foundery. Livingston: 2 good woolen-mills, 6 planing-mills, 1 water and 7 steam grist-mills, several small saw-mills, and beet-sugar manufactory. Coal is being mined extensively in the northwest corner of the county, and there are three coal-shafts in operation along the Vermillion River. Tazewell: there are several factories in operation, but they all have plenty of hands. McLean: woolen factories, 2 large coal-shafts, employ 250 men. Railroad shops of the St. Louis, Alton, and Chicago Railroad, employing 700 men, besides large plow factories, and other machine-shops. Fulton: several woolen factories, agricultural-implement factories, a number of flour-mills, and several carriage factories. Morgan: flour-mills and woolen-mills. Scott: steam flour-mills, 5 machine-shops, factories of plows, reapers, threshers, wagons, carriages, &c. Jersey: flour-mills, carriage and wagon factory, agricultural-implement factory, and cooperage. Greene: 10 steam flour-mills, 1 woolen factory, 2 steam wagon manufactories, several saw-mills, 6 potteries, 3 printing-presses. Marion and Clay: flour and saw mills. The Illinois Central Railroad Company have a machine-shop at Centralia, working from 200 to 250 hands. Clark: flour and saw mills, woolen-mills. Washington and Clinton: flour and saw mills. Monroe: 3 breweries, 2 agricultural-implement factories, 2 carriage factories, 2 rope factories, 1 broom factory. Randolph: flour-mills, woolen factories, breweries, wagon and plow factories. Gallatin: 1 planing-mill and 1 furniture factory, 4 grist-mills, and several saw-mills. White: grist-mills and saw-mills, but room for more, and an excellent opening for factories of all kinds. Massac: flour and saw mills, planing-mills, &c. Johnson: flour and saw mills, and steam carding-machines.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads, or other public works requiring unskilled labor, in progress? If so, how far distant?

Kane: about 1 mile from Elgin, Illinois; Winnebago, 35 to 50 miles. Lake, Whitesides, Jo Daviess, Stark, Peoria, Putnam, Bureau, Du Page, Grundy, Will, Edgar, Coles, Woodford, Morgan, Madison, St. Clair, Clinton and Edwards: none at present. McHenry: no new railroads building, but a great deal of repairing on roads that are built. Lee: none nearer than 12 miles. Stephenson: 4 railroads, all built. Rock Island: two railroads through the county are building, and several other extensive improvements making. Henry: yes, all through the division. Kendall: the Fox River Railroad now in progress through the county seat. Iroquois: two railroads passing through the entire length of the county. Livingston: railroads are being built, planned, and contemplated all over this county. Tazewell: yes; close by. McLean: 2 roads running through the county; quite a number of men wanted. Christian: 2 railroads in process of construction, traversing the county diagonally, intersecting each other at county seat; another in contemplation. Scott: one 15 miles south. Jersey: yes; about 11 miles. Greene: 1 railroad in progress, through Whitehall, 2 projected, and 1 completed through Carrolton. Fayette: 35 miles. Marion and Clay: 1 railroad running through this division, partly constructed and soon to be finished. Clark: St. Louis, Vandalia, and Terre Haute Railroad, running through the county; nearest station 12 miles from Westfield. Madison: 1 railroad in process of construction; laborers receive \$2 a day. Monroe: no pub-

lic work in progress at this time, but a railroad from St. Louis to Cairo in expectancy. Randolph: 2 miles. Gallatin: 1 railroad in course of construction, but at present at a stand-still. White: there are three railroads in contemplation and in progress in this county. Massac: yes. Johnson: 1 in progress.

If many foreign-born workmen are employed in your district, please give the preponderating nationality.

Stark: Swedes and Irish. Henry and Bureau: Swedes. Clark: Irish. Edwards: German. White: principally native-born; German laborers would be very acceptable. Marshall: Irish and German.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land of good quality and well watered, yet unoccupied?

Kane: there is a large amount of building going on; not much land unoccupied. McHenry: all kinds of labor command a fair price, and there are plenty of farms to be rented on shares. Winnebago: the land is mostly prairie, and occupied; there are several factories requiring mechanical labor. Jo Daviess: about one-fourth of the land is unoccupied, and all well watered; this county offers advantages to lead-miners and farm hands. Whitesides: a competency can be secured by all single or married men of industrious habits. Lee: some unoccupied land of the best quality can be purchased at from \$10 to \$15 per acre, on time. Stephenson: we have a good, healthy climate, good soil, and energetic people; we want cheap labor to develop our resources. Rock Island: several extensive manufactories have recently been established at this place; a large stove foundry employing about 100 men, a glass manufactory with an eight-pot furnace, employing about 70 men, and glue works employing 20 men; there are also in this county about 18 coal mines employing about 500 men, summer and winter. Clinton: renters of large or small farms can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Kendall: good wages for laborers and mechanics, and a good chance for small farmers. Du Page: mechanics are in good demand, and also common laborers, except in the winter months; large farms are now being subdivided into 40 and 80 acre lots for the convenience of small farmers who find it profitable to keep cows and raise vegetables for the Chicago market. Grundy: small farms obtainable on rent at reasonable rates. Coles: plenty of work of every description at remunerative prices; a healthy country, excellent free schools, churches of every denomination, fine markets, rich lands, and railroads in every direction. McLean: good inducements for mechanics, healthy climate, good schools and colleges. Jersey: sober, industrious laborers, mechanics, and small farmers can do well here. Scott: The land is generally owned by small farmers and mostly occupied; but mechanics and laborers of both sexes are in great demand at fair wages. Morgan: plenty of work; labor of almost all kinds in good demand. Greene: any honest, industrious man can make a good living here, be his calling what it may; speculators are not needed. Clark, Marion, and Clay: a large amount of unimproved land yet unoccupied and for sale low; mechanics are in demand. Madison: in addition to the labor required upon the railroad, there are immense coal fields in this vicinity; many shafts are now in successful operation, and others will be opened along the line of the railroad in the spring. Monroe: there is some unoccupied land which, if drained, would make the best of farms. Gallatin: plenty of land of good quality unoccupied, and laborers of all sorts in demand at fair wages; there is a good opening for all classes of men. Johnson: vast quantities of land yet unoccupied, both low and hill lands; the hill lands are well adapted to fruit-growing,

the low lands to grass. White: there is a large proportion of our lands yet unoccupied, and to the energetic and industrious there are few localities which offer better inducements in view of our prospect of internal improvements.

What are prices of ordinary farm-stock, sound and in good condition ?

District.	Counties.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs, per pound.
2	Kane	\$125	\$75 to 125	\$100 to 150	\$30 to 45	\$1 to 1½	7c.
2	McHenry	75 to 125	75 to 150	75 to 150	20 to 40	50c. to 1½	7c.
2	Winnebago	125	125	75	40	2	*\$15
3	Jo Daviess	135	100	150	35	3	*\$8
3	Whitesides	100	100	125	35	1½	6c.
3	Lee	150	100	130	45	2	6c.
3	Stephenson	100	100 to 150	75 to 150	35	1 to 3	6 to 10c.
4	Rock Island	100	100	80	30	2	4 to 10c.
5	Marshall		125	125	35	3	7c.
5	Putnam		120	125	75	1½	7c.
5	Stark	100	125	150	50	2½	7c.
5	Henry		100 to 150	100 to 150	40 to 60	1 to 3	7c.
5	Bureau	100	125	125	40	2	8c.
5	Peoria	100 to 150	75 to 150	75 to 150	30 to 50	2 to 3½	7c.
6	Kendall	80 to 100	80 to 100	100	40 to 50	1½ to 3	8 to 9c.
6	Du Page	150	100 to 150	125 to 150	40 to 60	1 to 1½	8 to 9c.
6	Grundy		100	125	35 to 40	2	7c.
7	Edgar	150	100	100	40	2	.....
7	Coles	120	80 to 120	100 to 150	40 to 60	2	8c.
8	McLean	150	100 to 150	125 to 175	45 to 60	1½	.....
9	Cass	150	100 to 150	100 to 150	30 to 50	1½ to 2	7 to 9c.
9	Fulton	120	80 to 100	100	35 to 50	1 to 1½	8c.
10	Jersey		100	100	30 to 70	1½ to 3	8 to 10c.
10	Scott	200	80	100 to 200	60 to 80	2½	8c.
10	Morgan	200	125	150	65	5	*\$18
10	Greene	120	80 to 125	80 to 150	40 to 75	1 to 2½	8½c.
11	Clark	100	80 to 100	65 to 125	30 to 40	1	6½c.
11	Marion and Clay	120	90 to 140	100 to 125	40	2	8c.
12	Madison	150	75 to 125	150	40	1½	6c.
12	Monroe	75 to 150	80 to 150	80 to 200	40 to 60	2½ to 5	10c.
12	Clinton	140	80	80	30	2	8c.
12	Randolph	100	100	125	50	2½	6c.
12	St. Clair	70	90 to 175	80 to 150	40	7	7 to 8c.
13	Gallatin	75 to 100	75 to 150	100 to 150	18 to 30	1½ to 3	*\$5
13	Johnson	75	100	125	25	1½	5c.
13	Edwards	100	100	100	25	3	7c.
13	White	75 to 100	80 to 140	80 to 140	15 to 35	1½ to 2	6c.
	Average.....	\$120 37	\$111 13	\$119 62	\$42 69	\$2 23	7½c.

* Each.

MICHIGAN.

Area, 35,995,520 acres. Population in 1870, 1,184,296.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district suitable for small farms on favorable terms ?

* Lenawee, Berrien, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, Cass, Branch, Calhoun, Mecosta, Charlevoix, Grand Traverse, Oceana, Manistee, Ottawa, Kent, Macomb, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Saginaw, Alpena, Keweenaw, Chippewa, and Genesee : it can. St. Joseph : land can be purchased at from \$25 to \$100 per acre, and rented at from \$4 to \$10 per acre. Jackson : but few farms can be rented. Eaton : land can be purchased on better terms than it can be rented. Barry : not very favorable terms. Manistee : land can be purchased, but there is little or none to be rented. Oakland : the same. Houghton, Mackinac, and Marquette : none. Delta : only Government land. Gratiot and Huron : wild lands can be purchased on favorable terms.

* Names of counties from which returns have been received.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings.

Lenawee: about \$60 per acre for a farm of 80 acres, fenced. Berrien: from \$35 to \$80; one-half improved, with frame buildings, and orchard. Van Buren: \$25 to \$35; about one-half under cultivation. Kalamazoo: the price of land depends on its distance from railroad stations; within 6 miles, from \$75 to \$125; in other parts of this division, \$50. Cass: \$60 to \$75; one-half under cultivation, and fenced; plain wooden buildings. St. Joseph: about \$50; nearly all the land of the county is fenced; buildings mostly of wood. Branch: from \$40 to \$60; three-fourths cleared and fenced; frame buildings. Jackson: from \$50 to \$75. Ingham: \$25 to \$100; from one-half to three-fourths fenced and under cultivation; comfortable buildings. Calhoun: from \$30 to \$75; three-fourths under cultivation. Eaton: \$20 to \$40; from one-third to one-half cleared; cheap buildings, log and frame. Mecosta: \$20 to \$40; log and small frame buildings. Barry: \$50; two-thirds under cultivation, and fenced; tolerably good buildings. Grand Traverse: \$10 to \$20. Oceana: \$25; about one-third cleared; good frame houses only. Manistee: no improved farms for sale; very little improvements in the county. Ottawa: \$50; one third under cultivation; all improved farms are fenced; frame buildings. St. Clair: \$25; one-half cleared; buildings of logs. Ontonagon: from \$15 to \$20; poor fences and buildings. Kent: \$40 to \$60; the latter price when the buildings are good, and the farm in good order. Macomb: \$40 to \$65; about two-thirds fenced; buildings mostly of wood. Oakland: \$30 to \$60; three-fourths under cultivation, and fenced; small buildings. Houghton: there are no farms of any account in this county; some of the mining companies raise a few acres of oats, potatoes, and hay. Shiawassee: \$30 to \$60. Tuscola: \$10 to \$50; one-half improved and fenced. Mackinac: no farms selling. Delta: nearly all the wild land is heavily timbered; the timber nearly pays for clearing. Saginaw: \$15 to \$100; from one-third to two-thirds cultivated and fenced, some having fruit orchards, and substantial buildings. Alpena: about \$15; all fenced; log buildings. Keweenaw: \$10; buildings poor. Marquette: no farming done here. Chippewa: \$7; all fenced; log buildings. Genesee: \$40 to \$60; from two-thirds to three-fourths improved and fenced; with lesser improvements it can be obtained for from \$20 to \$40, according to location. Gratiot: about \$45; three-fourths improved; frame buildings. Huron: small improved farms are few and far between; not much fence; settlers live in log-houses.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land, what proportion is cleared, and how much, if any, is fenced?

Lenawee: from \$10 to \$50. Berrien: \$20 to \$60; one-half improved; frame buildings, and orchard. Van Buren: from \$5 to \$50, according to location. Allegan: \$15 to \$25. Kalamazoo: \$10. Cass: improved and unimproved are sold together, each farm being partly improved. St. Joseph: about \$25; nearly all fenced. Branch: \$20 to \$40; one-fourth cleared and fenced. Jackson: \$25 to \$100; timber land; entirely unimproved. Ingham: from \$6 to \$75. Calhoun: no unimproved land in separate tracts to sell; the land is generally fenced. Eaton: \$10 to \$20; what we call unimproved land has no clearing or fence. Mecosta: \$8 to \$20; none cleared or fenced. Barry: \$10 to \$50. Grand Traverse: \$2 to \$10; wholly unimproved. Oceana: average price for wild land without fence, \$7. Manistee: from \$1 to \$10. Ottawa: \$10; one-third of all land in this division is cleared. St. Clair:

\$5 to \$20. Ontonagon: very little of that class of land here. Kent: \$5 to \$10. Macomb: from \$20 to \$60; about three-fourths cleared. Oakland: not much land unimproved. Houghton: \$10 to \$50. Shiawassee: \$5 to \$20. Tuscola: \$3 to \$20; none cleared. Mackinac: none. Delta: \$10. Saginaw: \$2 50 to \$15; none cleared or fenced. Alpena: \$2 to \$5; no clearing, and no fence. Keweenaw: \$3. Marquette: \$5 to \$10. Chippewa: \$10; thousands of acres burnt over; cattle and horses roam over these tracts at will. Genesee: from \$8 to \$30, according to location and quality. Gratiot: \$5 to \$15; no clearing nor fencing. Huron: \$2 to \$10.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

Berrien: the owner receives one-half the crop on good farms, and one-third on poor ones. Van Buren: about \$4; if on shares and owner provides one-half of stock, implements, seeds, &c., he receives one-half the product. Allegan: about \$5 where improvements are made; shares, same as above. Kalamazoo: no farms rented for cash; owner receives one-half the crop, and furnishes one-half the seeds. Cass: \$4, or one-half the product. St. Joseph: one-half, each furnishing half. Branch: owner receives one-half or one-third, according as he furnishes stock, implements and seeds, or otherwise. Jackson: \$4 for the improved portion of the farm; shares, same as above. Ingham: one-third to owner. Calhoun: owner half, furnishing half. Eaton: \$3 to \$4; shares, same as above. Mecosta; owner one-third. Barry and Ottawa: shares, as above. Grand Traverse: very seldom rented except on shares; shares, as above. Oceana: about \$2; shares, as above. Manistee: none under rental. Ottawa: shares, as above. Lenawee: \$3 to \$5. St. Clair: \$10 to \$20; shares, as above. Ontonagon: from \$100 to \$300; none rented on shares. Kent: owner receives one-half or one-third the produce, according as he provides stock, &c., or otherwise. Macomb, Tuscola, and Genesee: the same. Oakland: from \$2 to \$4; shares, as above. Houghton: some mining companies rent to their laborers, about half an acre each, and charge them therefor \$5 each; said laborers raise potatoes and invariably get a good crop. Shiawassee: about \$3; shares, owner one-third, he furnishing nothing. Saginaw: shares, one-third. Alpena farms are rented only on shares; the owner receives one-half the products and furnishes one-half the seeds. Keweenaw: about \$1. Gratiot: about \$4; shares, one-third.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of two or three of them?

Articles of production.	Prices.	Counties.
Wheat..... per bushel..	\$0 80 to \$1 00	St. Joseph, Cass, Eaton.
Do..... do.....	90 to 95	Van Buren, Branch, Allegan.
Do..... do.....	1 00	Jackson, Berrien, Mecosta, Barry, Grand Traverse, Ottawa, Ontonagon, Kent, Oakland, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Genesee, Gratiot, Huron.
Do..... do.....	1 00 to 1 15	Oceana, Ingham, Kalamazoo.
Do..... do.....	1 25	Calhoun, St. Clair, Saginaw.
Corn..... do.....	50	Barry, Gratiot.
Do..... do.....	60	Van Buren, Oakland, Ingham.
Do..... do.....	65	Allegan, Kalamazoo, St. Joseph, Calhoun, Ottawa.
Do..... do.....	75	Berrien, Cass, Eaton, Shiawassee.

Articles of production.	Prices.	Counties.
Corn..... per bushel..	\$0 80	Branch, Kent, St. Clair.
Oats..... do.....	\$0 30 to 33	Ingham, Gratiot.
Do..... do.....	40	Van Buren, Calhoun, Barry, Oakland, St. Clair, Macomb.
Do..... do.....	50	Branch, Kent, Tuscola.
Do..... do.....	60	Grand Traverse, Saginaw.
Do..... do.....	70	Oceana, Houghton, Keweenaw.
Do..... do.....	75	Chippewa, Mackinac, Alpena.
Do..... do.....	85	Ontonagon.
Potatoes..... do.....	30	Van Buren, Ingham, Grand Traverse, Oakland.
Do..... do.....	40	St. Joseph.
Do..... do.....	50	Mecosta, Oceana, Mackinac, Chippewa.
Do..... do.....	50 to 75	Alpena, Manistee, St. Clair, Keweenaw, Huron.
Do..... do.....	1 00	Ontonagon, Houghton, Cass.
Iron ore..... per ton..	5 00	Marquette.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing?

Berrien: from 1 to 10 miles. Van Buren: to a market town and railroad station 10 miles; to a steamboat landing 20 miles. Allegan: 3 or 4 miles. Kalamazoo: the Michigan Central Railroad crosses the county from east to west, and the northern branch of the Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana Railroad from north to south. Cass: greatest distance 12 miles. St. Joseph: railroads through the county in two directions, and two others in process of construction. Branch: Coldwater, in the center of the county, is a market town and a railroad station on the Michigan Southern Railroad. Jackson: average distance about 6 miles. Ingham: from 1 to 25 miles. Calhoun: the Michigan Central Railroad runs through the county, furnishing a good market easy of access to all parts of the county. Eaton: the Grand River Valley Railroad intersects this county diagonally, and has a station every 6 or 10 miles. Mecosta: 3 to 10 miles to market town, 15 miles to railroad. Lenawee: two railroads through the county; Adrian City is the county seat, and there are numerous stations and villages. Charlevoix: the county town is a steamboat landing, and it is about 200 miles to a railroad station. Barry: we have a railroad at Hastings. Grand Traverse: steamboat landings are numerous in this region. Oceana: at our county town is a steamboat landing and good harbor. Manistee: Manistee City, situated in the southwest part of the county, is a lake port. Ottawa: Holland is our market town and steamboat landing; no railroad station within 22 miles. St. Clair: from 1 mile to 20 to railroad and steamboat. Ontonagon: our county town is situated on the bank of the river, whose mouth is a good harbor. Kent: to a railroad station 13 miles. Macomb: 23 miles to Detroit. Oakland: about 10 miles to a railroad station. Houghton: steamboat landing in the center of this county; 90 miles to railroad station. Shiawassee: five railroad depots in this county. Tuscola: 20 miles. Mackinac: $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. Delta: several railroads and steamboat landings. Saginaw: from 3 to 10 miles. Alpena: from 1 mile to 30. Keweenaw: not over 10 miles. Marquette: 12 miles from mines to steamboat navigation. Chippewa: from 1 to 3 miles to steamboat landing. Genesee: railroad runs through the county north and south; good market at all the stations. Gratiot: 22 miles

from county seat to railroad station. Huron: numerous steamboat landings on the shores of Lake Huron and Saginaw Bay. This county is two-thirds surrounded by water.

What is the general quality of land and the kind of timber?

Berrien: sandy loam; prairie oak, beech, maple, walnut, white-wood, &c. Van Buren: the soil is varied; timber—whitewood, oak, beech, poplar, pine, hemlock, and ash. Allegan: loam and clay; timber—beech and maple. Kalamazoo: the land is of good quality and well adapted to farming purposes; the timber is principally maple, beech, and oak. Cass: prairie and oak openings; some heavy timber. St. Joseph: sandy loam; timber principally oak, some beech, maple, and mixed timber. Branch: the land is generally of good quality; timber—beech, maple, and oak. Jackson: land generally good; timber mostly oak. Ingham: gravelly loam; timber—from heavy beech and maple to light oak openings. Calhoun: gravelly loam; timber chiefly oak. Eaton: loam and gravel; timber—beech, maple, oak, ash, and walnut upon the upland, with elm, black ash, and turmeric upon the lower. Mecosta: land good; beech and maple. Charlevoix: sandy loam; timber—beech and maple. Lenawee: sand and clay; almost every kind of good hardwood timber. Barry: sandy loam; timber in some parts all oak, and in others a mixture of beech, maple, whitewood, and nearly all kinds. Grand Traverse: land generally good; timber—maple, beech, basswood, elm, ash, cedar, pine, and hemlock. Oceana: sandy loam; timber principally hardwood. Manistee: sandy to sandy loam; timber on farm lands, maple and beech. Ottawa: on the west side of this division the land is light and sandy; timber—hemlock, pine, oak, &c.; south and east side the land is clay, with all hard timber, beech, maple, &c. St. Clair: some parts clay, some sandy; some hardwood, but mostly pine. Ontonagon: sandy loam; hemlock, maple, and birch. Kent: the soil varies from stiff clay to a light sand—generally a loam and very productive; timber—oak, beech, maple, elm, basswood, and pine. Macomb: soft and hard wood mixed; oak, ash, elm, whitewood, beech, and maple. Oakland: clay, loam and sandy plains; oak timber. Houghton: red or black sand; poor quality; maple, hemlock, birch, and pine. Shiawassee: good land; timber—oak and maple. Tuscola: ranging from sand to clay; every variety of timber; pine, hemlock, maple, beech, oak, ash, elm. Mackinac: poor; beech and maple. Delta: good for wheat, grass, and oats. Saginaw: mostly dark loam; oak, maple, hickory, elm, and beech. Alpena: sandy loam and clay. Keweenaw: fair quality; birch, maple, hemlock, pine, cedar, spruce, poplar. Marquette: sandy; pine and hemlock. Chippewa: clay and sandy loam; sugar-maple and evergreens. Genesee: clayey loam predominates, with limestone gravel; timber a mixture of hard and soft with some pine. Gratiot: sandy loam; beech, maple, oak, pine, basswood, ash, hemlock. Huron: general character of the soil a mixture of clay and loam; pine, hemlock, white cedar, and the different kinds of hard wood.

For what kind of labor is there a demand?

Lenawee: farm labor chiefly. Berrien: common laborers principally. Van Buren: farm hands and wood-choppers. Allegan, St. Clair, and Saginaw: all kinds, skilled and common. Kalamazoo: all laborers seem to find employment. Cass: farm labor. Branch, Ingham, Eaton, Macomb, Oakland, Shiawassee, Gratiot: farm labor principally. Jackson: masons, carpenters, and common laborers. Calhoun: mechanics and farm laborers. Mecosta: lumbering, in winter. Manistee: lumbermen and servant girls. Ontonagon: miners and common laborers. Kent: farm labor and labor in the pine woods, cutting and hauling logs, and working

in the mills. Houghton: miners, choppers, shovelers, teamsters, &c. Tuscola: farm and lumbering; Mackinac: fishermen. Delta: male laborers and female house servants. Alpena: millmen and lumbermen. Keweenaw: mining and surface labor. Marquette: miners. Chippewa: miners and fishermen and voyagers. Genesee: farming and lumbering. Huron: mill and lumbering.

What mills or factories, if any, are in operation or in progress requiring skilled labor?

Lenawee: railroad machine-shop and two woolen factories. Berrien: principally flour and lumber mills. Van Buren and Allegan: flour-mills, saw-mills, and woolen-mills. Kalamazoo: paper-mill, flour-mills, and saw-mills. Cass: flour-mills and a few small planing-mills and door factories. St. Joseph: flour and saw mills, iron founderies, woolen-mills, paper-mills, and agricultural implement factories; labor in supply fully equal to the demand. Branch: grist and saw mills, woolen factories, furnaces, &c. Jackson: about 20 saw-mills, 16 grain-mills, 3 stoneware factories, wagon and carriage factories, and a multiplicity of other factories. Ingham: none of any note. Calhoun: woolen-mills, flour-mills, threshing machine manufactories, Novelty Works for agricultural implements, extension tables, &c. Eaton and Mecosta: 8 saw-mills and 3 flour-mills. Barry: only furnaces. Grand Traverse: none but lumber and flour mills. Oceana: saw-mills, planing-mills, shingle-mills, and machine-shop. Manistee: no mills except 20 steam saw-mills, which employ about 65 men each. Ottawa: grist-mills, saw-mills, sash, door and blind, stave and furniture, and agricultural implement factories. St. Clair: saw and grist mills, carriage and wagon factory. Ontonagon: stamp-mills, engines, &c., around the mines. Kent: saw-mills, flour and grist mills, paper-mill, and cigar factory. Oakland: woolen-mill. Houghton: 5 steam saw-mills, 1 sash, door and blind factory, 2 founderies and machine-shops, 1 copper-smelting works. Shiawassee: 7 flour-mills, 3 woolen-mills. Tuscola: woolen-mill, saw-mills, &c. Mackinac: none. Delta: saw-mills and blast-furnaces. Saginaw: saw-mills, shingle and lath mills, planing-mills, blind, sash and door factories, cabinet-work, wheelwright, and chair factories; all kinds of wood-turning, machine-shops, paper-mills, and salt manufactories. Alpena: 9 steam saw-mills, 2 water-power saw-mills, 1 sash, door and blind factory, 1 foundery and machine-shop, one siding-mill and 8 shingle-mills, 4 portable grist-mills for grinding feed for stock. Keweenaw: stamping-mills, saw-mills, fuse factory, brewery, soap manufactory, and wagon-shops. Chippewa: saw-mill and shingle-mill. Genesee: 8 saw-mills, turning out 70,000,000 feet of lumber per year, in Flint City, and 3 shingle factories, other saw-mills, &c., throughout the county; 15 flour-mills, 2 woolen factories, &c. Gratiot: saw-mills and grist-mills; no factories.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress requiring common labor? If so, how far distant?

Lenawee: not nearer than 40 miles. Berrien: a railroad is being built through our city. Van Buren: yes; within the county. Allegan: yes, and building another. Kalamazoo: a railroad is being built from this place to South Haven, a port on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, 39 miles distant; also a road north and south through the county. Cass: 1; 10 miles distant. St. Joseph: 2 railroads through the county; plenty of laborers. Branch: several railroads are in progress, from 12 to 20 miles distant from the city of Coldwater, the county seat. Jackson: 5 railroads completed, another in progress. Ingham: yes; within from 4 to 20 miles. Calhoun: 1 railroad is in course of construction. Eaton: Grand River Valley Railroad complete and the Peninsular in progress. Me-

costa: a railroad is being constructed across this county. Barry: there are some railroads being built in Michigan. Grand Traverse, Manistee, Ontonagon, Oakland, Shiawassee, Mackinac, Delta, Alpena, Chippewa, and Huron: none at present. Oceana: a railroad about 50 miles distant. Ottawa: 1 railroad in progress. St. Clair: 1 completed 40 miles out of the city of Port Huron. Kent: 1 in progress 8 miles distant. Macomb: 1 in progress through the county. Houghton: ship canal, 8 miles from this village, requiring a large number of laborers, now in progress. Tuscola: plank roads. Saginaw: yes; in the immediate vicinity. Keweenaw: a ship canal 40 miles distant. Genesee: 1 through the county being built. Gratiot: 1 soon to be commenced.

If many foreign-born workmen are employed in your district, please give the preponderating nationality.

Berrien, Cass, Ingham and Van Buren: Irish. Allegan: German. Kalamazoo: the German laborers seem to be the most numerous. St. Joseph: not many foreigners; some Germans. Branch: but few; mostly Irish. Jackson: German. Eaton: Irish and Swiss; Irish preponderate. St. Clair: Scotch, Irish, and Germans. Macomb: German. Oakland: German. Lenawee: quite a German population.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land, of good quality and well watered, yet unoccupied?

Lenawee: not much land unoccupied. Berrien: a good deal of uncultivated land suitable for fruit or grain, well watered, can be purchased at reasonable rates. Van Buren: great inducements for small farmers; land can be bought for \$12 per acre; good market for wood. Allegan: the fact that our county is comparatively new. Kalamazoo: some good land yet unoccupied; a good farming district. Cass: small farmers can do well here. St. Joseph: fine productive land, easily tilled, but very little of it unoccupied. Branch: considerable land of good quality, well watered, yet unoccupied. Jackson: no land unoccupied. Ingham: quite a large amount of good land owned by non-residents; a fine agricultural district, with an abundance of wood, coal, and other minerals, with the capitol of the State for its center; having 3 railroads already completed, and 3 others in process of construction, together with fine water-power. Calhoun: good soil, good climate, facilities for shipping; no land unoccupied. Eaton: masons, carpenters, and joiners find plenty of work at good wages; farming is the principal occupation, and it pays well on a large or small scale; plenty of excellent land unoccupied. Mecosta: much good land yet unoccupied. Barry: not much land that is desirable, except some in the hands of speculators who hold it at high prices. Grand Traverse: cheap lands and a remarkably healthful climate are the chief advantages. Oceana: plenty of land that is not cultivated, but it is in the hands of speculators. Manistee: this county consists of pine lands to a great extent, which are of little value for farming purposes; fruit-growing, with Chicago, Milwaukee, and the far West for markets, is the crowning industry of the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. Ottawa: good opportunity for small farmers to make money. St. Clair: plenty of wild land to be had at from \$5 to \$20 per acre; from one to ten years to pay it in, at 7 per cent. interest. Ontonagon: plenty of room for all kinds of laborers and miners; but what we need most is agricultural labor; we want immigrants to come in and take up and cultivate the Government land, and produce the necessaries of life for the miners; at present the principal part of our supplies have to be brought here from a distance, for want of agricultural labor at home. Kent: we have a healthy climate, and laboring men find constant employment at fair wages; there is considerable un-

improved land, some of it valuable on account of the timber upon it, and some oak openings valuable for agricultural purposes. Oakland: not much wild land. Shiawassee: one-third of the land in the county is unoccupied. Tuscola: as fine farming lands as can be found anywhere in this latitude, and plenty for sale as yet uncultivated. Mackinac: land is poor for farming, and very little farming is done. Delta: land all unoccupied; wages for common labor \$2 per day; we need men who will turn their attention to agricultural pursuits. Saginaw: a demand for all kinds of labor at remunerative prices; much land of good quality, and well watered, is yet unoccupied. Alpena: good mechanics are wanted very much; farmers are a great necessity, as there is a large quantity of unoccupied farming land in this locality. Keweenaw: plenty of work for miners, carpenters, and common laborers and blacksmiths; abundance of good land, well watered, and unoccupied. Marquette: miners are the only men needed here. Chippewa: thousands of acres unoccupied, and one of the best markets in the Northwest for any quantity of hay, oats, and potatoes; steamers and sail vessels stop here daily during the season of navigation. Genesee: considerable unoccupied land of good quality. Gratiot: the country is improving very fast, and blacksmiths, masous, cabinet-makers, coopers, carpenters, painters, shoemakers, tailors, and wheelwrights could find good locations and constant employment. Huron: plenty of land unoccupied; a well-timbered region; no better location can be found for the cultivation of fruit; the deep waters of Lake Huron and Saginaw Bay nearly surround us, and give us what is called a water climate.

What are the prices of ordinary farm stock, sound and in good condition?

Districts.	Counties.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs, per lb., live weight.
1	Lenawee	\$150	\$150	.....	\$50	\$1	8 to 10c.
2	Berrien	\$180 to 210	\$125 to 160	\$100 to 150	\$30 to 50	\$1½ to 2½	8 to 10
"	Van Buren	150	150	100	40	2	6
"	Allegan	150	150	125	40	1½	8
"	Kalamazoo	150	150	.....	50	2½	6
"	Cass	130	125 to 200	175 to 250	40	2	5 to 7
"	St. Joseph	150	100	.....	30 to 50	1½	8
3	Branch	150	150	125	40	1½	7
"	Jackson	130	100	130	40	2	7
"	Ingham	150	125	150 to 200	45	1½	7
"	Calhoun	150 to 200	100 to 200	.....	35 to 70	1½ to 2½	8
"	Eaton	150 to 200	150	.....	40 to 60	1 to 2	7 to 8
4	Mecosta	200	100 to 150	.....	25 to 50	2 to 3	.....
"	Charlevoix	100	150	.....	50	.....	.....
"	Barry	150	150	200	40	2	8
"	Grand Traverse	125 to 200	125 to 200	125 to 200	35 to 60	.....	.....
"	Oceana	200	200	150	40	5	10
"	Ottawa	180	175	125	55	3	10
"	Kent	150	150	150	50	2½	7
"	Mauistee	150	175	.....	50	3	10
5	Macomb	150	125	125	30 to 50	1 to 3	5
"	Oakland	200	150	200	40	2	.....
"	St. Clair	150 to 250	100 to 200	100 to 200	35 to 75	1 to 10	.....
2	Ontonagon	200	100	.....	80 to 100	.....	.....
"	Houghton	200	150	.....	80	.....	.....
"	Chippewa	200	100	.....	50	.....	.....
"	Shiawassee	180	150 to 200	.....	35 to 50	3	7
"	Tuscola	150	150	125	40	1½	8
"	Mackinac .....	.....	100 to 150	.....	50 to 70	4	.....
"	Delta	200	200	.....	50	.....	.....
"	Saginaw	175	150	.....	45	1½	10
"	Alpena	200	150 to 200	100 to 150	60	3	8
"	Keweenaw	150	200	75	75	3	10
"	Marquette	150	200	150	75	.....	.....
"	Genesee	200	150	200	45	1½	6 to 8
"	Gratiot	125	125	125	35	1	8
"	Huron	180	125	55	5
	Average	\$164 08	\$149 10	\$144 28	\$49 59	\$2 37	7.9-10

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Area, 34,511,360 acres. Population in 1870, 1,055,153.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district suitable for small farms on favorable terms?

* Manitowoc: seldom rented; plenty of wild land for sale. Kenosha, Milwaukee, Waukesha, Dane, Jefferson, La Fayette, Sauk, Grant, Iowa, Crawford and Richland, Sheboygan, Calumet, Shawanaw, Brown, Waupaca, Green Lake, La Crosse, Chippewa, Juneau, Polk, Trempealeau, Eau Claire, and Pepin: yes. Burnett: Government lands can be had on the usual terms.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings.

Manitowoc: from \$50 to \$100 per acre, according to situation and improvements. Walworth: \$40 to \$60; nearly all under cultivation and fenced; buildings chiefly of wood, some of brick. Kenosha: \$35 to \$100. Milwaukee: \$50 to \$100. Waukesha: \$20 to \$75. Dane: \$25 to \$50. Rock: about \$50; nearly all under cultivation; buildings pretty good. Jefferson: \$30 to \$40. La Fayette: \$20 to \$50. Sauk: from \$10 to \$50. Grant: average, \$50 for prairie land; \$25 to \$30 for timber land. Iowa: \$25 to \$50; all fenced; three-quarters under cultivation; buildings ordinary. Crawford and Richland: \$15 to \$25; one-half improved and fenced. Burnett: from \$5 to \$10. Sheboygan: \$40 to \$50; about two-thirds improved; all fenced. Calumet: \$20 to \$70. Shawanaw: \$25 to \$30; a small proportion fenced; frame and log buildings. Brown: \$15 to \$30; one-quarter to one-third under cultivation. Waupaca: \$20 to \$30; one-half under cultivation; frame buildings. Green Lake: from \$10 to \$30; all under fence, with wooden buildings. Marathon: this is a lumbering district; poor farms. La Crosse: \$10 to \$20; one-half fenced; small buildings. Chippewa: \$20; one-quarter under cultivation and fenced; small frame or log buildings. Juneau: one-half cultivated and one-half fenced. Polk: from \$10 to \$100; cheap buildings. Trempealeau: \$5 to \$25; one-third under cultivation, nearly all fenced, and mostly frame buildings. Eau Claire and Pepin: \$12 to \$20.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land, what proportion is cleared, and how much, if any, is fenced?

Manitowoc: \$5 to \$10 per acre. Walworth: unimproved land is mostly timber land held for the wood, and is worth from \$15 to \$75, according to the amount and quality of timber. Kenosha: \$15; almost all fenced; this is prairie; woodland is worth from \$40 to \$100. Milwaukee: no unimproved land. Waukesha: \$25 to \$40. Dane: such land is scarce here; \$15 to \$20. Jefferson: \$10. La Fayette: very little unimproved. Sauk: from \$5 to \$15. Grant: \$25 to \$40. Iowa: \$10 to \$20; prairie; no clearing required. Crawford, Richland, and Burnett: from \$2 to \$5; wholly unimproved. Sheboygan: from \$15 to \$20; none cleared nor fenced. Calumet: \$8 to \$30. Shawanaw: from Government price, \$1 25, to \$5; no fences. Brown: \$5 to \$15; about one-third cleared. Waupaca: \$2 50 to \$5, and a good deal at Government price, and some State land which is very good, from 62½ cents to \$2. Green Lake: \$5 to \$8. Douglas: wild land from \$1 25 to \$10. La Crosse: \$5 to \$10. Chippewa: \$3 to \$7. Juneau: wild land, \$5. Polk: \$1 25 to \$6. Trempealeau: \$1 25 to \$10; mostly prairie, unfenced.

* Names of counties from which returns have been received.

Eau Claire and Pepin: \$2 50 to \$10; none fenced; part prairie and part timber.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

Manitowoc: usually rented on shares; owner receives one-third the product, unless he furnishes stock and implements and seeds, in which case he receives one-half and sometimes three-fifths. Walworth: \$5; on shares same as above. Kenosha: \$3 to \$5; generally on shares, each furnishing one-half and dividing the product equally. Milwaukee: owner receives one-third the product, or one-half when he furnishes seed, team, &c. Waukesha: the same. Dane: the same. Rock: \$4; shares, each furnishes half, and each takes one-half the crop. Jefferson: owner one-third of crop, or if he furnishes seeds, team, &c., one-half. La Fayette, Sauk, Grant, Iowa, Crawford, and Richland: the same as above. Burnett: no farms to rent. Sheboygan: \$4 for all that is improved; on shares, one-half, each party finding one-half the stock, &c. Calumet: owner one-third, or if he furnishes team, &c., one-half. Shawanaw: \$3; shares, as above. Brown, Waupaca, and Green Lake: the same. La Crosse: owner receives one-third, furnishes nothing; or two-thirds and furnishes all except labor. Chippewa: one-third and one-half, according as one or the other furnishes implements, &c. Juneau: where owner finds seeds, one-half; where he provides team also, two-thirds. Polk: wheat land is let, and seeds found, for one-third of crop. Trempealeau: \$2 50 per acre, or one-half the crop, the owner furnishing seeds and implements, or one-third and furnishing nothing. Eau Claire and Pepin: \$5 per acre, or one-third of crop.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of two or three of them?

Articles of production.	Prices.	Counties.
Wheat.....per bushel..	\$0 55	Chippewa.
Do.....do.....	60	Polk, Trempealeau.
Do.....do.....	65	Crawford, Richland, Sauk.
Do.....do.....	70	Walworth.
Do.....do.....	\$0 70 to 90	Calumet, Eau Clair, Juneau.
Do.....do.....	75	Dane, Jefferson, Grant, Iowa, Waupaca.
Do.....do.....	80	Kenosha, Sheboygan, Eau Claire, Pepin.
Do.....do.....	85	Waukesha, Milwaukee.
Do.....do.....	95	Rock, Green Lake, Brown.
Do.....do.....	1 00	Shawanaw.
Do.....do.....	1 15	Manitowoc.
Do.....do.....	1 25	Burnett.
Corn.....do.....	40 to 45	La Fayette, Iowa.
Do.....do.....	48	Trempealeau.
Do.....do.....	50	Walworth, Jefferson, Sauk, Grant, Juneau, Green Lake.
Do.....do.....	50 to 65	Waupaca, Rock, Waukesha.
Do.....do.....	1 00	Polk.
Oats.....do.....	35	Walworth, Jefferson, Sauk, Grant, Eau Claire, Pepin.
Do.....do.....	40	Iowa, Manitowoc, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Waukesha, Dane, Crawford, Richland, Waupaca, Chippewa, Juneau, Trempealeau, Green Lake.
Do.....do.....	50	Brown, Polk, Rock.
Do.....do.....	60 to 70	Shawanaw, Burnett.
Barley.....do.....	50	Grant.
Do.....do.....	75 to 90	Waukesha.

Articles of production.	Prices.	Countries.
Barley..... per bushel..	\$0 80	Rock.
Do..... do.....	90	Kenosha.
Do..... do.....	1 00	Manitowoc, Dane, Burnett.
Potatoes..... do.....	60	Shawanaw, Walworth.
Do..... do.....	1 00	Burnett, Douglas.
Rye..... do.....	55	Juneau.
Do..... do.....	80	Brown, Walworth.
Do..... do.....	70	Milwaukee.
Do..... do.....	75	Rock.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing?

Manitowoc: our village has a commodious harbor on Lake Michigan, and is the market for our county, as also the shipping port. Walworth: railroad stations are abundant. Kenosha: 7 miles farthest point from a railroad station; steamboat landing on the eastern border of the county. Milwaukee: railroads and plank roads run through the county. Waukesha: from 3 to 10 miles. Dane: plenty of railroads. Rock: 4 railroads through this county; average distance of farms, 3½ miles from stations. Jefferson: a railroad through this county. La Fayette: the same. Sauk: 14 miles. Grant: 8 miles. Iowa: 2 railroads, easy of access. Crawford and Richland: from 1 to 30 miles. Burnett: 15 miles. Sheboygan: 6 or 8 miles. Calumet: 2 to 25 miles. Brown: longest distance, 16 miles. Waupaca: 26 miles to railroad; steamboat navigation through the eastern part of the county. Green Lake: 15 miles. Marathon: 100 miles. Douglas: 1 mile and upward. La Crosse: average 10 miles. Chippewa: average 15 miles. Juneau: from 2 to 10 miles. Polk: a good home market. Trempealeau: about 30 miles. Eau Claire and Pepin: from 1 to 20 miles.

What is the general quality of land, and the kind of timber?

Manitowoc: in the western and southern portions of the county, the land is good; timbered principally with oak, beech and maple. Walworth: the land is a rich, black loam, with clay subsoil; timber mostly oak, some maple, and hickory. Kenosha: clayey loam and gravelly; oak chiefly. Milwaukee: quality good; hardwood timber. Waukesha: good soil; oak, maple, and basswood. Dane: the land is good; timber plenty and of almost all kinds. Rock: mostly rich prairie; oak openings. Jefferson: medium quality; maple, oak, &c. La Fayette: quality of land unsurpassed; oak, beech, hickory, &c. Sauk: good; prairie; oak openings, and heavy hard and soft wood timber land. Grant: prairie land, first-class; principally oak timber. Iowa: prairie land of good quality; oak and maple. Crawford and Richland: good; oak, hickory, basswood, elm, hard and soft maple. Burnett: good clay subsoil land; hardwood timber. Sheboygan: red clay soil; oak, maple, basswood, and pine. Calumet: clay soil; oak, maple, beech and linden tree. Shawanaw: of good quality; beech and maple timber, with heavy forests of pine in portions of the county. Brown: heavily timbered; pine, oak, maple, beech, basswood, birch, &c. Waupaca: sandy loam and clay; pine, maple, birch, oak, hickory, elm, basswood, and butternut. Green Lake: good; oak, maple, &c. Marathon: land sandy; pine. Douglas: clay soil; soft timber. La Crosse: some poor and sandy, some first quality; oak, ash, and hackberry. Chippewa: general quality good; Norway white pine, white and black oak, maple, butternut, hemlock,

cedar, and basswood. Juneau: rather sandy; timber—white oak, &c. Polk: black, loamy soil on prairie, clay subsoil in timber land; oak, maple, basswood, poplar, &c. Trempealeau: rich, alluvial soil, with some sand; burr, black, and white oak, cottonwood, maple, ash. Eau Claire and Pepin: soil sandy loam; white pine and the hard woods.

For what kind of labor is there a demand?

Manitowoc, Waukesha, Dane, Iowa, Calumet: farm labor principally. Walworth: labor here is abundant. Kenosha: good farm hands, not afraid to work, particularly in the summer season. Milwaukee: building railroads, manufacturing, farming, &c. Dane: farm hands and female help. Rock: nearly all kinds of labor in good demand, in summer particularly. Sauk: farm and mechanical labor. Grant: all kinds, skilled and unskilled. Crawford and Richland: mechanics of nearly all kinds, and farm labor. Burnett: farmers and lumbermen. Sheboygan: farmers and mechanics. Shawanaw: lumbermen. Brown: lumbermen chiefly; also farming and fishing and manufacturing. Waupaca: men to settle the country and make homes for themselves and families. Green Lake: all kinds of mechanics and common laborers. Marathon: men for lumbering. Douglas: chopping wood and lumbering. Chippewa: all kinds, especially lumbermen in the winter, and men for saw-mills in the summer. Juneau: farm, lumbering, and railroad laborers are in demand. Polk: farm labor and lumbermen. Trempealeau: common laborers and farm hands. Eau Claire and Pepin: lumbering in winter, mills in summer.

What mills or factories, if any, are in operation or in progress requiring skilled labor?

Manitowoc: 1 woolen-mill, 2 chair and furniture factories, 1 tub and pail factory, a number of saw-mills and shingle-mills, 1 stave factory. Walworth: 16 grist-mills, 1 woolen factory, 1 reaper and seeder manufactory, and several small manufacturing establishments. Kenosha: 4 wagon factories, 2 iron foundries, 4 tanneries. Milwaukee: flour-mills, foundries, wagon-shops, planing-mills, sash and door factories. Waukesha: woolen-mills and agricultural machine factories. Dane: a few grist-mills, and foundries, machine-shops, wagon-shops, and woolen-mills. Rock: paper-mills, woolen factories, foundries, and furniture shops. Jefferson: woolen factories, furniture, farming implement, wagon and sleigh and carriage factories. La Fayette: none but grist-mills. Sauk: 2 woolen factories, 1 furniture establishment, 1 hub and spoke factory, 1 flour-mill, three saw-mills. Grant: about 36 grist-mills, 6 small woolen factories, and other manufacturing shops. Iowa: woolen-mills, machine-shops, zinc-smelters. Crawford and Richland: flour, saw, and woolen mills, wagon, sleigh, and plow factories, cooper shops, fanning-mills, and cabinet-makers' shops. Burnett: 2 saw-mills, 1 grist-mill. Sheboygan: foundries, wagon factories, woolen and grist mills, chair factories. Calumet: very few factories or mills, with the exception of grist and saw mills. Shawanaw: grist and saw mills. Brown: lumber and shingle mills, iron foundries, and blast-furnaces. Waupaca: 2 stove foundries, 11 large flour-mills, 13 saw-mills, 2 large tanneries, 1 woolen-mill, 2 foundries, &c. Douglas: saw-mills. La Crosse: saw-mills, flour-mills, foundries, plow works, machine-shops, sash, door, blind, and wooden-ware furniture factories, marble works, tanners' shops, agricultural implement, and stone-cutting establishments, &c. Chippewa: saw, grist, and planing mills and machine-shops. Juneau: grist and saw mills, sash and blind factories, machine-shops, and foundries. Polk: grist and saw mills. Trempealeau: flour and grist mills. Eau Claire and Pepin: flour, saw, and shingle mills.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress, requiring common labor? If so, how far distant?

Manitowoc: yes; about 40 miles. Walworth: 1 railroad within the county. Kenosha: none in the immediate vicinity. Milwaukee: laborers are employed here to go hundreds of miles to work on railroads. Rock: none in progress, but those completed need many laborers for repairs. Sauk: railroad prospects fair. Grant: 1 railroad being built. Crawford and Richland: yes; 3 miles distant. Burnett: 1 here. Shawanaw: a military road from this place to Lake Superior. Brown: 1 railroad in process of construction in this county. Waupaca: work in the lumber woods, and on the river. Douglas: yes; 5 miles distant. La Crosse: 100 miles west. Chippewa: from Chippewa Falls to Augusta, 23 miles; to Eau Claire, 10 miles, now in progress. Juneau: 1 in this immediate vicinity. Polk: 25 miles distant. Trempealeau: 1 railroad now finished. Eau Claire and Pepin: West Wisconsin Railway now building here.

If many foreign-born workmen are employed in your district, please give the preponderating nationality.

Manitowoc: principally German. Walworth and La Fayette: Irish. Kenosha and Milwaukee: German. Waukesha: three-fifths German, remainder Norwegians and Danes. Dane: Norwegians and Germans. Rock: Norwegians and Irish. Jefferson: Germans and Irish. Sauk: principally German. Grant: largely German. Iowa: German, Irish, and English as miners. Crawford and Richland: Germans, Irish, Bohemians, and Norwegians. Burnett: Swedes and Norwegians. Sheboygan: German. Calumet: German and Irish. Shawanaw: German and French. Brown: Germans, Belgians, Irish, Dutch, Norwegians, and French Canadians. Waupaca: Scandinavians and a good many Germans. Green Lake and Marathon: German. Douglas: Swedes. La Crosse: German in shops, and Irish on public roads. Chippewa: French, Irish, German, Scandinavians, and Americans, in the order of proportion. Polk: Scandinavians and Germans. Trempealeau: Germans, Poles, and Norwegians. Eau Claire and Pepin: about one-half German, one-fourth Irish, and one-fourth Norwegians.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land, of good quality and well watered, yet unoccupied?

Manitowoc: plenty of land unoccupied. Walworth: small inducements to laborers; but little land unoccupied. Kenosha: very little waste land; lakes and rivers numerous; for dairy farms Kenosha County is called in Chicago, where the product is largely consumed, the "Orange County" of the West, from the superior quality of the butter; 4 or 5 cheese factories within a radius of as many miles denotes the character of the cheese; for small-fruit culture the soil is better than any other in Wisconsin. Milwaukee: land all occupied; good markets; mechanics find plenty of employment. Dane: not much land unoccupied, good farm hands are scarce and greatly needed; so is female help. Rock: no special advantages, only good wages and plenty of work; no unoccupied lands. La Fayette: the land is very productive, well watered, good quality, but generally occupied; market in Chicago. Sauk: plenty of excellent land yet uncultivated, and very healthy. Grant: no better section of the country for laborers, mechanics, or small farmers can be found anywhere. Iowa: wages good; cost of living low. Crawford and Richland: small farms to be procured at reasonable prices and on easy terms, from \$2 to \$5 per acre; a large quantity of good land, well watered, yet unoccupied. Burnett: we

have a good market at home, and get from the lumbermen 20 to 25 per cent. more than elsewhere. Sheboygan: there is in summer time a large demand for sailors, fishermen, and farm laborers. Shawanaw, Brown, Waupaca, and Green Lake: large tracts of unimproved farming land, of good quality, are yet unoccupied. Marathon, Douglas, La Crosse, and Chippewa: the same; we have one-third of all the pine in the Northwestern States. Juneau: about 1,000 men are employed in lumbering and railroading; farm hands are scarce. Polk: plenty of cheap land, plenty of work, and a good field for poor people as well as rich. Trempealeau, Eau Claire, and Pepin: good inducements for farmers and farm laborers.

What are the prices of ordinary farm stock, sound and in good condition?

Districts.	Counties.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs, per pound.
1	Manitowoc	\$100 to \$150	\$100 to \$150	\$150	\$20 to \$40	\$3	10 to 12c.
	Walworth	150	150	125	30 to 50	2	8
	Kenosha .....	.....	100	100	50	2	10
	Milwaukee	150	150	.....	50	1	10
	Milwaukee	140	125	150	60	2	9
2	Waukesha	80 to 150	75 to 150	100 to 200	30 to 60	1½ to 2½	6 to 15
	Dane	175	125	175	40	3	.....
	Rock	100	100	90	30	2	8
3	Jefferson	90	100	125	40	1	5
	Dane	100 to 150	100 to 150	100 to 150	30 to 50	1 to 3	8
	Calumet	80 to 110	100 to 150	.....	22 to 32	3 to 5	5 to 7
	La Fayette	70	150	150	45	6	8
	Sauk	55 to 75	100	150	30	2	5
	Grant	75 to 100	125	150	25	.....	8
	Iowa	65 to 70	100 to 150	150 to 200	35	3	6½
4	Crawford and Richland	70	150	200	35	2½	9 to 13
	Sheboygan	100 to 150	100 to 175	100 to 175	25 to 40	1½ to 2½	7
	Washington	100 to 125	125	140	25 to 40	2 to 3	12
	Shawanaw	175 to 200	150 to 200	.....	30 to 50	1 to 2	5 to 10
5	Brown	100	125	165	30	2½	6
	Waupaca	90 to 125	125 to 200	125 to 200	20 to 35	2	.....
	Green Lake	100	100	100	25	1½	8
	Marathon	200	150 to 200	150 to 200	35 to 40	.....	10
	Douglas	150	125	None.	60	4	None.
	La Crosse	125	100 to 125	125 to 200	40	2½	8
	Juneau	140	125	150	35	2½	7
	Eau Claire	140	150	225	50	2½	6
6	Burnett	125 to 150	100 to 200	.....	30 to 60	3 to 5	10 to 20
	Polk	40 to 75	125	100	50	3	15
	Chippewa	200	200	250	40	5	20
	Trempealeau	130	125	175	30	2	.....
	Average	\$127 73	\$132	\$149	\$38 25	\$2 50	9c

MINNESOTA.

Area, 53,459,840 acres. Population in 1870, 436,057.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district suitable for small farms on favorable terms?

In the counties of Washington, Wabashaw, Hennepin, Goodhue, Ramsey, Stearns, Anokee, Dakota, Nicollet, Olmsted, Steele, Mower, Scott, Le Sueur, Blue Earth, Rice, and Winona: it can.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings.

Washington: \$10 to \$35 per acre. Wabashaw: from \$10 to \$40; as a general rule about one-half the land is plowed and fenced, each farm having a small log or frame dwelling, and straw-covered stable. Hennepin: 40 to 50 per cent. under cultivation, all fenced, good substantial buildings. Goodhue: \$15 to \$50 per acre, according to amount of im-

provements. Ramsey: the price depends very materially upon the distance from town; within two miles of the city it is held at fancy prices; five or six miles out good land can be had at from \$7 to \$15 per acre; improved lands, same distance out, \$15 to \$30, one-quarter of it under cultivation and fenced. Stearns: average \$20 per acre. Anokee: good farming lands can be had at from \$4 to \$6 per acre. Dakota: \$20 to \$30 per acre is the average. Nicollet: \$8 to \$15 per acre, one-quarter in cultivation and fenced. Olmsted: \$15 to \$35. Steele: \$5 to \$10 per acre. Mower: \$20 per acre. Scott: \$5 to \$12 per acre, principally log buildings. Le Sueur: \$5 to \$40, one-quarter under cultivation and fenced. Blue Earth: the price depends upon location; near the county town \$50 per acre; further away as low as \$10, buildings ordinary. Rice: \$15 to \$25, prairie land. Winona: \$10 to \$30 per acre, log or small frame buildings.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land, what proportion is cleared, and how much, if any, is fenced?

Washington: \$2 50 to \$20; the lower price is for timber lands in the northern portion of the county, the higher is for prairie land in the southern part. Wabashaw: from \$2 50 to \$15. Hennepin: \$25 to \$75. Goodhue: \$5 to \$15 per acre, according to quality and distance from points for shipping produce; the proportion of prairie to woodland is large enough for farming purposes, and needs no clearing. Ramsey: unimproved land, with no clearing or fencing, six miles out, can be had for \$7 per acre. Stearns: \$10 to \$30. Anokee: \$2 50 to \$6, part prairie and part timber land, not much of it fenced. Dakota: \$2, mostly prairie. Nicollet: \$3 to \$8, all prairie. Olmsted: \$8 to \$15, principally prairie. Steele: \$3 to \$5, prairie, none fenced. Mower: \$5 to \$10, prairie, none fenced. Scott: \$5 to \$10, with from three to twelve acres cleared. Le Sueur: \$4 to \$20, none cleared, none fenced. Blue Earth: \$10 per acre, prairie land is from \$8 to \$25, without fencing. Rice: \$5 to \$10, prairie land, from \$5 to \$20 for timber land. Winona: from \$5 to \$15, no choice lands vacant.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

Washington: \$3 to \$5 per acre, or one-third of the produce to the owner, he furnishing nothing but the land. Wabashaw: \$3 to \$5; if on shares one-half, the owner providing one-half the stock, implements and seeds. Hennepin: usually on shares; owner receives one-third and furnishes nothing. Goodhue: farms are not often rented, but if rented are generally taken on shares, as above. Ramsey: \$5 per acre, shares same as above. Stearns and Anokee: shares as above. Dakota: if owner furnishes seeds, implements, &c., he receives one-half, otherwise one-third. Nicollet: owner receives one-third and furnishes one-half the seeds. Olmsted: owner receives one-half when he furnishes seeds, implements, stock, &c., otherwise one-third. Steele, Mower, Blue Earth, and Winona: shares the same. Scott: \$2 50 per acre for improved land. Le Sueur: owner receives one-quarter and furnishes nothing, otherwise one-half. Rice: owner provides half the seeds but no stock or implements, and receives one-half the crop after it is harvested.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of two or three of them ?

Articles of production.	Prices.	Counties.
Wheat .....per bushel..	\$0 50	Steele.
Do.....do.....	\$0 80 to 85	Le Sueur.
Do.....do.....	50 to 55	Goodhue, Nicollet.
Do.....do.....	55	Olmsted.
Do.....do.....	80	Scott.
Do.....do.....	60	Rice.
Do.....do.....	75	Stearns.
Do.....do.....	60 to 65	Winona.
Do.....do.....	60 to 75	Wabashaw.
Do.....do.....	65	Washington, Hennepin, Dakota.
Do.....do.....	65	Mower.
Do.....do.....	70	Anokee.
Do.....do.....	78	Blue Earth.
Corn.....do.....	40	Wabashaw.
Do.....do.....	50	Blue Earth, Scott.
Do.....do.....	40 to 45	Winona.
Do.....do.....	45	Le Sueur.
Do.....do.....	50	Dakota, Olmsted, Mower.
Do.....do.....	40	Scott.
Do.....do.....	70	Stearns. } Butter, 25c.; pork, 10c.
Do.....do.....	70	Anokee.
Oats.....do.....	30	Stearns, Mower, Le Sueur.
Do.....do.....	32	Rice.
Do.....do.....	30 to 35	Winona.
Do.....do.....	35	Dakota, Scott, Blue Earth.
Do.....do.....	40	Washington.
Barley.....do.....	50	Le Sueur.
Do.....do.....	60	Nicollet.
Do.....do.....	75	Washington.
Do.....do.....	80	Mower.
Do.....do.....	80 to 1 00	Winona.
Do.....do.....	1 00	Wabashaw.
Potatoes.....do.....	70 to 80	Winona.
Do.....do.....	80	Ramsey, Mower.
Do.....do.....	80 to 90	Anokee.
Hay.....per ton..	15 00	Wabashaw.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing ?

Washington: this county has steamboat landings on the whole of its east and south borders; a railroad on its south and northwest borders; average distance from St. Paul, 18 miles. Wabashaw: this county is on the west bank of the Mississippi, and has three market towns on the river; no railroads. Goodhue: the market town and point of shipment is Red Wing on the Mississippi River, which is the outlet for the productions of this division for from 10 to 25 miles around this point. Ramsey: from 1 to 16 miles. Stearns: one mile. Anokee: our market is almost always at our doors, as our large lumbering interests absorb nearly all that our farmers have to spare. Dakota: we have them all here. Nicollet: From 8 to 16 miles to river and railroad. Olmsted: from 1 mile to 15. Steele: railroad depot in the town. Mower: railroad station in town. Scott: Minnesota River and St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad. Le Sueur: from 1 to 15 miles to market, railroad, steamboat landing, &c. Blue Earth: all our towns are market towns; railroads are near; our produce is shipped east for sale. Rice: a railroad runs through the county north and south. Winona: from 2 to 20 miles.

What is the general quality of land and the kind of timber?

Washington: fifty thousand acres of prairie in the south, A No. 1; balance covered with burr-oak; quality varying from very poor to very good. Wabashaw: clay and sandy loam, clay subsoil; timber—oak, maple, poplar, basswood and butternut. Hennepin: lands generally good; timber, oak openings. Goodhue: the land is very productive; oak openings and prairie with timber on the streams, maple, oak, basswood, elm, poplar, &c. Ramsey: sandy loam; oak. Stearns: good sandy loam; hardwood timber. Anokee: sandy loam; oak, maple, basswood, ironwood, with a good supply of turmeric. Dakota: generally good; burr-oaks on upland; elm, soft-maple, and cottonwood on bottom land. Nicollet: No. 1 land, and some heavy timber. Olmsted: black alluvial soil; burr and white oak. Steele: land good, timber poor. Mower: black loam; mostly oak. Scott: good; the timber is maple, basswood, elm, hickory, white walnut, &c. Le Sueur: black loam with clay subsoil; oak, ash, elm, linden, &c. Blue Earth: soil very rich; timber land and prairie; oak, ash, maple, linden, &c. Rice: rich sandy loam; maple, oak, elm, basswood, ash, butternut, and hickory. Winona: rich black loam with clay subsoil; oak timber of different varieties.

For what kind of labor is there a demand?

Washington: farm and railroad labor. Wabashaw and Dakota: all kinds. Hennepin, Mower, and Rice: farm labor, male and female. Goodhue: mostly skilled labor; the demand for common laborers is tolerably well supplied except in harvest time. Ramsey: no greater demand for one kind than for another. Stearns: farm, lumbering and railroad laborers. Anokee: carpenters, masons, and plasterers. Nicollet: farm labor in summer, and railroad hands in winter. Olmsted: "muscular" labor. Steele: farmers and carpenters. Scott: agricultural and mechanical. Le Sueur: chopping, farming, and railroad labor. Blue Earth: farm and railroad labor. Winona: farm and mechanical labor of all kinds.

What mills or factories, if any, are in operation or in progress requiring skilled labor?

Wabashaw: saw-mills, grist-mills, planing-mills, sash and blind factories, agricultural implement works, plow factories. Hennepin: woolen-mills, paper-mills, and a cotton factory. Goodhue: twelve flour and grist mills, four saw-mills, two sash and door factories with steam-power, one woolen factory, one foundery. Ramsey: flour-mills, saw-mills, chair factories, sash factories, planing-mills, founderies, &c. Stearns: lumber and flour mills. Dakota: flour-mills only. Olmsted: flour-mills, plow and wagon factories. Steele: flour-mills. Mower: three grist-mills. Le Sueur: saw and grist mills. Blue Earth: one woolen-mill. Rice: flour-mills, foundery, plow and furniture factories, barrel and broom factories. Winona: saw-mills, planing-mills, sash and blind factories, plow, wagon and carriage, and soap and candle factories, founderies, &c.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress, requiring common labor? If so, how far distant?

Washington: two railroads. Wabashaw: a railroad within fifty miles. Hennepin: a large amount of labor is required in this vicinity. Goodhue: a railroad to be built this summer and autumn. Ramsey: four railroads under construction. Stearns: yes, forty miles distant; also a branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad is building through St. Cloud. Anokee: several railroads are building within the State. Dakota: two railroads now in process of construction. Nicollet: sixteen miles to a railroad. Olmsted: from ten to fifty miles. Steele: twenty-eight

miles. Mower: three miles from town. Scott: fifty-five miles. Le Sueur: yes, running through this town and county. Blue Earth: two railroads in progress in this immediate vicinity. Rice: deaf and dumb asylum in Faribault. Winona: none now in progress; several projected.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land, of good quality and well watered, yet unoccupied?

Washington: good land can be had in the northern part of this county, well wooded and watered, for from \$2 50 to \$10 per acre; location and facilities for disposing of crops not excelled in the West. Wabashaw: constant employment for all at good wages; very little good land unoccupied and unimproved, but small improved farms can be bought at reasonable rates, and on good terms as to payment. Hennepin: advantages incalculable; the greatest water-power in America, and the most promising city in the Northwest, with facilities for gardening or small farming with profit, and demand for mechanical and common labor. Goodhue: about one-sixth of the land in this division is yet unoccupied; much of it is of good quality, and may be purchased on time, affording opportunities for farmers or laborers of small means to commence on their own account; the construction of the buildings necessary on the new farms gives employment to mechanics. Ramsey: employment is always to be obtained at fair wages, and there is large quantity of unoccupied lands. Stearns: this is a new county, and much of the land is yet unoccupied; from \$7 to \$15 per acre. Anokee: there are some tracts of good public land here yet, well timbered and watered, where small farmers could make very desirable homesteads. Dakota: there is a large amount of land now under cultivation which can be obtained on lease at very good advantage. Nicollet: any quantity of land to be obtained under the homestead act. Olmsted: one of the healthiest localities on the globe, and plenty of good rich land, capable of producing enormous crops. Steele: much good land waiting for occupants. Mower: a large amount of land to rent to large or small farmers. Le Sueur: plenty of work for laborers and mechanics; good chance for small farmers; plenty of land of good quality unoccupied, which can be had at reasonable rates. Scott: very little good land unoccupied. Blue Earth: a large extent of rich land unimproved. Settlers, mechanics, farmers, and laborers of every kind in demand, with the exception of factory operatives. Rice: about three-quarters of the land is unoccupied; plenty of wood; plenty of room for labor. Winona: very little land unoccupied, and it is of rather poor quality; good mechanics and farmers in demand. Lands held by non-residents can be purchased at reasonable prices.

What are the prices of farm stock, sound and in good condition?

Districts.	Counties.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs.
1	Winona	\$125 to \$150	\$125 to \$200	\$125 to \$200	\$20 to \$45	\$1 50 to \$2 00	\$2 to \$3 each.
1	Rice	100 to 150	150 to 200	-----	40 to 60	1 50 to 2 00	
1	Blue Earth	100	150	150	30	1 50	8 cents per pound.
1	Le Sueur	150	100 to 200	150 to 200	30 to 40	1 50	
1	Scott	100	125 to 150	125 to 150	30	2 00	\$5 to \$10 each.
1	Mower	125	175	200	40	2 00	\$8 each.
1	Steele	100	125	125	30	1 00	
1	Olmsted	100 to 150	100 to 150	150 to 200	25 to 50	2 00 to 3 50	\$5 to \$20 each.
1	Nicollet	125	150 to 200	75	30 to 50	1 50 to 2 00	\$3 to \$15 each.
2	Dakota	140	150 to 200	-----	50	2 50	5 cents per pound.
2	Anokee	200	200	250	40 to 75	2 00	7 cents per pound.
2	Stearns	150	200	300	45	2 50	5 cents per pound.
2	Ramsey	100	125	100	45	3 00	\$10 each.
2	Goodhue	100	200	200	40	3 00	8 cents per pound.
2	Hennepin	160	175	175	60	3 50	\$4 each.
2	Wabashaw	90	125	150	30	3 00	
2	Washington	100 to 150	200	200	35 to 50	2 50	10 cents per pound.
	Average.....	\$126 00	\$160 26	\$171 60	\$40 88	\$2 23	7 1-6 cts. per pound.

IOWA.

Area, 35,228,800 acres. Population in 1870, 1,191,721.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district suitable for small farms on favorable terms?

* Lee, Henry, Jefferson, Louisa, Washington, Van Buren, Davis, Jones, Jackson, Floyd, Dubuque, Buchanan, Allamakee, Howard, Scott, Clayton, Delaware, Mitchell, Winneshiek, Chickasaw, Bremer, Wapello, Benton, Jasper, Johnson, Mahaska, Madison, Dallas, Keokuk, Wayne, Ringgold, Clarke, Shelby, Pottawattamie, Warren, Union, Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Polk, Page, Taylor, Dickinson, Black Hawk, Boone, Greene, Carroll, Crawford, Story, Sac, Cerro Gordo, Woodbury, Hamilton, and Kossuth: all respond in the affirmative.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings?

Lee: from \$20 to \$75 per acre, according to location, improvements, &c.; medium quality, \$50; with good buildings, orchards, &c., from one-half to two-thirds of it fenced. Henry: from \$20 to \$40: all fenced, and under cultivation; moderately good frame buildings. Jefferson: the price averages \$25. Louisa: from \$15 to \$25; nearly all under cultivation; mostly frame buildings. Washington; from \$10 to \$25. Van Buren: from \$15 to \$50; about one-half under cultivation, and about two-thirds under fence; the buildings are generally good, one-third of them of brick, and two-thirds frame. Davis: from \$10 to \$25; one-third under cultivation; small frame or log houses. Jones: from \$20 to \$30; about one-half improved. Jackson: from \$20 to \$25; wooden dwellings, no barns. Scott: from \$25 to \$200; one-half under cultivation. Floyd: from \$10 to \$25; frame buildings. Dubuque: from \$20 to \$40, according to the improvements thereon, and the location. Buchanan: prices depend upon the quantity under cultivation, and kind and quality of buildings, ranging from \$16 to \$30. Allamakee: from \$15 to \$25; one-fourth improved, and fenced; comfortable buildings. How-

* Names of counties from which returns have been received.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of two or three of them?

Articles of production.	Prices.	Counties.
Wheat..... per bushel..	\$0 40 to \$0 50	Madison, Hamilton.
Do..... do.....	45 to 55	Kossuth, Benton.
Do..... do.....	50	Jones, Chickasaw, Keokuk, Wayne, Shelby, Polk, Boone, Greene, Carroll, Crawford, Story, Sac, Cerro Gordo, Woodbury.
Do..... do.....	52	Floyd, Mitchell.
Do..... do.....	55	Clayton, Howard, Black Hawk.
Do..... do.....	60	Delaware, Mahaska, Warren.
Do..... do.....	50 to 75	Jasper, Johnson.
Do..... do.....	60	Delaware, Warren.
Do..... do.....	65	Jackson, Allamakee.
Do..... do.....	60 to 85	Dubuque, Lee, Dickinson.
Do..... do.....	75	Louisa, Montgomery, Harrison, Clarke.
Do..... do.....	80	Jefferson, Van Buren.
Do..... do.....	80 to 1 00	Taylor, Wapello.
Do..... do.....	1 00	Henry, Ringgold, Scott.
Corn..... do.....	25 to 30	Clarke, Warren.
Do..... do.....	35	Jasper, Shelby, Harrison, Polk, Black Hawk, Delaware.
Do..... do.....	35 to 40	Benton, Hamilton.
Do..... do.....	40	Jones, Jackson, Floyd, Chickasaw, Bremer, Johnson, Madison, Montgomery, Boone, Greene, Carroll, Crawford, Sac, Cerro Gordo, Kossuth.
Do..... do.....	45	Woodbury, Taylor.
Do..... do.....	50	Allamakee, Winneshiek, Page, Davis, Mitchell.
Do..... do.....	60	Van Buren, Clayton, Keokuk, Ringgold, Union, Scott.
Do..... do.....	65	Lee, Henry, Wapello.
Do..... do.....	75	Jefferson, Wayne, Dickinson.
Oats..... do.....	25	Jones, Harrison, Delaware.
Do..... do.....	30	Benton, Van Buren, Howard, Winneshiek, Jasper, Shelby, Kossuth.
Do..... do.....	35	Henry, Louisa, Scott, Floyd, Davis, Taylor, Ringgold, Dickinson, Cerro Gordo, Woodbury, Hamilton.
Do..... do.....	40	Lee, Jefferson, Dubuque, Clayton, Chickasaw, Keokuk, Wayne.
Potatoes..... do.....	25	Boone, Greene, Carroll, Crawford.
Do..... do.....	50	Kossuth, Scott, Bremer, Jasper, Henry, Dubuque, Johnson, Ringgold, Dickinson, Harrison.
Do..... do.....	60	Louisa, Allamakee, Warren.
Do..... do.....	65 to 75	Shelby, Woodbury.
Barley..... do.....	40 to 45	Allamakee, Scott.
Do..... do.....	60	Winneshiek, Black Hawk.
Do..... do.....	1 00	Dubuque, Montgomery.
Rye..... do.....	55	Van Buren.
Do..... do.....	75	Ringgold.
Do..... do.....	85	Henry.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing?

Lee: we are on the Mississippi River and have markets all around us, and transportation both by river and rail. Henry: a railroad passes through the county town. Jefferson: markets every 6 miles. Louisa: steamboat landing from 16 to 22 miles; railroad station $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 miles. Washington: railroad running through this division. Van Buren:

railroad stations from 3 to 6 miles apart; no farm more than 15 miles from a station. Davis: four railroads run through county seat, and we will have another soon. Jones: one railroad in the county, and more in course of construction. Jackson: our county town is a market; 20 miles to railroad and steamboat. Scott: river and railroad through Davenport, the county seat. Floyd: two railroads. Dubuque: from 1 to 15 miles. Buchanan: railroad through the center of the county. Allamakee: county town at steamboat landing. Story, Jasper, Madison, and Howard: railroad through each county. Clayton: 15 miles is the most distant point from either. Delaware: two railroads running through the county; 40 miles from Mississippi River. Mitchell: railroad station within 15 miles of any part of the county. Winneshiek: railroad through the county, and six stations within the county. Chickasaw: there are four railroad stations within the county, and no part is over 12 miles from market. Bremer: from 3 to 15 miles to railroad station. Wapello: railroad stations within 10 miles of remotest part of county. Benton: from 3 to 15 miles from a railroad station. Johnson: 10 miles is the farthest from a station. Mahaska: the county seat is a market, and there are three railroad stations within the county. Dallas: three railroad stations within 7 miles. Keokuk: 30 miles. Wayne: 20 miles. Ringgold: 9 miles from north line of county, and 22 miles from county seat to Afton station. Clarke: a railroad through Osceola, the county seat. Shelby: from 4 to 10 miles. Pottawattamie: four railroads traverse the county, and the Missouri River forms its western boundary. Warren: 18 miles to railroad station. Union: a railroad passes through the county seat. Harrison: 5 miles to railroad station. Montgomery: 3 miles from railroad station, 6 miles from steamboat landing. Polk: from 1 to 15 miles; two railroads. Page: 15 miles to railroad station. Taylor: 25 miles. Dickinson: 60 miles to railroad station, and 80 miles to steamboat landing. Black Hawk: good markets on a line of railway from 1 mile to 20. Boone, Greene, Carroll, and Crawford: to railroad station from 1 to 12 miles. Sac: 14 miles. Cerro Gordo: 20 miles. Woodbury: both railroad and steamboat communication. Hamilton: 6 miles from railroad station. Kossuth: 40 miles to railroad at present, but one will soon be completed through this division to Algona.

What is the general quality of land, and the kind of timber?

Lee: bottom and upland prairie of the first quality; plenty of timber for all ordinary purposes, consisting of oak, walnut, elm, cottonwood, hickory, sycamore, hard and soft maple, &c. Henry: rich black loam; the timber is oak, walnut, hickory, elm, &c. Jefferson: good land; the timber is oak, hickory, maple. Louisa: good; oak, hickory, walnut, elm. Washington: good. Van Buren: the land is good; timber—oak, hickory, ash, hackberry, hard and soft maple, elm, walnut, cherry, cottonwood, &c. Davis: black sandy soil; oak, walnut, and hickory. Jones: deep rich soil; timber—generally oak. Jackson: superior land; timber—maple, oak, hickory, and walnut. Scott: land generally good; timber scarce—oak, hickory, and walnut. Floyd: good land, clay subsoil; timber—jack-oak and poplar. Dubuque: rolling prairie, black loam surface soil, subsoil clay; the timber is mostly oak, in some localities hard and soft maple, black and white walnut, hickory and poplar. Buchanan: good prairie lands, with timber along the streams, principally oak, some hickory, elm, &c. Allamakee: prairie; oak, maple, and birch. Howard: the land is excellent; limestone rock, and small groves of oak timber, except on the river borders; there all kinds. Clayton: rich black loam, with clay subsoil; oak, maple, elm, bass-

wood, and some hickory and ash; soft maple on low bottoms. Delaware: sandy loam and some clay subsoil; timber—principally oak, some maple and basswood. Mitchell: deep rich black loam, no better anywhere; white and red oak, white and black walnut, maple, elm, hickory, and basswood. Winneshiek: black sandy loam; timber—principally oak. Chickasaw: black loam; oak, with some maple, elm, &c. Bremer: very rich black loam; the timber is oak, maple, basswood, and white walnut. Wapello: quality of land No. 1; timber—oak, elm, black walnut, hackberry, and cottonwood. Benton: the soil is a choice rich loam; timber—oak, cottonwood, elm, maple, hickory, basswood, &c. Jasper: excellent land; timber is hickory, oak, lime, black and white walnut. Johnson: deep, rich, vegetable mold; hickory, white, burr, red, and black oak, black and white walnut, maple, elm, birch, and cottonwood. Mahaska: good rich prairie; white oak and walnut. Madison: prairie; oak. Dallas: good black soil about two feet deep; timber light. Keokuk: deep black soil; oak, hickory, and black walnut. Wayne: good; timber fair. Ringgold: good prairie soil, 18 to 36 inches; timber—oak, ash, hickory, maple, cottonwood, elm, &c. Clarke: good land; walnut, elm, cottonwood, white and burr oak. Shelby: prairie land A No. 1; black walnut, oak, hickory, and elm. Pottawattamie: the bluffs are solid beds of marl, the prairies the richest mulatto soil, from 3 to 20 feet deep; red oak, post oak, black walnut, hickory, and cottonwood. Warren: rich black loam, with oak, hickory, and walnut timber along the streams. Union: generally rolling prairie. Harrison: the best of soil; oak, black walnut, elm, cottonwood, hickory. Montgomery: the most productive soil in the West; hard wood on high land, soft wood on low. Polk: prairie; oak and cottonwood, some black walnut and hickory. Page: good rich soil; timber—oak, elm, hickory, maple, and basswood. Taylor: the land is as good as any in the West or elsewhere. Dickinson: black loam with clay subsoil; timber—oak, ash, elm, hackberry and black walnut. Black Hawk: rich loam, some limestone clay; maple, oak, hickory. Boone, Greene, Carroll, and Crawford: rich alluvial, gently rolling prairie; the timber is oak, walnut, ash, hickory, linden, and elm. Story: land good; oak, elm, walnut, and cottonwood. Sac: the soil is a black loam and very productive; oak, walnut, basswood, and elm. Cerro Gordo: black loam; oak, black walnut, basswood. Woodbury: good; cottonwood, oak, elm, ash. Hamilton: black loam; oak, hickory, basswood, elm, black walnut, maple, &c. Kossuth: deep and rich prairie land; the timber is oak, ash, linden, cottonwood, maple, black walnut, butternut, hickory, and elm.

For what kind of labor is there a demand?

Lee: farm and house labor generally in demand. Henry, Jefferson, Jones, Floyd, Buchanan, Howard, Winneshiek, Madison, Wayne, Polk, Page, Dickinson, Black Hawk, Story, and Sac: farm labor principally. Louisa: all kinds of common labor, not mechanical. Washington: hard labor. Van Buren: farm hands and mechanics of all kinds. Davis: all kinds. Allamakee, Mitchell, Jasper, Dallas, Warren, and Hamilton: all kinds. Ringgold: nearly all kinds. Jackson: mechanical and agricultural. Scott: very little demand at present. Dubuque: agricultural and mechanical. Clayton: common laborers and builders. Delaware, Keokuk, Taylor, and Cerro Gordo: farm and mechanical. Chickasaw: mostly farm labor, but a great variety of work is done here. Bremer: common labor, farm labor, female labor, blacksmiths, &c. Wapello: coal miners, railroad laborers, and female servants. Benton: there is no special demand for any kind of labor at present, although most

laborers find remunerative employment. Johnson : just at this time the demand for labor is very limited. Mahaska : coal miners and farmers. Clarke : common labor mostly. Shelby : farm and mechanical. Pottawattamie : agricultural laborers and house servants. Union : carpenters more than any other. Harrison : farm labor, also carpenters, wagon-makers, cabinet-makers, cheese-makers, and especially all kinds of female help. Montgomery : common labor. Boone, Greene, Carroll, and Crawford : farm laborers and coal miners. Woodbury : just now labor is not in demand. Kossuth : farm, dairy, mechanical, and common.

What mills or factories, if any, are in operation or in progress requiring skilled labor ?

Lee : no demand at this time for any skilled labor. Henry : two flour-mills, two woolen factories, two wagon factories, one machine-shop, &c. Jefferson : woolen factories. Louisa : woolen factory, saw and grist mills. Washington : flour-mills. Van Buren : four woolen factories, four steam flour-mills, four water flour-mills, one paper-mill, one large agricultural implement factory, and four pottery establishments. Davis : two grist-mills and one planing-mill. Jones : but little manufacturing of any kind done here, although we have plenty of good water-power and building materials. Jackson : woolen and carriage manufactories. Scott : one woolen-mill, machine-shops, cabinet-shops, boot and shoe factories. Dubuque : woolen factories, saw and flour mills, paper-mills, and manufactories of iron, wood, and leather, in their various branches. Buchanan : one very large flour-mill at Independence. Allamakee : flour-mills, saw-mills, and woolen factories. Delaware : machine and carriage factories, foundery, woolen factory. Polk : ten saw-mills, five flour-mills, two woolen-mills. Mitchell : woolen-mills, grist and saw-mills, founderies for the different varieties of farm machinery. Winnebiek : thirteen flour-mills, one paper-mill, two woolen factories. Chickasaw : flour and saw mills only. Bremer : two flour-mills, one woolen factory, one foundery, two cabinet-shops. Jasper : six woolen factories, and some twenty grist-mills. Johnson : two woolen factories and one paper-mill, one oil factory, flax factory, carriage factory, and seven flour-mills. Mahaska : several woolen factories, two founderies, and some twelve or fifteen large flour-mills. Madison : woolen-mills. Dallas : flour-mills and woolen factories. Keokuk : two woolen factories and ten grist-mills. Wayne : one good grist-mill, one woolen-mill ; others in process of erection. Ringgold : steam saw and grist mills. Clarke : woolen-mills, steam saw and grist mills, and planing-mill. Shelby : a few saw and grist mills. Pottawattomie : woolen-mills, founderies, steam, saw, and grist mills, broom factories. Warren : saw-mills, flour-mills, woolen factories. Harrison : flour-mills, woolen factories, and saw-mills. Montgomery : twelve flour-mills and ten steam saw-mills, one factory ; a good opening for factories of all kinds. Dickinson : grist and saw mills. Black Hawk : flour-mills, woolen factory, cabinet-shop. Boone, Greene, Carroll, and Crawford : woolen-mill, machine-shops, &c. Story : flour-mills and woolen-mill. Sac : saw and grist mills. Cerro Gordo : nine saw-mills, four flour-mills. Woodbury : saw and grist mills. Taylor : grist and saw mills, steam and water power ; woolen factory, &c.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress requiring common labor ? If so, how far distant ?

Jefferson : one railroad in progress running through the county. Louisa : one about completed, another in progress. Van Buren : the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company are changing the track of their road, and working about 200 hands. Davis : two railroads through the county.

Jones: some railroads about being built; no demand for common labor yet
 Jackson: a railroad half a mile distant. Scott: Rock Island arsenal, Rock Island bridge, Mississippi River improvements, and Davenport and St. Paul Railroad a few miles distant. Howard: 25 miles away. Clayton: there are railroads in process of construction, having their initial point in the county town of this county. Mitchell: a railroad through the county is already completed, and we hope to have more soon. Wapello: two railroads. Benton: a railroad being built through Cedar Valley. Johnson: a railroad to run through the county has been in progress, but work is now suspended. Mahaska: one railroad is being built through the center of the county, running north and south, called the Iowa Central. Madison and Dubuque: a railroad to be built. Dallas and Keokuk: a railroad runs directly through the center of each county. Ringgold: a railroad 22 miles distant. Pottawattomie: 2 miles from Council Bluffs a railroad and Deaf and Dumb Asylum. Warren: a railroad in progress through the county town. Montgomery: a railroad in the immediate vicinity. Polk: two railroads completed, none now in progress. Taylor and Delaware: a railroad in progress directly through each county. Dickinson: 15 miles distant. Black Hawk: two running through our city. Waterloo, Boone, Greene, Carroll, and Crawford: the Northwestern Railroad runs through this division, employing many hands. Story: 20 miles. Sac: about 25 miles off. Cerro Gordo: two railroads, both crossing the district. Woodbury: yes; 60 miles. Kossuth: one railroad running through this division.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land, of good quality and well watered, yet unoccupied?

Lee: mechanics do well here, also small farmers; land of good quality is all occupied. Henry: to the latter question, yes. Jefferson: there is a large amount of land yet unoccupied which can be purchased at reasonable rates; there is also a demand for mechanical labor, but capital is needed. Louisa: there is a demand for common laborers and small farmers; no land of any considerable amount unoccupied. Washington: as good a chance to work as a man wants; any amount of unoccupied land to be obtained if desired. Van Buren: one-third of the best land is yet unoccupied, and it is cheap; there is good hardwood in abundance; coal plenty, and water-power unlimited; mechanics are wanted. Davis: plenty of land unoccupied; a fine opening for men of small or large means. Jones: raising hogs, cattle, and corn is the most profitable business; great profits will also arise from the advance in the price of land, in consequence of the construction of the proposed railroads. Jackson: good schools and churches; plenty of timber and stone for building; lime, water-power, healthful climate, and a people who pay their debts. Dubuque: in this county, we have a city with a population of about 20,000 inhabitants, furnishing a home market for vegetables, butter, poultry, &c.; about one-half of the land in this county is unoccupied, well watered, and of good quality. Buchanan: some very fine prairie lands yet unoccupied, and good opportunities to obtain farms at reasonable prices. Howard: any amount of unoccupied land in the hands of speculators; we want anybody who will work; the water is excellent. Clayton: we want both labor and capital to utilize our fine water-power, and develop the rich manufacturing advantages of our new country, but skilled labor without capital is useless. Delaware: common laborers get \$1 25 a day; mechanics, from \$2 50 to \$4 per day; plenty of land to be obtained on reasonable terms. Mitchell: as good inducements for all

kinds of laborers as there are in the country. Winneshiek: some good land unoccupied, but all held by speculators and non-residents; prices varying from \$5 to \$15 per acre; fine stock-raising country. Chickasaw: there is a very good opening for the classes of labor that are common to a farming country; farmers of small means can do well. Bremer: the same as above. Wapello: good land, well timbered, plenty of stone, and unlimited quantities of bituminous coal. Benton: plenty of land unoccupied. Jasper: good wages and cheap living for laborers; fertile and cheap lands for farmers. Johnson: a soil unsurpassed in richness; healthful climate, and an enterprising and industrious population, with easy access to a market. Mahaska: laborers, mechanics, and small farmers can always find employment at good wages; plenty of land of the best quality. Dallas and Keokuk: the best lands in the United States inviting tillage. Wayne: land of excellent quality, and cheap. Ringgold: plenty to accommodate thousands of applicants for small farms. Clarke: the same as above. Shelby and Pottawattomie: unsurpassed inducements to settlers of limited means, and all others. Warren, Union, Harrison, and Montgomery: the same. Page: the garden-spot of the world. Taylor: settlers with small means get the benefit of the range for cattle and all the hay they need, without fencing, with the richest of land. Dickinson: the best of land at a low price; there is also vacant Government land that may be taken as homesteads. Black Hawk: profitable employment for all who are willing to work. The healthfulness of the country is remarkable. Boone, Greene, Carroll, and Crawford: several thousands of small farmers are wanted, and brickmakers are especially needed. Story: mechanics can find plenty of work at fair wages; plenty of improved prairie land of good quality, at fair prices. Sac: many hundred thousands of acres of farming land yet unoccupied; this county is fast filling up, and there is a demand for mechanics of every trade. Cerro Gordo: as above; average price, \$4 per acre. Hamilton: plenty of desirable land, and abundance of coal for fuel; all kinds of mechanics needed here. Kosuth: a large area of cheap lands and a healthful climate; a fair demand for all kinds of labor, and superior advantages for small farmers.

What are the prices of ordinary farm stock, sound and in good condition?

Districts.	Counties.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs.
1	Lee	\$100 to 175	\$100 to 175	\$100 to 200	\$40 to 70	\$1½ to 2	\$2 to \$10 each.
1	Henry	125	125	150	40	1½	10 each.
1	Jefferson	125 to 150	100 to 125	125	50 to 60	3	8 each.
1	Louisa	None.	120	125	50	1½	7c. p. lb. on foot.
1	Washington		125 to 150	150 to 200			
1	Van Buren	150	125	150	35	2	6c. to 9c. per lb. on foot.
1	Davis	100 to 150	75 to 125	90 to 150	30 to 40	1 to 2	6c. per lb.
2	Jones	140	150	165	35	2	7c. gross.
2	Jackson	75	90		50	2	8c. per lb.
2	Scott		100	150	40	1	8c. to 10c. per lb.
3	Delaware	100	125	150	30	1 to 1½	5c. to 8c. per lb.
3	Floyd	100	100	100	35	1	\$5 each.
3	Allamakee	75 to 80	150	250	35 to 40	3 to 3½	10c. to 12c. p. lb.
3	Howard	100	125 to 150	150 to 175	40	1½ to 1¾	7c. live weight.
3	Clayton	115	100 to 150	100 to 150	35 to 40	1 to 2	6c. live weight.
3	Mitchell	100 to 125	100 to 200	100 to 200	20 to 40	1 to 3	High.
3	Buchanan	150 to 200	150	200	30 to 50	2½ to 3	6c. to 7c. per lb.
3	Winneshiek	140	150	165	35	1½	\$7 per cwt.
3	Chickasaw	125	125	130	30	1	8c. per lb.
3	Bremer	150	130	125	40	1	\$7 per cwt.
3	Dubuque	80 to 120	75 to 150	100 to 200	30 to 40	2 to 5	\$7 to \$15 each.
4	Keokuk	150	125	150	40	2	8c. per lb.

Districts.	Counties.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs.
4	Jasper	\$125 to 150	\$125 to 175	\$125 to 200	\$40 to 50	\$2 to 4	10c. per lb.
4	Mahaska	50	100	100	35	1	\$7 each.
4	Benton	100 to 150	100 to 175	125 to 200	30 to 50	1½ to 2½	6c. to 8c. per lb.
4	Johnson	100	100	100	30	75 cts.	\$2 50 each.
4	Wapello	125	75 to 100	125 to 150	35 to 50	\$1	7c. per lb.
5	Dallas	140	150	175	40	3	Unknown.
5	Ringgold	100 to 125	100 to 150	100 to 150	30 to 50	1½ to 2	7c. per lb.
5	Clarke	100	100	100	40	1½	8c. to 9c. per lb.
5	Madison	75 to 125	100 to 150	100 to 150	30 to 40	2 to 2½	9c. per lb.
5	Shelby	150	130 to 200	130 to 200	40 to 60	2	\$5 to \$25 each.
5	Pottawattomie	150	150	150	45	2	20 each.
5	Warren	100	125	150	35	2	6c. per lb.
5	Wayne	100	125	125	30 to 50	75c.	5c. to 6c. per lb.
5	Union	150	75 to 150	-----	40 to 50	\$1 to \$2	-----
5	Harrison	150	100	125	40	2½	\$5 each.
5	Mills and Montgomery	200	150	175	50	1½	1 to 50 each.
5	Polk	100	75 to 150	150	15 to 60	1 to 5	15 each.
5	Page	150	125 to 175	150 to 200	40 to 60	50c. to 1	6 to 12 each.
5	Taylor	100	125	150	25 to 45	1 to 1½	7c. per lb.
6	Black Hawk	110	100	100	24	2	\$2 p. cwt., gross.
6	Dickinson	140	150	150	40	1½	10 each.
6	Story	100	125	150	40	1	8 per cwt.
6	Sac.	100	125	125	35	2½	10 each.
6	Cerro Gordo	125	140	130	40	2	8 50 per cwt.
6	Woodbury	100 to 160	125 to 200	125 to 200	25 to 75	4 to 5	20 to 40 each.
6	Hamilton	75 to 80	100 to 125	100 to 150	25 to 30	1 to 2	8 to 20 each.
6	Kossuth	80	75 to 100	100	30	1½	5c. per lb.
	Average	\$122	\$127 50	\$146	\$39 50	\$1 75	7 1-10c. per lb

MISSOURI.

Area, 41,824,000 acres; population in 1870, 1,721,254.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district suitable for small farms on favorable terms?

* Franklin, Cape Girardeau, Wayne, Butler, Ripley, Carter, Oregon, Shannon, Reynolds, Iron, Mississippi, Sullivan, Bates, Cass, Johnson, Cole, Miller, Lewis, Randolph, and Macon: it can.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings.

Franklin: from \$20 to \$25 per acre; one-fourth under cultivation; buildings ordinary. Cape Girardeau, Perry, Bollinger, and Madison: average price, \$10; about one-third under cultivation; buildings, log and frame. Wayne, Butler, Ripley, Carter, Oregon, Shannon, Reynolds, and Iron: from \$2 to \$100, according to location; about one-fourth under cultivation and fence; buildings principally log. Mississippi: \$8 to \$10; one-quarter under cultivation; ordinary buildings. Livingston: from \$10 to \$35, according to location and improvements; about one-fourth under cultivation; mostly frame buildings. Sullivan: from \$4 to \$8; one-fourth under cultivation; one-third fenced; buildings, hewed log and frame. Bates and Cass: from \$10 to \$25; such farms generally have from 40 to 100 acres in cultivation and fenced; the buildings are ordinary; excellent farming lands, with abundance of coal, timber, and water. Johnson, Cole, and Miller: \$15 to \$25; one-third in cultivation, and fenced; small frame buildings. Lewis: \$20 to \$30; one-half to two-thirds in cultivation; buildings, log or frame. Randolph: \$15 to \$20. Macon: \$12 to \$25; one-half under cultivation; two-thirds fenced; buildings poor.

* Names of counties from which returns have been received.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land? What proportion is cleared, and how much, if any, is fenced?

Franklin, Gasconade, and Osage: from \$10 to \$15 per acre; one-sixth cleared; none fenced. Cape Girardeau, Perry, Bollinger, and Madison: \$5 to \$8; none cleared, but there is such a good market for wood, that it will generally pay for clearing and fencing. Wayne, Butler, Ripley, Carter, Oregon, Shannon, Reynolds, and Iron: from \$1 to \$10; one-fifth cleared and under fence. Mississippi: \$2 to \$10; all timber. Livingston: from \$5 to \$20; prairie land generally, with timber adjoining. Sullivan: average, \$5. Bates and Cass: from \$5 to \$20; prairie; not fenced. Johnson: \$10 to \$15; prairie. Cole and Miller: \$5 to \$15; very little cleared or fenced. Lewis: \$6 to \$20; mostly prairie, with timber enough for fencing; all timber land from \$15 to \$25; and near the river a good market for wood at \$4 per cord. Randolph: from \$10 to \$15. Macon: \$5 to \$15; none fenced.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

Franklin, Gasconade, and Page: from \$100 to \$150; on shares, owner receives one-third; and if he provides stock, implements, &c., he receives one-half. Cape Girardeau, Perry, Bollinger, and Madison: a farm of 75 or 100 acres, with 20 or 30 acres under cultivation, \$100 per annum; shares same as above. Wayne, Butler, Ripley, Carter, Oregon, Shannon, Reynolds, and Iron: from \$25 to \$100; shares as above. Mississippi: \$3 to \$4 per acre; 10 to 12 bushels of corn to the acre. Livingston: \$2 per acre, cash; shares same as above. Sullivan: from \$75 to \$100 cash rent; shares as above. Bates and Cass: from \$2 50 to \$5 cash rent per acre; shares as above. Johnson: from \$2 to \$3 per acre, or one-third of the produce. Cole and Miller: \$3 to \$5; shares as above. Lewis: \$2 to \$3; on shares, owner receives one-third in shock and crib and pays for repairs. Randolph: owner receives two-thirds and furnishes nothing. Macon: \$1, or one-third of the crop.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of two or three of them?

Articles of production.	Prices.	Counties.
Wheat.....per bushel..	\$0 80	Cole, Miller.
Do.....do.....	\$0 80 to 1 25	Wayne, Butler, Ripley, Carter, Oregon, Shannon, Reynolds, Iron.
Do.....do.....	75	Johnson, Bates, Cass.
Do.....do.....	85	Franklin, Gasconade, Osage.
Do.....do.....	90	Livingston.
Do.....do.....	1 00	Mississippi, Sullivan, Lewis, Macon.
Do.....do.....	1 25	Cape Girardeau, Perry, Bollinger, Madison.
Corn.....do.....	40	Bates, Cass.
Do.....do.....	40 to 1 00	Wayne, Butler, Ripley, Carter, Oregon, Shannon, Reynolds, Iron.
Do.....do.....	50	Franklin, Gasconade, Osage, Cole, Miller.
Do.....do.....	50 to 80	Lewis, Macon.
Do.....do.....	70 to 75	Mississippi, Livingston.
Do.....do.....	95	Cape Girardeau, Perry, Bollinger, Madison.
Oats.....do.....	35 to 40	Sullivan, Livingston.
Do.....do.....	35 to 75	Wayne, Butler, Ripley, Carter, Oregon, Shannon, Reynolds, Iron.
Do.....do.....	50	Cole, Miller.
Potatoes.....do.....	25	Bates, Cass.
Do.....do.....	40	Johnson.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing?

Franklin, Gasconade, and Osage: Union, the county seat, located about the center of the county, is 10 miles distant from Washington, a town situated on the Pacific Railroad and Missouri River, 55 miles from St. Louis; macadamized road from Union to Washington. Cape Girardeau, Perry, Bollinger, Madison: Cape Girardeau and Perry counties border on the Mississippi River; two railroads run through Cape Girardeau, Bollinger, and Madison counties; a good market and easy of access. Wayne, Butler, Ripley, Carter, Oregon, Shannon, Reynolds, Iron: from 1 mile to 100 miles. Mississippi: the east side of this county borders upon the Mississippi River; a railroad runs through the county. Livingston: Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad runs through the county; two railroads now building, and two more in contemplation. Sullivan: 35 miles to railroad. Bates and Cass: from 1 to 60 miles. Johnson: Warrensburg, the county seat, is on the Pacific Railroad; steamboat landing 30 miles. Cole and Miller: Jefferson City, a market town, railroad station, and steamboat landing, is on the north line of the county. Lewis: two steamboat landings in this county. Randolph: immediately on North Missouri Railroad. Macon: from 1 to 10 miles.

What is the general quality of land, and the kind of timber?

Franklin, Gasconade, and Osage: ridge land; every variety of oak and hickory, and almost all kinds of timber. Cape Girardeau, Perry, Bollinger, and Madison: principally oak, walnut, ash, hickory, and gum. Wayne, Butler, Ripley, Carter, Oregon, Shannon, Reynolds, and Iron: from poor to good; timber—black walnut, hickory, poplar, maple, white oak, black oak, pine, cypress, and ash. Mississippi: bottom lands; timber—walnut, cypress, oak, and gum. Livingston: black loam of excellent quality; timber—oak of different kinds, black walnut, hickory, maple, ash, &c. Sullivan: oak, hickory, black walnut, and linden. Bates and Cass: a rich sandy loam, with abundance of limestone jutting out of the high prairie; the timber is confined generally to the borders of streams, and consists of oak, walnut, elm, ash, hickory, &c. Johnson: the land is all good; the timber consists of oak, walnut, cherry, elm, ash, &c. Cole and Miller: land good; timber—oak, ash, walnut, hickory, &c. Lewis: mostly prairie, with plenty of timber to supply it; oak, hickory, elm, walnut, cottonwood, &c. Randolph: rich sandy loam; oak, hickory, walnut, ash, and maple. Macon: land fair; timber—oak, hickory, and black walnut.

For what kind of labor is there a demand?

Franklin, Gasconade, and Osage: good farm hands. Cape Girardeau, Perry, Bollinger, and Madison: principally farm and common laborers; there is great need of capital. Wayne, Butler, Ripley, Carter, Oregon, Shannon, Reynolds, Iron, Sullivan, and Johnson: all kinds. Mississippi, Cole, Miller, Lewis, and Macon: agricultural labor. Livingston, Bates, and Cass: mechanics and farm laborers. Randolph: farm and railroad hands, and mechanics of all kinds.

What mills or factories, if any, are in operation or in progress requiring skilled labor?

Franklin: iron-works and flour-mills. Cape Girardeau, Perry, Bollinger, and Madison: flour-mills, saw-mills, cloth manufactories, cooper-shops, lead-furnaces, blacksmiths' and wagon-makers shops, &c. Wayne, Butler, Ripley, Carter, Oregon, Shannon, Reynolds, and Iron. Iron manufactories, employing from 300 to 700 men. Livingston: flour and saw mills. Sullivan: carding machines and flour-mills. Bates and

Cass: flour and saw mills are built as the developments of the country demand them. Johnson: three merchant-mills, one foundery, soap factory, planing-mill. Cole and Miller: ten flour-mills, six saw-mills. Lewis: one large tobacco factory. Randolph: flour-mills. St. Louis: the city of St. Louis has numerous and extensive manufacturing establishments, requiring skilled labor. In the year 1870, according to the census returns, upward of 40,000 skilled hands were employed, the value of whose product exceeded *one hundred and thirty-one millions of dollars*.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress requiring common labor. If so, how far distant?

Franklin, Gasconade, Osage, and Mississippi: none at present. Cape Girardeau, Perry, Bollinger, Madison: yes; the Cape Girardeau and State Line Railroad, running from the city of Cape Girardeau to the Indian Ford Iron Mines near the Arkansas line, is now in course of construction, and requires a great many laborers. Wayne, Butler, Ripley, Carter, Oregon, Shannon, Reynolds, and Iron: several projected, but none in operation or in progress. Livingston: two railroads now building, and two more in contemplation. Sullivan: 35 miles distant. Bates and Cass: several railroads in process of construction, and bridges building across the Missouri River. Johnson: about 25 miles off. Cole and Miller: two railroads, one along the north line of the county, and one through the center. Lewis: yes. Randolph: there are some three railroads in process of construction. Macon: through the county of Macon, Adair, and Schuyler.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land, of good quality and well watered, yet unoccupied?

Franklin, Gasconade, and Osage: an abundance of good land unoccupied. Mississippi, Livingston, and Macon: the same. Cape Girardeau, Perry, Bollinger, and Madison: there has not been much immigration since the war, on account of lack of enterprise on the part of the old citizens, but a change is now taking place. Farmers are wanted because a large portion of the land is lying idle. There is some public land not yet taken up; and the system of small farms well cultivated has not been adopted. This division cannot be excelled for fruits of all kinds; the land is all well watered, and the most of it of a good quality for farming, but now heavily timbered; wood is always in demand; and farm-produce brings a good price. Wayne, Butler, Ripley, Carter, Oregon, Shannon, Reynolds, and Iron: encouragement for railroad laborers is good at present; wages, \$2 per day; there is plenty of land of good quality and well watered, suitable for small farms. Sullivan: about two-thirds of the land is unimproved; it is of good quality, well timbered, and well watered. Bates and Cass: the country is filling up rapidly; consequently there is a fair, and sometimes an urgent demand for farm and skilled labor. The low price at which good land can be had, capable of producing all the cereals and fruits in perfection, offers superior inducements to small farmers to settle themselves in this region. Johnson: this county possesses rare advantages over many other portions of the country; we have the best of land, well watered; plenty of coal and timber. Cole and Miller: good climate, good soil, good schools, good society, and plenty of land of good quality unoccupied. Lewis: a good demand for labor in summer time, and a fair demand in winter; a great deal of good land, well watered, yet unimproved.

What are the prices of ordinary farm stock, sound and in good condition?

Districts.	Counties.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs, each per lb.
2	Iron, Reynolds, Shannon, Oregon, Carter, Ripley, Butler, Wayne.	\$40 to 100	\$75 to 150	\$80 to 200	\$12 to 40	\$1 to 3½	\$1½ to 15
2	Cape Girardeau	75	125	150	30	2½ to 3	*6c.
2	Franklin	100	90	125 to 200	35	3	*7 to 8c.
2	Mississippi	75 to 100	75 to 150	100 to 150	20 to 30	1½	\$1 to \$5
3	Macon	75	100	110	30	1½	\$2
3	Randolph	130	120	100	30	1½	\$10
3	Lewis	150	100	150	40	1½	*6 to 8c.
5	Cole and Miller	100	85	100	30	1½	\$3
5	Johnson .....	.....	125 to 150	125 to 150	.....	.....	*10 to 12c.
5	Bates and Cass	100 to 150	100 to 175	150 to 250	50 to 75	2 to 5	*\$2 to 30
6	Sullivan	125	125 to 150	125 to 150	40 to 50	1½	*5 to 6c.
6	Livingston	100 to 150	75 to 150	100 to 175	25 to 40	1 to 2	*6c.
	Average	98 86	\$118 25	\$133 33	\$35 18	\$2	7 1-10c.

* Per pound.

KANSAS.

Area, 50,187,520 acres. Population in 1870, 364,383.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district suitable for small farms on favorable terms?

* Lyon, Douglas, Riley, Atchison, Bourbon, Crawford, Cherokee, Neosho, Labette, Olathe, Johnson, Franklin, Anderson, Coffey, Allen, and Woodson: yes. Leavenworth: it is difficult to rent farms of less than 80 acres; but they may be purchased without trouble, and at reasonable rates.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings?

Lyon: a few miles from town, good improved farms may be obtained at from \$10 to \$15 per acre. Douglas: \$8 to \$50, according to the improvements, &c. Riley: average, \$20; common frame buildings. Leavenworth: from \$30 to \$100; three-fourths fenced; small frame buildings; 10 miles from county town, from \$40 to \$50. Atchison: about \$10; one-third under cultivation. Bourbon, Crawford, Cherokee, Neosho, and Labette: \$10 to \$20; from one-third to one-half fenced; buildings generally poor. Olathe and Johnson: \$20 to \$30; log or frame buildings; fences of rail, board, stone, or hedge. Franklin, Anderson, Coffey, Allen, and Woodson: about \$20; one-half under cultivation; wooden buildings.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land, what proportion is cleared, and how much, if any, is fenced?

Lyon: \$3 50 to \$10 per acre; all prairie. Douglas: \$5 to \$20 for prairie land, \$10 to \$40 for timber land. Riley: \$2 to \$7; none fenced. Leavenworth: \$6 to \$30 for prairie land; bottom timber land, \$15 to \$50. Atchison: \$4 to \$8 for prairie. Bourbon, Crawford, Cherokee, Neosho, and Labette: \$5 to \$7, prairie. Olathe and Johnson: about \$10; generally prairie. Franklin, Anderson, Coffey, Allen, and Woodson: from \$2 to 10.

* Names of counties from which returns have been received.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

Lyon: one-third the product, the lessee finding stock, seeds, &c.; one-half when the landlord finds all. Douglas: \$3 50 to \$5; shares same as above. Riley: shares same as above. Leavenworth: from one-third to one-half to owner, who rarely furnishes anything unless it be seeds; cash, from \$3 to \$7. Atchison: \$3, or one-third, providing nothing; one-half, providing stock, implements, &c. Bourbon, Crawford, Cherokee, Neosho, and Labette: \$5 per acre, or one-third of the crop. Olathe and Johnson: \$3, or one-third of the crop. Franklin, Anderson, Coffey, Allen, and Woodson: the same as above.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of two or three of them?

Articles of production.	Prices.	Counties.
Wheat.....per bushel..	\$0 70 to \$1 00	Lyon, Riley.
Do.....do.....	80	Olathe, Johnson.
Do.....do.....	1 00	Coffey, Leavenworth, Atchison, Franklin.
Do.....do.....	1 25	Douglas, Bourbon, Crawford, Cherokee, Neosho, Labette, Franklin, Anderson, Allen, Woodson.
Corn.....do.....	40 to 45	Olathe, Johnson, Douglas, Riley.
Do.....do.....	50	Leavenworth, Lyons, Atchison, Franklin, Anderson, Allen, Woodson.
Do.....do.....	60 to 80	Coffey.
Do.....do.....	75	Bourbon, Crawford, Cherokee, Neosho, Labette.
Oats.....do.....	30	Olathe, Johnson, Douglas.
Do.....do.....	35	Atchison, Franklin, Anderson, Allen, Woodson.
Do.....do.....	40 to 50	Lyon, Coffey.
Potatoes...do.....	30	Olathe, Johnson.
Do.....do.....	40	Lyon, Riley.
Do.....do.....	50	Coffey.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing?

Lyon: a railroad here. Douglas: several railroad stations in this county, but no steamboat landing. Riley: extreme distance 60 miles; but a very small portion over 20 miles from Kansas Pacific or Central Branch Railroad. Leavenworth: Leavenworth City lies on east line of this county, nearly central from north to south, and 12 miles from west county line. Atchison: the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad runs through this county, with a station or depot every 8 miles, and the Missouri River washes the eastern border. Bourbon, Crawford, Cherokee, Neosho, and Labette: a railroad. Olathe and Johnson: a railroad runs through the entire division. Franklin, Anderson, Coffey, Allen, and Woodson: average distance 5 miles.

What is the general quality of land, and the kind of timber?

Lyon: good prairie and timber land; oak, hackberry, and walnut. Douglas: no better land in the State; timber not very plenty; hardwood. Riley: rich bottoms and uplands; oak, walnut, hickory, hackberry, soft maple, honey locust, and cottonwood. Leavenworth: land prime, soil being good even in broken and rough land; red, white, and black oak, walnut, sycamore, and cottonwood. Atchison: deep vegetable mold, limestone base; timber—hickory, walnut, all kinds of oak, ash, hackberry,

cottonwood, and locust. Bourbon, Crawford, Cherokee, Neosho, and Labette: dark limestone soil; timber, good for Kansas. Olathe and Johnson: good timber is only found on the streams; oak, walnut, hickory, and cottonwood. Franklin, Anderson, Coffey, Allen, and Woodson: land good; timber—walnut, oak, hickory, elm, hackberry, &c.

For what kind of labor is there a demand?

Lyon: all kinds of mechanics can do well here now; we have immense immigration. Douglas: farm hands and mechanics command good wages most of the year. Riley: mechanical labor and farm labor. Leavenworth: farm and domestic labor principally; mechanics also required. Atchison: all kinds, more especially farm hands. Bourbon, Crawford, Cherokee, Neosho, and Labette: all kinds, particularly house servants. Olathe and Johnson: farm labor. Franklin, Anderson, Coffey, Allen, and Woodson: mechanical and farm labor.

What mills or factories, if any, are in operation or in progress requiring skilled labor?

Douglas: woolen-mills, flour-mills, machine-shops, furniture-shops, &c. Riley: saw and grist mills, paper-mill; woolen-mill soon to be built. Leavenworth: foundry, machine-shop, stove manufactory, woolen-mill, grist and saw mills, planing-mills, &c. Atchison: flour and some other mills and factories. Bourbon, Crawford, Cherokee, Neosho, and Labette: nine mills, one foundry, one woolen-mill, and others in process of construction. Olathe and Johnson: none but saw and grist mills. Franklin, Anderson, Coffey, Allen, and Woodson: woolen-mill and agricultural implement factory.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress requiring common labor? If so, how far distant?

Lyon: great demand for hands and teams now on Atchison, Topeka and Southern Railroad, at this point. Douglas: several railroads have been built in this county, and several more are to be built soon. Riley: Southern Branch Pacific Railroad; 25 miles. Leavenworth: bridge across the Missouri River at this place, and railroads within 20 and 60 miles. Atchison: yes; the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad will be extended 175 miles, and two other roads will be built this year. Bourbon, Crawford, Cherokee, Neosho, and Labette: three railroads are now being worked starting from this point. Olathe and Johnson: yes, right here. Franklin, Anderson, Coffey, Allen, and Woodson: two railroads are now building through this division.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers? Is there much land, of good quality and well watered, yet unoccupied?

Lyon: all the land in this county is entered. Douglas: there is a large amount of unoccupied land, mostly prairie, in this county. Riley: Government land, subject to homestead occupation, by which any man can get a farm of 80 or 160 acres by paying \$18 and living on it five years. Leavenworth: abundance of such land yet unoccupied. Atchison: plenty of work for laborers at good wages, and for mechanics at paying prices; plenty of good land, well watered, yet unoccupied. Bourbon, Crawford, Cherokee, Neosho, and Labette: the land in this district is No. 1; we have a mild and healthful climate; our section offers superior inducements to those who *come to work*; a half crop pays here better than a full crop in the Northern States. Cattle require but little feed, and very often winter on the open plain. Olathe and Johnson: the best agricultural counties in the State, and over one-half is yet unoccupied. Franklin, Anderson, Coffey, Allen, and Woodson: plenty of land that will make good farms can be bought at reasonable

rates. Lyon : land is not as high at a distance from town this year, (1871,) owing to the fact that our railroads are now completed; and besides, there are 8,000,000 acres of land opened for settlement south and west of us that was not in market last year.

What are the prices of ordinary farm stock, sound and in good condition?

Counties.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs, per pound.
Lyon	\$125	*\$60 to 200	\$100	\$40 to 60	\$2 50	5 to 8c. stock.
Douglas	125	100 to 125	\$125 to 150	40	1 75	7c. lb. gross.
Riley, Clay, Cloud, Wash- inton, and Republic.	120	100 to 150	150 to 200	30 to 50	\$3 00 to 5 00	4c. to 20c.
Leavenworth	100	125	150 to 175	30 to 75	2 50 to 3 50	8c. per lb.
Atchison	\$100 to 125	125	150	30	2 00	8c. gross.
Bourbon, Crawford, Cher- okee, and Labette.	80	125	125 to 150	40	3 00	3c. gross.
Franklin, Anderson, Cof- fey, Allen, and Wood- son.	100 to 175	150 to 350	80 to 200	35 to 60	1 50	6c.
Johnson, Linn, and Wyan- dotte.	100	\$100	125	35	2 00	6c. per lb. gross.
Average	\$118 75	\$167 81	\$140 93	\$48 12	\$2 46	7½c.

*As to quantity.

NEBRASKA.

Area, 78,084,480 acres. Population in 1870, 122,994.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district suitable for small farms on favorable terms?

Washington, Burt, Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, L'Eau-qui-court, Cuming, Stanton, Madison, and Douglas: answer affirmatively.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings.

Washington, Burt, Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, L'Eau-qui-court, Cuming, and Stanton: from \$12 50 to \$30, according to improvements, &c.; about two-thirds under cultivation; fencing limited, except where timber is abundant; the "herd law" is the protection of crops; good buildings, mostly frame on brick cellar walls. Douglas: \$15; two-thirds cultivated; no fences; buildings poor.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land, what proportion is cleared, and how much, if any, is fenced?

Washington, Burt, Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, L'Eau-qui-court, Cuming, and Stanton: from \$2 to \$10; mostly prairie; timber lands rate from \$10 to \$50; none fenced, and but little cultivated. Douglas: from \$5 to \$10, unless bought from Government at \$2 50.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

Washington, Burt, Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, L'Eau-qui-court, Cuming, and Stanton: money rents are unusual; on shares, land and buildings only furnished, one-third of the product; implements and team, with seed also furnished, two-thirds of the product received by the owner. Douglas: shares, one-half; stock, implements, and seeds furnished.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of two or three of them ?

Articles of production.	Prices.	Counties.
Spring wheat... per bush..	\$0 50 to \$0 60	In all the counties above named.
Corn in the ear....do.....	30 to 35	In all except Douglas.
Do.....do.....	40	Douglas.
Oats.....do.....	25	Burt, Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, L'Eau-qui-court, Cuming, Stanton.
Do.....do.....	35	Douglas.
Potatoes.....do.....	50	Douglas.
Do.....do.....	35	In all others.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing ?

Washington, Burt, Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, L'Eau-qui-court, Cuming, and Stanton : average, 15 miles. Douglas : from 2 to 50 miles.

What is the general quality of land and the kind of timber ?

Washington, Burt, Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, L'Eau-qui-court, Cuming, and Stanton : land of the best quality, with some few exceptions ; the timber is mostly cottonwood, willow, box-alder, ash, and maple on bottom lands, and oak, walnut, elm, &c., on uplands. Douglas : land rich undulating prairie, well watered ; timber scarce ; the herd laws render fences unnecessary.

For what kind of labor is there a demand ?

Washington, Burt, Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, L'Eau-qui-court, Cuming, and Stanton : all kinds have been scarce and high ; the general apprehension is of a material decline owing to general, not local, causes. Douglas : in the country, farm hands ; in the towns, building labor, particularly bricklayers ; also house servants.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress requiring common labor ? If so, how far distant ?

Washington, Burt, Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, L'Eau-qui-court, Cuming, and Stanton : the Elkhorn Valley and the Northwestern Railroads both pass through this district. Douglas : two railroads are in progress from Omaha.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land of good quality and well watered, yet unoccupied ?

Washington, Burt, Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, L'Eau-qui-court, Cuming, and Stanton : there are two advantages—first, that labor of all kinds commands high wages, and that cheap land is always a resort in case of any falling off in the demand for labor. Douglas : this county needs agriculturists who have sufficient capital to develop it ; there is plenty of land of the richest quality, well watered, waiting for occupants.

What are the prices of ordinary farm stock, sound and in good condition ?

Counties.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs, each.
Washington, Burt, Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, L'Eau-qui-court, Cuming, Stanton.	\$100 00	\$125 00	\$140 00	\$45 00	\$2 50	\$20 00
Douglas	140 00	150 00	150 00	40 00	3 00	\$15 00
Average	\$120 00	\$137 50	\$145 00	\$42 50	\$2 75	\$17 50

[The returns from the State of Nebraska being so meager, the following article, vouched for by the Honorable P. W. Hitchcock, United States Senator from that State, is inserted at his request:]

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.—By the Kansas and Nebraska act, approved May 23, 1854, Nebraska comprises all that portion of the North-west Territory lying north of the 40th degree north latitude and between the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers and the middle crest of the Rocky Mountains.

The formation of the Territories of Colorado, Montana, and Dakota has reduced the boundaries of Nebraska, and it now lies between the 40th and 43d parallels north latitude and 95 and 104 degrees of longitude west from Greenwich. It extends from the Missouri River nearly to the Rocky Mountains, with an extreme length of 412 miles, decreasing to 310 miles on the southern border, its extreme width being 208 miles, diminishing to 138 miles on the west. The total area is 75,995 square miles, or 48,636,800 acres of the best agricultural lands.

HISTORY.—Up to the year 1849 no permanent settlement had been made. The country, however, became gradually better known until the Territory was organized in 1854 and opened up to settlement during the fall of the same year.

On the 1st of March, 1867, Nebraska was admitted as a State, being the first with a constitution recognizing impartial suffrage as a condition precedent to her admission into the Union. From its organization as a Territory until 1861, the population of Nebraska was very small, quite unsettled, and very little had been done toward its development; and from 1861 to 1865, during the rebellion, immigration to this State was comparatively light; but with the advent of peace a new era dawned in her history, which is developing wealth and power within her borders by an immigration unprecedented in the history of any country.

POPULATION.—The population of Nebraska in 1860 was 28,641, and in 1870, 122,994; exhibiting an increase of 330 per cent. in ten years. Statistics clearly show that more than one-half this entire increase has accrued within the past four years. Immigration is flowing into the State the present year with unexampled rapidity, and there can scarcely be a doubt that Nebraska will contain 200,000 inhabitants at the close of 1871.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION—SOIL.—The soil consists of a rich black loam and vegetable mold from two to ten feet in depth. It is slightly impregnated with lime, free from stones and gravel, with just enough of sand to keep it friable. It possesses the singular properties of resisting both unusual wet and continued drought. The soil, although easily penetrated with a spade to a depth of 100 feet, has a tenacity that renders unnecessary the walling of cellars or wells. The subsoil is generally a yellowish clay not impervious to water. The soil of the upland is similar to that of the bottom, but not so deep, an intermixture of silicious alluvial, vegetable mold, clay, and lime, forming altogether the best of soils of great fertility, and with very little labor producing abundance of all kinds of cereal, vegetable, and root crops, as well as of the fruit and forest trees grown in this latitude.

The great marl deposits of Nebraska extend from the Missouri River westward as far as surveyed, about 190 miles, and are known to extend to the western boundary of the State. About 70 miles west of the Missouri there is a change in the composition, quality, and strength of the soil, especially in the uplands; the soil is not as deep, is more compact and clayey with a lighter tinge, a little more sandy, while the rich marl underlying the surface frequently present a grayish and brownish appear-

ance, containing nodules of a chalky lime in small quantities; yet not unfrequently, as along the valley of the Big and Little Sandy, Little Blue, Elkhorn, and Republican, and their numerous tributaries, is found a deep rich soil, which for the purpose of agriculture and stock-raising is well adapted to a luxuriant growth of the grasses and the cultivation of all kinds of grain and root crops.

There is probably no soil on earth that under the plow becomes more loose and mellow; can be worked after a hard week's rain with a few hours sunshine; one plowing will bring two crops; small grain can be sown as soon as frost is out of the ground six inches, as it is generally dry on the surface. We seldom have mud, and can boast of good and beautiful public roads, which are kept in repair at an average annual cost per mile of about four dollars.

Numerous testimonials might be produced, including those of Bayard Taylor, Professor F. V. Hayden, State geologist, Vice-President Colfax; the editors of the New York Tribune, Springfield Republican, Rural New Yorker and Baltimore American; but the following from the Rural New Yorker, will suffice:

The finest garden mold in the State of New York is not a whit better than the average Nebraska soil, which is light and free from lumps and stones, dark colored, easily worked, and eminently productive. I would advise all nurserymen in the East to import a car load of it to grow their most delicate plants in. They need take no precaution, but send their orders to any postmaster or railroad agent, and tell him to dig the first dirt he comes to and send it along.

LIME.—This State abounds in limestone formations, ledges, and chalk shales, carbonate of lime, plaster, and cement, while the different colored marls, especially in the western counties, contain more or less quantities of nodules of lime, and offer as desirable a soil for the growth of clover, root crops, and the cereals as the world affords. Extensive beds of chalk limestone, producing the best lime of any rock in the State and resembling the chalk-beds of Europe, are found in various portions of the State. Excellent hydraulic lime for cement, and strata of gypsum exist in different localities in plentiful quantities.

STONE.—Building-stone is abundant throughout the State, embracing a great variety. Specimens of beautiful marble and granite, cream-colored magnesian limestone, bluish limestone resembling the Trenton stone, whitish limestone, excellent for building purposes, a fine lilac-colored carbonate of lime for ornamental purposes, rusty sandstone, dark yellowish gray coarse-grained sandstone, red sandstone, and dark, reddish free-stone, rich soapstone, and slate are also found. The peculiarities of several of the above varieties of stone are, that when first exposed to the air they are so soft as to be easily cut with a saw or ax and blocked out in any shape, but exposure to the air hardens them so that they can scarcely be marked with a knife.

SALT.—No State in the Union contains better resources for a superior quality and plentiful quantities of salt than Nebraska. The great salt basin at Lincoln includes an area of about twelve by twenty-five miles, through which Salt Creek runs; besides it is full of salt springs flowing in inexhaustible quantities, salt being manufactured by boiling, washing, and solar evaporation, and containing 28 to 30 per cent. of salt by weight. A flowing salt well at Lincoln, the State capital, emits brine enough in twenty-four hours to produce at least one thousand barrels of salt.

COAL.—Coal has been but partially developed in Nebraska, which fact has been considered by some as evidence of the scarcity of that article, yet developments already made, particularly in Nemaha, Johnson, Pawnee, Richardson, and Gage counties, in the southeastern portion of the

State, have removed the doubts of many, and established the fact that there are inexhaustible beds of excellent coal beneath the surface. In mines that have been opened in each of the above counties, the average yield thus far has been estimated at 50,000 to 75,000 tons per acre.

CLIMATE.—Our climate is the most healthful and delightful of the temperate zone. The atmosphere is pure, dry, and invigorating. Chills and fever and other malarious diseases, which prevail to a great extent in many Western States where the lands are low and even, are unknown here. No portion of the United States is less affected with epidemic diseases. Owing to the natural absence of humidity in the atmosphere physicians unite in recommending residence here for persons afflicted with lung diseases, and such complaints as rheumatism, who are greatly relieved if not entirely cured. There are no swamps or stagnant pools to generate miasma.

Statistical tables carefully compiled from a series of observations, through many years, show the following mean temperature: Spring, $49^{\circ} 3''$; summer, $74^{\circ} 7''$; autumn, $51^{\circ} 4''$; winter $31^{\circ} 1'$; giving an average mean for the year of $51^{\circ} 6''$.

The mean and annual rain-fall is 27.98 inches, and is distributed as follows: Spring, 10.8; winter, 1.31; the largest fall being in April, averaging 6.57; May, 4.36; and June, 5.07; none of the other months reaching 3.00; only two of them 2.00; three of them 1.00, and the rest being less than 1.00.

AGRICULTURAL ADVANTAGES.—This is preëminently a wheat-growing country: the principal productions of the soil are cereals and vegetables, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, and all kinds of root-crops known to the temperate zone, being grown with great success. The report of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, for May and June, 1870, with estimates of wheat compared with the area of 1869, gives Nebraska an increase in winter wheat of twenty-five per cent., a greater percentage than any State in the Union. Kansas stands next, at seventeen per cent. All agricultural reports from that Department, in estimates of area and yield, invariably place Nebraska at the head of the list. The same Department reports that the average yield of wheat (spring wheat) per acre during ten years, from 1856 to 1866, was $26\frac{1}{2}$ bushels; corn ranges from 40 to 75 bushels, according to season and thoroughness of cultivation; oats, from 30 to 60 bushels; barley, from 40 to 60 bushels; potatoes, from 75 to 300 bushels, and other vegetables grow in like profusion.

MANUFACTURING ADVANTAGES.—Manufactures and manufacturing capital are greatly needed. There is abundance of water-power; and fine openings present themselves for the establishing of agricultural machine-shops, woolen-mills, founderies, wagon manufactories, and flour-mills, and nothing would prove more beneficial to Nebraska than their actual operation, while the inducements offered to capital and labor in this department are flattering.

EDUCATIONAL PRIVILEGES.—In no State in the Union has more ample provision been made to meet the educational wants of the people than in Nebraska.

While in other Western States but one section—640 acres, in each township, (being six miles square,) was set apart for school purposes, in Nebraska, the General Government, with a wise liberality, has donated to this State *two sections*—1,280 acres—or one eighteenth part of our entire area, as a permanent endowment of the public schools. There are good school-houses in every district.

LANDS.—Nebraska presents the last chance to obtain free homes.

West of Nebraska begin the mountains—east of it the lands are principally occupied. Now lands are cheap, but the price will constantly increase in the future, and not many years will elapse ere free lands for the landless will become only a record of history.

The lands may be classified as follows:

1st. United States lands, *i. e.*, lands yet undisposed of by the General Government.

2d. State lands, *i. e.*, lands belonging to the State, granted for the following purposes by congressional authority:

	Acres.
For erection of State-house	12, 800
For erection of penitentiary.....	32, 000
For erection of university	56, 000
For erection of agricultural college.....	90, 000
Saline lands	56, 000
Internal improvements.....	500, 000
Common schools, (State, as admitted).....	2, 643, 080
Total.....	3, 389, 880

3d. Railroad lands, *i. e.*, land included in railroad grants, which in the entire State aggregate millions of acres.

4th. Land on sale, *i. e.*, land bought up from Government and held for sale by non-residents or speculators.

5th. Improved farms, owned mostly by citizens of the State.

The homestead law entitles any person who is the head of a family, or is 21 years of age, (or a minor, and has served fourteen days in the Army or Navy of the United States,) and is a citizen of the United States, or has filed a declaration to become such, to the right of a homestead on surveyed lands. This is conceded to the extent of 160 acres of \$1 25 land, or 80 acres of \$2 50 land, upon which bona fide residence, improvement, and cultivation must be made within six months from the date of the entry, and continued five years, to entitle the applicant to a patent from Government.

The fees for entering a homestead amount to ten or twelve cents per acre. The settler can get a final deed from Government at any time, by proving residence and improvement, and paying \$1 25 per acre. Lands obtained under the homestead laws are exempted from liability for debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

The preëmption law requires the party to file with the district land office his declaratory statement as to the fact of his settlement within thirty days from the date of said settlement, and within one year from that date, he must appear before the Register and Receiver and make final proof of his actual residence on, and cultivation of, the tract, and secure the same by paying cash, or by filing a warrant duly assigned to the preëmptor.

The State lands are occasionally thrown into market and sold to the highest bidder. The lands devoted to common schools are sold at auction in June of each year at the various county seats. The terms of sale are one-tenth cash and interest on the balance at ten per cent. per annum for ten years, when the remaining nine-tenths become due. The railroad lands are in the possession of such companies as have received them as grants or subsidies from Congress to aid in the construction of their roads. They are also thrown on the market from time to time on advantageous terms. Improved farms can be purchased in any quarter

at prices varying from ten to fifty dollars per acre, according to location and value of improvements.

RAILROADS.—The railway system of Nebraska is of course but partially developed, yet few of the new States have made more progress in that direction.

The great Union Pacific Railroad, which has its initial point at Omaha, traverses the entire length of the State from east to west, a distance of more than 400 miles. Its line runs nearly in a direct east and west course, up the valley of the Platte to the western boundary of the State, and thence in the same general direction to Ogden, in the Territory of Utah, where it forms a connection with the Central Pacific Railroad of California, the two roads constituting the great overland route by rail between the Missouri River and San Francisco.

The Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, in Nebraska, is completed and in running order from Plattsmouth, Nebraska, (four miles south of the mouth of the Platte River,) to Lincoln, the State capital. This road is rapidly progressing from Lincoln westward to Fort Kearney, where it will form a connection with the Union Pacific.

The Midland Pacific Railroad is completed from Nebraska City to Lincoln, the State capital, and it is proposed to extend this road westward to a connection with the Union Pacific at Grand Island, 150 miles west of Omaha, at an early day.

The Nemaha Valley, Lincoln and Loup Fork Railroad runs from Rulo via Falls City, Salem, Humboldt, Table Rock, Tecumseh, and Sterling to Lincoln; thence northwest via Columbus, on the Union Pacific Railroad, into the heavy-timbered regions of the Northwest. Twenty miles of this line is already completed, and arrangements have been perfected which will secure the early construction of the entire road.

The Sioux City and Pacific Railroad enters the State of Nebraska at Blair, in Washington County, 30 miles north of Omaha. The line is completed and in running order from Blair to Frémont, in Dodge County, (on the Union Pacific Railroad,) a distance of 3 miles, at which point it connects directly with the Frémont and Elkhorn Valley Railroad. This road is in running order to West Point, in Cuming County, a distance of 30 miles from Frémont, and the line is graded to Norfolk, in Madison County, (42 miles northwest of West Point.) The road will be pushed forward to the northern boundary of the State (the Niobrara River) at an early day, and thence to a connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Omaha and Northwestern Railroad is completed from Omaha to Blair, a distance of 30 miles, where it connects with the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad for Frémont, West Point, Norfolk, &c. The road will be extended to the northern boundary of the State, and thence to a connection with the Northern Pacific at Fort Berthold, in Dakota Territory.

The Omaha and Southwestern Railroad runs from Omaha via Lincoln to Beatrice and the Southwest, connecting with the Beatrice, Fort Kearney and Pacific Railroad at Beatrice, and the St. Joseph and Denver at some point on the Little Blue River, southwest of Beatrice. The road is now in running order from Omaha to the Platte River, a distance of 23 miles, where it connects with the line running from Plattsmouth to Lincoln.

Various other lines of railway are projected in different portions of the State and will doubtless be constructed at an early day; but only those have been named in this paper which are either wholly or partially completed.

STOCK-RAISING.—For stock-raising the resources are ample. The

vacant lands of the State and of the railroads give the herdsmen a wide range. A herd law, which renders fences unnecessary, and acts as a protection to the grain-grower, is an actual benefit to the stock-raiser. Much attention has been devoted to this department of agriculture. This was the natural home of wild horses and cattle; and the Indian ponies, in proportion to their bulk, are as hardy a race of animals as can be found anywhere. The grasses are nutritious and abundant, and whether cured or green, cattle feed with avidity and fatten upon them without grain of any kind.

Many fine horses and mules, and the best breeds of horned cattle, swine, and sheep are raised; the high ground and climate being particularly favorable to the latter. Hogs thrive well, and with corn at 35 to 50 cents per bushel, pigs a few months old at \$4 to \$5 per head, and fattened hogs at 10 cents per pound, live weight, no market is needed for corn, as feeding it to hogs would prove a very lucrative business. Sheep-raising and wool-growing are becoming more profitable as the country improves. Five hundred dollars' worth of sheep are exempted from taxation.

Blue grass and clover do well. All the shelter required for stock are the straw stacks, which accumulate from the annual threshing of the wheat crops. A frame of poles is set up and the straw thrown over it, leaving one side open, and under this the cattle stand and feed in perfect security from the severest storms and in the most inclement seasons.

Ten acres of cottonwood, locusts, and black walnuts, planted 8 feet apart each way, will, after five years' cultivation, supply all the fence posts and fuel that a family of five to seven will require. The herd law now in force saves timber for fencing. There is twice as much timber in this State now as there was ten years ago. Lumber now ranges from \$25 to \$50 per thousand feet for pine, and \$20 to \$26 for cottonwood. Timber-growing is now a profitable business; but with the planting of forest trees and the protection of timber from fire, with the growing of hedge fences and the increased facilities for transportation of pine from the North, and the development of our coal mines, lumber and fuel will be proportionately increased in quantity and quality and decreased in value.

A premium is offered by the State for the cultivation of forest and fruit trees by exempting from taxation the real property of each taxpayer to the extent of *one hundred dollars* for every acre of forest trees, and fifty dollars for every acre of fruit trees per year, for five years; the forest trees not to exceed 12 feet apart, and fruit trees 33 feet apart.

Of all the modes of fencing that have been tried, none are cheaper and more durable than hedges. Osage orange, white thorn, white willow, and honey locust have been tried here, and the Osage has been found to be the cheapest and best suited for hedging, and in from three to four years, with proper care, makes a good and everlasting live fence, sufficient to turn all kinds of stock.

FRUITS.—Of the capacity of this State for fruit cultivation, there is no longer any question. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, quinces, and profuse varieties of the small fruits, attest the adaptability of both soil and climate to the production of the choicest fruits. At the last State agricultural fair, the display of all kinds of Nebraska fruit received admiration for quantities and sizes as well as healthy condition. Fruit trees mature earlier than in New England. To be successful, home nurseries must be patronized, trees of home production and not imported should be planted; besides, notions of cultivation applicable elsewhere must be left behind, and those essaying fruit culture here must

adapt themselves and their young orchards to their new circumstances. Wild fruits—plums, grapes, and all kinds of berries—abound in the groves along the streams, and on the prairies, are of remarkable size, and thrive luxuriantly. All kinds of Nebraska fruit, wild or cultivated, are large, healthy, and delicious.

THE GOVERNMENT.—Nebraska's motto is "Equality before the law." No discrimination is made between a native or naturalized citizen. Debtors are protected by a law exempting a home and the necessaries of life from forced sale on execution; but, on the other hand, it guarantees the creditor full and speedy justice at the hands of a well-regulated system of judiciary. With the exception of Iowa, Nebraska is believed to be the only State in the Union which is entirely *free from debt*, and more than ample provision made for all the public buildings, improvements, &c. The constitution forbids incurring a debt beyond fifty thousand dollars; thus a low rate of taxation is insured for all time to come. Some of the counties have loaned their credit to a limited extent in aid of railroad enterprises.

Improvements under the value of \$1,000 are exempt from taxation.

Immigrants from other countries, having declared their intentions to become citizens and resided in the State one year, and citizens from other States, residing in the State six months, are entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizenship.

Nebraska welcomes the immigrant to the enjoyment of her advantages, and will reward his industry with generous recompense.

COLORADO.

Area, 67,723,520 acres. Population in 1870, 39,864.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district suitable for small farms on favorable terms?

Frémont, Jefferson, El Paso, Las Animas, Huerfano, Weld, and Arapahoe: it can. Gilpin: yes, to a limited extent.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings.

Frémont: \$10; one-half improved and fenced; log buildings. Gilpin: improved farms, fenced, and having good log or frame buildings, with about one-fourth under cultivation, are worth from \$5 to \$10. Jefferson: \$5 to \$25; price generally depends upon facilities for irrigation; usually several farms are fenced together; there are few division fences; houses generally small. El Paso: improved lands are worth from \$4 to \$6; only a small portion fenced; buildings tolerably good. Las Animas and Huerfano: about \$5; a small portion under cultivation; buildings of adobe and logs. Weld: \$20 to \$25; amount under cultivation, from one-third to two-thirds; same proportion fenced; buildings generally of logs. Arapahoe: from \$5 to \$50; a small proportion under cultivation; buildings generally frame.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land, what proportion is cleared, and how much, if any, is fenced?

Frémont: \$1 25 to \$5; all cleared, but not fenced. Gilpin: land can be obtained to a limited extent at Government price, (\$1 25 per acre,) most of the land being rocky and mountainous, and the tillable portion confined to the valleys. Jefferson: \$4 to \$15; all prairie land, without

timber or fences. El Paso: unimproved lands are worth from \$1 25 to \$2 50; all prairie; none fenced. Las Animas and Huerfano: from \$1 25 to \$10. Weld: from \$2 50 to \$10; prairie land, all cleared; none fenced. Arapahoe: plenty of Government land for sale at \$1 25 and \$2 50; also about 2,000,000 acres of railroad land at from \$1 to \$10, on easy terms as to time; very little under fence.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

Frémont: \$3 per acre for land under cultivation, or one-half the crop with stock, seeds, &c., furnished. Gilpin: one-half the product, the owner furnishing everything except labor. Jefferson: few cash rents, except for small lots for garden purposes; on shares, same as above. El Paso: \$3 per acre; shares, as above. Las Animas and Huerfano: shares, one-half; implements, stock, and seeds furnished. Weld: when owner furnishes everything, he gets two-thirds; otherwise, one-half. Arapahoe: owner receives one-third for the use of the land.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of two or three of them?

Articles of production.	Prices.	Counties.
Wheat..... per bushel..	\$1 00	El Paso, Las Animas, Huerfano.
Do..... do.....	1 50	Frémont.
Do..... per pound..	2½	Weld.
Do..... do.....	2¾	Jefferson.
Do..... do.....	3	Arapahoe.
Corn..... per bushel..	1 00	Frémont, Las Animas, Huerfano.
Do..... per pound..	3	Arapahoe.
Oats..... per bushel..	67	Frémont.
Do..... do.....	70	El Paso.
Do..... do.....	\$0 70 to 85	Las Animas, Huerfano.
Do..... per pound..	2	Weld.
Do..... do.....	2½	Jefferson, Arapahoe.
Potatoes per bushel..	1 75	Gilpin.
Do..... per pound..	2½	Jefferson.
Do..... do.....	3	Arapahoe.
Barley..... do.....	2½	Weld.
Do..... do.....	3	Arapahoe.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing?

Frémont: from half a mile to 10 miles. Gilpin: market at home; about 65 miles to end of Denver Pacific Railroad, and 200 to Kansas Pacific Railroad. Jefferson: principal mines within 25 miles; railroad from Golden City to Denver. El Paso, Las Animas, and Huerfano: markets at Trinidad and Sheridan; 150 miles to railroad. Weld: Denver Pacific Railroad at this point; market 50 miles north or south. Arapahoe: roads are now completed to Denver, the capital; the mines afford a fair market for all kinds of farm products.

What is the general quality of land and the kind of timber?

Frémont: the land is lime and marl, being the wash from the mountains; pine timber on foot-hills. Gilpin: the land is good, but it lies in narrow strips, in gulches and ravines; the timber principally pine and spruce, in great abundance. Jefferson: rich alluvial soil (prairie;) pine and spruce timber in the mountains. El Paso: rich land and good pine timber. Las Animas and Huerfano: excellent land; by irrigation 80

bushels of wheat to the acre have been obtained; also 25 bushels to the acre of Australian corn; the timber is pine, oak, cottonwood, balsam fir and some cedar. Weld: clay and sandy; the timber is pine; none nearer than the mountains, 30 miles distant. Arapahoe: soil almost universally good; pine, hemlock, fir, and cottonwood timber.

For what kind of labor is there a demand?

Frémont: all kinds. Gilpin: miners and common laborers and female servants; there is a demand for all kinds of labor during summer and fall. El Paso: mechanics. Las Animas and Huerfano: good men are wanted in all departments of labor. Weld: very little demand for any kind at present, unless it can be furnished cheaply—Chinamen for instance. Arapahoe: all kinds, female servants more especially.

What mills or factories, if any, are in operation or in progress requiring skilled labor?

Frémont: flour and saw mills, cabinet-shops, woolen factories, tanneries, and furnaces; agricultural implement manufactories are much needed. Gilpin: none of any magnitude, except quartz-mills, which are being put up constantly. Jefferson: flour-mills, paper-mill, fire-brick works, and potteries. Las Animas and Huerfano: four flour-mills and three saw-mills; a good woolen-mill is required. Weld: flour-mills. Arapahoe: quartz-mills, saw-mills, flour-mills, planing-mills, potteries, one paper-mill, one machine-shop, and a woolen-mill.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress requiring common labor? If so, how far distant?

Gilpin: Colorado Central Railroad, 20 miles; Denver Pacific Railroad, 66 miles; Kansas Pacific Railroad, 200 miles. Jefferson: two railroads to Denver, one from Denver to Golden. Las Animas and Huerfano: Kansas Pacific, 150 miles distant. Weld: railroad to Denver. Arapahoe: over 300 miles of railroad now completed.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land, of good quality and well watered, yet unoccupied?

Frémont: there are more than 20,000 acres of farming land in Frémont County, and range for all the stock which may be brought; the raising of stock is cheaper here than elsewhere, as feeding with hay or grain is unnecessary; the land is very productive and suited equally to grain, vegetables and fruit. Gilpin: the advantages for laborers and mechanics are good; the lodes requiring common labor are sufficient to give employment to a large population; and the quartz-mills and reducing works constantly in course of construction give employment to large numbers of mechanics. Jefferson: there is plenty of good land unoccupied, but it requires irrigation; much of it has been taken up during the past season. El Paso: there is little farming land unoccupied, but there are plenty of good situations for stock farms; as a stock-raising country this region is unsurpassed, stock running at large all the year, subsisting entirely on the range. Las Animas and Huerfano: no country is known where a poor man who is willing to work can obtain a good living and something besides, easier than in Southern Colorado; there is an abundance of land yet unoccupied, irrigation is easy, and water is abundant for stock or manufacturing purposes. Weld: plenty of land unoccupied; much of it has been improved, however, during the past season. Arapahoe: good stock farms can be had in abundance at Government price; the whole Territory presents unusual facilities for stock-raising.

What are the prices of ordinary farm stock, sound and in good condition ?

Counties.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.
Fremont	\$110 to 150	\$150	\$150	\$30 to 50	\$5 00
Gilpin	125	\$150 to 200	\$150 to 200	60	3 00
Jefferson	100 to 135	150	150 to 200	50	2 50 to 3 00
El Paso	120	150	175	50	2 00
Las Animas and Huerfano	65 to 90	175	175 to 200	35 to 70	1 00 to 2 00
Weld	125	75 to 150	150 to 200	50	2 00 to 3 00
Arapahoe	125	150 to 200	150 to 200	50	3 00 to 5 00
Average.....	\$117 14	\$155 28	\$173 14	\$50 27	\$3 25

DAKOTA.

Area, 223,601,920 acres. Population in 1870, 14,181.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district suitable for small farms on favorable terms ?

Yankton: yes; our lands are open to actual settlers under the pre-emption and homestead laws.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms ? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings.

Yankton: improved farms five miles from Yankton sell for \$5, \$7, and \$10 per acre, about fifty acres of each being cultivated and fenced; buildings, log or frame.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land ?

Yankton: unimproved land can be had ten miles from the town of Yankton at Government price, \$1 25 per acre.

What is the rent of small improved farms ? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive ? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds ?

Yankton: the owner provides stock, implements, seeds, &c., and receives one-half of the product.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of two or three of them ?

Yankton: corn 60 cents per bushel; wheat, oats, and potatoes 50 cents each; rye, hops, and all sorts of vegetables.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing ?

Yankton: we have a first-class market—a home consumption for all our products. Sioux City the terminus of railroad 60 miles from this place; steamboat landing at Yankton.

What is the general quality of land and the kind of timber ?

Yankton: dark sandy loam, from five to seven feet deep, the very best quality, producing 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, 100 bushels of corn, 60 bushels of oats; the timber consists of cottonwood, pine, oak, and cedar, all along the banks of rivers.

For what kind of labor is there a demand ?

Yankton: there is a great demand for carpenters, bricklayers, and masons, farm hands, servant girls, and laborers.

What mills or factories, if any, are in operation or in progress requiring skilled labor ?

Yankton: flour-mills and saw-mills only.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress requiring common labor ? If so, how far distant ?

Yankton: a railroad is in process of construction at Sioux City, in Iowa, 60 miles from this place, and a road to be completed to Yankton next year.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land, of good quality and well watered, yet unoccupied?

Yankton: I can safely recommend Dakota to the farmer as being superior in its advantages to any other portion of country which I have seen in the Western or Eastern States. The land produces bountifully; and I have testimony of farmers from Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan to the fact that those States cannot compete with Dakota in crops.

What are the prices of ordinary farm stock, sound and in good condition?

Yankton: working oxen per pair, \$150; working horses each, \$125; working mules each, \$150; milch cows each, \$30 to \$60; sheep each, \$5; hogs per pound, 18 cents.

IDAHO.

Area, 220,160,000 acres. Population in 1870, 14,998.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district suitable for small farms on favorable terms?

Nez Perces and Ada: it can.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings.

Nez Perces: \$10 per acre, per quarter section; forty or fifty acres under cultivation; buildings of logs. Ada: \$8: from one-third to one-half under cultivation and fenced; buildings principally of logs.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land, what proportion is cleared, and how much, if any, is fenced?

Nez Perces: plenty of Government land, prairie, (good,) \$1 25 per acre. Ada: \$3; nearly all cleared, none fenced.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

Nez Perces: on shares; the owner furnishes team and seeds, and receives one-half the crop. Ada: owner receives one-third of the crop.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of two or three of them?

Nez Perces: wheat, oats, barley, and vegetables; "grain," 2½ to 3 cents per pound. Ada: wheat \$2 50 per bushel, oats \$1 25, barley \$1 50, potatoes 5 cents per pound.

What is the distance to a market town?

Nez Perces: to market town 40 miles. We have a home market. Ada: from 1 to 50 miles to a market town.

What is the general quality of land and the kind of timber?

Nez Perces: good land; the timber is pine and fir. Ada: low lands, black alluvial; uplands sandy and gravelly; timber consists of balm and willow.

For what kind of labor is there a demand?

Nez Perces: farm laborers and gold miners; the latter receive \$5 per day. Ada: farm hands, teamsters, and carpenters.

What mills or factories, if any, are in operation or in progress requiring skilled labor?

Nez Perces: saw-mills. Ada: flour-mills and distilleries.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress requiring common labor? If so, how far distant?

Nez Perces and Ada: none in this immediate vicinity.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land, of good quality and well watered, yet unoccupied?

Nez Perces and Ada: plenty of good land unoccupied, surrounded by a mining country, which will furnish a market for all the agricultural productions of the vicinity.

What are the prices of ordinary farm stock, sound and in good condition?

Counties.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs, each.
Nez Perces	\$150	\$100	\$100	\$50 00	\$5 00	\$10 00
Ada	150	200	200	65 00	4 00	15 00
Average	\$150	\$150	\$150	\$57 50	\$4 50	\$12 50

III. SOUTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

VIRGINIA.

Area, 26,240,000 acres. Population in 1870, 1,224,961.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district suitable for small farms on favorable terms?

Elizabeth City, Richmond, Northampton, Matthews, Middlesex, Gloucester, King and Queen, Essex, Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nansemond, Southampton and Isle of Wight, Louisa, Prince Edward, Mecklenburg, Charlotte, Nelson, Buckingham, Pittsylvania, Campbell, Orange, Henry, Madison, Page, Augusta, Shenandoah, Fauquier, Marion and Smyth: it can. Prince George: there is plenty of land for sale in tracts of from 200 to 1,200 acres. Fredericksburg: yes; purchasers are most favorably received. Roanoke: but few farms for rent; quite a number for sale, ranging from 30 to 1,000 acres in each tract. Rockingham: not very. Botetourt: they can be purchased more readily than rented. Alexandria: land can be purchased but not rented. Fairfax and Prince William: yes, from \$10 to \$25 per acre. Frederick: small farms can be bought and rented here, but the demand is equal to the supply. Loudoun: land can be purchased in this county on good terms. Lee, Scott, and Wise: not at all on good terms. Wythe, Carroll, Bland, and Tazewell: in a few instances, but not generally.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings.

Elizabeth City: from \$10 to \$50 per acre; one-half under cultivation, fences poor, buildings old. Richmond: from \$5 to \$20; about one-fourth of the land is cultivated; buildings ordinary, but sufficient, as the winters are short. Northampton: land can be bought for from \$12

to \$15; all lands are under cultivation; all fenced; buildings are poor. Matthews, Middlesex, Gloucester, King and Queen, and Essex: the larger portion under cultivation, well fenced; buildings ordinary. Princess Anne, Norfolk and Nansemond: price from \$3 to \$100; about one-third under cultivation; same quantity fenced; buildings mostly of wood, but comfortable; some brick buildings. The value of the lands depends on quality and situation, *i. e.*, proximity to towns and railroads; also on the rivers land is more valuable. Norfolk: from \$50 to \$200, according to proximity to the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth; country buildings not remarkably good. Prince George: from \$5 to \$18 per acre; buildings common; from one-fourth to one-half has been cleared. Southampton and Isle of Wight: from \$5 to \$7 for land which will produce (without fertilizers) from four to six barrels of corn per acre; about one-fourth to one-third under cultivation and fenced; buildings poor. Louisa: land ranges from \$8 to \$15, depending entirely upon the location; from one-third to one-half under cultivation; from one-half to two-thirds fenced; buildings of wood, generally. Fredericksburg: from \$3 to \$60; from one-third to three-fourths under cultivation; fencing poor; buildings generally inferior. Prince Edward: from \$3 to \$30; some land good, some poor, all easily improved; one-half under cultivation; buildings good and bad; one-half fenced. Mecklenburg: from \$1 50 to \$10; some farms are half cleared, some wholly in woods, but the majority about two-thirds cleared. Charlotte: \$10 per acre for farms of 300 acres, one-half under cultivation, all fenced, fair buildings, from 5 to 10 miles from railroad; same description 20 miles from railroad, \$8. Nelson: from \$8 to \$25 per acre; some river bottoms would command a still higher price, say \$40 to \$50; the plantations are generally very large and divided by rail fences into large shifts; those in market, for sale in small parcels, are therefore not well fenced, nor have they usually buildings on them. Buckingham: from \$5 to \$20; about three-fifths under cultivation; very few fences; poor buildings. Pittsylvania: from \$3 to \$10; two-thirds are or have been under cultivation; one-half fenced; buildings ordinary. Campbell: \$15 to \$30; from one-third to two-thirds under cultivation and fenced; fences poor; buildings ordinary. Orange: from \$7 to \$50; from one-fourth to three-fourths under cultivation, nearly all inclosed; on small farms the buildings are ordinary, on large farms they are good. Henry: prices exceedingly various, generally ranging from \$5 to as high as \$20 or \$30; about two-thirds under cultivation and fenced; buildings pretty good. Roanoke: farms range from 60 to 340 acres each, and can be purchased at from \$20 to \$30 per acre, one-third cash, balance in equal instalments of one, two, and three years, some without interest; buildings comfortable; about two-thirds of each farm under cultivation with good fences; excellent springs of water; a limestone region of country. Rockingham: about \$60 per acre; two-thirds under cultivation; buildings ordinary. Botetourt: farms ranging from 150 to 400 acres, generally improved with frame or log buildings; from \$15 to \$40 per acre; two-thirds under cultivation. Madison: \$20 to \$50; about one-half has been cultivated; nearly all fenced; generally log buildings. Page: about \$50; one-half to three-quarters under cultivation; nearly all fenced; buildings ordinary. Augusta: about \$40; two-thirds under cultivation; same quantity fenced; buildings comfortable. Alexandria: \$60 to \$75; half under cultivation; ordinary buildings and fences. Shenandoah: from \$20 to \$80; most of it under cultivation; generally fenced; buildings from good to ordinary. Prince William: from \$25 to \$40; two-thirds cultivated; about three-fourths fenced; buildings generally frame. Frederick: small farms, well improved, fenced, and with

comfortable buildings, bring from \$50 to \$85 per acre. Owing to the ravages of war a large section of the country is without fence. Fauquier: in the lower part of the district from \$5 to \$10; in the middle from \$20 to \$50; in the upper or Piedmont region from \$20 to \$60; nearly all under cultivation and fenced; buildings of stone, brick, or frame. Loudoun: small well-improved farms sell at from \$60 to \$100 per acre; four-fifths under cultivation; remainder in woodland. Lee, Scott, and Wise: from \$4 to \$25; very good land can be bought at from \$8 to \$12; nearly one-half has been under cultivation; buildings and fences rather poor. Wythe, Carroll, Bland, and Tazewell: from \$15 to \$40, along the line of the railroad. Marion and Smyth: \$10 to \$15; one-quarter has been under cultivation; one-half fenced; buildings ordinary.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land, what proportion is cleared, and how much, if any, is fenced?

Elizabeth City: from \$10 to \$25; very little cleared; no fences. Richmond: from \$3 to \$10; fencing good, generally of chestnut. Northampton: land has been sold here for \$3; two-thirds cleared; all fenced. Matthews, Middlesex, Gloucester, King and Queen, and Essex: from \$10 to \$30; one-third cleared; very little fencing. Princess Anne, Norfolk, and Nansemond: from \$1 to \$50, according to situation; but little fenced. Norfolk: from \$10 to \$50. Prince George: no fences. Southampton and Isle of Wight: \$2 50 to \$4; none cleared. Louisa: from \$3 to \$10, depending upon locality, and quantity and quality of timber; small portion cleared; fencing poor. Fredericksburg: from \$3 to \$15; small proportion cleared, and in most cases not fenced. Prince Edward: \$3 to \$10; one-third cleared; one-fourth fenced; we have a fence law that protects exposed crops. Mecklenburg: from \$1 to \$6; all woodland; mostly good fences. Charlotte: \$10 to \$15, within 10 miles of railroad; more distant, \$5 and \$6; one-half cleared and fenced. Nelson and Buckingham: from \$1 to \$5; one-fourth cleared; very little fenced. Pittsylvania: average, \$6 per acre; two-thirds cleared; one-half fenced. Campbell: unimproved land not generally fenced; some of it covered with scrubby pine and oak; price ranges from \$3 to \$30. Orange: from \$2 to \$15; one-quarter cleared and fenced. Henry: from \$1 to \$15; but little cleared or fenced. Roanoke: the unimproved land, except the timbered land on each farm, is mountain land, which is quite fertile and well adapted to the growth of tobacco and fruits of all kinds; grapes grow luxuriantly on the mountain land, and are of excellent quality and fine flavor; a vineyard on the mountain, about 8 miles from Salem, consists of about 25 acres in vine, 20 acres of which have been bearing for 7 or 8 years and yield abundantly; cost of the land originally only \$3 per acre; worth now \$15,000 for the 25 acres. Rockingham: all unimproved land is covered with timber and worth about \$40 per acre. Botetourt: from \$1 to \$10; this land is called rolling or mountain land, but is generally rich and produces all kinds of crops, tobacco, &c. Madison: \$5 to \$20; very little cleared and fenced. Page: from \$5 to \$10; but little fenced, and less than one-tenth cleared. Augusta: but little land unimproved, except mountain or neglected land. Alexandria: very little unimproved land in this division, but considerable not under cultivation. Shenandoah: \$5; nearly all has been cleared, but badly fenced. Prince William: from \$5 to \$25; one-fourth cleared; one-third fenced. Frederick: from \$3 to \$20; about one-third fenced. Fauquier and Loudoun: from \$10 to \$40; woodland generally more valuable than cleared. Lee, Scott, and Wise: mountain land, \$1 to \$5; not much fencing; valley land generally improved. Wythe, Carroll, Bland, and Tazewell: unimproved land is so plenty that it can be purchased at almost any price; it lies in

large tracts among the mountains and is not improved at all. Marion and Smyth: \$5 to \$10; one-third cleared; one-half to two-thirds fenced.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

Elizabeth City: \$3 per acre; on shares, one-fourth; owner provides nothing but land. Richmond: usually rented on shares, and renter pays one-third of crop; in some instances stock, team, &c., are furnished, and then one-half of the crop is paid. Northampton: \$3 per acre rent; on shares, owner receives one-third, furnishing nothing. Matthews, Middlesex, Gloucester, King and Queen, and Essex: one-third of the crop, owner providing nothing. Princess Anne, Norfolk, and Nansemond: one-third of the product; and, when owner furnishes team, &c., one-half. Norfolk: about 8 per cent. of the value; owner provides stock and seeds and receives one-half of the net proceeds. Prince George: \$2 per acre; on shares, the owner receives one-fourth of the crop; if he provide stock, implements, seeds, and feed for the team he receives one-half the crop. Southampton and Isle of Wight: the owner receives one-fourth of all the products; and if he furnish he receives one-half. Louisa: on shares, owner receives one-third, furnishing nothing. Fredericksburg: one-third of the crop or its equivalent in money, owner furnishing nothing. Prince Edward: when owner furnishes only land he receives one-fourth of the crop; when he furnishes everything, one-half. Mecklenburg: one-fourth of the product; the owner furnishing only the land. Charlotte: one-fourth of the product for rental, furnishing nothing. Nelson: one quarter to one-third to owner. Buckingham and Pittsylvania: one-fourth when owner furnishes only land and team. Campbell: farms usually rented on shares; owner receives one-half and furnishes nothing. Orange: owner furnishes teams and implements, receiving one-half; or one-third when the occupant furnishes everything. Henry: owner receives one-fourth, furnishing nothing. Roanoke: on highly-improved lands which are quite fertile the owners have received as much as one-half, furnishing nothing; on ordinary lands, one-third; but few farms are for rent in this county; quite a number of large farms must be divided into smaller ones very soon, on account of the scarcity of labor, caused by the exodus of the negroes who are removing southward. Rockingham: the tenant gives one-half of what he raises; the owner keeps up fences, pays for ditching, cleaning up, &c., also one-half of seeds. Botetourt: small farms rent for from \$75 to \$200 per year; if rented on shares, one-third of product is given, except the fodder, &c., from corn crop, and straw from wheat. Madison: the owner usually finds everything, farm, seeds, and fertilizers, and receives two-thirds of the crop. Page: farms are rented principally on shares, the owner receiving from one-third to one-half, and sometimes providing stock, implements, and seeds; there is but little regularity of custom. Augusta: owner generally receives one-third where the tenant furnishes stock, &c. Alexandria: none for rent. Shenandoah: on shares, owner receives from one-third to one-half and tenant finds all. Prince William: small improved farms rent for one-half the crop; no implements or seeds furnished. Frederick: small farms, from \$150 to \$300 a year in money; when rented on shares the proportion of the crop given varies. Fauquier: from one-third to one-half the crop. Loudoun: farms are mostly rented on shares, the tenant providing stock and implements and furnishing one-half the seeds and fertilizers, the landlord furnishing the other half, dividing the crop equally between them. Lee, Scott, and Wise: if owner finds stock, tools, &c., he generally gets one-half; if renter finds them, owner gets one-third of the crop. Wythe, Carroll,

Bland, and Tazewell: owner receives one-half the crop and finds everything. Marion and Smyth: owner receives one-third the crop, renter supplying everything.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present price of two or three of them?

Articles of production.	Prices.	Counties.
Corn.....per bushel..	\$0 40 to \$0 60	Lee, Scott, Wise, Campbell, Fauquier.
Do.....do	50	Marion, Smyth, Rockingham.
Do.....do	70	Madison.
Do.....do	70 to 75	Prince William.
Do.....do	80	Richmond, Northampton.
Do.....do	80	Matthews, Louisa, Fredericksburg.
Do.....do	80	Nelson, Orange.
Do.....do	80	Frederick, Loudoun.
Do.....do	85	Prince George, Roanoke.
Do.....do	90	Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nansemond.
Do.....do	90	Buckingham, Page, Augusta.
Do.....do	80 to 1 00	Roanoke, Frederick.
Do.....do	1 00	Southampton, Elizabeth City, Prince Edward.
Do.....do	1 00	Mecklenburg, Charlotte, Pittsylvania.
Do.....do	1 00	Henry, Botetourt, Shenandoah.
Do.....do	1 00	Wythe, Carroll, Bland, Tazewell.
Wheat.....do	90	Rockingham.
Do.....do	75 to 1 25	Lee, Scott, Wise.
Do.....do	1 00	Nelson, Page, Augusta, Campbell.
Do.....do	1 00	Marion, Smyth.
Do.....do	1 10	Botetourt, Shenandoah.
Do.....do	1 10	Frederick.
Do.....do	1 20	Elizabeth City, Fredericksburg.
Do.....do	1 20	Prince William, Fauquier.
Do.....do	1 25	Richmond, Prince George.
Do.....do	1 25	Charlotte, Buckingham, Orange.
Do.....do	1 25	Madison, Loudoun.
Do.....do	1 35	Louisa, Pittsylvania.
Do.....do	1 00 to 1 50	Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nansemond.
Do.....do	1 50	Mecklenburg.
Do.....do	1 50 to 2 50	Prince Edward, Henry.
Do.....do	1 75	Matthews, Middlesex, Gloucester.
Do.....do	1 75	King and Queen, Essex.
Potatoes.....do	40 to 50	Northampton, Campbell.
Do.....do	75	Matthews, Botetourt, Middlesex.
Sweet potatoes.do	1 00	Northampton.
Peanuts.....do	2 50	Southampton.
Do.....do	2 00 to 2 50	Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nansemond.
Do.....do	2 00 to 2 50	Prince George.
Oats.....do	30 to 40	Lee, Scott, Wise, Northampton, Rockingham.
Do.....do	45	Madison, Prince William.
Do.....do	50	Mecklenburg, Nelson, Orange.
Do.....do	50	Botetourt, Shenandoah.
Do.....do	50 to 60	Fauquier, Richmond, Fredericksburg.
Rye.....do	75	Rockingham.
Do.....do	90	Richmond, Botetourt, Madison.
Do.....do	1 00	Mecklenburg, Page, Shenandoah.
Tobacco...per hundred..	5 00 to 10 00	Louisa.
Do.....do	10 00	Mecklenburg, Charlotte, Buckingham.
Do.....do	10 00	Henry.
Do.....do	11 00 to 12 00	Nelson, Pittsylvania.
Hay.....per ton.....	10 00	Orange.
Do.....do	12 00 to 18 00	Frederick.
Do.....do	15 00	Augusta.
Do.....do	16 00	Prince William.
Do.....do	20 00	Fredericksburg.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing?

Elizabeth City: 15 miles by steamer to a market town. Richmond: 6 miles to a steamboat landing. Northampton: steamboat landings convenient. Matthews, Middlesex, Gloucester, King and Queen, and Essex: 50 miles. Princess Anne, Norfolk, and Nansemond: two railroads and several river routes for transportation of produce to market. Norfolk: 26 hours to New York by steamship; 10 hours to Baltimore. Prince George: from 2 to 18 miles. Southampton and Isle of Wight: average distance, 5 to 6 miles. Louisa: 60 miles. Fredericksburg: Fredericksburg is our market town; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad runs through the town; semi-weekly line of steamboats to Baltimore and all landings on Rappahannock River; Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad 24 miles west. Prince Edward: from one-fourth mile to 15 or 20 miles. Mecklenburg: from 1 to 25 miles. Charlotte: Keysville station, on Richmond and Danville Railroad. Nelson: the Orange and Alexandria Railroad runs through the length of Nelson County near the center; the Chesapeake and Ohio runs through the corner of Amherst County; the James River and Kanawha Canal on the southeastern boundary of the district. Buckingham: 66 miles to Richmond; 30 to railroad; from 1 to 5 to canal and packet. Pittsylvania: Danville, in this district, is our chief market for tobacco; railroad through the district to Richmond, Va. Campbell: three railroads terminate here—the Virginia and Tennessee, the Southside, and Orange and Alexandria; the James River and Kanawha Canal passes through the county; it is 180 miles to Washington, 146 to Richmond, and 204 to Norfolk. Orange: from one-half a mile to 15 miles to railroad station. Henry: 40 miles. Roanoke: the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad runs through this county. Rockingham: average, about 9 miles. Botetourt: 14 miles to railroad station, 12 miles to James River and Kanawha Canal; 50 miles to Lynchburg, nearest market of any note. Madison: 15 miles to Orange and Alexandria Railroad, Rapid-Ann station. Page: average distance, 15 miles to railroad stations; Newmarket 14 miles from Luray, and Front Royal 25 miles. Augusta: Staunton Railroad depot, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. Alexandria: average distance from Washington and Alexandria, 3 miles. Shenandoah: railroad running through the county. Prince William: no farms more than 12 miles from railroad or steamboat landing. Frederick: the Winchester and Potomac Railroad and the Winchester and Strasburg Railroad will soon be completed, when there will be stations at intervals of 5 miles throughout the county. Fauquier: Alexandria, Va., distance, 45 miles. Loudoun: Leesburg, the county seat, is on the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad, 36 miles west of Alexandria. Lee, Scott, and Wise: Scott Court-House, 27 miles; Lee Court-House, 68 miles, railroad station. Wythe, Carroll, Bland, and Tazewell: a railroad runs through this division. Marion and Smyth: railroad through center of Smyth and Washington Counties; Russell Court-House, 20 miles, and Grayson 30 miles from railroad.

What is the general quality of land, and the kind of timber?

Elizabeth City: alluvial soil; oak and pine generally. Richmond: naturally good; pine, oak, hickory, and chestnut in abundance. Northampton: poor and sandy; pine timber. Matthews, Middlesex, Gloucester, King and Queen, and Essex: good; pine, oak, and various other kinds of timber. Princess Anne, Norfolk, and Nansemond: qualities of land various; some sandy, clay, and black loam; the latter is the most productive; pine, oak, gum, and beech timber. Norfolk: very superior

land; pine, gum, and oak timber. Prince George: ordinary; pine, oak, cedar, and sassafras. Southampton and Isle of Wight: good; pine and oak timber. Louisa: land thin; pine and oak timber. Fredericksburg: pine, oak, hickory, ash, elm, &c. Prince Edward: land easily improved; timber of the best quality; oak, hickory, walnut, &c. Mecklenburg: all kinds of land and timber. Charlotte: very fair land, but somewhat worn; oak timber principally. Nelson: the lands are generally red, esteemed the best land in Piedmont section, and a rotten granite, regarded here as equal to the other; no lack of timber suitable for every variety of farming and mechanical purposes, oak being the most abundant. Buckingham: gray and red soil; pine, oak, and hickory. Pittsylvania: gray soil, not very strong, but free and kind; all kinds of oak and pine, hickory, and dogwood. Campbell: land generally good; gray-red soil, rather thin, and has been badly cultivated, timber—oak, chestnut, hickory, pine, ash, &c. Orange: the quality of land varies very much; oak, pine, chestnut, and poplar. Henry: land generally of a good quality; timber chiefly oak. Roanoke: the best land is in large farms, ranging from \$60 to \$100 per acre; highest priced land lies on Roanoke River, near the railroad; the quality of this land is excellent; timber consists of black oak, walnut, and hickory; on the mountain, black oak and pine. Rockingham: good limestone; pine and oak timber principally. Botetourt: land generally good; oak, hickory, poplar, ash, walnut, and locust timber. Madison: land varies from the best to the poorest; pine, oak, and hickory timber. Page: mostly limestone of good quality; oak and pine timber. Augusta: good; oak, hickory, and walnut. Alexandria: good sandy loam; no timber. Shenandoah: limestone; pine and hickory. Prince William: some very good, some very poor; red free-stone lands are the best; oak, hickory, and chestnut timber. Frederick: limestone land of good quality; oak, hickory, and pine timber. Fauquier: clay land; white, black, and red oak, pine, hickory, and chestnut timber. Loudoun: clay loam; white oak, black oak, chestnut oak, hickory, walnut, and red oak. Lee, Scott, and Wise: land generally clay sub-soil; oak, hickory, poplar, walnut, chestnut, cherry, &c. Wythe, Carroll, Bland, and Tazewell: very mountainous, and timber varies very much. Marion and Smyth: very good; all varieties of timber.

For what kind of labor is there a demand?

Elizabeth City: agricultural. Richmond: good farm hands. Northampton and Prince George: none. Matthews, Middlesex, Gloucester, King and Queen, Essex, Louisa, Fredericksburg, Charlotte, Pittsylvania, Orange, Henry, Madison, Augusta, and Fauquier: farm labor principally. Princess Anne, Norfolk, and Nansemond: all kinds. Prince George: good farm hands at \$10 per month and board. Southampton and Isle of Wight: colored exclusively; no one seems to want white labor unless they can get it very cheap. Prince Edward: good farm hands. Mecklenburg: farm labor principally. Nelson: in the spring of the year there is a demand for farm labor; white labor preferred. Buckingham: both white and black; white preferred. Campbell: little demand at present, but a great need; tobacco workers mostly in demand, but all business is now depressed; many colored laborers have left the State. Roanoke: a number of negroes have gone further south, and the demand is now for farm hands. Page: good farm and mechanical labor generally in demand. Alexandria: good reliable white labor, gardeners, &c. Shenandoah: farm and house labor. Prince William: farm labor, and the different mechanical trades. Lee, Scott, and Wise: mechanics and farm hands. Wythe, Carroll, Bland,

and Tazewell: no demand for labor, but there is a demand for capital and brains to work the labor that is here. Marion and Smyth: farm hands and mechanics.

What mills or factories, if any, are in operation or in progress requiring skilled labor?

Elizabeth City, Richmond, Northampton, Matthews, Middlesex, Gloucester, King and Queen, Essex, Prince George, Mecklenburg, Nelson, Orange, Henry, Rockingham, Loudoun, Marion, and Smyth: none. Princess Anne, Norfolk, and Nansemond: saw-mills, one reed factory for making pulp for paper. Norfolk: flour and saw mills, also iron-works. Southampton and Isle of Wight: four steam saw-mills; no factories. Louisa: four tobacco factories, one iron furnace. Fredericksburg: one paper-mill, three sumach-mills, four flour-mills, one corn-mill, one woolen-mill, two planing-mills, two founderies, one carriage factory, two tanneries; all but two in operation. Prince Edward: tobacco factories and grist-mills. Charlotte: a few flour-mills. Buckingham: flour-mills exclusively. Pittsylvania: tobacco factories chiefly. Campbell: one rolling-mill, three flour-mills, several planing-mills, railroad shops, and large carriage and furniture manufactories, and fifty or more tobacco factories. Roanoke: no mills or factories in progress or in operation requiring skilled labor; there is fine water-power in this county for manufactories, and the day is not far distant when they will be erected; there is no one here now to engage in it; tanneries are doing a good business; machine-shops would do an excellent business here. Botetourt: about twenty flour-mills in active operation; one woolen factory, and one furnace; a few skilled hands might get employment. Page: saw and grist mills, Shenandoah iron-works, a furnace near Luray, and the Page County Woolen Mills. Augusta: iron founderies, merchant mills, machine-shops, &c. Alexandria: one cotton factory, two spoke-mills, two sash and blind factories, one foundery, one steam saw-mill, four flour-mills, three plaster-mills, and two distilleries. Prince William: woolen-mills. Frederick: there are five factories for woolen goods, and one sumach factory in this county. Wythe, Carroll, Bland, and Tazewell: there are mines in operation that require skilled labor, viz: Union Lead Mines and Hale Copper Works.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress requiring common labor? If so, how far distant?

Rockingham: one in process of construction, employing a large force. Norfolk: street railroads, water-works, and canal companies. Southampton and Isle of Wight: two railroads through the division, employing the usual number of hands. Fredericksburg: one railroad in process of construction. Mecklenburg: the Roanoke Valley Railroad was in existence before the war, but the track has been taken up. We need labor and capital to rebuild. Buckingham: slate quarries four miles off. Campbell: no railroads in progress; two in contemplation. Roanoke: the Valley Railroad is in progress. Page: it is expected that work will be commenced on a new railroad within a few months. Augusta: extension of Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and the Virginia Valley Railroad. Alexandria: railroad from Alexandria to Georgetown. Frederick: the Winchester and Strasburg Railroad is in course of construction through the county, and is nearly completed.

If many foreign-born workmen are employed in your district, please give the preponderating nationality.

Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nansemond, and Prince George: very few; mostly Irish. Louisa: very few; Germans and Irish. Mecklenburg: very few; mostly Germans. Nelson: the Irish preponderate. Bucking-

ham: Welsh. Pittsylvania, Rockingham, Botetourt, Page, Shenandoah, and Charlotte: very few. Roanoke: a few foreign laborers are engaged working at lime-kilns and on farms; they are Germans and Irish. Augusta: Irish predominate; there are some others. Frederick: about 300 laborers are employed upon the Winchester and Strasburg Railroad; mostly Irish. Fauquier: very few; generally Irish.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land, of good quality and well watered, yet unoccupied?

Elizabeth City: advantages are offered to small farmers, for we have plenty of cheap labor, and early maturity of crops; there is plenty of land of good quality yet unoccupied. Richmond: this county is healthy, convenient to the Northern markets, and is peculiarly adapted to the production of fruits and vegetables; it is generally regarded as the most desirable part of Eastern Virginia. Princess Anne, Norfolk, and Nansemond: plenty of land, and very great advantages for improvement. Norfolk: superior advantages to laborers and mechanics; there is much unoccupied land in this vicinity of fine quality, and well watered, offering inducements to farmers which cannot be surpassed by any section of this State. Prince George: cheap land, pleasant, mild climate; the lands are not very well watered. Southampton and Isle of Wight: plenty of good land, well watered, can be bought cheap, especially for cash; northern men and foreigners can get along well if they eschew politics or adopt the sentiments of the white population. Louisa: a good opening for mechanics, laborers, and small farmers; a great deal of land unoccupied. Fredericksburg: no inducements for laborers and mechanics at present; if resumption of building, as anticipated, takes place, plenty of work will offer; to small farmers excellent advantages are offered. Prince Edward: a great demand for purchasers of land, and also for tenants to work on shares. Mecklenburg: thousands of acres of unoccupied lands which can be bought cheap; good men welcomed. Charlotte: plenty of good lands unoccupied. Nelson: the land is good; the district as healthy as any in the State; water-power unsurpassed; a large amount of land unoccupied; small farmers would do well here. Buckingham: plenty of land for sale in small or large quantities, and well watered generally; gold mines and quarries in abundance. Pittsylvania: country healthy, climate delightful; considerable land of moderate quality unoccupied; no special advantages for mechanics or laborers. Campbell: great need of labor, and if well applied there is no place where it would be more liberally rewarded; God's bounties have been sadly abused, and the very earth has been robbed and cheated; farmers are needed who will labor, or at least know how to direct free labor; water is plentiful and pure; the climate is mild and salubrious in an unusual degree; in short, this is a garden spot grown up to weeds and briars; there is great room and great need for intelligent enterprise—for small farmers who are industrious. Henry: advantages good; a considerable quantity of land of good quality and well watered yet unoccupied. Roanoke: the mountains are the only unoccupied lands which can be bought cheap; much of them can be cultivated, being quite fertile, and planted with tobacco and grapes can be made more valuable than the valley lands; mechanics are doing well; a number of new buildings have been erected in and around Salem, which is a flourishing place; this is a rich and excellent county. Botetourt: there is a considerable quantity of this kind of land; this district has excellent water-power, and great quantities of iron ore and coal; large inducements to men of means.

Madison: there are several good places for mechanics in this vicinity; very good water-power that can be bought cheap. This section of country offers fine advantages for fruit-growing. Page: there is much land of good quality and well watered yet unoccupied, offering inducements to farmers, the land being excellent for grain, while the country is almost unsurpassed for fruits of all kinds. The Blue Ridge on one side, and the Massanutten Mountains on the other, contain rich stores of iron, copper, manganese, franklinite, limestone, &c., and there is an abundance of wood and unlimited water-power. Augusta: generally pine land, healthful climate, good water, good market facilities, plenty of iron and other ores; the land wants good working, and can be bought at reasonable prices. Alexandria: the high prices paid for the products of the ground constitute an inducement to farmers, and there is considerable land yet unoccupied; laborers and mechanics can live here cheaper than in many other cities; rents and market prices are usually considerably lower than those of Washington, while its easy access to Washington market makes the county of Alexandria a desirable location for small farmers. Shenandoah: we have more land than laborers; a great deal of land can be bought; the land has not been well cultivated since the war. Prince William: good opportunities for laborers, mechanics, and small farmers, and fine water-power for manufacturing purposes; land is generally well watered, and is originally good, kind, and easily restored. Frederick: in this district mechanics can usually get employment, and first-class laborers would do well. Fauquier: there are at present more inducements for small farmers than for any other class; farms in this district range from 100 to 1,500 acres in one body; mortgages encumber a great many of those estates, so much so that the owners would willingly sell from 100 to 500 acres of each. Loudoun: nearly all the good land is occupied. Marion and Smyth: honest laborers can find good homes, cheap; abundance of good land; water in abundance, and water-power unsurpassed.

What are the prices of ordinary farm stock, sound and in good condition?

District.	County.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs, per lb.
1	Mathews	\$70 to 100	\$100 to 200	\$150 to 250	\$20 to 40	\$3 00 to 4 00	8 cents per lb.
1	Elizabeth City	80	150	175	40	5 00	8 cents per lb.
1	Northampton	60	125	125	20	2 00	9 cents per lb.
1	Richmond	40	125	150	25	4 00	.....
2	{ Southampton	75	175	175	15	1 50	9 cents per lb.
	{ Isle of Wight						
2	{ Princess Anne	75 to 100	75 to 200	75 to 200	25 to 75	1 50 to 4 00	8 cents per lb.
	{ Norfolk						
	{ Nansemond						
2	Prince George	50 to 100	50 to 165	100 to 200	40	3 00	\$4 each.
2	Norfolk City	50 to 100	75 to 150	100 to 200	50 to 100	3 00 to 5 00	7 cents per lb.
3	Fredericksburg	80 to 125	75 to 150	75 to 150	10 to 75	2 00 to 5 00	10 cents per lb.
3	Louisa	80 to 100	80 to 150	80 to 175	25 to 35	2 50 to 4 00	4 to 5c. per lb.
4	Buckingham	60	100	125	30	2 50	\$12 each.
4	Nelson	70 to 100	100 to 150	100 to 150	25 to 40	3 00	\$5 each.
4	Prince Edward	25 to 30	100 to 200	100 to 200	15 to 40	3 00	\$6 to \$10 each.
4	Mecklenburg	40	75	60	20	3 00	\$6 each.
4	Charlotte	50 to 70	100 to 150	100 to 200	10 to 50	3 00	\$2 50 to \$8 each.
5	Pittsylvania .....	.....	75 to 150	75 to 150	20 to 40	3 00 to 5 00	\$2 to \$10 each.
5	Henry	30 to 50	100 to 200	125 to 200	25 to 50	2 00 to 3 00	8 to 10c. per lb.
5	Roanoke	75 to 100	125 to 200	150 to 200	30 to 50	1 50	\$9 to \$11 each.
5	Campbell	50 to 110	150 to 200	150 to 200	25 to 40	2 00 to 5 00	\$6 to \$10 each.
5	Orange	120 to 150	100 to 150	100 to 150	25 to 40	2 00 to 4 00	\$4 to \$8 each.
6	Augusta	150	125 to 150	125 to 175	40	2 50	\$4 to \$6 each.
6	Madison	80 to 120	100 to 200	100 to 300	30 to 50	1 00 to 5 00	5 to 10c. per lb.
6	Botetourt	100	75 to 200	125	20 to 50	1 25 to 2 50	5 cents per lb.
6	Page	5c. per lb.	125	150	30	2 00	\$6 each.
6	Rockingham	\$125	100 to 125	100 to 125	40 to 50	2 50 to 4 00	7 to 8c. per lb.
6	Fairfax and Prince William	100 to 200	125	150	30 to 60	2 00 to 4 00	\$5 to \$10 each.

District.	County.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working males, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs, per lb.
7	Frederick	\$100 to 200	\$100 to 200	\$200 to 250	\$40 to 70	\$3 00 to 8 00	.....
7	Fauquier	120 to 200	125 to 200	.....	40 to 80	2 00 to 4 00	6 to 10c. per lb.
7	Loudoun	100 to 150	100 to 125	100 to 150	40 to 50	2 00 to 4 00	\$2 to \$40 each.
7	Shenandoah	100	100 to 150	.....	25 to 50	2 00 to 3 50	\$7 to \$10 each.
7	Alexandria	80 to 100	150	150	40 to 75	2 50 to 4 00	.....
8	Marion, Smyth	80	100 to 125	120 to 140	25	1 50	\$4 to \$6 each.
8	Wythe, Carroll, Bland, & Tazewell	100	150	160	35	4 00	\$4 each.
8	Lee, Scott, and Wise	75 to 125	75 to 175	75 to 125	20 to 40	2 00 to 6 00	Stock 3 to 4c.
	Average	\$91 09	\$131 88	\$149 68	\$37 05	\$3 06	7½c.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Area, 32,450,560 acres. Population in 1870, 1,071,135.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district suitable for small farms on favorable terms?

There is abundance of land in the following counties in this State which can be purchased or rented on favorable terms, viz: Washington, Robeson, Columbus, Brunswick, Bladen, Cumberland, Sampson, Orange, Randolph, Forsyth, Surry, Wilkes, Anson, Yadkin, Rutherford, Stokes, Catawba, Lincoln, and Gaston.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings.

Washington: about \$10 per acre; nearly all fenced and under cultivation; buildings generally small frame, with piazza, while stables, corn-cribs, barns, &c., are of logs. Robeson, Columbus, and Brunswick: from \$5 to \$20; some farms are all under fence; some have only small inclosures; buildings, if any, are generally poor. Bladen, Cumberland, and Sampson: from \$5 to \$10; one-third to three-fourths under cultivation, and fenced; buildings mostly log cabins. Orange: from \$3 to \$5; the proportion cultivated is about one-fourth, with an average of one-eighth more under fence than is worked; buildings log and frame; there are some large farms that are supplied with very good buildings. Randolph: the best land \$10, inferior as low as \$1 50; about one-half under cultivation, and a larger proportion fenced; ordinary log buildings in general. Forsyth: \$5 to \$10; buildings generally frame and log. Surry: from \$2 to \$20; a small portion only of each farm has been cleared; buildings varying from good to worthless. Catawba, Lincoln, and Gaston: about \$7; one-third under cultivation, with comfortable dwellings. Wilkes: from \$1 to \$5; one-fourth under cultivation; log houses generally. Anson: \$3 to \$10; one-half to two-thirds fenced and under cultivation. Yadkin: \$3 to \$5; one-half under cultivation; two-thirds fenced; log cabins generally. Rutherford: thin land from \$3 to \$5; good land from \$10 to \$20. Stokes: \$5 to \$10; buildings generally frame or log.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land, what proportion is cleared, and how much, if any, is fenced?

Washington: \$5 per acre; one-fourth cleared; none fenced. Robeson, Columbus, and Brunswick: \$1 to \$5; very little if any cleared. Bladen, Cumberland, and Sampson: 25 cents to \$1; one-fifth cleared; very little fenced. Orange: \$2 to \$4; very little cleared, and none fenced. Randolph: \$2 to \$8; one-fourth fenced. Forsyth: from \$1

to \$10; scarcely any fenced. Surry: \$1 to \$5; about one-tenth fenced. Catawba, Lincoln, and Gaston: about \$4. Wilkes: \$1 to \$2. Anson: \$3 to \$8; none cleared or fenced. Yadkin: \$3 to \$5. Rutherford: from \$1 50 to \$10. Stokes: \$1 to \$10; very little fenced.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

Washington: \$1 50 per acre, or one-third of the crop; the renter does the plowing and furnishes the seeds. Robeson, Columbus, and Brunswick: from one-fourth to one-third of what it produces; if owner furnishes stock, seed, &c., from one-third to one-half. Bladen, Cumberland, and Sampson: rented only on shares; one-third to owner, without furnishing seeds, &c. Orange: from one-fourth to one-third of product, and one-half when seeds and implements are provided by owner. Randolph: one-third without furnishing seeds, &c.; otherwise one-half the product. Forsyth and Surry: same as above. Catawba, Lincoln, Wilkes, and Gaston: one-third. Anson: \$2 to \$4; one-half the product when implements are furnished by the owner. Yadkin: one-half the crops, the owner furnishing implements, &c. Stokes and Rutherford: one-third for the land.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of some of them?

Articles of production.	Prices.*	Counties.
Cotton..... per lb..	\$0 20	Rutherford.
Do..... do....	22	Washington, Orange.
Do..... do....	23	Bladen, Cumberland, Sampson.
Do., in the seed.. do....	4	Robeson, Columbus, Brunswick.
Corn..... per bush..	1 00	Forsyth, Surry, Catawba, Lincoln, Gaston, Wilkes, Stokes, Rutherford.
Do..... do....	50	Yadkin.
Do..... do....	1 25	Robeson, Columbus, Brunswick, Bladen, Cumberland, Sampson.
Do..... do....	1 00	Washington.
Wheat..... do....	1 50	Orange, Randolph, Catawba, Lincoln, Gaston, Anson, Rutherford.
Do..... do....	1 00	Yadkin.
Do..... do....	1 75	Surry.
Do..... do....	2 00	Wilkes, Stokes.
Tobacco..... per lb..	\$0 06 to	20 Surry, Yadkin.
Do..... do....	15	Orange.
Do..... do....	10 to	20 Wilkes, Forsyth.
Do..... do....	15 to	50 Stokes.
Sweet potatoes.. per bus..	75	Robeson, Columbus, Brunswick, Bladen, Cumberland, Sampson, Orange, Catawba, Lincoln, Gaston.
Rye..... d....	1 00	Surry, Catawba, Lincoln, Gaston, Wilkes, Yadkin, Rutherford.
Do..... do....	1 25	Forsyth, Stokes.
Oats..... do....	50	Surry, Yadkin, Rutherford.
Do..... do....	60	Catawba, Lincoln, Gaston.
Do..... do....	65	Forsyth, Stokes.
Do..... do....	75	Orange.
Do..... do....	1 00	Bladen, Cumberland, Sampson

*These were the rates in the winter of 1869-'70. The prices of raw cotton were much less in 1870-'71.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing?

Washington: from 1 to 12 miles to steamboat landing; four steamers

per week from here to Norfolk, and two to Baltimore. Robeson, Columbus, and Brunswick: very convenient to the Cape Fear River, Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, and Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad. Bladen, Cumberland, and Sampson: not more than 15 miles at farthest. Orange: 12 miles to railroad station, 28 to Raleigh, our market town. Randolph and Forsyth: about 18 miles to railroad station. Surrey and Yadkin: 40 miles. Catawba, Lincoln, and Gaston: from 1 to 15 miles. Wilkes and Stokes: 38 miles. Rutherford: 35 miles.

What is the general quality of land and the kind of timber?

Washington: light and sandy uplands, 250 pounds of cotton and 5 barrels corn per acre; lowlands rich and heavy; 12 barrels corn and 1 bale of cotton per acre; cypress, juniper, and pine. Robeson, Columbus, and Brunswick: poor surface, but good clay sub-soil; pine, oak, and hickory timber on upland; cypress, gum, and poplar in swamps. Bladen, Cumberland, and Sampson: land sandy and poor; long-leaved pines and cypress timber. Orange: well adapted to the growth of tobacco, and a portion will produce corn and other grain; oak, hickory, and pine. Randolph: medium quality, embracing almost every variety of soil; oak, pine, walnut, and hickory timber. Forsyth: land generally good; oak, pine, chestnut, poplar, walnut, hickory, birch, beech, maple, dogwood, and ironwood. Surry: land of fair quality; timber—all the various oaks, pine, and poplar, some hickory, walnut, cherry, &c. Catawba, Lincoln, and Gaston: soil red; oak and pine timber. Wilkes: good soil; hickory, black walnut, and oak timber. Anson: sandy and slaty; white, red, black, and post oak, and long and short leaf pine. Yadkin: gray soil, a little sandy, with clay subsoil; oak timber principally. Rutherford: diversified soil; upland timbered with oak, pine, hickory, &c.; river border low land, with maple, gum, ash, &c. Stokes: generally good; oak, pine, chestnut, poplar, walnut, birch, beech, maple, dogwood, &c.

For what kind of labor is there a demand?

Washington: farm hands, shingle-makers, and fishermen. Robeson, Columbus, and Brunswick: farm laborers and wood-choppers. Bladen, Cumberland, Sampson, and Orange: very little wanted at this time; owners of land have not money to pay with. Randolph: farm hands chiefly. Surrey: farm hands, carpenters, shoemakers, and wagon-makers. Catawba, Lincoln, Gaston, and Rutherford: farm hands. Wilkes: mechanics and farmers. Anson: farm laborers, railroad hands, and wood-choppers. Yadkin: farmers and mechanics.

What mills or factories, if any, are in operation or in progress requiring skilled labor?

Washington: saw-mills and grist-mills. Orange: mills and factories, supplied with laborers. Randolph: 3 manufactories, well supplied with skilled labor. Forsyth: cotton and woolen mills, founderies, and machine-shops, flour-mills, paper-mills, planing-mills, tanneries, tobacco factories, shoe factories, distilleries, &c. Surry: four cotton-mills, eight flour-mills, seven tobacco factories, eight iron-works, one foundery, six tanneries, two circular saw-mills. Catawba, Lincoln, and Gaston: cotton factory and distillery. Wilkes: flour-mills, cotton-mills, and tobacco factories. Anson: flour and saw mills. Stokes: cotton and woolen mills, founderies, and machine-shops, flour-mills, paper-mills, tanneries, tobacco factories, shoe factories, and distilleries.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress requiring common labor? If so, how far distant?

Robeson, Columbus, and Brunswick: one railroad in course of construction runs through these counties. Orange: very few works of a

public character. Forsyth and Surry: one railroad 40 miles distant. Catawba, Lincoln, and Gaston: Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherfordton Railroad, 15 miles; iron-works, 8 miles. Wilkes: one railroad, 50 miles distant, in operation, hereafter to be extended through this county. Anson: 20 miles. Yadkin: two railroads chartered to run through this county, but as yet no work has been done. Stokes: railroad from Greensboro via Salem and Mount Airy to Virginia line, and from Salem to foot of Blue Ridge in Caldwell County, North Carolina.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land of good quality and well watered yet unoccupied?

Washington: blacksmiths, carpenters, wheelwrights, painters, shoemakers can readily find employment. Farmers with small capital can find plenty of good land well watered within from three to twelve miles of a market. Robeson, Columbus, and Brunswick: persons who are willing to work can find employment here, but there is not much good land unoccupied. Bladen, Cumberland, and Sampson: the best lands in these counties are in the swamps and to a great extent yet unoccupied. Orange: there are hundreds of the finest mill sites in this county, and we only need enterprising people with some capital. Randolph: this section presents many advantages to small farmers; there is a large amount of land of good quality, well watered, and well timbered, yet unoccupied, and as healthful a climate as can be found in any part of the Union. Forsyth: land and climate finely adapted to fruit-growing; this county has shipped for several years past \$100,000 worth of dried fruits and berries annually. Surry: there is a very large amount of land unoccupied and some of it very good; fuel is cheap; climate unexcelled; water pure; and the whole county well adapted to the growth of apples, peaches, pears, grapes of all kinds, together with blackberries, which have become quite an article of trade of late. Catawba, Lincoln, and Gaston: grain is high; farmers in demand, and much good land uncultivated. Wilkes: the advantages are great, and facilities unequalled. Anson: thousands of acres at a rent too low for the good of the owners. Yadkin: a large proportion of the land in this county is unoccupied, and could be purchased for cash at low prices at the present time. Rutherford: a considerable quantity of very good land unoccupied, and a vast amount of water-power. Stokes: land well watered and well timbered; not more than one-half of it occupied.

What are the prices of ordinary farm stock, sound and in good condition?

Districts.	Counties.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs, per pound.
1	Washington.....	\$80	\$150 to 200	\$150 to 225	\$20	\$2 00	10
2	Beaufort, &c.....	75	150	150	30	3 50	*\$5 00
3	Robeson, Columbus, and Brunswick.	\$40 to 75	75 to 200	75 to 200	\$15 to 50	\$1 50 to 2 50	*5 00
3	Cumberland.....	50	50 to 150	75 to 175	20 to 50	2 00	10
4	Orange.....	40 to 75	75 to 150	100 to 175	20 to 30	1 50 to 2 50	*5 00
5	Stokes.....	50	100 to 200	100 to 200	25 to 50	2 00 to 4 00	*10 00
5	Forsyth.....	53	100 to 200	100 to 200	25 to 50	2 00 to 4 00	*10 00
5	Surry.....	60	100	100	20	1 00	4
5	Randolph.....	60	125	140	10 to 25	1 00 to 2 75	*5 00
6	Catawba.....	50	100	125	15 to 25	2 00	.....
6	Wilkes.....	50 to 100	100 to 150	100 to 150	15 to 30	1 00	*\$1 00 a 10 00
6	Anson.....	40 to 60	80 to 150	80 to 175	20 to 35	1 00 to 2 00	6 to 8
6	Yadkin.....	50	100 to 150	100 to 150	20	1 50	1 to 15
6	Rutherford.....	50	75 to 150	75 to 150	18 to 20	1 50	7
7	Buncombe.....	40 to 75	125 to 175	150 to 200	16 to 40	1 50 to 2 00	6 to 10
	Average.....	\$69 66	\$136 86	\$141 13	\$26 13	\$1 82	7½ c.

* Each—average, \$6 50.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Area, 21,760,000 acres. Population in 1870, 705,169.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district suitable for small farms on favorable terms?

*Darlington, Beaufort, Barnwell, Colleton, Richland, York, Greenville, Newberry, Fairfield, and Union: it can. Spartanburg: land can be bought in any part of this division on good terms, and in any quantity that may be desired.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings.

Darlington: improved farms, none for sale or rent; unused lands, \$2 to \$8, at which price any quantity from 10 to 10,000 acres may be obtained, either cleared or in forest; buildings generally of logs. Beaufort, Barnwell, and Colleton: \$2 50 to \$5; generally less than one-half cleared; ordinary buildings. Richland: \$5 to \$20; one-half under cultivation; buildings generally frame. York: \$6 to \$12; from one-fourth to three-fourths has been under cultivation and fenced; good common buildings; a great many such farms for sale. Greenville: \$2 to \$15. Newberry: \$15; about 80,000 acres are under cultivation at present in this county; but very little of it fenced. Fairfield: \$10; three-fourths cleared; fences and buildings tolerably good. Union: \$10; one-half is in common. Spartanburg: \$3 to \$10; one-fourth fenced and under cultivation. Anderson and Oconee: there are very few small farms for sale; from \$6 to \$15 per acre; about one-fourth has been under cultivation, and about one-fourth more old field lands are worn out, and are now overgrown with dwarf pines; about one-third is fenced; the buildings and all other improvements are *very poor*, notwithstanding the abundance of good lumber and the excellent facilities for procuring the same.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land, what proportion is cleared, and how much, if any, is fenced?

Darlington: \$2 to \$5; if fenced it is poorly done. Beaufort, Barnwell, and Colleton: woodland averages about \$1; more than one-half of this division is wild land. Richland: from \$1 to \$10; one-third cleared; one-third fenced. York: \$5 to \$10; very few such farms in the district; nearly all farms are more or less improved, fenced, &c. Greenville: from \$1 to \$10. Newberry: \$6. Fairfield: \$7. Union: \$3; one-half cleared; very little fenced. Spartanburg: unimproved lands with fence will average about \$5, with any proportion cleared which the purchaser may desire. Anderson and Oconee: \$5 on an average; one-seventh cleared; one-third fenced.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

Darlington: from \$1 50 to \$3; the owner generally receives one-half the crop, and furnishes stock, implements, and seeds. Beaufort, Barnwell, and Colleton: one-third of the crop for the use of the land; one-half for land, team, and seeds. Richland: from \$1 to \$3, or one-third of the crop; the owner provides nothing. York: \$1 to \$1 50, or one-third of the grain and one-fourth of the cotton, renter furnishing stock, &c.; or one-half to two-thirds if owner furnishes the stock and implements. Greenville: generally rented for one-third of the crop. New-

*Names of counties from which returns have been received.

berry: \$4; on shares, owner provides stock, &c., and receives two-thirds of the crop. Fairfield: lands rent only on shares in this county, owner receiving one-third the grain and one-fourth the cotton, renter finding everything. Union: \$1 to \$4, or one-third of the crop. Spartanburg: the owner provides nothing and gets one-third, or provides everything and receives two-thirds. Anderson and Oconee: from \$1 to \$2; there is a great difference between the amount of rent of upland and bottom lands; when rented on shares, the owner receives one-third of the corn, one-fourth of the cotton in the seed, (*i. e.*, before ginning,) one-third of the wheat in the sheaves; if threshed, one-fourth, renter furnishing his own stock, implements, &c.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of some of them?

Articles of production.	Prices. *	Counties.
Cotton per lb..	\$0 20 to \$0 22	Beaufort, Barnwell, Colleton.
Do..... do.....	20 to 30	Darlington.
Do..... do.....	22	Greenville, Fairfield, Union, Spartanburg.
Do..... do.....	23	Richland, York, Newberry, Anderson, Oconee.
Corn..... per bush..	1 15	Spartanburg.
Do..... do.....	1 25	York.
Do..... do.....	1 30	Greenville, Anderson, Oconee.
Do..... do.....	1 40	Beaufort, Barnwell, Colleton.
Do..... do.....	1 00 to 1 50	Darlington.
Do..... do.....	1 50	Richland, Fairfield, Union.
Wheat do.....	1 75	York.
Do..... do.....	1 90	Spartanburg.
Do..... do.....	2 00	Greenville, Fairfield.
Do..... do.....	2 00 to 2 25	Anderson, Oconee.
Do..... do.....	2 50	Newberry.
Potatoes, (Irish)... do.....	50 to 75	Darlington.
Do..... do.....	1 00	Anderson, Oconee.
Potatoes, (sweet)... do.....	60 to 75	Anderson, Oconee.
Do..... do.....	1 25	Richland.
Oats do.....	60	Spartanburg.
Do..... do.....	75	Anderson, Oconee.
Do..... do.....	1 00	York.
Rice do.....	1 65	Beaufort, Barnwell, Colleton.

*These were the rates in the winter of 1869-'70. The prices of raw cotton were much less in 1870-'71.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing?

Darlington: to Charleston, 113 miles; Pee Dee, 13 miles. Beaufort, Barnwell, and Colleton: 30 miles. Richland: four railroads pass through Columbia. York: from 1 to 12 miles. Greenville: head of the Greenville and Charleston Railroad. Newberry: Newberry is the county seat; it lies on the Greenville and Charleston Railroad, 47 miles above Columbia. Fairfield: 12 miles. Union: average, 12 miles. Spartanburg: a good market at Spartanburg Court-House, directly on the railroad, which connects it with Columbia, Charleston, &c. Anderson and Oconee: there are five market towns in Anderson County, on the line of railroad, all easy of access; in Oconee two; can be reached from any part by 15 miles' travel; there are flat-boat landings all along the Savannah, Saluda, and Seneca Rivers, which afford facilities to that portion of the country farthest from the railroad stations.

What is the general quality of land and the kind of timber ?

Darlington: poor, sandy soil on uplands; river land better if not overflowed; pitch-pine timber. Beaufort, Barnwell, and Colleton: inclines to sand; pine, oak, hickory, and cypress timber. Richland: quality of land good; pine, oak, and hickory timber. York: fair productive land; gray, mulatto, and clay soil; oak, blackjack, hickory, and pine timber. Greenville: medium quality, some quite thin, some good; oak, poplar, pine, hickory, &c. Newberry: good; oak, hickory, and pine. Fairfield: land middling; oak and pine timber. Spartanburg: land not very good, producing about 8 bushels per acre; pine, oak, and hickory constitute the principal timber. Union: poor land; pine timber. Anderson and Oconee; the poorest of the ridge lands are above the poor grades of land in Massachusetts, and the sandy lands are similar to the poorer parts of New Jersey land; none of our lands receive such care in cultivation as those of the two States mentioned; with the same care they would be better producing lands; the bottom lands are excellent; the people generally do not believe in subsoil working, and have not a proper estimate of the advantage to be gained by manuring their lands; I heard three large and experienced planters say that it was an injury to manure new ground within three years from the time of breaking up; the timber consists of oak, hickory, hard pine, ash, and beech; more oak than pine.

For what kind of labor is there a demand ?

Darlington, Beaufort, Barnwell, Colleton, Richland, and York: farm labor chiefly; carpenters, blacksmiths, brick masons, &c. Greenville: all kinds. Newberry and Fairfield: agricultural. Spartanburg: good labor of every kind is wanted. Union, Anderson, and Oconee: farm labor principally.

What mills or factories, if any, are in operation or in progress requiring skilled labor ?

Beaufort, Barnwell, and Colleton: saw and flour mills of small capacity only. Richland: a cotton factory, various iron-works; also a tannery. York: well supplied with flour-mills; good river water-power unimproved. Greenville: coach and wagon and cotton factories; also paper-mills. Spartanburg: cotton factories. Union: thirty flour-mills, ten grist-mills, and many lumber-mills, one large cotton manufactory, fifteen tanneries, and two wool-carding factories; these all require skilled labor.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress requiring common labor ? If so, how far distant ?

Beaufort, Barnwell, and Colleton: Port Royal Railroad, now building, runs through Beaufort and Barnwell Counties. Newberry: plenty of labor right at hand. Fairfield: railroad hands are in demand. Spartanburg: 66 miles north of Spartanburg common labor can be profitably employed on railroads. Anderson and Oconee: a railroad through the Blue Ridge is being constructed, between Anderson, South Carolina, and Knoxville, Tennessee, through Oconee County, requiring a large number of laborers.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land of good quality and well watered yet unoccupied ?

Darlington: skilled laborers, intelligent mechanics, and men who will pay attention *personally* to farming can do well here; one cannot get a set of harness, a boot, a wagon, or a tool mended, or a house repaired as it is done at the North, because there are no intelligent mechanics here; only ignorant colored men do such work, and they acquired what

little knowledge they have when they were slaves. Beaufort, Barnwell, and Colleton: plenty of land cheap; mechanics find work only on their own account. Richland: there are large tracts of land unoccupied, though it is generally flat and not well supplied with springs or running water; the climate is mild and salubrious. York: our climate and soil are well adapted to the production of cotton, corn, wheat, and oats, and no doubt would yield well of grapes and fruits of all kinds; experienced northern or foreign emigrants as farmers are very much needed. Greenville: a healthy country, good water, no malaria or diseases arising therefrom; lands productive; all kinds of grain raised and very fair cotton. Newberry: plenty of land unoccupied, good, and well watered. Fairfield: laborers and small farmers are in demand. Spartanburg: a great deal of land unoccupied; excellent water-power, good markets, healthy climate. Union: vast quantities of worn-out land which, with proper management, is capable of being reclaimed. Anderson and Oconee: for small farmers intending to purchase, no country offers better inducements; industrious and enterprising men can do well; the lands are of good quality and well watered; the feeling heretofore existing against the laborer and stranger, and that engendered by the war, is dying out, with the evils of slavery, the father of them; and the country affords a wide scope for improvement by men who are industrious and frugal; the water privileges of both counties cannot be excelled.

[The following communication is furnished by Mr. Charles E. Young, of Philadelphia, civil engineer, employed on the Blue Ridge Railroad, (now in course of construction from Anderson, South Carolina, to Knoxville, Tennessee,) who has been two years in that part of the South, and possessed unusual opportunities for observation.]

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, *April*, 1871.

I desire to direct your attention to the advantages of this country for immigrants, both for those with capital and those without. It has greatly surprised me to find the almost total lack of migration to these States, while lands in every part of the West are eagerly sought for. I can see no reason for this. In the West there is cheap land, a virgin soil, and employment for all; the same obtains here. Land as good as the average in the Middle States, and on good roads near railroads and navigable rivers, is plenty at \$2; while the best of land is only \$4 per acre.

I doubt if land equally good, and accessible, can be had for such prices anywhere else. A man may take wild land in the West for nothing and wait for emigration, but, by the time that common roads and railroads are obtained and a market procured, the amount of hard work and privation endured there would have made a farmer here quite rich. This part of the country has already been developed, as far as wagon roads, bridges, &c. are concerned: all of which improvements are yet to make in a newer country. There is a good and *sure* market for produce in the greater part of this country.

Railroads, navigable rivers, and good roads enable crops to be carried to any of the large towns—for instance, Charleston and Augusta.

In the upland country, not far from the mountains in western South Carolina, parts of Georgia, and neighboring sections, one great advantage in this somewhat elevated but not mountainous country is health. There are no malarious fevers, no epidemics, and no diseases, except those common everywhere. In fact, sickness of any kind is extremely rare. White men can work all through the summer as well as in Pennsylvania, but hard work is seldom needed in the heat of the season; besides, negroes can be hired at from \$100 to \$200 per year, or for one-half of the crop. There are plenty of them, and they will work well if superintended. I have heard little complaint for want of colored hands to labor, or of their giving any trouble to their employers.

Water is plenty and good. Except to some low river bottoms, no injury is caused by freshets, while there are facilities for irrigation if required; rain, however, is generally abundant.

The vicinity of the mountains makes the climate temperate, the nights being generally very pleasant in summer. There are magnificent water-powers in great abundance—from small streams to rivers as large as the Potomac above Georgetown, with 40 to 80 feet fall. As the cotton crop will eventually be manufactured near where it is grown, these powers will, in time, become the seat of thriving villages, if

not large towns. Much might be said on this head, but this development requires capital and time, and will follow rather than precede immigration.

What is needed now is immigration of *small* capitalists, in other words, settlers owning their land; and such can make more money here at ordinary farming, and live better while doing it, than anywhere else. It is erroneously believed that land here is worn out or barren. Not one-twentieth of it has ever been cleared, and the timber is very valuable; pines and oaks of great size abound in about equal proportions, while chestnut, hickory, black and white walnut, and other valuable trees are common. Saw-mills and grist-mills are plenty, and the numerous streams will furnish water power for many more, as the country becomes settled and the demand increases.

The land is naturally fertile, but, after a few years, needs manure, richly repaying the application; much of it being a fine, porous soil, easily worked with the light plows here used. Four hundred pounds of cotton to the acre is often raised, without any extraordinary care with seed, or the use of a large quantity of manure.

Wheat and corn grow well in this section, both selling at good prices on the ground; corn has sold this winter at 80 and 90 cents per bushel at the farms. The grasses grow finely, and the hay can be boated down the large rivers to market, paying a good profit. In short, as large crops with as little labor can be raised here as in almost any other part of the country, while all the products can find a *market at good prices*.

The seasons are very long, even here in the mountains, within six miles of the summit of the Blue Ridge; the ground has been frozen not more than one week, and railroad work has been going on all winter.

Frost rarely comes until December, the trees are now in leaf, and stock can live in the woods from the middle of April. A poor man can be comfortable all winter in a log-cabin, even with the chinks open, while the horses have mere pole-stables, entirely open to the air, and cows and pigs live without shelter all the year. The length of the season enables the good farmer to have a succession of crops.

Nearly three-fourths of the land in this part of South Carolina can now be bought cheap. In a few years, after the stream of immigration shall have set this way, it is certain to be very valuable.

As to the social question, a man from any part of the North, holding any opinions whatever, will here meet with no difficulty. In fact, it is the desire of all the people to have good farmers and workmen to come and settle among them. An immigrant will meet with a cordial reception if he show a desire to be friendly and attends to his business. If I should go to farming, there is no part of the country in which I would rather settle than here.

What are the prices of ordinary farm stock, sound and in good condition?

Districts.	Counties.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs, per pound.
1	Darlington	\$60 to 100	\$125 to 150	\$125 to 150	\$25 to 35	\$1 75 to 2 50	.....
2	Beaufort, Barnwell, and Colleton.	50	120 to 150	100 to 150	25	2 00 to 2 50	.....
3	Richland	80	175	200	35	2 50	.....
3	York	50 to 75	75 to 150	100 to 120	20 to 35	1 00 to 2 00	\$0 10
3	Greenville.....	60	100	125	25	2 00	.....
3	Newberry	100	150	175	40	1 50	10
3	Fairfield	40	150	175	35	3 00	10
3	Union	100	125	175	20	1 00	.....
3	Spartanburg	75	80	100	25	1 50	8
3	Anderson and Oconee.	40 to 75	100 to 200	100 to 200	20 to 50	1 00 to 2 00	\$0 8 to 10
	Averages.....	\$70 25	\$131 50	\$151 25	\$29 75	\$1 78	7½ cts.

GEORGIA.

Area, 37,120,000 acres. Population in 1870, 1,195,338.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district suitable for small farms at low rates?

* Thomas, Pierce, Spalding, Decatur, Dougherty, Lee, Baker, Muscogee, Terrell, Catherine, Clay, Early, Sumter, Webster, Darley, Fulton, DeKalb, Gwinnett, Troup, Whitfield, and Cobb: yes. Upson, Talbot,

* Names of counties from which returns have been received.

Harris, and Randolph : some few small farms might be bought or rented. Newton, Morgan, Putnam, Richmond, Burke, Scriven, Wilkes, Taliaferro, and Warren : few improved farms for sale on favorable terms. Lincoln, Columbia, and Elbert : land can be purchased or rented on very easy terms.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings.

Chatham, (in which Savannah is situated :) land, except when improved, is poor and held in large parcels, which the owners are unwilling to divide. Not over one-fourth of the land is cleared, and that is poorly fenced; buildings generally poor. Brunswick and Glynn : cotton land; one-half of it fenced and under cultivation; \$3 to \$5 per acre; rice lands under good cultivation, \$40 to \$50; lands under cultivation generally have good buildings. Pierce : \$1 to \$2; 25 to 100 acres under cultivation and fenced; ordinary log houses. Thomas : \$5 to \$10; about two-fifths under cultivation. Griffing and Spalding : farms generally contain 200 acres or more, about one-half being usually under cultivation and inclosed with rail fence; houses log and frame; great want of improvement. Decatur : \$2 to \$10; quantity under cultivation varying according to locality; buildings indifferent; fences bad. Dougherty, Lee, and Baker : \$15 to \$20; one-third to one-half under cultivation; houses generally log. Muscogee : piney woodlands and generally poor; from \$5 to \$15, with improvements of an inferior description; farms of about 300 acres have one-third fenced, and one-third or one-half in woods; buildings usually consist of a log house of two to four rooms, corn-crib, and stable. Terrill, Calhoun, Clay, and Early : small farms of, say 250 acres, about one-half cleared and fenced, with good log cabins or common frame buildings, can be purchased for from \$5 to \$8, one-half cash when possession is taken; one-third to one-half bale of cotton to the acre can be raised with proper cultivation. Upton, Talbot, and Harris : the price varies from \$6 to \$30, according to quality, timber, location, &c.; about three-fourths of the land has been under cultivation, and perhaps four-fifths of that is now under fence; the buildings vary from rude log cabins to comfortable frame dwellings. Randolph : \$2 to \$8; about one-half under cultivation and one-eighth fenced; buildings very inferior. Sumter, Webster, and Dooly : \$5 to \$15, about one-half being under cultivation; timbered land unfenced; buildings generally log, with a few frame houses. Newton : \$6 to \$15; good lands, with the ordinary improvements of the country, can be bought at from \$8 to \$10. Morgan and Putnam : \$12 to \$20, according to quality and locality; there is usually about one-third fenced and under cultivation; improvements poor. Richmond, Burke, and Scriven : near the city of Augusta farms vary from 100 to 300 acres, and the price of fairly improved land ranges from \$25 to \$100 per acre. At a distance from the city the farms generally are not smaller than 300 acres, and run from this size up to 10,000 acres; usually about one-third fenced; buildings generally consist of one residence, with negro quarters; price from \$2 to \$15. Wilkes and Taliaferro : farms generally large and owners unwilling to divide them; improvements inferior. Warren : \$15 to \$20; nearly all fenced and under cultivation. Fulton, De Kalb, and Gwinnett : improved lands bring \$10 to \$25; about one-fourth of the land is fenced and about one-half of that has at some time been cultivated; buildings common. Troup : \$5 to \$50; about half the land is fenced and under cultivation; buildings generally quite common. Whitfield : \$3 to \$10, about one-fourth being under cultivation, with fencing

enough to preserve crops; houses generally log; very few frame buildings. Floyd, Walker, Chattooga, and Polk: farms of 80 to 160 acres, with 40 to 75 under cultivation, and ordinary buildings, sell at from \$8 to \$15 per acre; most of these tracts contain some waste land too poor to cultivate. Clarke: \$10 to \$12; one-half under cultivation; buildings generally log. Cobb: prices vary according to the quality and location of the land; average about \$6; usually about one-half under cultivation; buildings log. Lincoln, Columbia, and Elbert: \$6; rent \$1 per acre or one-fourth the produce; about three-fourths of the land in this county is under cultivation.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land, what proportion is cleared, and how much is fenced?

Chatham, Bryan, Effingham, Liberty, and Bullock: \$1 50 to \$5 when timber is heavy. Brunswick and Glynn: 50 cents to \$10. Pierce: 25 cents to \$1, according to quality of timber and proximity to railroad or navigable water. Thomas: \$1 to \$5; very little cleared and none fenced. Griffin and Spalding: \$10 to \$20: one-half cleared and fenced. Decatur: from 50 cents to \$5. Dougherty, Lee, and Baker: \$4 to \$8. Muscogee: unimproved pine lands \$3, unfenced and unimproved; better lands on creeks \$10 to \$15, but these are often overflowed and cannot be depended upon; this remark applies to lands within a radius of twenty miles from the city of Columbus. Terrell, Calhoun, Clay, and Early: \$1 to \$4. Upson, Talbot, and Harris: improvements do not count for much in valuing land; the quality of soil, amount of timber, and location are the principal objects sought for. Randolph: pine and black oak land, unimproved, \$1 50. Sumter, Webster, and Dooly: little unimproved land in the market; lots of timbered land adjoining plantations sometimes bring \$8 to \$18 per acre. Newton: no unimproved for sale. Morgan and Putnam: \$10 to \$15; usually from one-third to one-half cleared. Richmond, Burke, and Scriven: very little original woodland. Wilkes and Taliaferro: timbered lands most sought after and sells high—\$20 to \$25; while lands without timber sell at from \$2 to \$6. Warren: \$5 to \$8 for land, one-fourth to one-half under fence. Fulton, De Kalb, and Gwinnett: \$1 to \$5; very little unimproved under fence, except worn out and abandoned. Whitfield: little difference made on account of buildings; about five-eighths of all the land in this section is cleared, and about one-fourth of the whole fenced; none is fenced except under cultivation. Floyd, Walker, Chattooga, and Polk: well-improved farms, usually large, lying on the rivers or in rich valleys, are held at from \$30 to \$50 per acre; unimproved sells at from \$1 to \$10, according to quality and location. Fulton: but little difference in price between improved and unimproved, much of the former being worn out. Clarke: \$5 to \$7; part of it timbered, and part covered with second growth of pines; some poorly fenced. Cobb: great diversity of prices; average, \$3 25; but little cleared or fenced. Lincoln, Columbia, and Elbert: \$5; uncleared land is held at a higher price than that which has been cleared.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

The usual mode of renting land is on shares; when it is rented for money the rates, in the counties from which returns have been received, are as follows: Brunswick and Glynn: nearly equal to the value of the land. Pierce: farms of about 490 acres, from \$50 to \$150 a year. Decatur: \$1 to \$2 per acre for the land actually cultivated. Dougherty, Lee, and Baker: \$5. Muscogee: farms of about 200 acres, \$150 to \$400

a year. Upson, Talbot, Harris, Floyd, Walker, Chattooga, and Polk: \$2 to \$6 per acre. Newton: \$3 to \$5. When rented on shares the owner receives one-fourth of the cotton and one-third of the corn and other crops for the use of the land and buildings in the following counties: Brunswick, Glynn, Thomas, Terrell, Calhoun, Clay, Early, Upson, Talbot, Randolph, Sumter, Webster, Dooly, Newton, Morgan, Troup, Floyd, and Polk. In Pierce, Fulton, De Kalb, Gwinnett, and Whitfield, the owner gets one-third of all kinds of produce; in Muscogee, one-half; in Lincoln, Columbia, and Elbert, one-fourth; and in Warren, one-fifth of the cotton and one-fourth of the grain. When the landowner furnishes stock, implements, and seeds, his share is one-half in the several counties following, viz: Chatham, Bryan, Effingham, Liberty, Bullock, Harris, Fulton; in Walker, and Chattooga: from one-half to two-thirds; Griffin, Spalding, Dougherty, Lee, Baker, Sumter, Webster, Putnam, Richmond, Burke, Scriven, and Troup: one-half, the owner furnishing one-half of the fertilizers; Clark: three-fourths of wheat, oats, and cotton, and two-thirds of grain; Decatur: from one-fourth to one-half; expenses of stock, implements, &c., are often divided. In some cases the landowner feeds the hands, and in others both stock and hands, his share being as follows: in Muscogee: three-fourths; Terrell, Calhoun, Clay, and Early: one-half. Richmond, Burke, and Scriven: three-fourths.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of some of them?

CORN.—Brunswick, Decatur, Floyd, Glynn, Walker, Chattooga, and Polk, \$1; Whitfield and Thomas, \$1 10; Cobb, \$1 15; Chatham, Bryan, Effingham, Liberty and Bullock, \$1 25; De Kalb, Gwinnett, 90 cents; Muscogee, Sumter, Webster, and Dooly, \$1 40; Terrell, Calhoun, Clay, Early, Pierce, Griffin, Spalding, Upson, Talbot, Harris, Newton, Morgan, Putnam, Lincoln, Columbia, Elbert, and Clarke, \$1 50; Troup, \$1 50 to \$2; Wilkes and Taliaferro, \$1 75 to \$2; Randolph, \$1 per bushel.

* **COTTON.**—Pierce: short staple, baled, 18 to 20 cents per pound; long staple, 30 to 40; silk cotton, 50 to 75; Thomas, 20; Brunswick and Glynn, 20 to 24½ for short staple, and 50 to 75 for sea island; Upson, Talbot, and Harris, 21; Baker, Lee, Dougherty, Terrell, Calhoun, Clay, and Early, 21 to 23; Decatur, Randolph, Sumter, Webster, Dooly, Morgan, and Putnam, 22; Muscogee, Whitfield, (little produced,) Clarke, and Cobb, 22½; Fulton, De Kalb, and Gwinnett, 22; Griffin and Spalding, 23; Newton, Richmond, Burke, Scriven, Wilkes, and Taliaferro, 23½; Warren, Lincoln, Columbia, Elbert, 24; Chatham, Bryan, Effingham, Liberty, and Bullock, 24½; Floyd, Walker, Chattooga, and Polk, \$5 50 per hundred in the seed, ginned and packed, \$22 50 per hundred; Troup, 20.

SWEET POTATOES.—Pierce and Thomas, 75 cents per bushel; Griffin, Spalding, Morgan, Putnam, Wilkes, and Taliaferro, \$1; Muscogee, Fulton, De Kalb, and Gwinnett, \$1 25.

WHEAT.—Whitfield, \$1 25 per bushel; Floyd, Walker, Chattooga, and Polk, \$1 30; De Kalb and Gwinnett, \$1 10; Troup, 90 to \$1 10; Morgan and Putnam, \$1 75; Fulton, \$1 80; Lincoln, Columbia, and Elbert, \$1 90; Clarke, Upson, Talbot, and Harris, \$2; Cobb, \$2 15.

BUCKWHEAT.—Griffin and Spalding, \$2 per bushel.

*The prices of raw cotton here given are those of 1869-70; in the year 1870-71 the rates were from 12 to 14 cents per pound.

OATS.—Thomas, Morgan, Putnam, Lincoln, Columbia, Elbert, and Clarke, \$1 per bushel.

PEAS.—Fulton, De Kalb, Gwinnett, and Warren, 80 cents per pound.

RICE.—Brunswick and Glynn, 7½ to 8 cents per pound.

SUGAR.—Thomas, 15 cents per pound.

SIRUP.—Thomas and Decatur, 75 cents per gallon; Terrell, Clay, Calhoun, and Early, \$1 to \$1 25; Sumter, Webster, and Dooly, \$1 25.

COW PEAS.—Muscogee, \$1 25 per bushel.

PORK.—Troup, 11 cents per pound, gross.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or steamboat landing?

Brunswick and Glynn: no point more than 15 miles from a steamboat landing. Pierce: from 1 to 20 miles. Thomas: the market town is Thomasville, which has a railroad passing through it; steamboat landing 40 miles distant. Griffin and Spalding: stations on the Macon and Western Railroad at Macon and Griffin. Decatur: market town, Bainbridge, which has a railroad station and steamboat landing. Dougherty, Lee, and Baker: from 1 to 20 miles to railroad station. Muscogee: no part more than 12 miles from a railroad station or steamboat landing; the Chattahoochee River forms its western boundary. Terrell, Calhoun, Clay, and Early: the Northwest and Albany and Fort Gaines Railroads are both accessible at distances varying from 15 to 30 miles. Upson, Talbot, and Harris: from Thomaston, Upson County, it is 16 miles to a railroad station; from Talbotton, Talbot County, it is 8 miles, and from Hamilton, Harris County, it is 22 miles to a market town. Randolph: the Southwest Railroad and Chattahoochee River are both convenient of access. Newton: from 25 miles down to a location on the railroad. Morgan and Putnam: no point more than 15 miles from a station. Richmond, Burke, and Scriven: Augusta and Savannah are the markets; the farthest point from one or the other is not more than 50 miles. There are numerous landings and railroad stations, the Savannah River being the boundary on one side, and the Augusta and Savannah Railroad running on the other. Wilkes and Taliaferro: the farthest point from the railroad cannot be more than 16 or 18 miles; those living along the Savannah River send their produce to Augusta, from which the farthest point is about 50 miles. Warren: from 1 to 5 miles to railroad stations. Lincoln, Columbia, and Elbert: 15 miles to a railroad station, and 30 miles to a market. De Kalb and Gwinnett: Atlanta is the market town, and is within 40 miles from the farthest point in the district. Troup: from half a mile to twenty miles. Whitfield: the Western and Atlantic Railroad runs through the county. Floyd, Walker, Chattooga, and Polk: Rome, at the head of Coosa River, is a good market; steamboats run between that point and the shoals; there is a railroad to Selma, Alabama, and another which connects with the Western and Atlanta at Kingston. There is also a railroad constructing from Rome to Dalton, whence it connects with the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Fulton: four railroads center in Atlanta, which is in this county. Clarke: Athens, on the Athens branch of the Georgia Railroad, is the market town. Cobb: market convenient.

What is the general quality of the land and the kind of timber?

Chatham, Bryan, Effingham, Liberty, and Bullock: poor sandy soil; pitch-pine timber. Brunswick and Glynn: low sandy land, with pine timber, and great diversity in the quality of the soil. Pierce: land sandy and poor; will not produce five bushels of corn to the acre without manure; timber good—yellow pine, and very little of any

other kind. Thomas: mostly pine, with some oak and hickory. Griffin and Spalding: generally gray or sandy soil; timber—oak, hickory, and pine. Decatur: varying in regard to fertility, but generally thin; timber—mostly pine. Dougherty, Lee, and Baker: soil only good for cotton and corn; timber—chiefly pine and oak. Muscogee: soil generally poor, and timber chiefly pine, but there is some good land on the river below Columbus and along the smaller streams; the timber being oak, hickory, and gum. Terrell, Calhoun, Clay, and Early: land generally very fertile and well timbered, about half the area with oak and hickory, and the remainder with pine. Upson, Talbot, and Harris: land varies from rich mulatto soil to poor pine land; timber consists of pine, oak, hickory, poplar, ash, elm, beech, &c. Randolph: soil poor and sandy, with some fertile red loam; timber—oak, hickory, and pine. Sumter, Webster, and Dooly: soil, stiff red loam, varied with sandy; timber—oak, hickory, and pine. Newton: average quality fair, some being very poor, and others of the best quality; timber—oak and hickory. Morgan and Putnam: generally rich dark red soil, well timbered with oak, hickory, pine, ash, gum, and walnut. Richmond, Burke, and Scriven: Richmond and Scriven sandy, Burke less so, quality only medium; timber—principally pine, with some oak on the high lands, and spruce-gum and cottonwood on the low lands. Wilkes and Taliaferro: lands generally a good deal worn; timber—chiefly oak, hickory, and pine. Warren: red sandy soil; oak and hickory timber. Lincoln, Columbia, and Elbert: clay subsoil and sandy loam; walnut, oak, hickory, blackjack, and pine timber. Fulton, De Kalb, and Gwinnett: very poor red or gray clay soil; pine and oak timber. Troup: light gray and heavy red clay; oak, hickory, pine, and chestnut. Whitfield: soil generally poor, with pine timber. Floyd, Walker, Chattooga, and Polk: on the rivers there is an alluvial soil, with oak, hickory, poplar, walnut, birch, ash, &c.; in the valleys similar timber, with a deep mulatto soil; on the ridges there is abundance of good pine. Clarke: soil generally thin, some gray sandy and some red clay; oak, hickory, chestnut, ash, and pine timber. Cobb: very poor soil; pine and chestnut timber.

For what kind of labor is there a demand?

Chatham, Bryan, Effingham, Liberty, and Bullock: for farming and timber-cutting. Brunswick and Glynn: manual labor. Pierce: good farm hands and laborers for saw-mills and for common job-work; first-class sawyers can get \$125 to \$150 a month. Thomas: farming and mechanical. Griffin and Spalding: principally farm hands and carpenters. Decatur: farm hands and house servants. Dougherty, Lee, and Baker: laborers; freedmen chiefly employed. Muscogee: farm laborers. Terrell, Calhoun, Clay, and Early: good field labor is in great demand, without regard to class or color. Upson, Talbot, Harris, Randolph, Morgan, Putnam, Richmond, Burke, Sumter, Webster, Wilkes, Taliaferro, Warren, De Kalb, Clarke, Gwinnett, and Dooly: chiefly farm hands. Newton: farm labor is in great demand. Lincoln, Columbia and Elbert: all kinds of labor. Troup: field labor chiefly, though an increase of population increases the demand for all kinds. Whitfield: rough labor, such as men of all work perform. Floyd, Walker, Chattooga, and Polk: mostly farm labor, but there is a fair demand for mechanics. Fulton: farming, gardening, and mechanical labor of all kinds. Cobb: all kinds, skilled and unskilled.

What mills or factories, if any, are in operation or in progress requiring skilled labor?

Chatham, Bryan, Effingham, Liberty, and Bullock: saw-mills. Bruns-

wick and Glynn: saw-mills, founderies, and rice-mills. Pierce: first-class saw-mills in operation or in course of construction; no factories; a small woolen factory would do a good business. Thomas: small steam saw-mills, foundery, and wool-carding establishment. Griffin and Spalding: the county abounds with mills; has plenty of water-power. Decatur: one steam mill for lumber and grain is in operation, and one cotton factory. Muscogee: two flour-mills, one cotton factory, and another soon to go into operation; several saw and corn mills in the county. Terrill, Calhoun, Clay, and Early: Car Manufacturing Company, at Dowsen; Early County Manufacturing Company, near Blakely, in Early County, on or near the Chattahoochee River, 25 miles south of Fort Gaines. Upson, Talbot, and Harris: Franklin Factory consumes about one bale of cotton daily; Flint River Factory consumes about three bales of cotton daily. Randolph: the Cuthbert Manufacturing Company employ some thirty or forty hands; sales from \$1,000 to \$3,000 per quarter. Richmond, Burke, and Scriven: Richmond Factory; probably supplied with hands at present; eight grist-mills and eight saw-mills. Lincoln, Columbia, and Elbert: Merchant Mills and cotton factories. Troup: flour-mills, and factories for yarn and coarse goods. Floyd, Walker, Chattooga, and Polk: Tryon Factory, in Chattooga City, employs about four hundred hands; plenty of flour and saw mills propelled by steam and water; abundance of unoccupied water-power; there is an iron foundery at Rome which employs a good many hands. Fulton: one large rolling-mill, three planing-mills, four founderies and machine-shops, and several flour-mills. Clarke: several large cotton factories in operation; the mills are of the poorest kind and there are but few good millers. Cobb: cotton factories and woolen factories.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress requiring common labor? If so, how far distant?

Brunswick and Glynn: one railroad from Brunswick to Albany, and one from Brunswick to Macon nearly completed; labor in good demand. Pierce: there are two; both are nearly completed, but labor is scarce and unreliable. Thomas: one railroad from Thomaston to Albany. Griffin and Spalding: the Griffin, Savannah and North Alabama Railroad is in process of construction, with Griffin as the starting point. Decatur: a railroad from Tallahassee to Cuthbert via Bainbridge, and another from Thomasville to Albany, Georgia. Muscogee: a road from near the Florida line, destined to end in Columbus. Terrell, Calhoun, Clay, and Early: two roads in contemplation, on which work will probably be soon commenced. Lincoln, Columbia, and Elbert: a line for a new road is now being surveyed. Fulton, De Kalb, and Gwinnett: a road from Atlanta to some point in North Carolina is now constructing. Troup: road from Griffin, Georgia, to Talledega, Alabama, now constructing. Whitfield: the Selma, Rome, and Dalton Railroad is in process of construction through this county. Floyd, Walker, Chattooga, and Polk: part of the last-named road is building, and will probably be completed by midsummer; another road from Rome to Decatur, Alabama, 140 miles, is surveyed. Fulton: the Air-Line Railroad is building from Atlanta; 20 miles nearly finished, and 30 more under contract.

What advantages can your district offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers? Is there much land of good quality and well watered yet unoccupied?

Brunswick and Glynn: any quantity of unoccupied land, and good opportunities for small farmers; mechanics not in much request. Pierce: but little demand for mechanics; unoccupied land as good as that in

use is abundant; soil sandy and poor, but with the eastern system of manuring and cultivation could be made very productive; a clay sub-soil from 1 to 3 feet from the surface; good water obtained at a depth of from 10 to 40 feet. Thomas: abundance of unoccupied land, and every advantage for industrious laboring people. Griffin and Spalding: plenty of land; the people desire immigration. Decatur: plenty of land; county well watered. Dougherty, Lee, and Baker: a poor district for laborers or mechanics, but the chances for small farmers are good; plenty of well-watered land waiting for purchasers. Terry, Calhoun, Clay, and Early: good demand for field laborers, but not for mechanics; plenty of land for sale on which small farmers can do well in cultivating cotton and corn. Upson, Talbot, and Harris: the principal advantages are good water, convenience to market, and good society; but little unoccupied land. Randolph: best lands already taken up; the rest thin, but well watered; this section is noted for its salubrity. Sumter, Webster, and Dooly: good industrious laborers or mechanics can always find employment; plenty of unoccupied land to be had at reasonable rates. Newton: the class of emigrants who would find a good opening here would be farmers; persons with very little capital could make money in that pursuit, or be well rewarded for their labor; plenty of good land for sale or rent, and as the landholders cannot obtain sufficient labor to work their farms, they would rent on reasonable terms to industrious persons, and furnish all necessary capital; there is no better opening anywhere for this class than in the South. Morgan and Putnam: any amount of good land unoccupied, with as good water and climate as can be found anywhere in the United States; farm laborers in demand. Richmond, Burke, and Scriven: farm laborers in demand, but not mechanics; there is much unoccupied land. Wilkes and Taliaferro: carpenters and bricklayers find pretty steady employment at \$2 50 to \$3 per diem; other mechanics not much in demand. Lincoln, Columbia, and Elbert: plenty of land of the finest quality to be rented on almost any terms; labor is very scarce, and the demand for farm hands great; farms generally from 300 to 2,000 acres. Fulton, De Kalb, and Gwinnett: plenty of unoccupied land; it is of inferior quality, but could be made productive if cultivated in small tracts by skilled and energetic labor. Troup: cheap lands, which with ordinary tillage will pay for themselves in two years; mechanics who are steady and willing to work can always get employment. Whitfield: the chief advantages of this section are excellent water and a healthful climate; plenty of unoccupied land, but not of good quality. Floyd, Walker, Chatooga, and Polk: plenty of good land, well watered and adapted to the growth of almost any of the products of the country, but especially of cotton and wheat, which are very remunerative at the present time; some good land unoccupied, but not a large quantity. Fulton: there is no part of the United States where industrious, skillful farmers can do better; land is cheap, and with deep plowing and skillful cultivation 400 to 600 pounds of lint cotton can be made to the acre. Clarke: the best land along the streams is taken up, but there is abundance of land of inferior quality still unoccupied; the chief advantages are good water and a healthy climate.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The class of persons to whom Georgia and the South generally hold out the best inducements is undoubtedly that of industrious agriculturists who possess only a small capital. Many such persons who in the North would have to be content with the position of day laborers can in the South become farmers on their own account, first as renters, and afterward, within a very few years with a very small

outlay of capital, as owners. Upon this point an intelligent correspondent in Newton County, Middle Georgia, writes as follows:

I would further state here that agriculture is the only pursuit engrossing much interest in this section at present, and families are making efforts generally to plant on a larger scale this year than they have since the war. I believe there are better chances in Middle Georgia for persons who wish to farm on a small scale than in any other part of the country, for if they have no capital they can rent lands for one-half the products and have everything furnished, and I could cite instances where poor men by farming in that manner have made enough in one year to buy the places they worked. The climate, soil, scarcity of labor, and cheapness of land, make this the most desirable place for immigration in the world.

Where emigrants in the Northwest would have to wait seven years to derive any profit from their labor, they could here reap large profits at once, for the lands are ready for the seed, the markets are convenient, and the principal staple product brings a good price.

What are the prices of ordinary farm stock, sound and in good condition?

Districts.	Counties.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs, per pound.
1	Pierce.....	\$40 to 75	\$150 to 200	\$200 to 250	\$8 to 12	\$1 50 to 2 50	*\$4 to 6
2	Decatur.....	50 to 75	150 to 200	150 to 200	15 to 25	1 00 to 1 50	6 to 8c.
2	Dougherty, Lee, and Baker.....	.....	150 to 200	175 to 300	20	3 00 to 5 00	*\$5 to 10
2	Muscogee.....	50 to 100	60 to 200	100 to 225	20 to 60	1 25 to 1 75	*6 to 12
2	Randolph.....	75	175	175	20	1 50	*1 to 15
3	Newton.....	50	175	185	25 to 75	2 00	12 to 13c.
3	Richmond, Burke, and Scriven.....	50 to 75	150 to 200	125 to 175	15 to 50	2 00 to 4 00	*\$5 to 15
3	Lincoln.....	50 to 75	100	100	25 to 35	2 00 to 2 50	10c.
4	Fulton, De Kalb, and Gwinnett.....	100 to 175	100 to 200	100 to 175	25 to 40	2 00 to 5 00	*\$3 to 10
4	Troup.....	120	50 to 100	120 to 160	10 to 50	1 50 to 3 00	11c.
4	Whitfield.....	50	150	150	20	1 50	*\$3
4	Floyd, Walker, Chattooga, and Polk.....	75	125 to 150	150 to 200	30 to 50	2 00 to 3 00	10c.
4	Fulton.....	100	150	150	50	3 00	.....
4	Cobb.....	60	160	150	35	1 75	*\$4
	Average.....	\$75 84	\$150 14	\$165 07	\$30 70	\$2 28	10 1-5c.

* Each; average, \$6 62.

FLORIDA.

Area, 37,931,520 acres. Population in 1870, 187,752.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district suitable for small farms at low rates?

Columbia and Marion: yes.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings.

Columbia: small improved farms vary in price from \$3 to \$15 per acre, according to the character of the land, number of acres improved, location, &c.; tracts from 80 to 160 acres have 40 to 80 cleared; log-houses and rail fences. Marion: good land can be bought at from \$2 to \$10; not more than one-fifth is under cultivation; lands that were fenced before the war are now generally without fences; buildings inferior.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

Columbia: rent \$2 to \$4 per acre; when let on shares the owner

usually gets one-third of the corn and one-fourth of the cotton ; when he provides stock, implements, and seeds he receives one-half. Marion : the land owners give one-third of the crop to the laborers, board them six months of the year and furnish everything.

What are the chief articles of production and the prices of two or three of them in 1869-70 ?

Columbia : Indian corn, \$1 50 per bushel ; black seed cotton, 40 to 70 cents per pound ; short or green seed cotton, 20 to 28 cents per pound ; sweet potatoes, 75 cents per bushel. Marion : the chief products are cotton, sugar-cane, corn, and oranges ; cotton, 45 cents per pound ; sugar, 21 cents ; corn, \$2 per bushel ; oranges, \$10 per 1,000.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing ?

Columbia : two railroads run through this division ; 25 miles is the greatest distance to be traveled to reach a station. Marion : Ocala, the market town of this county, is 5 miles from steamboat landing at Silver Springs.

What is the general quality of land and the kind of timber ?

Columbia : clay subsoil ; small hummocks ; sandy ; pine timber. Marion : hummocks, covered with oak, hickory, live oak, and all kinds of bay-trees.

For what kind of labor is there a demand ?

Columbia and Marion : all kinds of farm labor.

Are there any mills or factories in operation requiring skilled labor ?

Columbia : none. Marion : none except gin-houses and sugar-mills ; good machinists are much needed.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress requiring common labor ? If so, how far distant ?

Columbia : none. Marion : the nearest railroad to this place is at Gainesville, 40 miles distant ; farm labor is the only kind in request.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land, of good quality and well watered, yet unoccupied ?

Columbia : millions of acres of cheap land in the State. Marion : there is a large quantity of land cleared and uncleared, well watered ; the Ochtawaha River flowing into the St. John's, at Welaka. In the interior of the county there are numerous fine lakes containing abundance of the finest fish, while the woods abound with all kinds of game ; we have room for ten thousand laborers.

What are the prices of ordinary farm stock, sound and in good condition ?

PRICES OF LIVE STOCK.

Counties.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs, each.
Columbia	\$40 00	\$150 00	\$200 00	\$60 00	\$1 50	\$1 50
Marion	30 to 75 00	75 to 200 00	75 to 200 00	15 to 30 00	2 to 3 00	\$2 to 6 00
Average.....	\$46 25	\$143 75	\$168 50	\$41 00	\$2 00	\$2 75

PRICES OF LEADING ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION.

Articles.	Ocala.	Lake City.
Flour, superfine wheat, per barrel.....	\$12 00	\$9 00
Beef, roasting pieces, per pound.....	8 to 10 cts.	10
Bacon, per pound.....	\$0 23	23
Butter, per pound.....	60	60
Potatoes, per bushel.....	1 00	75
Eggs, per dozen.....	15	20
Tea, Oolong, per pound.....	-----	1 75
Sheetings, 4-4ths, unbleached, per yard.....	22	25
Board for men, per week.....	6 25	6 00

[The foregoing information from Florida being very imperfect—embracing but two returns—the following communications from prominent and trustworthy citizens are inserted at the request of Hon. Thomas W. Osborn, United States Senator from that State.]

“MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA, *February 11, 1871.*

“SIR: After consultation with a number of my neighbors we have agreed upon the following answers to your several queries, and we think the information will be found entirely truthful.

“Small tracts of land, in a few cases, can be purchased on favorable terms, with commodious buildings on them, and with fruit trees, such as oranges and peaches; one in particular, of 40 acres, one-half hummock, one-half mixed lands, with fine residence and buildings can be had for \$600. Lands in general may be rented in quantities to suit tenants, at \$5 per acre for hummock land cleared, or \$3 50 per acre for mixed land—pine, oak, and hickory—all of them producing their appropriate crops—cane on the hummocks, cotton, corn, potatoes, oats, rye, &c., on the mixed lands.

“For first quality hummock, fenced and cleared, yielding 2,500 pounds of sugar per annum, the annual rent will be \$5 per acre; if sold, \$75 per acre.

“Where land is leased on shares and the renter provides the stock, implements, and seeds, the owner will claim one-fourth of the product; or if the proprietor furnish the team, implements, and seeds, feeding the stock, and also the laborers, for six months, he will claim two-thirds of the product.

“The products consist of sugar-cane, sea-island cotton, corn, potatoes, oats, rye, barley; fruits—oranges, peaches, pomegranates, figs, &c. Sugar, raw, is worth in our Southern markets from 8½ to 11 cents per pound; sea island cotton from 35 to 75 cents per pound, according to quality; corn, \$1 per bushel; oats, 90 cents; rye, \$1 25. They all yield abundantly.

“The nearest inland town is our county seat, which offers a market for the produce at seaport prices, minus the freight, expenses, &c. There is a steamboat landing in the center of the county, with tri-weekly boats. There will be a railroad station at the county seat in October next.

“The quality of the soil is varied, consisting of hummock of the richest quality of upland to be found in any undulating country; mixed lands, in close proximity, but little inferior to the hummocks, and superior for cotton, as the latter are too rich for the staple; pine lands of various grades, some rich and some very poor; all the face of the country high and undulating, except on the water-courses. The timber consists of all the oak family, gums of immense size, ash, elm, hickory, magnolia, red-bay, or Florida mahogany, willow, dogwood, pine, &c. There is an unlimited demand for reliable farm labor, our present laborers

(negroes) being nearly worthless. Mechanics, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, and stone-masons, would find ready and profitable employment. Stone and lime for building purposes abound, as do all the hard woods for wagon and coach building purposes.

"We have at present only saw, grist, and cotton mills, all of which would furnish employment to reliable laborers at remunerative prices.

"We have a railroad from the Florida Railroad, now progressing toward Tampa Bay; it is graded to our county town, and is now having ties laid. As it progresses, it will require large numbers of able-bodied laborers.

"Working oxen are worth from \$50 to \$75 per pair; unbroken four-year old steers can be bought for \$12 each; horses and mules are high, from \$180 to \$200 each, sound and in good condition. Very little attention has been given to raising them, yet there is no better country for colts. A milch cow is worth, with the calf, from \$12 to \$15. Sheep do very finely, multiply with great rapidity, and are worth about \$2 each. Hogs also thrive well, and are worth about 8 cents per pound.

"There are very few foreign-born laborers in our county; Germans preponderate; they are satisfied and give satisfaction. There are many Swedes in Middle Florida, who are working with mutual satisfaction to their employers and themselves, and the number is increasing.

"Altogether it is a most desirable country for small farmers. I will mention a case of one family in particular in our county, comprising the father and two sons old enough to plow, and two smaller boys too young to hold the plow, who, during the year 1870, raised 1,000 bushels of corn, oats for their teams, 11 bales of cotton of fine quality, worth \$150 per bale, bacon for their use, and \$75 worth to dispose of; a supply of excellent sugar and sirup, and a surplus worth \$150 for sale, with mutton, beef, and poultry in abundance—all accomplished by white men and boys. Wheat does not thrive here. An acre of fine mixed land, moderately fertilized, with ingredients at hand, will make 3,000 pounds of sugar and 120 gallons of superior molasses. There is a great deal of vacant land in the country, but not of the best variety of pine land, yet large settlements can be made upon excellent lands, still vacant, which in the hands of industrious and skillful farmers will make more money per acre than any other uplands I know of in the United States. In the southern part of this county there is a fine section of unoccupied land, through which passes a creek or small river, flowing about five miles per hour and affording a fine water-power. In the hands of capitalists this stream would furnish sites for numerous cotton factories, as the raw material, both long and short staple, is grown along its banks and for many miles on either side.

"There are thousands of acres of open land under fence in this county which the owners would be glad to rent on shares to industrious, honest men. Such tenants will meet with kind and considerate treatment in sickness and in health.

"Unacclimated persons, without great care the first year, will have more or less chills and fever; of a very mild type, however, and easily managed. No cases of high bilious fever occur here; no cholera or epidemics.

"I am, sir, yours, very respectfully,

"JNO. M. TAYLOR.

"Hon. EDWARD YOUNG.

"*Chief of Bureau of Statistics, Washington.*"

“JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, *February, 1871.*

“SIR: I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by your circular, to set forth in brief some of the manifold attractions of this State, and to mention some of the inducements offered to actual settlers.

“The existence in Florida of some fifteen millions of United States lands, subject to acquisition by homestead entry alone, and the fact that several millions of State lands are in the market at the low price of \$1 25 per acre, give sufficient assurance that farms of either small or large size are entirely within the reach of men of small means. It is true that many of the lands referred to are rather remote from established settlements, and on that account somewhat undesirable; but this is relieved by other facts.

“Florida has received immense concessions of lands from the liberality of the General Government, bestowed partly for the purpose of fostering and assisting the construction of works of internal improvement, and partly to encourage the drainage and cultivation of the lands. And in direct furtherance of these avowed Congressional purposes, the State has from time to time conceded large portions of valuable lands to the various railroad and canal companies which have already constructed, or are now engaged in constructing, works of internal improvement of great utility. Thus it has happened that the trustees and bond-holders of these various internal improvement companies hold large portions of lands, which can be sold at a lower price than is asked by the State for lands of the same quality.

“The railroads extending from Jacksonville on the east, completed to near the Apalachicola, and projected to Pensacola; the Florida Railroad, from Fernandina to the Gulf at Cedar Keys; the Great Southern Railway; the Southern Inland Navigation Company; and the Florida Improvement Company, all have immense tracts, amounting to millions of acres of rich lands, under a genial climate, with great capacities for the manufacture of lumber and the production of the most valuable known crops. And these lands are procurable at almost a nominal price, so that thousands of small farmers at the North and West, for the available prices of their farms in that rigorous climate, could obtain here quadruple the amount of lands, of equal or superior productiveness. Farms and plantations can easily be rented in all parts of the State, and on as favorable terms as any reasonable man could ask.

“Small farms in actual cultivation, except in the immediate vicinity of the larger towns, are not common in Florida. It is now beginning to be understood throughout the whole South that slavery was not only a moral, social, and political curse, but that it operated to cast over the land an agricultural blight. The unskilled labor which it alone tolerated, by the thriftless cultivation it involved, confined agricultural attention to a limited range of crops, which by a rapid exhaustion of soils led of necessity to the acquisition and shallow cultivation of immense areas of land. But, although ‘small farms’ are not common, still lands, in small or large quantities, are easily obtainable at the most reasonable rates, viz, from \$1 upwards; and innumerable large ‘old-fields,’ in the immediate vicinity of inexhaustible stores of natural manures, can be bought for less than one-fifth the cost of clearing a northern or western forest.

“If rented for cash, an annual rent of from 50 cents to \$2 an acre would be expected; but the usual practice is to rent upon shares. In such case, where the owner simply furnishes the land, he expects from one-fourth to one-third of the crop; but where he furnishes the necessary stock and one-half the seeds, he requires one-half the crop.

"The chief articles of production heretofore have been cotton, corn, sugar-cane, tobacco, and sweet potatoes; latterly, more attention is being given to various kinds of fruit and vegetables. Short cotton has this year brought from 10 to 15 cents, and long staple about twice as much. Corn is worth about \$1 per bushel; tobacco, from 15 to 35 cents per pound; sugar, from 10 to 15 cents per pound; and sirup, from 50 to 75 cents per gallon.

"The facilities for intercommunication in Florida furnished by its innumerable bays, lakes, and rivers are singularly good; and with an area of a little less than 60,000 square miles, the State has a coast line on the Atlantic and Gulf of from 1,200 to 1,400 miles. The Apalachicola, the Suwanee, the St. John's, the Oclockonee, the Indian River, and the St. Mary's so traverse the State in different directions as to give an inland water communication of several thousand miles. There are already in operation nearly 400 miles of railroad, with a flattering prospect of the immediate construction of upward of as many more. And even where no roads of any kind exist, the great preponderance of pine forest, with its freedom from undergrowth, on account of annual fires, is such that little difficulty is experienced in traversing the State in any direction.

"The prevalent forest growth of Florida is yellow pine, and of course the soil may be in general characterized as 'light,' and is either sandy or loamy; but owing to peculiar climatic or atmospheric influences they are of far more intrinsic value where 'light' than is usually attributable to the same character of light soil at the North or West, as is evinced by the fact that a bale of cotton or 3,000 pounds of sugar have not infrequently been made from an acre of these pine lands. Indeed, many of the pine lands are so underlaid with marl or clay as to give all the strength of clay soils without their stiffness and difficulty of cultivation.

"Florida lands, whether sandy or clayey, which have a natural growth of hardwood timber are called 'hummock' lands, and are the most highly valued by many. These are cleared with difficulty and expense, but are based upon marl or clay, and thus have a permanence of capacity, with little or no fertilization, which enhances their value. These are called the 'high hummocks.'

"The 'low hummocks' are lands similarly covered with a growth of hardwood timber, such as gum, magnolia, cypress, red bay, &c., but which are lower in elevation, and of course more moist in their nature. These lands, indeed, partake largely of the nature of swamps, and like them consist chiefly of decomposed vegetable matter.

"The growth of trees, shrubs, and vines upon these low hummocks is most surprising, and so dense as to present an almost impenetrable vegetable barrier to all ingress. They are immensely fertile, indeed almost incredibly so, as is sufficiently shown by the fact that from one acre has been produced 4,000 pounds of sugar, and other crops in proportion.

"The prices of ordinary farm stock vary in different localities so much as to prevent any general statement from being of uniform application. For instance, in South Florida, stock range at will throughout the year, and are abundantly subsisted by natural pasturage. Here it is conceded that a herd of cattle, with only the trouble of marking and watching, will double in three and one-half years. Prices of stock necessarily range very low.

"The following prices, it is believed, are entirely reliable: Working oxen, per pair, are worth from \$60 to \$120; working horses, from \$180 to \$400 per pair; mules, from \$80 to \$150 each; milch cows,

\$15 to \$40; sheep, from \$2 50 to \$5, and stock hogs 10 cents per pound; and this notwithstanding the fact that throughout the State, hogs, like cattle, sustain themselves throughout the year in the 'range.'

"There is a large demand for labor, mostly for common and unskilled, owing, as before remarked, to the long-established domination of a few leading crops requiring the rudest labor, to the exclusion of other and more varied productions which need more intelligent labor. Of the rudest description and most reckless and thriftless character, this mis-called agriculture has proved an agrarianism of the most rank and noxious description, reducing all lands cultivated to the one unvarying level of complete exhaustion, and seeking temporary relief in the virgin strength of new tracts of wild land.

"Recently, improvement is perceptible in this direction, but as yet the demand for the more intelligent kinds of agricultural and horticultural labor is quite limited. Better times and better methods, under the increased demand of new comers from every portion of the Union, are apparently close at hand.

"The mills and factories in the State are few, and almost exclusively confined to the manufacture of lumber.

"There are several works of internal improvement in process of construction or in prospect, from which must proceed a large demand for ordinary labor. Upward of seven hundred miles of railroad, and inland canals to the extent of many miles, are now under obligation to be constructed within the next five years.

"In response to the inquiry as to the advantages offered to laborers, mechanics, and farmers, I beg leave to reply that thorough examination will demonstrate the desirability of Florida, for the following reasons:

"ITS ACCESSIBILITY.—No portion of the territory of the Union, east or west, exceeds this State in facility of approach. Peninsular in character, and nearly surrounded by the ocean and Gulf of Mexico, with an area nearly identical with that of Missouri, Florida has a sea-coast of more than 1,200 miles, and of course offers remarkable facilities to immigration approaching by sea. Then, by means of the Apalachicola, the Suwanee, the St. Mary's, the St. John's, the Oclockonee, and Indian Rivers, the ease with which a large portion of the interior of the State can be reached is rarely exceeded anywhere. Thus an immigration from abroad could save the long, tedious, and uncomfortable conveyance by rail involved in reaching the Western States, and be landed in Florida as cheaply as at New York. Connected also with both the Atlantic and Western Railroad routes, through them and her own somewhat extensive system, the Northern or Western immigrant can command an easy transportation to and through the State.

"CLIMATE.—The climate of Florida is not excelled by that of any of the United States, and it may be doubted whether it can be equaled elsewhere in the world. Located on the very borders of the torrid zone, and, therefore, so far as latitude alone is concerned, entitled to rank among the hottest portions of the western continent, still her situation between the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic is such that, owing to her peculiar form, she is swept alternately by the winds of the eastern and western seas, and relieved from those burning heats with which she would otherwise be scorched; and thus it happens that by the joint influences of latitude and peculiar location she is relieved on the one hand from the rigors of the winter climate of the Northern and Middle States, and on the other, from the extreme heat with which not only the other Southern States, but in the summer time the Northern States, are characterized.

* * * * *

"In the North all regular farming work is of necessity crowded into the space of less than half the year, while in Florida there is scarcely a single day in the whole year that may not be devoted to purely agricultural work.

"While the heat in Florida is not more intense during the summer months than at times in all the Northern States, in winter the thermometer, even in Northern Florida, rarely sinks to the freezing point.

"HEALTH.—In regard to health, Florida stands among the foremost States of the Union. This fact appears strikingly from the figures of the census in reference to the deaths from pulmonary complaints in the different States, and the results strike one more forcibly when it is considered that this State for many years had been a popular place of resort for invalids afflicted with all varieties of pulmonary diseases.

"From the census of 1860, it is found that the deaths from consumption in the various States of the Union during the year ending May 31, 1860, were as follows: In Massachusetts, 1 in 254; in Maine, 1 in 289; in Vermont, 1 in 404; in New York, 1 in 473; in Pennsylvania, 1 in 580; in Ohio, 1 in 679; in California, 1 in 727; in Virginia, 1 in 757; in Indiana, 1 in 792; in Illinois, 1 in 878; in Florida, 1 in 1,447.

"Surgeon General Lawson, in an official report, says:

The general healthfulness of many parts of Florida, particularly on its coast, is proverbial. The average annual mortality of the whole peninsula, from returns in this office, is found to be 2 6-100 per cent., while in the other portions of the United States (previous to the war with Mexico) it was 3 3-100 per cent.

"WIDE RANGE OF CROPS.—Usually, at least within the borders of the Union, whatever may be the attractions and inducements that are offered by any particular State or section, the immigrant will be confined within the comparatively narrow limits of the usual range of crops characteristic of that section; and the offer of even a slight enlargement of the usual range of ordinary crops would be recognized as an inducement of great power. Other things being even nearly equal, if the immigrant have the option of continuing the cultivation of crops to which he is accustomed, or of reaching out to the peculiar productions of different zones, he will feel the force of the attraction.

"To a resident of Canada, or of the Northern or Western States, it seems hardly possible in any one locality, and then without the variation of temperature often given in the vicinity of elevated mountains, that there may be successfully cultivated within an inclosure of ten acres, the oats, rye, and wheat of Canada; the peach, quince, and sweet potato of the Middle States; the corn, cotton, and tobacco of the Southern States; the coffee, indigo, and ginger of the West Indies; the orange, the lime, and the lemon of Central America; the olive, the grape, the coffee, and the spices of the East; the date and palm of the desert, and the sugar-cane, pepper, tea, and silk of Asia; but the citizens of Orange, Sumter, Hernando, and Manatee Counties in Florida know that they can do this; and when to the above are added rice, bananas, plantains, guavas, cocoa-nuts, pine-apples, and paw-paws, the infinite range of the productions of Florida is made fully manifest.

"ABUNDANCE OF WATER.—The State is bountifully supplied with the best water in every part. Lakes, ponds, springs, and rivers are curiously frequent, and no section can be found where ample supplies of water cannot be obtained by wells of little depth and at slight expense. Springs of mineral and salt water abound, some of great magnitude. In Wakulla County, the Wakulla River, a stream of very considerable size, bursts forth at once from a single spring. The Chipola River has a similar origin in Jackson County. Silver Spring in its

first outburst forms a spacious basin, into which the Oclockonee steamers find easy admission.

"CHEAPNESS OF BUILDINGS.—The climate of Florida being genial and friendly, enables the settler to dispense with the close-built and expensive dwelling-houses of the North and West.

"EASE OF TILLAGE.—The facility with which the greater portion of the tillable lands in Florida can be worked, furnishes another very strong inducement to those who, in coming here, propose to engage in agricultural pursuits. Lands in Florida can be, and really are, worked with much less force than is required at the North. Whether sandy, clayey, or loamy, they are much more friable, and more easily tilled.

"NATURAL RESOURCES FOR FERTILIZATION.—The first and most widely-distributed means for restoring and invigorating the fertility of the soil whenever exhausted, is furnished by the swamps and lagoons and cypress-sinks that may be found in all sections. In many of the swamps and lagoons are to be found large and accessible deposits of what is called muck, which, at the will and leisure of the farmer, may be drawn out and applied directly to the land, or may be composted with lime, ashes, salt, or manures; and thus improved, becomes available to almost any desirable extent. In many of the sinks or depressions where the cypress is found are similar deposits of vegetable mold or muck; and these sinks, of various dimensions, are scattered throughout the State. Along the rivers and the banks of many of the lakes are to be found very large and numerous deposits of muck, or mud. Experience in Florida has proved that the muck, used as a fertilizer under proper management, becomes an exceedingly valuable article; and it is to be found in immense quantities in every section.

"The immense deposits of oyster-shells that are characteristic of the whole coast line, located in the immediate vicinity of dense forests, giving ample stores of fuel, form another of the sources of agricultural strength of incalculable value, which will be more and more appreciated.

"Marl, likewise, of varied character and value, is easily accessible in different parts of the State. There are several large deposits within twenty-five miles of Jacksonville; and a recent discovery has revealed the existence of a very large deposit of green marl in the county of Leon.

"STOCK-RAISING.—With reference to the adaptation of the State to the raising of stock of all kinds, sufficient evidence is given in the fact that but little care and attention, and an inconsiderable amount of feeding are required to sustain stock in good condition even in the extreme northern portion of the State; while further south there is a vast extent of at least 20,000 square miles in which stock of all kinds can be raised, with no expense of feeding at any season.

"FISH AND OYSTERS.—In the St. John's shad of very fine quality are caught with ease in the proper season; and banks of 300 miles in length extend along the western and southwestern coast, upon which fish equal in quality and quantity to those off the shores of Newfoundland and Labrador are easily taken. These fisheries have also this advantage, that they are never interrupted by the rigors of any season of the year. Oysters of excellent flavor and of incredible size are found along the shores of the multitudinous bays, inlets, and streams. The taking and preservation of fish and oysters must at no distant period become an important and lucrative business.

"OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF WOOD.—It is surprising that the variety and abundance of the most valuable and practicable woods that are known and used in the manufacture of woodenware, and all articles for which wood furnishes the material, should not long

ere this have attracted more attention from the mechanics and manufacturers of the country.

"No man can easily estimate the immensity of material for common lumber furnished by the 40,000 acres of the best growth of pines existing in this State. But while this fact is to some extent recognized, it is not known that this same pine, when properly prepared, furnishes as good and as beautiful a material, if well selected, as any ornamental wood. Cedar, both red and white, is abundant, while cypress, a wood almost as valuable as cedar for pails, tubs, and casks, and also available for doors, sash, and blinds, is found everywhere in the greatest abundance. Mangrove, equal to rosewood and box, and available for the same purposes, is found in South Florida, where also can be obtained the royal palm, making one of the most beautiful woods conceivable. Ash, oak in all its varieties, and the best of hickory abound everywhere. Were this affluence of material, with its accompanying abundance of fuel for producing motive power, located at the North, it would be eagerly sought for, even where the frosts of winter chain up the navigable waters for a large portion of the year. It is believed that the wonderful richness of the resources of Florida in this direction must soon command the attention of the whole country.

"I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

"J. S. ADAMS,

"Collector of Customs, Jacksonville, Florida."

"Hon. EDWARD YOUNG,

"Chief of Bureau of Statistics, Washington."

ALABAMA.

Area, 32,462,080 acres. Population in 1870, 996,992.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district suitable for small farms on favorable terms?

Butler, Barbour, Dale, Henry, Geneva, Wilcox, Columbus, Dallas, Tuscaloosa, Russell, Bullock, Lee, Hale, Florence, Lauderdale, Morgan, Blunt, Madison, and Lawrence: yes.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings.

Barbour, Dale, Henry, and Geneva: small improved farms \$10 per acre. Butler: \$5; one-half under fence and cultivation, remainder woodland; buildings principally ordinary frame and log cabins. Wilcox: good improved land \$7 to \$12 per acre; about one-third cleared and one-half fenced; buildings poor. Chambers: \$5 to \$10 per acre; about one-half has been under cultivation and fenced; common log and frame buildings. Dallas: \$5 to \$20 per acre; one-fourth to one-third under cultivation, except in canebrake, where three-fourths to seven-eighths are under cultivation; all fenced, and having comfortable dwellings and out-houses. Talladega: no small improved farms for sale. Tuscaloosa: \$10 to \$15; about one-half under cultivation and fenced; log buildings. Russell, Bullock, and Lee: about one-twentieth under cultivation; very little fenced, and few or no buildings. Hale: \$5 to \$25, according to quality; two-thirds to three-fourths cleared and fenced; buildings generally poor. Florence and Lauderdale: \$5 to \$10; about one-third under cultivation. Morgan and Blunt: \$2 to \$10; about one-

half fenced and under cultivation; common log buildings. De Kalb: improved farms \$12 to \$16 per acre; two-thirds has been under cultivation; about half fenced; buildings ordinary. Madison: \$10 to \$30, according to distance from market town; farms large; cabins for laborers generally attached. Lawrence: \$10 per acre; usually 20 to 50 acres under cultivation; buildings ordinary; log houses with few exceptions.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land, what proportion is cleared, and how much, if any, is fenced?

Butler: from 50 cents to \$3 per acre. Barbour, Dale, Henry, and Geneva: \$4; none cleared or fenced, and no improvements at this price. Wilcox: timbered land is considered the most valuable; price \$10 to \$12. Chambers: unimproved land is worth twice as much as improved. Randolph and Clay: from \$3 to \$50. Dallas: from \$2 to \$3, without fence; near a market for wood at \$6 per cord. Russell, Bullock, and Lee: \$4 per acre, unfenced; bottom land \$10 to \$12. Florence and Lauderdale \$3 to \$8. Morgan and Blunt: from \$5 to \$10. De Kalb: much unimproved land, but mountainous and broken, can be obtained by entry under the homestead law at an expense of about \$10 for 40 acres. Madison: from \$2 to \$5; very little cleared or fenced. Lawrence: from \$5 to \$6; one-quarter to one-half cleared, and some of it fenced.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

Butler: from \$2 to \$4 per acre, or one-third of the corn and one-fourth of the cotton, renter furnishing stock and implements. Barbour, Dale, Henry, and Geneva: on small improved farms \$3 to \$4 per acre, or one-fourth the produce, renter furnishing stock, &c. Wilcox: from \$3 to \$3 50, or one-third to one-quarter of the produce, renter furnishing stock and implements. Chambers, Randolph, and Clay: farms chiefly rented on shares; the owner receiving one-third of the grain and one-fourth of the cotton, or one-half of everything when he furnishes stock, implements, &c. Dallas: improved farms from \$1 to \$5, or one-third of the corn and one-fourth of the cotton, renter furnishing his own stock, &c. Talladega: owners of large farms rent them on shares, furnishing everything and giving renter one-third of the produce. Tuscaloosa: from \$2 to \$5, or renter receives one-fourth of the cotton and one-third of the grain; or when he provides stock, implements, and seeds, one-half of everything. Russell, Bullock, and Lee: from 50 cents to \$4, according to quality, or one-half of the produce, owner furnishing stock, implements, and seeds. Hale: from \$2 to \$5, or one-quarter of the crop. Florence and Lauderdale: one-third of the corn and one-quarter of the cotton. Morgan, De Kalb, and Blunt: one-third of all the grain and one-fourth of all the cotton, renter furnishing everything. Madison: from \$3 to \$5, or one-half the crop, owner furnishing stock, &c. Lawrence: from \$2 to \$3, or one-half the crop, owner furnishing stock, feed, implements, and seeds; or one-third if renter furnishes everything.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of some of them?

Articles of production.	Prices.	Counties.
Cotton * - per pound..	\$0 20 to \$0 23	Madison, Lawrence, Barbour, Dale, Henry, Geneva, De Kalb, Butler, Wilcox, Randolph, Clay, Talladega, Russell, Bullock, Lee, Morgan, Blunt, Dallas.
Corn per bushel..	1 00	Hale, Morgan, Blunt, De Kalb, Madison, Lawrence, Tuscaloosa, Chambers.
Do do	1 25	Wilcox, Talladega.
Do do	1 35	Tuscaloosa.
Do do	1 30 to 1 50	Randolph, Clay.
Do do	1 40	Butler.
Do do	1 40 to 1 50	Dallas.
Do do	1 50	Russell, Bullock, Lee.
Do do	1 75	Barbour, Dale, Henry, Geneva.
Sweet potatoes . . do	1 00	Butler, Wilcox.
Wheat † do	1 25	De Kalb.
Do do	1 50	Morgan, Blunt, Madison.
Do do	2 00 to 2 25	Chambers, Randolph, Clay.
Oats do	1 00	Lawrence.

* These were the rates of raw cotton in 1869-'70. In the year 1870-'71 the price was from 13 to 14 cents per pound.

† In Tuscaloosa County wheat culture is yearly increasing. No price given.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing?

Butler: the Montgomery and Mobile Railroad runs nearly through the center of the county, and by the town of Greenville, which is the county seat, with 5,000 inhabitants. Barbour, Dale, Henry, and Geneva: the terminus of the Georgia Southwestern Railroad is accessible, and there is a steamboat landing in the southern part of Barbour County. Wilcox: steamboat landing convenient. Chambers, Randolph, and Clay: the greatest distance from a railroad does not exceed 40 or 45 miles. Dallas: not more than 8 miles from any point. Talladega: the Selma, Rome, and Dalton Railroad runs through the county. Tuscaloosa: a short distance; well supplied with such facilities. Russell, Bullock, and Lee: railroads and a navigable river accessible. Hale: two railroads in process of construction, and navigable rivers convenient. Florence and Lauderdale: near the Tennessee River. Morgan and Blunt: Decatur, in the northern part of Morgan County, is a flourishing market town, with a railroad station and steamboat landing. De Kalb: the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad runs through the county; steamboat landing near northwestern boundary. Madison: Huntsville, the market town, is in the center of the county. Lawrence: 10 miles to a railroad.

What is the general quality of land and the kind of timber?

Butler: of medium quality, good water and plenty of it; abundance of oak, hickory, pine, and red cedar; climate healthful. Barbour, Henry, Dale, and Geneva: light sandy soil of good quality; timber—chiefly pine, oak, and hickory. Wilcox: heavy post-oak and light sandy soil; the post-oak land is best for cotton; timber—chiefly pine and oak. Chambers, Randolph, and Clay: light upland moderately productive; pine, oak, hickory, and chestnut timber. Dallas: land good; oak, hickory, and pine timber. Talladega: land good; pine and oak. Tuscaloosa: land fair; pine, oak, hickory, &c. Russell, Bullock, and Lee:

uplands, sandy, pine woods; bottoms, rich sandy loam. Hale: sandy and limestone land; oak, hickory, ash, and pine timber. Florence and Lauderdale: good land and plenty of timber. Morgan and Blunt: ridges sandy; bottoms, black sandy loam; timber of all sorts abundant. De Kalb: yellow or mulatto soil, more or less gravelly; the various kinds of oak, poplar, hickory, ash, and sweet gum timber. Madison: land moderately good; oak, hickory, walnut, some pine and cedar. Lawrence: land of every variety; white, black, red, post, and swamp oak, hickory, ash, and chestnut timber.

For what kind of labor is there a demand?

Butler: all kinds, but especially farm hands and house servants. Barbour: farm laborers, railroad laborers, and mechanics. Dale, Henry, and Geneva: farm labor chiefly. Wilcox: agricultural labor and house servants. Chambers, Randolph, and Clay: chiefly farm labor. Dallas: farm, railroad, mining, and mechanical. Talladega, Tuscaloosa, Madison, and Lawrence: agricultural. Russell, Bullock, Hale, and Lee: all kinds, but especially agricultural. Florence and Lauderdale: all kinds for which there is a demand in an agricultural community. Morgan and Blunt: common labor. De Kalb: there is a general demand for labor of all kinds.

What mills or factories, if any, are in operation or in progress requiring skilled labor?

Butler: nine steam and twenty water mills, chiefly saw-mills. Barbour, Dale, Henry, Geneva, Wilcox, Talladega, De Kalb, and Madison: none. Chambers, Randolph, and Clay: three cotton factories; the Chattahoochee, and the Georgia and Alabama, located on the Chattahoochee River, are in this vicinity; and in Randolph County the Rock Mills Manufacturing Company; all in operation. Dallas: there are some machine-shops. Tuscaloosa: the Kennedale Cotton Mills have 5,000 spindles and 120 looms; they produce 4,500 yards of sheeting and shirting per day; average wages paid their laborers 70 cents per day; the "Warrior Works Foundry" manufactures castings, ploughs, &c.; the same firm has also a carding-machine and a grist-mill, and employs from twenty-five to thirty hands; average wages, \$2 per day. Russell, Bullock, and Lee: there are cotton and tobacco factories, and iron-works in Columbus, Georgia, which is near to these counties. Hale: none; but much needed. Florence and Lauderdale: one fine cotton factory, and many grist and saw mills; all wanting labor. Morgan, Blunt, and Lawrence: some few steam-mills, but no factories.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress requiring common labor? If so, how far distant?

Butler: the Brunswick and Vicksburg and Mobile and Girard Railroads will pass through this county. Chambers, Randolph, and Clay: the Montgomery and West Point Railroad passes through one county of this division, some 12 or 14 miles. Dallas: there are four railroads in this vicinity, all running into Selma, and employing in all about 6,000 hands. Tuscaloosa: the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, now in rapid progress, passes through this county. Russell, Bullock, and Lee: two railroads are in process of construction near Opeleka, and one near Union Springs. Hale: the Eutaw and Livingston Railroad runs near Greensboro. Florence and Lauderdale: there is a railroad being constructed from Tuscumbia, which wants laborers. Morgan and Blunt: one new railroad under construction. De Kalb: the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad runs through this county for 20 miles; it is in running order that distance, but a considerable number of laborers are employed in the erection of station-houses, in making repairs, cutting wood, ties, &c. Wilcox: two railroads in process of construction.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land, of good quality and well watered, yet unoccupied?

Butler: this county is remarkably healthful, is well watered, has abundance of good land suitable for farms, of which not more than one-third is occupied and under cultivation. Barbour, Dale, Henry, and Geneva: the growing city of Eufala, in this division, has now 5,000 inhabitants, and is improving rapidly; a great demand for carpenters and blacksmiths; about one-third of the land of these counties is unoccupied. This section is well supplied with fine water, is salubrious, and the community is civil, social, and law-abiding. Wilcox: the advantages for laborers are good; small farmers and house carpenters would do well; no good land unoccupied. Chambers, Randolph, and Clay: these counties offer superior inducements to laborers and small farmers; some unoccupied land of medium quality, and well-watered in Randolph County. Dallas: farm laborers and mechanics can always find work at first-class wages; there is plenty of good, well watered land for sale or rent at low prices; excellent sites for saw-mills, with a market near at hand. Tuscaloosa: there is a tract of about 75 miles square, lying east, west, and north of Tuscaloosa, of which not one-half is under cultivation. It is a broken well-watered country, very healthy, and presents extraordinary advantages for small farmers; some portions of it abound in coal and iron; the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad passes through it. Russell, Bullock, and Lee: plenty of good, well-watered land yet unoccupied. Hale: good farming district, with advantages for small farmers; very little good land unoccupied, but the cultivation is generally poor. Florence and Lauderdale: cheap lands, fine water, and a healthful climate. Morgan and Blunt: laborers find sufficient employment at tolerably good wages; there is but little land unoccupied. De Kalb: a great demand for shoemakers and blacksmiths, who are much needed; a large quantity of unoccupied land, some well watered, but not very productive; energetic men, especially mechanics, can make money. Madison: the land is chiefly devoted to cotton culture; farm laborers are in demand; rents are high, (on shares,) but there is a great deal of good land unoccupied; cotton can be raised for about 12½ cents per pound. Lawrence: laborers and mechanics can always get work at remunerative prices; small farmers will find good opportunities; there is a great deal of unoccupied land, but it is generally poor. It is a mountainous region, containing a considerable quantity of minerals, is well watered, and has fine motive power for machinery.

What are the prices of ordinary farm stock, sound and in good condition?

Districts.	Counties.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs, per lb.
1	Butler	\$60	\$125 to 150	\$125 to 200	\$25	\$1 00	3c.
1	Barbour	75	200	200 to 250	25	2 50	
1	Wilcox	75	100 to 200	200 to 250	\$25 to 35	75c. to 1 25	
2	Talladega	40	150 to 300	175 to 250	25	1 75	
2	Chambers	\$50 to 75	150 to 225	150 to 225	20 to 50	\$1 50 to 2 50	
2	Dallas	40 to 80	100 to 200	100 to 300	20 to 50	1 25 to 3 00	
2	Tuscaloosa	60	150	175	25	3 00	10c.
2	Russell	70	150	175	30	1 50	10c.
2	Hale	80	150	200	25 to 40	2 00 to 3 00	8c.
3	Florence and Lauderdale.	40	100	150	25	3 00	10c.
3	Morgan	75	125	125	25	3 00	10c.
3	De Kalb	50 to 60	100 to 125	130 to 160	20 to 30	1 50 to 2 50	
3	Madison	75	125	150	25	3 00	10c.
3	Lawrence	60	125	125	25	1 50	6c. to 7c.
	Average	\$63 39	\$149 07	\$175 50	\$29 10	\$2 13	8½c.

MISSISSIPPI.

Area, 30,179,840 acres. Population in 1870, 834,170.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district suitable for small farms on favorable terms?

Bolivar, Copiah, Pike, De Soto, Yalabusha, and Carroll: yes. Lawrence and Covington: land that will produce half a bale of cotton to the acre can be purchased at Government price within ten miles of a railroad. Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson: the land is not suited to cultivation. Lowndes: any quantity of improved or unimproved from 40 to 1,000 acres. Oktibbeha: yes; any number of acres from 20 to 1,000.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings.

Copiah: \$5 to \$10; a small portion fenced; buildings indifferent. Lawrence and Covington: improved farms, \$10; one-half cleared and fenced; buildings inferior. Pike: from \$2 50 to \$5 and upwards, according to nature of improvements and proximity to market; log buildings. Lowndes: sandy lands east of Tombigbee River, if improved, \$2 50 to \$15; prairie lands west of the river, \$10 to \$25; about one-half of the land is cultivated. Oktibbeha: \$5 to \$15; one-half under cultivation and fenced; the balance timbered and without fence; buildings very common. De Soto: about \$20 per acre; one-half under cultivation; two-thirds fenced; log buildings. Bolivar: \$10 to \$20; one-half under cultivation; common buildings. Yalabusha: \$10 to \$15; fences bad. Carroll: \$2 to \$10; most of the land has been cultivated; buildings and fencing in bad condition.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land, what proportion is cleared, and how much, if any, is fenced?

Copiah: from \$5 to \$10, near a railroad; two or three miles from road, \$2 to \$5; not fenced. Lawrence and Covington: \$2; not fenced. Pike: the price depends on proximity to market or railroad; lowest, \$2 50; log buildings. Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson: \$1 to \$2 50. Oktibbeha: \$2 for uncleared and unfenced land. De Soto: \$10; three-fourths cleared; not fenced. Bolivar: \$2 50 to \$5; none cleared, none fenced; Yalabusha: \$2 to \$5; very little cleared; none fenced. Carroll: \$1 25 to \$6.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

Copiah: many rent from \$3 to \$5 per acre; one-half the crop when rented on shares, the owner furnishing team. Lawrence and Covington: nearly all land is rented on shares, the owner receiving one-half, furnishing stock, implements, and seeds. Pike: within five miles of railroad, 50 cents per acre; more remote, 25 cents; on shares, owner furnishing team and seeds receives half the product. Lowndes: sandy lands, \$2 to \$4; prairie, \$5; on shares, the owner receives one-third of the corn and one-fourth of the cotton, if renter furnishes team, &c.; if otherwise, one-half of the crop. Oktibbeha: \$3 to \$4; on shares, as above. De Soto: \$6 per acre; owner gets one-half when he furnishes stock, implements, and seeds; and one-third when the renter furnishes them. Bolivar: \$4 to \$6; on shares, as above. Yalabusha: most of the farms are rented on shares; one-fourth when renter furnishes team, implements and seeds; otherwise, one-half. Carroll: shares, same as above.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of two or three of them?

Articles of production.	Prices.	Counties.
Cotton* .....per pound..	\$0 20 to \$0 23.	Bolivar, Copiah, Lawrence, Covington, Oktibbeha, Lowndes, Pike, De Soto, Yalabusha, Carroll.
Corn.....per bushel..	85	De Soto.
Do.....do.....	1 00	Lowndes, Oktibbeha, Bolivar, Yalabusha, Carroll.
Wheat.....do.....	1 50	Oktibbeha.
Lumber.....per M..	12 00	Hancock, Harrison, Jackson.
Turpentine ..per gallon..	40	Hancock, Harrison, Jackson.

* These were the rates in 1869-'70. In 1870-'71 the price averaged about 14 cents.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing?

Copiah: railroad passes through this county. Lawrence and Covington: Brookhaven, in Lawrence County, is the market town, New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad passing through it. Pike: a market town and railroad station in this county. Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson: one or more steamboat landings in each county; 100 miles to the city of New Orleans. Lowndes: nowhere over 20 miles from river or railroad. Oktibbeha: twelve miles from county site to station on railroad. De Soto: the Mississippi River is the western boundary, and a railroad runs through the central part of the county. Bolivar: from one to ten miles to steamboat landing. Yalabusha: a railroad depot in the county town. Carroll: Mississippi Central Railroad runs through the county, having three stations within the county; the Yazoo River is the western boundary, navigable all the year.

What is the general quality of land, and the kind of timber?

Copiah: black sandy land, clay subsoil, of variable quality; oak and long-leaf pine timber. Lawrence and Covington: light soil, inferior quality; pine timber generally. Pike: sandy loam; some oak and hickory, but principally yellow pine. Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson: sandy and unproductive; yellow pine and live oak. Lowndes: every variety, from poor hilly land to richest valleys and prairie. Oktibbeha: the eastern half of county is prairie; timber scarce; the western is sandy land, well timbered. De Soto: two-thirds productive uplands, one-third bottom; oak, poplar, gum, and hickory. Bolivar: the best alluvial bottom land; cottonwood, cypress, and other swamp growths. Yalabusha: land of medium quality; oak and pine timber. Carroll: eastern portion somewhat hilly and broken; sandy soil; western, black loam, very rich, producing from 350 to 600 pounds of lint cotton to the acre.

For what kind of labor is there a demand?

Copiah: all kinds, especially farm labor. Lawrence and Covington: agricultural, unlimited demand. Pike: all kinds; white preferred, for the reason that black is unreliable. Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson: lumbermen. Lowndes: all kinds of reliable labor in demand. Oktibbeha: farm labor. De Soto: farm and mechanical. Bolivar: farm labor. Yalabusha: white laborers. Carroll: farm laborers, teamsters, house servants.

What mills or factories, if any, are in operation or in progress requiring skilled labor?

Copiah: cotton and woolen mills established in 1866. Lawrence and

Covington: only one or two saw-mills of limited capacity. Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson: fourteen lumber-mills, two founderies. Lowndes, Pike, and Bolivar: none. Oktibbeha: about a dozen steam, grist, and saw mills. De Soto: a few grist and saw mills. Yalabusha: rolling mills, planing-mills, grist-mills, and saw-mills. Carroll: cotton factory at Carrollton.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress requiring common labor? If so, how far distant?

Copiah, Lawrence, Covington, and Pike: the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad passes through these counties. Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson: a railroad through these counties is nearly completed. Bolivar: levees along the river. Yalabusha: two railroads are about to be commenced, as soon as laborers can be obtained. Carroll: Mississippi Central Railroad is in want of section hands.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers.

Copiah: this county offers great advantages to all classes of laborers; a large quantity of productive land to be had at a low rate; if rented, one-half the crop is allotted for the labor of tillage, the owner furnishing team, implements, and seeds. Lawrence and Covington: healthful climate, good water, soil of medium quality; some land may be obtained from the Government at \$1 25 per acre, lying 20 miles from railroad. Pike: abundance of land of reasonably good quality, watered by small streams, yet unoccupied; the climate being remarkably genial, the industrious laborer, mechanic, or small farmer would find this section well suited to his taste and affording an excellent field for enterprise. We need industrious and enterprising men. Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson: nine-tenths of the land is subject to homestead entry, but it is not suited to farming purposes; lumbering and oyster fishing are the principal employments. Lowndes: one-half the lands in this county are or have been under cultivation; east of the Tombigbee River the farms are small and a majority of the farm hands white; west of the river the farms are large, and three-fourths of the laborers are negroes. Oktibbeha: the advantages are good for laborers, especially farm laborers; farmers with some capital are needed; there are several good mill sites and a considerable quantity of good land unoccupied. De Soto: any man who is willing to work, and has some capital to commence with, can do well; lands are rapidly advancing in value. Bolivar: the high prices paid for farm labor make it advantageous for all who want that kind of employment. Yalabusha: the best of inducements for laborers and mechanics, and plenty of good farms to be sold or rented at reasonable prices.

What are the prices of ordinary farm stock, sound and in good condition?

Districts.	Counties.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs, per pound.
1	Copiah.....	\$75	\$125 to 250	\$75 to 225	\$25	\$2 50	8c. to 9c.
1	Lawrence.....	75	150	150	\$20 to 50	2 00	5c.
1	Pike.....	\$50 to 80	150 to 250	125 to 250	25 to 40	\$1 00 to 2 50	7c.
2	Carroll.....	25 to 75	125 to 200	125 to 300	12 to 35	.....	9c.
2	Lowndes.....	40 to 60	100 to 150	100 to 200	15 to 30	1 50 to 3 00	.....
2	Oktibbeha.....	60	150	175	30	2 00	.....
3	De Soto.....	50	125	150	35	2 50	7½c.
3	Bolivar.....	125	150 to 200	125 to 200	30 to 40	3 00	7½c.
3	Yalabusha.....	75 to 125	150 to 250	200	25 to 35	1 50 to 2 50	.....
3	Tallahatchee.....	75	150	150	35	2 50	6c.
	Average.....	\$72 50	\$162 50	\$170	\$21 40	\$2 27	7½c.

TENNESSEE.

Area, 29,184,000 acres. Population in 1870, 1,258,179.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district suitable for small farms on favorable terms?

Hawkins, Cocke, Washington, Greene, Blount, Bradley, Union, McMinn, Hamilton, Mason, De Kalb, Franklin, Bedford, Robertson, Humphreys, Montgomery, Lawrence, Wayne, Dickson, Hickman, Gibson, Obion, Henry, Benton, Hardeman, Tipton, McNairy, and Madison: land may be either purchased or rented on favorable terms. Sumner: land may be purchased, but there is none to rent. Davidson and Rutherford: none to be sold or rented. Williamson: nearly all the land in this locality is rented at high rates in money, or a large portion of the crop. Fayette: most of the lands are owned by moneyed men who are willing to rent, but require one-half the product.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings.

Hawkins: from \$2 50 to \$20 per acre; one-fourth to three-fourths fenced; good log buildings generally. Cocke: \$10 to \$15; one-fourth under cultivation and fenced; buildings rather poor. Washington: from \$5 to \$10, some from \$15 to \$20; one-half to two-thirds under cultivation and fenced; common wooden buildings. Greene: from \$5 to \$20; about one-third under cultivation; buildings not very good. Blount: \$8 to \$20; about one-third has been under cultivation, the most of which is fenced; comfortable buildings of frame, brick, or stone. Bradley: from \$5 to \$10; best improved lands from \$20 to \$30. Union: \$3 to \$15; one-half under cultivation; some log buildings, and some of frame and brick. McMinn: \$15 to \$25; from one-third to one-half fenced; buildings, frame and log. Hamilton: \$10 to \$20; one-third to two-thirds cultivated; cleared land generally fenced; buildings poor. Macon: \$10; one-third to one-half fenced; buildings generally of wood. Smith: \$15 to \$20. De Kalb: \$15 to \$25, with medium improvements. Rutherford: farms consist generally of 300 to 600 acres, worth from \$60 to \$100 per acre; fences good; chiefly frame buildings. Franklin: \$5 to \$35; one-half cleared and fenced; buildings poor. Bedford: \$25 to \$40; one-half under cultivation and fenced; buildings of log and frame, and a few of brick. Robertson: \$2 to \$50, according to location and quality; one-half under cultivation; log buildings. Sumner: \$20 to \$35; one-half under cultivation. Davidson: \$5 to \$200; about one-half is or has been under cultivation and fenced; wooden buildings. Williamson: \$10 to \$75. Humphreys: average about \$8; one-eighth under cultivation; one-sixth fenced; buildings of hewn logs. Montgomery: \$20 to \$30; one-half under cultivation and fenced; log buildings. Lawrence: \$3 to \$10. Wayne: \$10 to \$50; very little cultivated. Dickson and Hickman: \$8; one-half under cultivation; log and frame buildings. Gibson: \$10 to \$25. Obion: \$20 to \$25; one-fourth under cultivation; log buildings. Henry and Benton: \$10 to \$30; one-third under cultivation and fenced; buildings mostly of wood. Hardeman: \$5 to \$50; two-thirds under cultivation; buildings good. Tipton: \$5 to \$50. Fayette: no small farms. Carroll: \$10 to \$12; one-third cultivated; log and frame buildings. McNairy and Madison: \$5 to \$50; one-half under cultivation and fenced; log buildings.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land, what proportion is cleared, and how much, if any, is fenced?

Hawkins: \$2 to \$5 on the mountains; \$10 to \$25 in the valleys.

Cocke: \$1 to \$5; none fenced. Washington: from \$4 to \$8; one-third to one-half cleared and fenced. Greene: \$3 to \$15; none cleared or fenced. Blount: \$5 to \$20; less than one-half cleared and fenced. Bradley: not much unimproved. Union: \$3 to \$12. Hamilton: \$5 to \$15. Macon: from \$1 to \$3. De Kalb: \$10 to \$20. Rutherford and McMinn: no unimproved land that is fit for agricultural purposes. Franklin: from 50 cents to \$8, mountain or barren. Bedford: \$7 to \$10; very small proportion cleared. Robertson: \$2 to \$5. Sumner: some for \$1 50 per acre, thin soil, good for fruit. Davidson: very little unimproved. Williamson: \$2 and upwards. Humphreys: \$1 to \$10. Montgomery: \$15 to \$30. Lawrence: \$3 to \$10. Wayne: \$1 to \$5; mostly hilly and barren lands, but rich with iron ore. Dickson and Hickman: \$5. Gibson: \$2 to \$12. Obion: \$15 to \$20. Henry and Benton: \$2 to \$20. Hardeman, Tipton, and Fayette: \$10 to \$30. Carroll: average \$6. McNairy and Madison: \$10 to \$30; woodland more valuable than cleared. Haywood and Shelby: \$25 to \$60.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

Hawkins: the owner receives one-third of all that is raised; and if he furnish stock, implements, &c., one-half. Washington, Greene, McMinn, Franklin, Sumner, Williamson, Lawrence, Dickson, and Hickman: the same as above. Cocke: owner receives one-third on upland; on river bottom, one-half, renter furnishing all. Blount: when owner furnishes stock, implements, and seeds he receives two-thirds; otherwise, one-third. Bradley: \$2 to \$3; shares, one-half and one-third. Union: 10 to 15 per cent. of the value; shares, as above. Hamilton: \$5 to \$10; shares, the same. Macon: \$4 to \$5. De Kalb: \$3. Rutherford: \$5 to \$10. Bedford: shares, one-half; and if owner furnishes he receives two-thirds. Benton: \$2 to \$5. Davidson: one-third for the land, one-third for labor, and one-third for stock, implements, and seeds. Humphreys: \$1 25 to \$3; on shares, one-third; on river lands, from \$5 to \$8. Montgomery: \$2 to \$10, on one-third the crop. Wayne: \$3, or one-third. Dickson and Hickman: one-third, and if owner furnish stock, &c., one-half. Gibson: \$1 50 to \$5. Obion: \$4, or one-third. Henry and Benton: grain land, one-third; land for tobacco and cotton, from \$3 to \$5. Hardeman, Madison, Tipton, and Fayette: \$2 to \$10; or one-third unfurnished, and if furnished, one-half.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of some of them?

Articles of production.	Prices.	Counties.
Wheat..... per bushel..	\$0 80	De Kalb.
Do..... do.....	90	Montgomery, Lawrence.
Do..... do.....	1 00	Hawkins, Cocke, Macon, Bradley, Rutherford, Franklin, Bedford, Williamson, Henry, Humphreys, Benton.
Do..... do.....	\$1 05 to 1 10	Davidson, McMinn, Gibson.
Do..... do.....	1 25	Washington, Blount, Bradley, Union, Hamilton, Robertson, Wayne, Dickson, Hickman.
Do..... do.....	1 50	McNairy.
Corn..... do.....	50 to 60	Montgomery, Bedford, Humphreys.
Do..... do.....	60	Hawkins, Macon, Obion, Henry, Carroll, Benton, Bradley.
Do..... do.....	60 to 80	McNairy, Madison, Fayette.
Do..... do.....	65	De Kalb, Hardeman.

Articles of production.	Prices.	Contents.
Corn .....per bushel..	\$0 75	Cocke, Union, Dickson, Hickman.
Do..... do.....	80	Franklin, Williamson, Humphreys, Wayne, Gibson.
Do..... do.....	85	Blount.
Do..... do.....	\$0 90 to 95	Rutherford, Davidson.
Do..... do.....	1 00	McMinn, Robertson.
Oats..... do.....	40	Hawkins, Bradley.
Do..... do.....	50	Blount, Union, DeKalb, Lawrence.
Do..... do.....	60	Franklin, Wayne.
Potatoes do	75	Blount, Wayne, Bedford, Lawrence.
Do..... do.....	1 00	Union.
Cotton *.....per pound..	21	Franklin, Bedford, Dickson, Hickman.
Do..... do.....	22	Rutherford, Hardeman.
Do..... do.....	22½	Williamson, Obion, Fayette.
Do..... do.....	23	Madison, Gibson.

* These were the rates for raw cotton in the year 1869-'70. The prices were from 10 cents to 14 cents in 1870-'71.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing?

Hawkins: a railroad to Rogersville. Cocke: a railroad through the center of the county. Washington: from 10 to 15 miles to railroad station. Blount: a railroad passes through the center of the county, which is bounded on two sides by navigable rivers. Bradley: from 3 to 10 miles. Union: 16 miles to a railroad station; 23 miles to a market town. McMinn: there is a railroad through the county town. Hamilton: from 1 to 15 miles. Macon: steamboat landing, 16 miles; railroad station, 33 miles. De Kalb: 18 miles. Rutherford: Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad traverses the entire length of the county. Franklin: the same, with two additional roads. Bedford: 10 miles from any portion of the county. Robertson: Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad passes through this county near the center. Sumner: the Cumberland River is navigable at least six months in the year, and is the line between this and Wilson County; and a railroad runs through the center of this county. Davidson: we have all of them very convenient. Williamson: Nashville and Decatur Railroad passes through the county. Humphreys: convenient to railroad and Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. Montgomery: 20 miles is the farthest point in the county from a market. Lawrence: 16 miles. Wayne: steamboat landing, 13 miles; railroad and market town, 30 miles. Gibson: two railroads and five stations within the county. Obion: we are on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Henry and Benton: Memphis and Ohio Railroad runs through the county seat of Henry County; another railroad runs through Benton; several stations on each; Tennessee River runs on eastern boundary. Hardeman: railroad station at this place; 52 miles to Memphis. Tipton: steamboat, 16 miles; station, 13 miles; market town, 42 miles. Fayette: 33 miles to Memphis; there are several railroad stations in this county. McNairy: from 5 to 10 miles is the greatest distance from any farm in the county to a railroad. Madison: from 1 to 10 miles to railroad station. The five last-named counties, together with Shelby and Haywood, are well supplied with railroad and river communication to all parts of the country.

What is the general quality of land, and the kind of timber?

Hawkins: good; timber—oak, hickory, ash, poplar, pine, sugar-tree maple, dogwood, cedar, and spruce. Cocke: land of various qualities;

timber of almost all kinds; pine, walnut, birch, cherry, chestnut, oak, poplar, cedar, gum, &c. Washington: land of medium quality; white and black oak, hickory, and chestnut. Greene: good land; timber of all kinds. Blount: black clay; oak, chestnut, hickory, walnut, pine, and ash. Bradley: black, gravelly, gray, and red soil; pine, hickory, post oak, &c. Union: about half valley land with a clay bottom; the other, ridge and gravelly; hickory, pine, oak, poplar, chestnut, dogwood, &c. McMinn: clay subsoil; hickory, chestnut, poplar, and pine in abundance. Hamilton: first quality; rolling land; loam and alluvium; clay bottom; limestone and mulatto soil; hickory, walnut, oak, pine, and gum timber. Macon: land heavily timbered with chestnut, poplar, and oak. De Kalb: limestone land; poplar, ash, hickory, and walnut. Rutherford: light sand; chiefly oak timber. Franklin: all varieties from very poor to very rich soil; black oak and black walnut. Bedford: about three-fifths flat, rich bottoms; two-fifths rolling; poplar, oak, hickory, chestnut, &c. Robertson: in some localities excellent; black and red oak, chestnut, poplar, hickory, dogwood, maple, &c. Sumner: the land is generally good; beech, poplar, oak, walnut, hickory, and chestnut. Davidson: good; oak, beech, maple, hickory, elm, and ash. Williamson: about one-third fit for profitable cultivation; but poorly supplied with timber for fencing and building purposes; the remainder has an abundance of poplar, oak, &c. Humphreys: the country is broken and the valley lands are generally good; all kinds of timber in abundance. Montgomery: fair average quality. Lawrence: upland; oak, poplar, chestnut. Wayne: bottom land for cultivation; poplar, beech, oak, hickory, &c. Dickson and Hickman: on the river courses the land is fertile; poplar, oak, hickory, maple, ash, walnut, &c. Gibson: land excellent; timber in great abundance. Obion: land very good; poplar, oak, ash and hickory. Henry and Benton: medium quality; oak, poplar, and chestnut. Hardeman: good land; oak timber. Tipton: hilly, with clay bottom; the river lands are sandy. Fayette: some bottom lands are very good; oak, ash, hickory, &c. McNairy: extensive bottom lands on all rivers and creeks, which make up the greater portion of the farming land, and beech uplands; very productive; oak, poplar, cherry, walnut, and pine. Madison: good uplands, capable of producing from one to two thousand pounds of seed cotton per acre; oak, hickory, beech, poplar, pine and cypress timber.

For what kind of labor is there a demand?

Hawkins, Coker, Blount, Hamilton, Humphreys, Lawrence, Wayne, Gibson: all kinds. Washington, De Kalb, Union, Henry, Benton, Franklin, Sumner, and Williamson: agricultural and mechanical. Greene, Macon, Gibson, and Obion: farm labor. McMinn, Robertson, and Montgomery: farm hands and domestic servants. Dickson and Hickman: farm hands, wood-choppers, furnace-men, and house servants. Bradley and Davidson: the supply is equal to the demand. Rutherford: agricultural. Hardeman: farm and railroad labor. Tipton: farm hands and wood-choppers. Fayette: negro labor for cotton-raising. Madison and McNairy: reliable farm laborers are in demand.

What mills or factories, if any, are in operation or in progress requiring skilled labor?

Hawkins and Hardeman: flour-mills. Coker, Union, and Madison: grist and saw mills, by steam and water-power. Greene: one or two cotton factories, iron foundries, and zinc works. Blount: cotton and woolen mills. Bradley: in mills and factories we are greatly deficient; capitalists would here find opportunity for safe and remunerative investment in machinery of any kind. McMinn: two cotton factories, twelve

or fifteen good flour-mills, and four or five wool-carding machines. Hamilton: foundery, machine-shop, car-works, iron-works, furniture, sash, blind, and door factories, and saw and grist mills. Rutherford: few mills; no factories; not much demand for skilled labor. Franklin: one fine, large steam tannery, two cotton factories, one paper-mill, three very large flour-mills, twenty smaller ones, about ten steam and as many water-power saw-mills. Bedford: three cotton factories. Washington: but few requiring skilled labor. Sumner: three flour-mills, one woolen factory, one foundery, one very large cotton factory. Davidson: several small saw and grist mills, one large cedar bucket factory, a broom factory, &c. Williamson: one flour-mill, several small custom-mills, and eight or ten saw-mills. Montgomery: planing-mills and woolen-mill. Dickson and Hickman: cotton-mills, furnaces, &c. Gibson: grist and saw mills, woolen factory, planing-mill, &c. Henry and Benton: cotton factories, saw and grist mills. Tipton: several mills and factories. Fayette: four or five grist-mills and as many saw-mills. McNairy: a few steam saw-mills.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress requiring common labor? If so, how far distant?

Cocke: a railroad nearly completed. Blount: three railroads within the county. Bradley: 50 miles. Union: two railroads 15 miles off. Hamilton: yes; all about here, in every direction. Macon: one soon to be built. De Kalb: 18 miles distant. Davidson: one railroad in process of construction. Montgomery: 25 to 40 miles. Dickson, Hickman, Hardeman, and Tipton: yes; one through each county.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land, of good quality and well watered, yet unoccupied?

Hawkins: I would recommend East Tennessee to all persons, especially to laboring people; and think the day is not far distant when this will be a great manufacturing county. Cocke: there is mountain land—mineral land—well timbered and well watered land, and extensive water-power on small streams, rivers, and creeks. Washington: not much land unoccupied, but almost unlimited water-power. Greene: the extensive forests of timber, vast mineral resources, the variety and abundance of the productions of the soil, the immense water-power, and cheapness of living, present attractions to the manufacturer rarely found elsewhere. Blount: abundance of land for rent and for sale. Bradley: our farms are for the most part too large and might be divided with great advantage to both owner and purchaser. Union: some of the finest water-powers in the world, and plenty of mineral lands for sale cheap. McMinn: small farmers, if energetic and industrious, can do well here; a mild, healthful climate and abundance of fruit. Hamilton: mechanics command good wages here throughout the year. Macon: there is very little improvement going on, and consequently not much demand for labor. De Kalb: a good many farms for sale. Rutherford: the freedmen constitute the laboring class; the supply being fully equal to the demand. Franklin: there is a considerable demand for skilled white labor and for mechanics at fair prices. Bedford: the inducements are good for mechanics and small farmers; a good deal of land yet unoccupied. Robertson and Sumner: the same. Davidson: not many inducements to immigration; our educational institutions are not what they should be. Williamson: the soil is considered good, but the farms are too large; and, as a general rule, improvements and water are insufficient for subdivisions. Humphreys: there is considerable demand for farm hands and liberal prices are paid; there are plenty of vacant lands,

the clearing of which would furnish labor for many hands; plenty of pure, good water. Montgomery: not more than half of the good farming land is cleared, and much of this is not cultivated; it is well watered and timbered; climate temperate and remarkably healthful. Lawrence: a large quantity unoccupied. Wayne: we have the greatest iron-ore region in the State; pine forest without end, but no saw-mills; chestnut-oak tan-bark to last 100 years for 500 tanneries in this county; navigation within 15 miles of county seat; best water-power and most healthful climate in America. Dickson and Hickman: there are but few mechanics in the district; laborers are paid good wages; land is cheap and produces well; markets convenient. Gibson: we have good society, a healthful climate, a flourishing and rapidly-growing country; laborers and mechanics command high wages and find plenty of work; good lands at low prices and markets convenient. Obion: our district can offer constant employment to laborers, mechanics, and small farmers; large quantities of land of good quality and well watered, yet unoccupied. Henry and Benton: the best land is nearly all occupied. Hardeman and Tipton: plenty of land, but not well watered. Fayette: land-owners are not very desirous to sell, being generally men of large means. McNairy: the resources of this county have not been developed for want of labor. Madison: small farmers can obtain homes here on liberal terms.

What are the prices of ordinary farm stock, sound and in good condition?

Districts.	Counties.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs, per pound.
	Hawkins	\$50 to 125	\$75 to 150	\$100 to 200	\$15 to 50	\$0 75 to 2 00	7c.
	Cocke	80	150 to 200	150 to 200	20 to 40	1 00 to 2 00	7c.
	Washington	50 to 100	100 to 150	150 to 200	25 to 30	2 00 to 3 00	6c.
	Greene	75	125	150	25	3 00	.....
	Blount	75 to 100	125 to 200	125 to 200	12 to 35	1 50 to 2 00	.....
	Bradley	70 to 100	100 to 200	100 to 200	25 to 35	2 00 to 4 00	6c.
	Union	50 to 80	75 to 150	80 to 150	20 to 30	1 50 to 3 00	6c.
	Macon	75 to 100	125 to 200	130 to 200	20 to 40	2 00 to 5 00	.....
	Rutherford	100	120	140	35 to 70	3 00	.....
	Bedford	75 to 125	100 to 150	100 to 150	25 to 100	2 00 to 4 00	.....
	Franklin	65	100 to 125	100 to 200	20 to 25	1 25	.....
	Sumner	100 to 125	100 to 150	125 to 175	30 to 40	2 00 to 5 00	.....
	Davidson	150 to 175	140 to 175	140 to 175	40 to 70	2 00 to 3 00	8c.
	Williamson	60 to 70	125 to 150	100 to 225	20 to 50	1 50 to 2 50	8c.
	Humphreys	65 to 100	125 to 175	125 to 200	15 to 25	1 50 to 2 00	.....
	Lawrence	75	80 to 100	100 to 120	25 to 50	3 00	.....
	Gibson	75 to 100	100 to 150	100 to 175	30 to 50	3 00 to 10 00	.....
	Obion	80	150	175	25	2 00	8c.
	Henry and Benton	60	125	150	25	2 00	7c.
	Tipton	100	125 to 200	200	18 to 30	1 00 to 3 00	7c.
	Carroll	50 to 90	100 to 150	125 to 200	15 to 25	1 50	7½c.
	McNairy	75 to 100	125 to 150	150 to 200	20 to 35	2 00 to 3 50	7½c.
	Madison	75	100 to 200	140 to 225	40	3 00	.....
	Average	\$85 43	\$135 54	\$157 06	\$32 39	\$2 54	7 1-6c.

ARKANSAS.

Area, 33,406,720 acres. Population in 1870, 483,157.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district suitable for small farms on favorable terms?

White, Conway, Ouachita, Drew, Washington, Yell, Benton, Madison, Carroll, Boone, and Marion: it can. Phillips: portions of large farms can be rented on favorable terms. Cross, Poinsett, Craighead, and Greene: it can, in any quantity; country thinly settled. Pulaski: unbroken or wild land in any quantity can be purchased for cash, very

low. Clark: it can, on very favorable terms; good land can be purchased at from 50 cents to \$5 per acre.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings.

Conway: upland from \$2 to \$8 per acre, with about one-third under cultivation; log buildings; improvements of a low order generally. Phillips: small farms are very scarce; a few may be found on the uplands with from 10 to 30 acres cleared, a log house and some fencing; they are offered for from \$10 to \$25. Cross, Poinsett, Craighead, and Greene: \$5 to \$15; from 5 to 40 acres under cultivation, and fenced; buildings inferior, log cabins generally. Ouachita: from \$1 to \$5. Drew: \$5 to \$10; one-fourth fenced and under cultivation. Pulaski: in the upland portion from \$5 to \$20; small parcels can be purchased, partly on time. Clark: from one-fourth to one-half of the small tracts are in cultivation; buildings principally of logs. Washington: the price is governed by the quality of land; from \$5 to \$20; two-thirds cultivated; log houses, barns, &c. Benton, Madison, Carroll, Boone, and Marion: from \$5 to \$20; one-half to two-thirds under cultivation, and fenced; log buildings. Yell: from \$3 to \$5; from 20 to 30 acres under cultivation; buildings ordinary.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land, what proportion is cleared, and how much, if any, is fenced?

Conway: upland from \$1 50 to \$5; bottom land from \$10 to \$20. Phillips: \$2 to \$5: there are tracts called "deadenings," without other improvement, that can be purchased on time for from \$10 to \$15. Cross, Poinsett, Craighead, and Greene: from \$1 to \$10; neither cleared nor fenced. Ouachita: from \$25 to \$100. Drew: from \$2 to \$5. Pulaski: from \$2 to \$10. Clark: from 50 cents to \$5; on some farms the unimproved lands are fenced. Washington: from \$1 25 to \$5; the uncleared not fenced. Benton, Madison, Carroll, Boone, and Marion: \$1 25 to \$5; none cleared or fenced. Yell: \$2 50.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

White: everything provided, one-half of crop. Conway: one-third of the corn, and one-fourth of the cotton; or owner furnishing everything but rations of "cropper" receives half; or for upland \$3, and bottom land from \$5 to \$10. Phillips: few if any to rent; \$5 to \$14. Cross, Poinsett, Craighead, and Greene: \$2 to \$5; on shares, one-half when owner furnishes stock and implements, and one-third when the laborer furnishes them. Ouachita: \$3; or one-third of the corn and one-fourth of the cotton when renter furnishes implements, &c. Drew \$3 to \$5; on shares, same as above. Pulaski: the best river lands \$10; on shares, same as above. Clark: one-third of crop. Washington: on shares generally, proportions the same as above. Benton, Madison, Carroll, Boone, and Marion: rented on shares usually, owner receiving one-third; or if he furnish, one-half. Yell: bottom lands \$10; uplands on shares generally, owner furnishing, and receiving one-half the product.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of two or three of them?

Articles of production.	Prices.	Counties.
Cotton* .....per pound..	\$0 20	Drew.
Do.....do.....	\$0 21 to 22	Ouachita, Conway.
Do.....do.....	22½ to 23	Phillips, Pulaski.
Do.....do.....	22 to 24	Cross, Poinsett, Craighead, Greene.
Corn.....per bushel..	60	Benton, Madison, Carroll, Boone, Marion.
Do.....do.....	75	Washington, Cross, Poinsett, Craighead, Greene.
Do.....do.....	75 to 1 00	Conway.
Do.....do.....	1 00	White, Phillips, Drew, Clark, Yell.
Do.....do.....	1 25	Pulaski, Ouachita.
Wheat.....do.....	1 00	Benton, Madison, Carroll, Boone, Marion.
Do.....do.....	1 25	Washington.
Do.....do.....	1 50	Cross, Poinsett, Craighead, Greene, Yell.
Potatoes.....do.....	75	Cross, Poinsett, Craighead, Greene.
Do.....do.....	1 00	Yell.
Do.....do.....	1 50	Pulaski.
Oats.....do.....	50	Washington.
Do.....do.....	75	Yell.
Do.....do.....	1 00	Pulaski.

* The prices of cotton were those prevailing in 1869-'70. In the year 1870-'71 the rates were from 12 to 15 cents.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing?

Conway: this county is on the Arkansas River, and has several steamboat landings. Phillips: from 2 to 40 miles. Cross, Poinsett, Craighead, and Greene: to market town and steamboat landing, 50 miles; to railroad station, 70 miles from center of this division. Ouachita: this is a market town and steamboat landing. Drew: 40 miles to the Mississippi River, though much of our produce is shipped down the Saline River, distance 15 miles. Pulaski: Little Rock is our market town. Clark: 10 miles to steamboat landing; no railroads. Washington: 50 miles to steamboat landing. Benton, Madison, Carroll, Boone, and Marion: 5 miles. Yell: from 10 to 25 miles to steamboat landing.

What is the general quality of land and the kind of timber?

White: land of fair quality; white oak, black oak, pine, hickory, walnut, gum, and ash timber. Conway: uplands very ordinary; bottom land, river and creek, unsurpassed for fertility. Phillips: the uplands are considered good farming lands; gum, oak, ash, hickory, poplar, dogwood, elm, pecan, and hackberry. Cross, Poinsett, Craighead, and Greene: black, sandy loam, gravel and clay; gum, elm, willow, oak, hickory, ash, hackberry, ironwood, dogwood, redbud, sycamore, cottonwood, walnut, cypress, &c. Ouachita: land of good quality; pine timber. Drew: uplands and creek bottoms; pine, oak, hickory, walnut, gum, and cypress timber. Pulaski: table and ridge land, prairie and river bottom; almost every variety of timber in the greatest abundance on all except the prairie lands. Clark: medium; oak, hickory, pine, ash, and cypress. Washington: bottom and upland; timber consists principally of walnut, cherry, ash, hickory, and oak. Benton, Madison, Carroll, Boone, and Marion: low and upland; all good where the rocks are not in the way of cultivation; oak, walnut, cherry, ash, &c. Yell: table lands; oak, pine, hickory, and cottonwood.

For what kind of labor is there a demand?

White: farm and mechanical. Conway: farm labor. Phillips: farm hands, and farmers to work on shares, with or without stock; persons owning their own teams and able to supply themselves can make the most advantageous arrangements. Cross, Poinsett, Craighead, and Greene: farm labor and mechanics of all kinds. Ouachita and Drew: field labor and mechanics. Pulaski: farmers, miners, brick-masons, slate-cutters, railroad laborers, and carpenters. Clark: all kinds. Washington: farm and mechanical labor. Benton, Madison, Carroll, Boone, and Marion: farm and mechanical. Yell: principally farm labor.

What mills or factories, if any, are in operation or in progress requiring skilled labor?

White: saw and grain mills. Cross, Poinsett, Craighead, and Greene: only saw and grist mills of inferior kinds at present; better ones are very much needed, and enterprising men to keep them going. Ouachita: steam-mills. Drew: grist and saw mills. Pulaski: two planing-mills, sash and blind factories, seven or eight saw-mills, and flour and corn mills. Washington: saw and grist mills, steam and water-power, wool-carding factories, &c. Benton, Madison, Carroll, Boone, and Marion: saw and grist mills.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress requiring common labor? If so, how far distant?

White: fifty miles. Conway: Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad now building; great demand for labor, \$2 to \$2 25 per day; \$4 per week charged for board. Cross, Poinsett, Craighead, and Greene: Memphis and Little Rock road 60 miles; St. Louis and Helena road will run through this division. Drew: a railroad soon to be built, which will require common labor. Pulaski: two railroads in course of construction. Clark: one railroad soon to be built. Washington: one now building. Yell: one railroad in progress.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land of good quality and well watered yet unoccupied?

White: there is a large amount of good land unoccupied that can be bought at from \$1 to \$5 per acre. Conway: cotton is the staple production, and at present prices is profitable; sheep raising and any kind of stock raising pays well; fruit does well. We need shoemakers and wagon-makers; in Lewisburg, which sells \$200,000 worth of goods yearly; there are neither; three-fourths of this county, except the rich river bottoms, still open for homesteads. Phillips: thousands of acres of land unoccupied; the counties of this division border on the Mississippi River, and contain some of the best farming lands in the country, easy of access, and convenient to good markets; farm labor is most desired; a limited number of mechanics could find remunerative employment, and small farmers would without doubt do well. Cross, Poinsett, Craighead, and Greene: land is cheap, of good quality, and generally well watered. Ouachita; good inducements to laborers and mechanics; there is land suitable for cultivation, and well watered, unoccupied. Drew: there is a large quantity of unoccupied land which can be bought cheap and on long time. Pulaski: large tracts of good land well watered and well timbered, suitable for homes for small farmers, can be purchased at prices varying from \$1 to \$5 per acre. There is perhaps no State furnished with heavier deposits or greater varieties of minerals than Arkansas, and no State has more navigable streams; in a few years will be well supplied with railroads. Clark: laborers that are reliable and energetic can demand any reason-

able price for labor here, and will not long remain idle; there is an equal demand for mechanics; any quantity of good land, well watered, yet unoccupied; climate healthful. Small farmers can and do make from 400 pounds to 500 pounds of lint cotton per acre, (which has brought in market from \$100 to \$125,) and corn and edibles enough for the use of the farm. Any energetic man can, in the course of one or two years, buy and pay for a good comfortable farm, say 160 acres. Washington: large quantities of good land, well watered, unoccupied. Benton, Madison, Carroll, Boone, and Marion: plenty of land well watered, yet unoccupied; as soon as railroads are run through the county it will be the richest portion of America, especially on account of fruits; manufacturers and mechanics could do well here. Yell: small farmers can do well raising cotton or corn, or by attention to stock raising; there is fine winter and summer range for stock in the woods; large quantities of land yet unoccupied, which can be bought at from \$5 to \$8 per acre.

What are the prices of ordinary farm stock, sound and in good condition?

District.	Counties.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs, each.
1	White.....	\$60	\$100	\$125	\$20	\$2 00	\$3†
1	Phillips.....	\$100 to 150	\$75 to 200	\$75 to 200	\$15 to 50	-----	-----
1	Conway, Van Buren, Searcy and Izard.	60 to 100	100 to 150	100 to 150	15 to 30	\$2 00 to 4 00	\$5 to 8
1	Cross, Poinsett, Craighead, and Greene.	75 to 125	125 to 200	125 to 200	20 to 40	*2 00 to 5 00	10 to 15; 5
2	Drew.....	40	125	150	20	2 00	5
2	Ouachita.....	50 to 100	25 to 175	125 to 200	15 to 35	2 00	1 to 6
2	Pulaski.....	75 to 100	125 to 200	125 to 200	25 to 50	*2 00 to 3 00	2 to 3
3	Clark.....	50	100	125	20	2 00	10
3	Washington.....	50 to 60	75 to 200	75 to 250	20 to 40	3 00 to 5 00	2½ to 2½
3	Yell.....	75	100	125 to 150	25	3 00	2½ to 5
3	Benton, Carroll, Boone, and Marion.	50 to 60	75 to 200	75 to 250	15 to 35	2 00 to 3 50	2½ to 20
	Average.....	\$73	\$130 54	\$146 54	\$26	\$2 86	\$4 74

* Stock, \$1 25 to \$2 50.

† Weight, 150 pounds.

‡ Stock, \$1 to \$1 50.

[The following letter from Mr. Reed is deemed of sufficient interest to insert entire.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, *October 28, 1871.*

SIR: Cotton is the principal production of this portion of the State, and its price regulates the rental value of lands as well as the value of labor from year to year. The prices of cotton in 1868 and 1869 stimulated the planters and renters to put in large crops of this staple, and the consequence was lands were rented at from \$10 to \$25 per acre, with the hope of realizing 20 cents per pound for cotton in 1870. This price, owing to the war in Europe, cannot be realized, and consequently the producer will come out of the year's operations in debt. While an immense area has been taken up with the cotton-plant corn has been neglected, and we have, ever since peace has been established, had to draw heavily on the Northwest for supplies of bacon, corn, hay, oats, &c., to feed the producers of this cotton crop.

The cotton counties in Arkansas number about twenty. The rest of the State is rough mineral lands intersected by numerous valleys, which furnish a large amount of rich tillable soil, on which corn, some cotton, rye, oats, and other small grains are raised. A large portion of Monroe and Prairie counties is prairie land, but in its present condition is wet and unproductive. The time is not far distant, however, when these prairie lands will be utilized, and made by a good system of draining to produce well. As far as my observation has extended, and from information obtained from practical miners and geologists, Arkansas possesses a larger amount of zinc, lead, copper, and silver than any other Southern State. The reason why these rich deposits have never been unearthed is the great want of means to transport the ores from the mines to market. Our present railroads, when finished, will go far to obviate this difficulty, and thereby furnish labor to the unemployed and a rich return to cap-

italists. There is probably no other State in the Union that is favored with greater facilities for water transportation than Arkansas. The Mississippi River washes our eastern shore, from Missouri on the north to Louisiana on the south, while the St. Francis, White, Arkansas, Black, Ouichita, Red River, and innumerable bayous furnish an outlet a great part of the year for the products of the country.

Yours, very respectfully,

MOSES REED,
Assistant Assessor.

Hon. EDWARD YOUNG,
Chief of Bureau of Statistics.

LOUISIANA.

Area, 26,303,200 acres. Population in 1870, 756,915.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district suitable for small farms on favorable terms?

* St. Bernard and Plaquemines: land can be purchased but not rented. St. James: the land is owned by large planters, who in general refuse to sell except in large tracts. Jefferson: land can be purchased; seldom rented. La Fourche: our plantations are nearly all large ones and cannot be bought or rented. Washington, St. John, St. Landry, St. Charles, Tangipahoa, and Livingston: yes. East Feliciana: it can, on the most reasonable terms. Avoyelles: as a general thing it can. St. Mary and St. Martin: prairie lands can be purchased or rented on reasonable terms. East Baton Rouge and Union: yes.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings.

St. Bernard and Plaquemines: there are very few small farms in this division; they are not less than 100 acres, divided by French measure of one arpent front, by forty deep, and they will not be sold except as divided; the prices range from \$3,000 to \$8,000 each; buildings and fences in good order; about two-thirds of the land is cultivated; the farms chiefly front on the Mississippi River; the timber is good and consists of cypress, ash, maple, and gum; the terms of payment are one-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest 8 per cent. per annum. St. James: \$50 to \$75 per acre; as a rule the farming land is on the river and not fenced; the small farms are about one acre front, running back 80 acres; 40 or fifty acres cultivated. Jefferson: there are no small farms; the plantations are generally sold in blocks with all the necessary implements, with live stock and improvements; about one-fifth of the land is under cultivation; nearly all fenced; good buildings. Terre Bonne: from \$30 to \$50 per acre; one-quarter to one-half under cultivation; generally fenced; buildings very poor. St. John and St. Charles: one acre wide and forty in depth is the common area of small farms; this, with frame dwelling and out-houses, can be bought for \$1,000 to \$1,500. Tangipahoa: \$5 per acre; a farm consisting of 160 acres generally has from 25 to 40 acres under cultivation and fenced; the buildings are rudely constructed. East Feliciana: from \$3 to \$12 per acre in tracts of all sizes and qualities; buildings mostly dilapidated and fences poor. Avoyelles: small farms from \$800 to \$2,000; 30 to 60 acres under cultivation. St. Landry: from \$5 to \$25; about one-third cleared on the bayous; the prairie is all open; one-quarter has been cultivated; one-third of same now under fence; buildings

* Parishes from which returns have been received.

mostly poor. St. Mary's and St. Martin's: inclosed lands with indifferent improvements from \$15 to \$20 per acre; farms of 160 to 300 acres; a small proportion only having been under cultivation; one-third fenced. Rapides no small improved farms; pine woods tracts from \$1 to \$10; plantations from \$5 to \$30. Union: \$2 50; about one-fifth under cultivation and fenced; buildings usually of logs.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land, what proportion is cleared, and how much, if any, is fenced?

St. Bernard and Plaquemines: none for sale. St. James: no unimproved land in this vicinity. Jefferson: \$10 to \$20; about one-half cleared, but little of it fenced. Terre Bonne: from \$1 to \$10; not cleared nor fenced; most of it unfit for cultivation. La Fourche: \$1 to \$2; partly cleared but without fences; subject to overflow. Tangipahoa: \$4 per acre where it has once been cultivated but is now neglected; other unimproved from \$1 25 to \$3. East Feliciana: \$3 to \$7, according to locality; mostly cleared but without fences; can be bought in tracts of any required size. Avoyelles: from \$5 to \$10; in most instances none cleared and none fenced. St. Landry: from \$1 to \$5; one-quarter of it is on the bayous and not cleared and low; and three-quarters is open prairie without much timber; none fenced. St. Mary's and St. Martin's: unimproved lands on the streams are worth from \$20 to \$30 per acre, having only a shanty on them, and little or no fencing; prairie lands \$10 to \$15, similarly provided. Rapides: none, except pine woods tracts, which can be purchased at from 25 cents to \$2, and can only be cultivated in spots of small extent. East Baton Rouge: \$10; Union: \$1 50 to \$2; uncleared and without fence.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

St. James: about \$3 per acre. Jefferson: when rented on shares the owner receives three-fourths of the product and furnishes implements and seeds; none for rent at present; rent has been from \$5 to \$25 per acre. Terre Bonne: from \$4 to \$5; if on shares, owner receives one-third of the crop and provides nothing. St. John and St. Charles: from \$1 50 to \$2 50; on shares, the owner receives one-quarter of the product and furnishes nothing. La Fourche: none rented otherwise than on shares; owner receiving one-third. Tangipahoa and East Feliciana: the owner generally provides seeds, stock, and implements and receives one-half the crop. Avoyelles: \$4 to \$5 per acre; on shares, as above. St. Landry: from \$2 to \$10; on shares, owner receives one-third, furnishing nothing; and one-half, furnishing stock, implements, seeds, &c. St. Mary's and St. Martin's: owner receives one-third, or if he furnishes stock, implements, and seeds, one-half. Rapides: the farms are all large; many may be rented, however, on shares on such terms as may be agreed upon. East Baton Rouge: on shares; laborer gets one-half, owner paying all expenses. Union: \$2 per acre; if on shares, one-third of the corn; one-quarter of the cotton is the usual rent, lessee furnishing stock, implements, &c.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of two or three of them?

Articles of production.	Prices.	Parishes.
Cotton* per pound..	\$0 12 to \$0 14	St. Landry, East Feliciana.
Do..... do.....	16	Avoyelles.
Do..... do.....	14 to 17½	St. Mary's, St. Martin's.
Corn..... per bushel..	1 00	St. James, St. John, St. Charles, Tangipahoa, Avoyelles, St. Mary's, St. Martin's.
Do..... do.....	80 to 1 00	East Feliciana.
Do..... do.....	1 25	Union, St. Landry.
Do..... do.....	1 50 to 1 60	Rapides.
Sugar..... per pound..	08 to 10	La Fourche.
Do..... do.....	08 to 12	St. Mary's, St. Martin's.
Do..... do.....	09 to 10	St. Landry.
Do..... do.....	09 to 13	Rapides.
Do..... do.....	09 to 15	St. James.
Do..... do.....	10 to 15	Avoyelles.
Do..... do.....	11 to 15	Jefferson.
Do..... do.....	13	East Baton Rouge.
Rice..... do.....	05	St. James.
Do..... do.....	06 to 08	Avoyelles.
Do..... do.....	07	St. John, St. Charles.

* Prices of cotton in 1870.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing?

St. Bernard and Plaquemines: from 1 to 25 miles. St. James: 60 miles to New Orleans. Jefferson: from 1 to 25 miles to New Orleans; river runs through the parish. Morgan: railroad through a portion of it. Terre Bonne: 13 miles to nearest station on Morgan Railroad; the several bayous of the parish are partially navigable for small craft. St. John and St. Charles: steamboat communication with New Orleans daily. La Fourche: a navigable bayou traverses the parish for a distance of 100 miles; the Morgan Railroad crosses the bayou 4 miles below Thibodeaux. East Feliciana: 6 miles to a railroad running to the Mississippi River, thence by steamer to New Orleans, 12 hours. Tangipahoa: the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad passes through the center of the district; the towns 10 miles apart furnish a market. Rapides: steamboats land at the principal town of the parish, which is located on the bank of Red River. Avoyelles: 4 miles to a steamboat landing. St. Landry: there are four towns in the division, and three regular steamboat landings; no railroads. St. Mary's and St. Martin's: 140 miles to New Orleans, 60 miles to railroad station; the principal plantations are situated on the navigable stream. East Baton Rouge: from 4 to 12 miles. Union: Farmersville, the parish town, is centrally situated, about 20 miles from its limits; steamboats run daily on the eastern line of the parish.

What is the general quality of land and the kind of timber?

Bernard and Plaquemines: land good; cypress, ash, gum, and maple timber. St. James: alluvial; gum, oak, cypress. Jefferson: generally low-land, and very fertile; ash, cypress, and oak wood. Terre Bonne: along the bayous rich alluvial land, also overflowed swamps and marsh; on the highlands, ash, sweet-gums, oaks; on overflowed land, cypress, tupelo, gums, and maples, but in the lower parts of the parish only maple, small water-oak, and willow can be found. St. John and St.

Charles: swamps for some little distance from the river, then high lands; cypress and ash on the low-lands. La Fourche: land good; cypress, oak, and ash, no pine. East Feliciana: light sandy loam, very productive; beech and gum timber; healthful climate. Tangipahoa: on the streams, which are numerous, the lands are good; on the high lands, poor, sandy soil; oak, beech, and magnolia on the streams; pine on the high lands. Rapides: cultivated portion of land, river bottom; yellow pine, cottonwood, cypress, hackberry, ash, and oak. Avoyelles: the land is good; the timber consists of oak, ash, hickory, cottonwood, and gum, and cypress in the swamps. St. Landry: generally good; cypress, pine, oak, and magnolia. St. Mary's and St. Martin's: land of the first quality and very productive; cypress, oak, &c. East Baton Rouge: good; magnolia, beech, ash, &c. Union: eastern line of parish thin sandy soil; yellow pine, white and red oak, hickory, ash, beech, on creek bottoms.

For what kind of labor is there a demand?

St. Bernard, Plaquemines, and St. James: farm hands and railroad laborers. Jefferson: manual labor. Terre Bonne: plantation labor. St. John and St. Charles: laborers to cultivate the land, especially for raising sugar-cane. La Fourche: negroes, no Chinese; European or Northern skilled labor would do well. East Feliciana: house servants and farm labor more than any other; white labor of all kinds is in great demand. Tangipahoa: farm labor. Rapides: plantation hands, coopers, and blacksmiths. Avoyelles: farm hands, carpenters, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, &c. St. Landry: plantation labor only. St. Mary's and St. Martin's: field hands and house servants; colored laborers preferred on account of the climate. East Baton Rouge: farm hands. Union: all kinds of farm and household labor.

What mills or factories, if any, are in operation or in progress requiring skilled labor?

St. John and St. Charles: saw-mills, sugar manufactories, and rice-mills. East Feliciana: saw-mills, sugar-mills, and cotton-gins. Caddo: one oil factory in process of construction. East Baton Rouge: one foundry, one machine shop. Union: saw-mills only. Tangipahoa: three factories, one of cotton goods, one of railroad cars, and one of cotton-gins, employing a large number of workmen.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress requiring common labor? If so, how far distant?

St. Bernard and Plaquemines: one in progress requiring labor. St. James: levees to be built, and one railroad. East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, Tangipahoa, Rapides, Avoyelles, St. Landry, and Terrebonne: none. St. John and St. Charles: the Chattanooga Railroad, which will pass through both parishes, is already begun. Lafourche: a railroad about 4 miles below Thibodeaux. East Feliciana: there is one railroad projected which will run within 8 miles of this place. St. Mary and St. Martin: none at present. Union: one railroad, 16 miles.

If many foreign-born workmen are employed in your district, please give the preponderating nationality.

St. Bernard and Plaquemines: Germans, Irish, and French. St. James: French. New Orleans: Irish. Jefferson: a good many; principally Germans. Terrebonne: there are but few foreign-born workmen employed, most of them Frenchmen. St. John and St. Charles: Frenchmen, Germans, and Irishmen, but few of each. Lafourche: French and Germans. East Feliciana: Germans and Irish, mostly Germans, but not one-fourth enough of all kinds for the demand. Rapides: but few if any foreigners are employed here. St. Landry: French are most

numerous, Germans next. St. Mary and St. Martin: few, Irish and Germans preponderating.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land, of good quality and well watered, yet unoccupied?

St. Bernard and Plaquemines: very little; this year has been unfavorable for mechanics, as there was very little work for them during the summer months. St. James: the land is all owned and occupied by residents, but great inducements are offered to common laborers, also to mechanics. New Orleans: but little demand; no unoccupied land. Jefferson: there is unoccupied land, but it is not easily got possession of. Terrebonne: there is much good uncultivated land, but it is in the hands of owners of large estates, who are generally unwilling to sell or lease, although they have not the means to work it for themselves. St. John and St. Charles: advantages are offered to laborers of every kind, especially farm laborers. Lafourche: common laborers and some mechanics are in demand at good wages; plenty of Government land, mostly swamp land, which needs draining. East Feliciana: laborers and mechanics can do better here than in any other State; small farmers can make money here cultivating cotton and corn; plenty of land of good quality and well watered unoccupied. Tangipahoa: this district offers no particular inducements to laborers or mechanics, but to the small farmer many; there is abundance of land unoccupied, well watered and of good quality; a ready market at home; land can be purchased on the most favorable terms. Rapides: colored people only seem to be desired for laborers here; mechanics do well at present prices. Avoyelles: there is a good deal of land of good quality suitable for farms unoccupied, the cost of which, by entering them as homesteads, would not exceed \$25. St. Landry: plenty of first-class land well watered, which can be rented or purchased at fair prices; good market; high wages are paid to field hands. St. Mary and St. Martin: for small farmers I know of no country that offers as fine inducements as this section, owing to the richness of the soil, especially for sugar. East Baton Rouge: plenty of unoccupied land to be had cheap for cash, but rents are very high; it can be purchased for cash almost as cheaply as it can be rented for one year. Union: a good comfortable living at easier rates than on any degree of latitude north of 33°. Caddo: there is a very large demand for labor of all kinds.

What are the prices of ordinary farm stock, sound and in good condition?

District.	Parishes.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs, each.
1	Orleans	\$100 to 125	\$80 to 125	\$125 to 175	\$60 to 80	\$4 00 to 6 00	\$10 to 20
1	St. James	100	150 to 200	200 to 250	50	5 00	10 to 20
1	Jefferson	100 to 150	100 to 150	150 to 250	40 to 80	4 00 to 6 00	10 to 20
1	Terrebonne	50	100	150	25 to 50	.....	10
1	St. John	50	140	200	30	3 00 to 5 00	3 to 15
1	Lafourche	100 to 175	100 to 175	150 to 200	40 to 60	3 00 to 4 00	10 to 15
1	Tangipahoa	60	125	150 to 175	20	2 00	3 to 5
1	East Feliciana	50 to 75	75 to 175	100 to 170	20 to 30	2 00 to 3 00	4 to 7
2	Avoyelles	75	100 to 150	100 to 200	25	2 50	5 to 10
2	St. Landry	50 to 125	60 to 250	125 to 250	15 to 25	6 00 to 8 00	8 to 20
2	St. Mary	50	100	180 to 200	20 to 30	2 50 to 4 00	5
2	Rapides	50 to 75	75 to 150	100 to 225	30	4 00	5 to 15
2	East Baton Rouge	60	125 to 200	125 to 250	20 to 100	5 00	30
3	Union	60	125 to 250	100 to 500	15 to 75	2 00	7
3	Bienville	75 to 100	150 to 175	150 to 200	20 to 30	2 00 to 2 50	10 to 15
3	Catahoula	75	150	175	30	1 50	5
	Average	\$78 40	\$136 43	\$170	\$37 33	\$3 63	\$10 12

TEXAS.

Area, 175,587,840 acres. Population in 1870, 797,500.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district suitable for small farms on favorable terms?

* Galveston: yes; the lands, however, are mainly suited for market gardening. * Houston, Harris, Colorado, Karnes, Victoria, Mason, Williamson, Bosque, Smith, and Lamar: it can. Jasper: on very favorable terms. Lavaca: there is plenty of land to rent, but houses are scarce and poor. Kendall: plenty of it on the most favorable terms.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings?

Galveston: the price of land on the island is from \$50 to \$100 per acre; on the mainland in the county, from \$5 to \$50; the land is low and sandy. Liberty: farms having about 15 or 20 acres under cultivation, and the remainder unimproved, can be purchased at \$2 50 to \$3 per acre, with common wooden buildings. Houston: \$5 to \$15; ten to fifty per cent. is the usual proportion cultivated; none fenced except the cleared land; buildings, frame or log. Jasper: small farms can be purchased at from \$5 to \$10 per acre, from 10 to 100 acres improved; buildings ordinary; various sized tracts. Harris: buildings generally poor; land can be rented at from 50 cents to \$3; for small farms in the vicinity of Houston rent is nominal. Colorado: \$5 to \$8; one-third under cultivation; common wooden buildings. Lavaca: from \$3 to \$10; one-half under cultivation; fences and buildings generally poor. Karnes: from \$5 to \$8; one-third under cultivation and fenced. Victoria: good land is worth from \$15 to \$22, and can be rented for \$1 per acre taking large tracts; small tracts of the same character rent for \$2, buildings included. Mason: from \$2 50 to \$4; about 10 acres under cultivation; log buildings. Williamson: from \$5 to \$10; about one-tenth is fenced and under cultivation; buildings generally poor. Bosque: from \$5 to \$20; one-quarter under cultivation; very poor buildings. Kendall: from \$10 to \$20, with stone or log houses, stables, fences, cow-pens, &c.; one-third to one-half under cultivation. Smith: from \$7 to \$15; about one-third under cultivation and fenced; buildings, frame or log. Lamar: small farms can be had for about \$10, one-half under cultivation; buildings, hewed logs or frame.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land, what proportion is cleared, and how much, if any, is fenced?

Galveston: the land is all prairie; none fenced except for small farms or market gardens. Liberty: unimproved land \$1 per acre; none cleared and none fenced. Houston: from \$1 to \$5 in coin; unimproved lands are scarcely ever cleared, and never fenced. Jasper: from 50 cents to \$3. Harris: \$1 for good prairie, and from \$3 to \$8 for timbered land; not much of it fenced. Colorado: from 25 cents to \$8 for wild lands, either in prairie or in woods. Lavaca: \$6. Karnes: from 50 cents to \$1. Victoria: \$2 50; fencing is rather costly. Mason: 50 cents. Williamson: from 50 cents to \$5; nearly all prairie; none fenced. Bosque: \$1 per acre. Kendall: about \$1 50. Smith: from 50 cents to \$5; neither fenced nor cleared. Lamar: from \$3 to \$8; none cleared nor fenced. Smith: \$7 to \$15.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares,

* Names of counties from which returns have been received.

what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

Galveston: \$3 per acre; owner receives one-third without furnishing anything except the land; when he furnishes stock, &c., he receives one-half. Liberty: if owner furnishes stock, &c., he receives two-thirds the product. Houston: from \$3 to \$5; if on shares, owner receives one-third of the grain crop, and one-half of the cotton crop. Jasper: \$3, or one-third of crop. Harris: in case stock, &c., is furnished by owner, he receives one-half the crop; on many of the cotton farms, the owner furnishing everything, receives two-thirds of the crop. Colorado: if feed and stock are furnished by the renter, owner receives one-third the product. Lavaca: \$3, or one-third of the corn and one-fourth of the cotton; the owner furnishing cabins for the renter to live in; where the landlord furnishes team, &c., he receives one-half of all. Karnes and Victoria: one-quarter of the cotton, and one-third of the corn; when owner furnishes implements, &c., one-half. Mason: one-third of the crop. Williamson: from \$3 to \$5; if on shares, one-third, providing neither stock, implements, nor seeds; if otherwise, receiving half the product. Bosque: one-third of the corn, one-fourth of the cotton, and no implements furnished by the owner. Kendall: \$5, or one-third the crop, the renter furnishing necessary implements, stock, &c.; if otherwise, one-half. Smith: \$3; if on shares, same as above. Lamar: from \$3 to \$4; on shares, same as above.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of two or three of them?

Articles of production.	Prices.	Counties.
* Cotton.....per pound..	\$0 15	Kendall, Smith.
Do.....do.....	\$0 16 to 17	Lavaca, Colorado.
Do.....do.....	18	Karnes, Houston.
Do.....do.....	19	Liberty, Lamar.
Do.....do.....	20	Victoria, Williamson.
Corn.....per bushel..	50	Bosque.
Do.....do.....	75	Colorado, Karnes, Mason, Williamson.
Do.....do.....	50 to 75	Smith.
Do.....do.....	75 to 1 00	Victoria, Houston.
Do.....do.....	80	Lavaca.
Do.....do.....	1 00	Liberty, Victoria, Lamar.
Wheat.....do.....	1 50	Bosque.
Do.....do.....	1 50 to 2 50	Kendall, Lamar.
Sweet potatoes..do.....	50	Karnes.
Do.....do.....	75	Victoria.
Do.....do.....	50 to 75	Kendall.
Do.....do.....	1 00	Galveston, Colorado.
Do.....do.....	75	Lamar, Victoria.
Irish potatoes...do.....	1 25 to 1 50	Victoria.
Do.....do.....	2 50	Kendall, Lamar.

*Prices in the year 1869-'70. Cotton was much lower in 1870-'71.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing?

Galveston: no part of the country is over 30 miles from the city; water communication and railroad to mainland. Liberty: market town and steamboat landing 10 miles. Houston: 85 miles to the nearest town and railroad station; the Trinity River runs through this section of country upon which there are numerous landings, but it is navigable only for a portion of the year. Jasper: 10 miles from county seat; by

steam and sail 50 miles ; to market town 200 miles. Harris : from 5 to 30 miles. Colorado : railroad runs through the counties of Fort Bend, Wharton, and Colorado to the town of Columbus. Lavaca : Columbus, Colorado County, is the nearest railroad station, 35 miles distant from Hallettsville, 60 miles from Gonzales. Karnes : 60 miles to the nearest railroad station ; this being almost entirely a stock-raising country, everything in the way of provisions can be marketed at home. Victoria : railroad right here. Mason : market in the county. Williamson : 25 miles to market town, 100 miles to railroad, and 160 to steamboat. Bosque : 90 miles to a railroad. Kendall : 100 to 300 miles to a railroad ; steamboats 150 to 350 miles, being the nearest and farthest points in this division. Smith : 40 miles from terminus of Southern Pacific Railroad. Lamar : 100 miles to Jefferson, Texas, the principal receiving and forwarding point ; 15 miles to Red River ; about one-third of the cotton is shipped by the river or steamboats.

What is the general quality of land and the kind of timber ?

Galveston : soil light ; no timber. Liberty : black sandy soil ; oak, pine, and cypress timber. Houston : quality various ; oak, hickory, and pine timber. Jasper : sandy loam ; black, white, red, and post-oak ; some walnut, cherry, &c. Harris : land good ; pine, oak, and cypress. Colorado : alluvial rich river bottoms ; rich sandy loam in the prairies, and light but rich sands in the post-oak sections. Lavaca : various qualities ; one-third black prairie, one-third sandy prairie, and one-third sandy timbered land ; chiefly post-oak timber. Karnes : the land is exceedingly fertile ; post-oak, pecan, hackberry, elm, ash, cottonwood, and live oak. Victoria : land good ; pecan, oak, and elm timber. Mason : sandy loam. Williamson : black loamy soil ; timber—post-oak. Bosque : the land is the very best ; timber only tolerable. Kendall : oak and mesquite mixed with limestone land ; oak, blackjack, hickory, pecan, cypress, cedar, and a great many other kinds of timber. Smith : light sandy ; red, white, black and post-oak and pine. Lamar : every variety of soil ; prairies ; black land, timbered sandy land, rich and productive ; oak, hickory, ash, elm, and hackberry timber.

For what kind of labor is there a demand ?

Galveston : gardeners and longshore-men. Liberty : farm laborers. Houston and Jasper : farm labor principally, of which there is a great scarcity. Harris : anybody that will honestly work. Colorado : farm labor particularly, but all kinds are needed. Lavaca : every kind. Karnes : farmers, stock-raisers, carpenters, stonemasons, and blacksmiths. Victoria : thousands of workingmen are wanted. Mason : farm laborers and stock-raisers. Williamson : farm laborers. Bosque : mechanics and farm laborers. Kendall : all kinds of white labor ; (mostly Germans living here.) Smith : farm labor is in the greatest demand. Lamar ; farm hands and mechanics.

What mills or factories, if any, are in operation or in progress requiring skilled labor ?

Galveston : founderies, machine-shops, sash, blind, and door factories, and stone quarries. Liberty and Houston : no mills in this section except ordinary corn-mills propelled principally by small water-power requiring very little skilled labor. The only factory in this section is the Texas penitentiary, supplied with convict labor. Jasper and Harris : two cotton-mills, two founderies, six brickyards, one tannery, two machine-shops, twelve saw-mills, five planing-mills, ten bakeries, four breweries, one distillery. Colorado : saw-mills, grist-mills, wind-mills, breweries, cigar manufactories, cotton-gins ; sugar mills now being erected ; a splendid site for water at the town of Columbus, 10 feet fall

in three-quarters of a mile on the Colorado River; the bend in the river is 14 miles. Lavaca: we need factories and factory labor; we have but few in operation, and they are of an inferior character. Victoria: three corn-mills, four cotton-gins, two planing-mills, three beef-packing houses. Bosque: flour-mills only; no factories. Kendall: saw-mills, flour mills, cotton-gins, &c. Smith: one cotton factory. Lamar: principally steam corn and flour mills; no factories of any kind.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress requiring common labor? If so, how far distant?

Galveston: yes; about 150 miles distant by railroad; wages \$1 (specie) per day. Liberty, Houston, and Harris: five railroads centering in the city of Houston. Colorado: the Central Railroad demands much labor; the San Antonio Railroad will soon require labor. Lavaca: none nearer than 35 miles. Victoria: work commenced in April, 1870, on the railroad. Bosque: yes; distance 75 miles. Kendall: the San Antonio Gulf Railroad about 30 to 150 miles distant. Smith: 40 miles. Lamar: the Memphis and El Paso Railroad, now under contract, passes through this county.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land, of good quality and well watered, yet unoccupied?

Galveston: there is much vacant land suitable for market gardens, but the supply of minor products keeps pace with the demand; Irish potatoes, cabbages, and onions, now largely imported from the North and West, might be grown here. Liberty: there is a great deal of land, well watered and timbered, unoccupied. Houston: this district offers the advantages of good wages to laborers; such mechanics as blacksmiths, wheelwrights, and carpenters find ready employment at good wages, and small farmers who are industrious a munificent reward for their labor; a great deal of good land, well watered, is yet unoccupied, which can be had on reasonable terms. Jasper: considerable quantities of well-timbered land unoccupied; fine streams of water; very healthful climate. Harris: laborers, mechanics, and farmers can find either employment at good wages or land at a cheap rate, of good quality, well watered and unoccupied, within two miles of the city of Houston. Colorado: the advantages here are cheap lands, abundant supply of wood and water, nearness to railroad, healthfulness of climate, good society, schools, and churches, and adaptation of our soil to the growth of corn, potatoes, cotton, and cane, as well as fine grazing for stock; thousands of families can find comfortable homes here cheaper than in any part of the continent; lands sell at from 25 cents to \$8 per acre, and any sized tract can be had from one-fourth of an acre to 10,000 acres in a body; there is much cedar timber in the adjoining county of Forsyth. Lavaca: we have plenty of good land at cheap rates, productive soil, good water, and healthful climate, but need capital, energy, and labor; farmers who purchase farms and cultivate them do well here; and so do mechanics, such as tanners, blacksmiths, saddlers, &c.; but those who depend upon renting or working at farm work for wages are frequently imposed upon. Karnes: the cheapness of good land lying convenient to water and timber and pasturage, the scarcity of labor, the mildness and shortness of our winters, and the healthfulness of our section are among the chief advantages offered; there is a vast amount of land unoccupied, of good quality. Victoria: Western Texas offers greater inducements to working men than any other State; the land is good, rich, and cheap, with an abundance of timber for fuel and fencing; plenty of water and as healthful a climate as in the mountains of Pennsylvania; the land is now being

offered for less than its real value, from the fact that the people have never depended upon their own labor; and plenty of rich lands are now growing up in weeds for the want of labor; stock can live the year round upon what they obtain for themselves running at large, requiring no feeding; the climate is healthful, the lands rich and cheap, and a disposition on the part of our old citizens to extend the right hand of welcome to all who wish to settle permanently among us; with half the frugality, economy, and industry exercised by the people of the older States, any man can acquire a competency in ten years. Mason: laborers can find work at all times; small farmers can do well; the country needs immigration. Williamson: there is a great demand for farm labor; farms can be purchased of all sizes, nine-tenths of the land being unoccupied; soil generally of good quality, and in most localities plenty of water. Bosque: a vast amount can be had at low prices, but land is rising in value; farmers here are in better circumstances now than they have ever been since the close of the war; better soil and climate can nowhere be found than here. Kendall: plenty of land well watered and of good quality, not yet occupied, but remaining in the hands of speculators; there is scarcely one-twelfth of the land in this division under cultivation. Smith: plenty of good land can be purchased on very favorable terms, and plenty of work for all kinds of mechanics. Lamar: not more than one-tenth of the tillable land is under cultivation; no difficulty in procuring small or large farms at reasonable rates; farm hands receive from \$20 to \$25 per month, and are greatly in demand; plenty of water from wells and cisterns.

What are the prices of ordinary farm stock, sound and in good condition?

Districts.	Counties.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milk cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs, each and per lb.
1	Galveston		\$60 to 100	\$100 to 200	\$20 to 25	\$3 to 4	\$5 to 25
1	Harris	\$30 to 50	15 to 50	50 to 150	7 to 25	1½ to 4	1 to 10
1	Houston	30 to 50	60 to 100	75 to 120	10 to 12	3	1½ to 5
1	Liberty	40	60 to 100	100 to 200	\$10	2½	\$2 to 3
1	Jasper	30 to 50	50 to 150	50 to 150	10 to 20	1	1 to 10
2	Colorado	35	50 to 100	75 to 100	10	75 cts.	3 to 5
2	Victoria	35	35 to 50	40 to 55	12	\$1½	1
2	Karnes	40	60 to 100	60 to 100	10 to 12	2 to 3½	3 to 4
2	Lavaca	30	60	40 to 75	10	1	1 to 5
3	Williamson	60	100	150	15	3	8
3	Bosque	25	30 to 75	50 to 150	10	1	3
3	Kendall, Gillespie, Blanco, Kerr, Medina	40	50 to 100	50 to 150	8 to 10	1½	1
3	Mason	30 to 40	50	50 to 70	6 to 8	1 to 1½	1
4	Lamar	40 to 50	75 to 100	75 to 150	10 to 15	2½	2½
4	Smith	30	100 to 150	125 to 150	15	2	6
4	Harrison	30 to 60	50 to 150	50 to 250	12	1	10 cts. p. lb.
	Average	\$38 66	\$71 51	\$103 33	\$12 58	\$1 29	\$4 07

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

Area, 140,800,000 acres. Population in 1870, 91,864.

Only one return was received, viz: from Doña Ana County. In that county land suitable for small farms can be purchased for \$15 per acre. There are about 15,000 acres under cultivation; none fenced. The buildings are of adobe or sun-burned brick. The price of unimproved land, none cleared or fenced, is \$5 per acre. Farms are rented only on shares, the owner furnishing one-half the seeds and receiving one-half of the crop. The chief articles of production, with their present prices, are—wheat, \$2 per bushel; corn, \$1 50; wine, \$5 per gallon. The general

quality of the land is good, with cottonwood and pine timber. There are grist and lumber mills in operation, but no factories as yet. The western terminus of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad is fifty miles distant. The advantages offered to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers are not great. There is plenty of good land unoccupied, but it has to be irrigated. There are gold, silver, and copper mines, but they cannot be worked to advantage on account of the hostility of the Indians and the great expense of freighting machinery a distance of 800 miles from the nearest railroad station by ox teams. The ordinary prices of farm stock sound and in good condition, average as follows, viz: working oxen, \$50 per pair; working horses, \$112 each; working mules, \$158 each; milch cows, \$44 each; sheep, \$2 50; hogs, 11 cents per pound.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

Area, 75,520,000 acres. Population in 1870, 9,658.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms?

Yuma: there are no farming lands for sale. Yavapai: land in this Territory is unsurveyed; millions of acres of most excellent farming land are open to the settler.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land, what proportion is cleared, and how much, if any, is fenced?

Yavapai: no definite price; most of the tillable land is open like prairie, and does not require clearing.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

Yavapai: farming is carried on to a very limited extent on shares, the owner furnishing everything but stock, and receiving one-third of the crop.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of some of them?

Yavapai: wheat, 7 cents per pound; barley, 7 cents; oats and potatoes, 6 cents; corn, 5 cents; common vegetables, 5, 6, and 7 cents per pound. Yuma: pumpkins, squashes, and watermelons, 50 cents apiece.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing?

Yavapai: Government military posts and mining settlements are the markets close at hand. Yuma: the people live in small villages, and only cultivate small gardens.

What is the general quality of land, and the kind of timber?

Yavapai: alluvial deposits along streams, and high table land; pine, oak, ash, cottonwood, and walnut. Yuma: the land is good, but water for irrigation is scarce; cottonwood, willow, and mesquite timber.

For what kind of labor is there a demand?

Yavapai: farm laborers and quartz miners principally. Yuma: teamsters, miners, and mechanics.

What mills or factories, if any, are in operation or in progress requiring skilled labor?

Yavapai: no mills, except quartz and flour mills. Yuma: quartz mills.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress requiring common labor? If so, how far distant?

Yavapai and Yuma: there are none.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers,

mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land, of good quality and well watered, yet unoccupied?

Yavapai: the portion of Arizona north of the Gila River contains much very desirable unsurveyed and unoccupied farming and timber land, a granitic formation, most excellent water, forests of pine timber, mild winters, and temperate summers, good mines of silver, gold, copper, and lead.

What are the prices of ordinary farm stock, sound and in good condition?

Counties.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.
Yavapai.....	\$100 to 240	\$50 to 300	\$50 to 300	\$60 to 100	\$4 to 6
Yuma.....	75	75	100	30	3
Average.....	\$122 50	\$125 00	137 50	\$55 00	\$4 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

(Continued from page 125.)

[The following interesting communication—furnished by Dr. R. J. Powell, of Washington, a native of North Carolina, and thoroughly acquainted with every portion of it—having been received after the compilation of that State was stereotyped, is inserted here.]

“The State contains over fifty thousand square miles, and may be divided into three grand divisions—the eastern, middle, and western. The eastern division embraces more than one-third of the whole State, and extends from the sea-shore to near the center; that is, nearly to Raleigh, the capital of the State, and is generally a level country, covered with vast forests of *pine*, extremely valuable for lumber, and in the lowlands, nearer the sea, vast quantities of cypress, juniper, and other valuable timber. The numerous large rivers and sounds near the coast afford ample navigable waters, and an abundant supply of fish, more than 300,000 having been taken at a single haul in Albemarle Sound. A large portion of this region is exceedingly productive. In some localities, 80 bushels of corn have been grown to the acre. Sweet-potatoes of the best quality are produced in large quantities, while wheat, cotton, rice, and the peanut yield well. The fig, peach, and apple grow in this region, and here is the native home of the far-famed scuppernong grape. The soil is light, and easily cultivated, rarely requiring more than one horse to break up stubble-fields.

“Access to railroads and navigable waters is not difficult. Lands are for sale at low figures.

“The central division also embraces more than one-third of the State, and extends west to the foot of the mountain ranges. It presents a rolling surface, hill, dale, and stream beautifully interspersed; has ample water-power; the northern portion growing the finest tobacco, the southern portion yielding cotton abundantly, the whole producing the grains and grasses. The oak and all the hard woods are found in great profusion; all of the best timber for carriages, farming implements, &c. This region is underlaid with gold, plumbago, iron, coal, &c. Fruits of all kinds, both cultivated and wild, grow abundantly in this region. Railroads, completed and under construction, penetrate through this region. The lands are cheap.

“The western division is much smaller than either of the preceding. It is a sparsely settled, mountainous country, mostly covered with native forest trees, among which the black walnut, red cherry, and other hard woods are found. It produces grain and Irish potatoes in abundance, and excels other portions in the production of grasses, making a fine cattle-growing region, while the vast quantities of acorns and chestnuts make the raising of hogs easy and cheap.

“It is underlaid with gold, silver, copper, plumbago, iron, &c. The black diamond is also found, as well as the asbestos. No country in the world excels it in water-power; to utilize which it is only necessary to cut races from the banks of the numerous streams, dams not being required. Marble is found in large quantities, some as fine as any to be found in Paros; soap-stone is also found. As fine apples as any in the world are produced here. Ginseng, snake-root, pink-root, and other roots and herbs, valuable in medicine or for coloring, are found in large quantities in all this region.

“Though now shut in from the world by the surrounding ranges of mountains, the railroads now constructing will soon penetrate it in different directions. Lands can be purchased very cheap.”

IV. PACIFIC STATES AND TERRITORIES.

CALIFORNIA.

Area, 120,947,840 acres. Population in 1870, 560,285.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district suitable for small farms on favorable terms?

Los Angeles, Santa Clara, San Luis Obispo, San Bernardino, Tulare, Stanislaus, Butte, Shasta, Tehama, Siskiyou, Plumas, Colusa, Sutter, Yuba, Lassen, Napa, Sonoma, and Humboldt: it can.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings.

Los Angeles: from \$25 to \$30; but little of it fenced; buildings inferior; vineyards for sale within the city limits at \$2 50 per acre. Santa Clara: \$20 to \$100 per acre, according to location and amount of improvements; three-fourths of the land is fenced; buildings not very good. San Luis Obispo: no improved farms; until 1867 the lands in this county were devoted exclusively to grazing; nearly all the good land is covered by Mexican and Spanish grants. San Bernardino: \$10 to \$50; from one-half to two-thirds under cultivation; small adobe or frame houses. Tulare: about \$25; all inclosed; plain frame dwellings. Stanislaus: very poor buildings, and very little fencing. Butte: \$8 to \$12 for upland; bottom land, well protected against overflows by levees, is worth \$25; all under cultivation, and with ordinary fences and buildings. Tehama and Shasta: \$10; about one-half under cultivation and fenced; buildings poor. Siskiyou: \$10 to \$25; from one-half to two-thirds under cultivation; generally inclosed; buildings ordinary. Plumas: \$8 to \$10; one-half fenced; common wooden buildings. Sutter, Yuba, and Colusa: \$8 to \$12 for upland; \$25 for bottom land, all under cultivation; buildings of a cheap kind. Lassen: \$8 to \$10; one-half fenced; common wooden buildings. Napa: from \$25 to \$125; all cultivated and fenced, with buildings of medium quality. Sonoma: \$10 to \$50; well fenced; fair buildings. Solano and Yolo: \$40 to \$125; all under cultivation and fenced; settlers' cabins. Humboldt: \$75; about two-thirds of each farm under cultivation and fenced; buildings passably good.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land? What proportion is cleared, and how much, if any, is fenced?

Los Angeles: \$10 to \$20; no timber. Santa Clara: none for sale. San Luis Obispo: \$2 to \$15. San Bernardino: from \$1 25 to \$10; no timber. Tulare: \$3. Stanislaus: from \$5 to \$10. Butte: \$3 to \$8, according to quality. Tehama and Shasta: about \$5; none fenced. Siskiyou: \$2 50 to \$5. Plumas and Lassens: \$5; no timber. Sutter, Yuba, and Colusa: \$3 to \$8, according to quality. Solano and Yolo: \$10 to \$40; no fencing. Humboldt: \$30 to \$35.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

Los Angeles: no small farms for rent; the rent of land is from \$5 to \$7 per acre, or one-third the product. Santa Clara: from \$5 to \$10; on shares, one-half the product. San Luis Obispo: lands can be rented

on shares at one-tenth of the product for its use. San Bernardino: owner receives one-third, unless he furnish stock, seeds, implements, &c., then one-half. Tulare, Stanislaus, and Butte: \$5, or shares as above. Shasta and Tehama: owner provides seeds and receives one-half. Siskiyou: the owner provides stock, implements, and seeds, and receives one-half. Plumas, Colusa, Sutter, Yuba, and Lassen: the same. Napa and Trinity: \$5; shares the same as above. Sonoma: on shares, one-fourth of the product. Solano and Yolo: \$10 to \$12 per acre; or shares, one-third, and one-half if owner provides. Humboldt: \$25; shares the same as above.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of some of them?

Articles of production.	Prices.	Counties.
Wheat.....per cwt..	\$1 20	Sonoma, Yolo.
Do.....do.....	1 25	Tehama.
Do.....do.....	\$1 30 to 1 50	Stanislaus.
Do.....do.....	1 30 to 1 80	Santa Clara, Solano.
Do.....do.....	1 35	Butte, Sutter, Yuba.
Do.....do.....	1 50	Napa, Shasta, Siskiyou.
Do.....do.....	2 00	San Bernardino, Plumas.
Corn.....do.....	1 00	Los Angeles.
Do.....do.....	1 50	San Bernadino.
Oats.....do.....	1 50	Siskiyou.
Barley.....do.....	1 00	Tehama.
Do.....do.....	1 00 to 1 20	Santa Clara, Solano.
Do.....do.....	1 15	Butte, Sutter, Yuba.
Do.....do.....	1 25	Los Angeles, Shasta.
Do.....do.....	1 50	San Luis Obispo, Siskiyou, Plumas, Lassen.
Potatoes.....do.....	2 00	Tulare, Siskiyou.
Hay.....per ton..	12 00	Butte, Sutter, Yuba.
Do.....do.....	10 00 to 14 00	Solano.
Do.....do.....	15 00	Tehama.
Do.....do.....	20 00	Sonoma, Yolo.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing?

Los Angeles: from 1 to 5 miles to depot; 20 to steamboat landing. Santa Clara: a railroad runs directly through the county; to San Francisco 50 miles. San Luis Obispo: to San Francisco 320 miles; to a railroad station 250 miles; tri-monthly communication by coast steamer with San Francisco. San Bernadino: 60 miles to a railroad station; 80 miles to a steamboat landing. Tulare: home market; no railroad or steamboat. Stanislaus: from 15 to 40 miles. Butte: Oroville is the shire town, and the principal market; there is now one railroad, and also a line of steamers making its terminus at Chico. Shasta: from 10 to 20 miles to market town; to steamboat landing 17 miles. Tehama: steamboats arrive twice a week from San Francisco. Siskiyou: from 5 to 40 miles. Plumas: 85 miles to large market. Colusa: the shire town is located on the Sacramento River. Sutter: Yuba City is the shire town, and the principal market; there being a railroad to the metropolis, as well as a line of steamboats daily, plying to the same point. Yuba: Marysville is the county seat and principal market; there are two lines of railroads, and a line of steamers making termini here. Amador: 45 miles to Sacramento City and Stockton. Lassen: 85 miles to a large market. Napa: railroad runs through the entire valley. Trinity: 80 miles to steamboat landing. Sonoma: from 1 to 15 miles. Solano

and Yolo: 5 to 30 miles. Humboldt: from 5 to 75 miles. Alpine: 40 to 50 miles to Virginia, and 70 miles to Reno, on the Central Pacific Railroad.

What is the general quality of land, and the kind of timber?

Los Angeles: sandy loam on the river bottoms; adobe on the plains. Santa Clara: sandy loam; redwood and oak timber. San Luis Obispo: hilly; valleys small; soil very rich black loam, well watered; timber scarce; scrub pine, white oak, willow, and cottonwood. San Bernardino: soil varied; cottonwood, sycamore, and willow in the valley; pine, oak, and cedar in the mountains. Tulare: quality of land fair; oak timber in belts along the streams. Stanislaus: sandy with some black loam; no timber except on the rivers. Butte: upland, clayish mixture; bottom lands generally a sandy loam; oak on the level land; pine on the hills and mountains. Shasta: nearly all kinds of soil; white and black oak, sugar-maple, pine, and spruce. Tehama: the general quality of the land is good; oak and pine timber. Siskiyou: generally a sandy loam; sugar maple, pitch and yellow pine, white and red fir, some oak, juniper, and cottonwood. Plumas: soil second rate quality; pine and fir. Sutter, Yuba, and Colusa: the upland is of clayish mixture; bottom land generally a sandy loam; oak on the level, pine on the hills. Lassen: first rate; pine and fir. Napa: land good; timber chiefly oak. Sonoma: varied; oak and some redwood. Solano and Yolo: limestone, sandy loam, and heavy clay; oak timber. Humboldt: good land; redwood, pine, fir, and Oregon pine.

For what kind of labor is there a demand?

Los Angeles: skilled labor in the city; common labor in the country. Santa Clara, Tulare, Amador, Trinity, and Sonoma: none at present. San Luis Obispo: common laborers and shepherds. San Bernardino: farm hands and mechanics. Stanislaus, Butte, Tehama, Plumas, Colusa, Sutter, Yuba, Lassen, Napa, and Sonoma: farm labor principally. Shasta: farm and mining labor. Siskiyou: farm labor; carpenters and men to work in steam saw-mills. Trinity: mining. Solano and Yolo: all kinds; male and female. Humboldt: loggers and saw-mill men; but the demand is not large. Alpine: wood choppers.

What mills or factories, if any, are in operation or in progress requiring skilled labor?

Los Angeles: two grist-mills; no factories. Santa Clara: two woolen-mills; one paper manufactory. San Luis Obispo, Plumas, Sutter, Lassen, Napa, Trinity, Sonoma, and Humboldt: none of any kind at present. San Bernardino: four steam saw-mills, one water-power saw-mill, and two flour-mills. Tulare: a few flour and lumber-mills. Stanislaus: woolen factory. Butte: three flour-mills and many saw-mills. Shasta: three flour-mills, three quartz-mills, and ten saw-mills. Tehama: three flour-mills and four saw-mills. Siskiyou: three steam saw-mills, several water saw-mills and flour-mills, one foundery, and one tub and pail factory. Colusa: two flour mills and several saw-mills. Yuba: four flour-mills, one woolen factory, and many saw-mills. Amador: quartz-mills and saw-mills. Solano and Yolo: five flour-mills and several manufactories of agricultural implements. Humboldt and Alpine: saw-mills.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress requiring common labor? If so, how far distant?

Los Angeles: one railroad completed, another in contemplation. Santa Clara, San Luis Obispo, San Bernardino, Tulare, Butte, Shasta, Siskiyou, Plumas, Colusa, Sutter, Yuba, Amador, Lassen, Napa, Trinity, Sonoma, and Humboldt: none in progress. Stanislaus: one in the lower part of the county. Tehama: the line of the California and Oregon Rail-

road is about three miles from the town of Red Bluff. Solano and Yolo: one railroad in process of building.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land of good quality and well watered, yet unoccupied?

Los Angeles: plenty of land unoccupied, but of poor quality and subject to drought. Santa Clara and San Luis Obispo: no special advantages. San Bernardino: a considerable quantity of public land unsurveyed, containing gold and tin mines. Tulare: plenty of land to be purchased on fair terms, say from \$2 to \$10 per acre; land in some sections requires irrigation. Stanislaus: quite a large quantity yet unoccupied. Butte, Colusa, Sutter, and Yuba: there is now and for years will be a demand for laborers, mechanics, and farmers, for the country is by no means in an advanced condition, and new developments, requiring all kinds of labor, are being made in all branches of industry; not much land of good quality unoccupied. Shasta and Tehama: there are thousands of acres of unoccupied land in this district suitable for stock-raising and fruit-growing. Siskiyou: there is some good farming land and much good grazing land in the eastern part of the county. Plumas and Lassen: considerable good land, well watered, unoccupied. Napa: laborers who are inclined to be industrious can do well; farm hands command from \$30 to \$40 per month. Trinity: nothing but mining in the placers. Sonoma, Solano, Yolo, and Humboldt: small farmers can do well. Alpine: the climate is very severe in winter, snow falls to an extraordinary depth. In summer it is delightful. At present no inducements whatever can be offered to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. There is some very fair land, well watered, and nearly the entire county unoccupied. The timber is abundant. The mines in this county are principally silver, but as yet are undeveloped, although a large amount of labor and money has been expended in "prospecting" them.

What are the prices of ordinary farm stock, sound and in good condition?

Districts.	Counties.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs.
2	Los Angeles.....	\$100	*\$40	*\$50	*\$35	\$2 to 3 50	.....
2	Santa Clara.....	150	\$50 to 200	\$100 to 250	\$50 to 100	3 to 5 00	6c. per lb.
2	San Luis Obispo.....	Scarce	50 to 150	100 to 200	65	3 00	.....
2	San Bernardino.....	100	150	50 to 150	40	2 00	4c. per lb.
3	Stanislaus.....	150	50 to 125	75 to 150	60 to 75	2 50 to 4 00	5 to 10c. p.lb.
3	Tulare.....	150	100	150	50	3 00	10c. per lb.
4	Butte.....	150	200	200	45 to 60	2 50	5c. per lb.
4	Shasta.....	175	125	150	40	2 50	3c. per lb.
4	Tehama.....	175	125	150	35	2 50	.....
4	Siskiyou.....	\$100 to 175	75 to 225	150 to 250	40 to 60	3 to 4 00	8c. per lb.
4	Plumas.....	150	75 to 150	75 to 150	50 to 75	3 00	10c. per lb.
4	Colusa.....	150	200	200	45 to 60	2 50	5c. per lb.
4	Sutter.....	150	200	200	45 to 60	2 50	5c. per lb.
4	Sacramento.....	80 to 100	80 to 150	100 to 150	40 to 80	3 to 4 00	7c. per lb.
4	Yuba.....	150	200	200	50 to 60	2 50	5c. per lb.
4	Amador.....	150	100 to 300	125 to 400	40	3 00	9c. per lb.
4	Alpine.....	125	80	90	40	2 50	9c. per lb.
4	Lassen.....	150	75 to 150	75 to 150	50 to 75	3 00	10c. per lb.
5	Napa.....	200	100 to 200	100 to 250	50 to 60	2 50	6c. per lb.
5	Trinity.....	200	150	125	60	4 50	.....
5	Sonoma.....	150	100	100	50	2 75	6c. per lb.
5	Solano and Yolo.....	125	150	150	70	3 00	9c. per lb.
5	Humboldt.....	200	150 to 200	175 to 200	70	2 50	10c. per lb.
	Average.....	\$149 00	\$136 84	\$151 13	\$51 73	\$2 90	7 cents.

* Spanish stock.

[As the foregoing compilation imperfectly represents the advantages which California offers to the immigrant—returns not having been received from the whole State—the following communication from Mr. Charles S. Capp, whose official position has afforded him unusual opportunities for obtaining correct information on the subject, is appended:]

SAN FRANCISCO, *December 9, 1870.*

DEAR SIR: Your letter, accompanied by information concerning California lands, was duly received. I notice that most of the prices for farming lands quoted are those in the immediate vicinity of the county seats and oldest settled and best improved central districts. By going a little distance from the present centers of population, lands can be obtained at more moderate prices and frequently from the Government at usual rates.

When the quantity of land that is inclosed or uninclosed is considered it should be borne in mind that what is here called a "no fence law," extends over a considerable portion of the State, viz, the counties of Marin, Stanislaus, San Joaquin, Yolo, and portions of Sacramento, Santa Barbara, San Diego, Los Angeles, and Merced. (See California Statutes, 1869-70, page 410.) The principle of this law is, that a landowner is entitled to the safe enjoyment of his land without having to guard it by fences, and that the owner of live stock is bound to see that they do not trespass, and is responsible for damages if they do. Where land is cheap and timber scarce and dear, the fencing often costs more than the land, and this law was intended to facilitate settlement by poor men by obviating the necessity for this often unproductive expenditure. This law is being extended in its operations at every session of the legislature, as fast as the purely agricultural interest becomes decidedly stronger than the mere stock-raising interest. Its fairness and economy commend it. Many miles of our best lands are thus uninclosed, though in a high state of cultivation.

As to improvements upon lands, it should also be borne in mind that many improvements, such as warm barns and sheds for cattle, that are indispensable where snow-falls and severe winters prevail, and where rains during the harvest season and afterward may be expected, are here to a great extent unnecessary. This is the case in all the large valleys, and everywhere except on the northern coast and in the mountain regions. Cattle and sheep need and receive little or no shelter, but find their own living all the year round. Only those that work are housed and fed. Straw and hay are stacked in the field and cattle help themselves during the latter end of the autumn, until the first rains fall, when there is a new growth of grass, and as vegetation proceeds actively all through the winter, they find an abundance of feed.

As to buildings it should also be borne in mind that in California, except in the mountains where altitude is equivalent to a more northern latitude, the winter is a mere rainy season, with numerous intervals of fine, pleasant weather. Consequently Californians are able to and do spend a greater portion of the time in the open air than the people of almost any other State. They, therefore, until in prosperous circumstances, do not build such fine houses to keep out cold as are absolutely necessary in the Northern and Eastern States. Cheaper ones answer every purpose and afford quite as much comfort as more expensive ones. This advantage of our climate operates greatly in favor of men of limited means, as a larger proportion of their capital is available from the first for the purchase of teams, seed, agricultural implements, live-stock, and family requirements, and they are thus able to get a new piece of land into a productive condition more cheaply than is the case elsewhere.

In our large valleys and all except the highest portions of the State, snow seldom falls, or if it does seldom lies twenty-four hours at a time, and ice very seldom forms. Heavy frosts are also of rare occurrence. Consequently less fuel is necessary for comfort, and timber is not so indispensable upon a farm. Much timber is wantonly destroyed in clearing land for grain culture, even in districts where it is comparatively scarce. Wire fencing is extensively used in districts where timber is not abundant. It is not very expensive, lasts well, and its place may be supplied before it ceases to be useful by live fences or hedges, which grow finely wherever planted. The cotton-wood, willow, locust, and a variety of other trees suitable for fuel, shade and hardwood, are rapid growers where planted under favorable conditions, so that even where no timber exists the settler need not long be without it. The mountains and foot-hills which bound the valleys, usually furnish an abundant supply of fuel for the settlers at very little more than the cost of cutting and hauling, and timber is found along all the water-courses and river bottoms.

Owing to the absence of rain during harvest and for two months later, no haste is necessary in securing crops of grain when ripe, and no need of shelter for them when cut. Grain is often allowed to stand for weeks after it is ripe, until the harvester and steam-thresher can be secured to cut it. When cut it is threshed and sacked at once, and then piled up in the field without shelter in perfect security so far as the weather is concerned, and gradually hauled to the nearest railroad or steamboat landing, where

it is stored until the market price suits the farmer. Until disposed of it often serves as the basis of a loan with which the operations of the succeeding year are extended, improvements made, &c. There is usually no trouble either in disposing of the crop at San Francisco prices, less freight and commissions, or in procuring money upon it if prices at the harvest time are considered to justify the farmer in holding for a rise. The main thing is to have the hauling to the point of delivery completed before the rains make the roads heavy. For these reasons new-comers in California are able to dispense with many of the "improvements" upon farms that are absolutely necessary to success elsewhere, whether they lease or purchase lands.

As to prices, lands enhance in value the moment they are occupied. Even without occupation, what was Government land yesterday, procurable at \$1 25 per acre, is worth double that price or more the moment it passes into private hands. That is to say, this increase in value is insisted upon by the owners without much regard to difference in quality between what is taken and what is left. Settlement actually increases the value of land in any vicinity, because men usually prefer to have neighbors for themselves and families. Yet other lands a little farther off from the nearest town may be fully equal in quality, and settlement will enhance their market and quotable value in the same manner, and the development of the country subsequently by the construction of railroads, &c., may make the more distant lands the most valuable. The successful introduction of some new culture, such as the grape, the mulberry, or the commencement of a manufacture for which facilities exist, will have the same effect. And thus in California, as in other new States, the men who will accomplish most and succeed best are those whose intelligence enables them to discover for themselves the peculiar advantages of a district, which escape the attention of others, and who have the enterprise to secure and develop such locations. Any ordinary farmer can see that a piece of land, the soil of which is deep and rich, and which is level, will make a farm for wheat, oats, barley, or common crops. But the foot-hill region, where the land is rolling and sometimes steep, is found to be capable of producing a variety of fruits and other products that yield a far larger and more certain return than any land used merely for grain-raising. I only repeat the opinion of many of the most intelligent men in the State when I say that we may expect that before many years the foot-hill region of the Sierra Nevada, extending from the plains of the large valleys across the gold-bearing belt and up to the high pine-covered districts, where the climate becomes severe, will be occupied by a dense and prosperous population, and prove quite as productive as the level lands which now contain the bulk of our agricultural population. Already many of the finest orchards and vineyards are located in this region. The wines produced there are of superior quality, and the fruits unsurpassed. The silk culture has been successfully carried on, and every year demonstrates more fully the varied capacity and great value of these lands.

Cattle-raisers frequently depreciate the value of the Government lands in their vicinity in order to discourage others from settling near them, so that their stock may enjoy free range over the vacant lands around them. Intelligent men are not thus deceived, but able to judge for themselves and form their own opinions. Cultivation frequently changes entirely the appearance of a soil. While cultivated land is covered with green and luxuriant vegetation, the same soil outside of the inclosure, which has not been disturbed, presents a dry and sterile appearance which is very uninviting. What has been done by one settler may be done by others. The dry appearance of our hills and valleys in the fall is discouraging to new comers from States where the rain-fall is greater and distributed more evenly through the year. But if water for drinking is supplied to cattle in such localities they are found to be fat and thriving, and the dry grass, when examined, is found to be a perfectly cured hay, retaining all its natural strength and nourishment, and often rich in seed, and it continues in this condition until rain falls and washes out of it its nutritive properties and causes it to rot. In all our large valleys water is found close to the surface nearly everywhere, and is readily procured by wells, and the regular winds afford the power necessary for pumping all that is required for household purposes, watering stock, and garden irrigation. Artesian wells costing about \$500 each are also dug without difficulty in many of the valleys that are destitute of running streams in the fall, and one of these will usually supply all the water that is required upon a farm, the flow being constant and plentiful without pumping-machinery. Everywhere in the foot-hill region and on the plains below, facilities exist for bringing in water for irrigation from the never-failing streams supplied by the mountain snows. The ditches originally built to supply the water for mining operations are now used to a considerable extent for the purpose of irrigation, and will be carried lower down as the demand increases. But every year's experience proves that though irrigation for some purposes will greatly increase the productive capacity of land, thorough cultivation often renders it unnecessary; and again, for many crops for which it was formerly supposed beneficial it is in fact unnecessary if the seed is sowed in time to obtain the full benefit of all the natural rain-fall. Grapes and other fruits raised without irrigation are superior in flavor to those supplied artificially with water. Nevertheless, an abundance of opportunities exist for the employment of capital in

the diversion of water from its deep natural channels to the surface of districts not well supplied, and its use in irrigation and for manufacturing purposes. The foot-hill region, which is peculiarly adapted to fruit-growing, vineyards, &c., comprises portions of the counties of Shasta, Plumas, Butte, Sierra, Yuba, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Sacramento, Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Merced, Mariposa, Fresno, Tulare, and Kern. Lands of similar quality are found in some of the other counties. Good wagon-roads extend through most of this region to the numerous mining towns in the higher districts, and a system of narrow-gauge railroads is now being discussed which will probably extend through these districts, and thus facilitate the transport of agricultural products, as well as the rich ores which the mines afford, and the valuable timber of the high Sierras.

Improved farms are not rented to the same extent in California as elsewhere. Most of the settlers occupy them as their homesteads, and have no other lands. Comparatively few of the large land-holders lease their land for farming, and few or none improve them expressly for the occupation of tenants. Where land is leased, the farming is mostly mere grain and stock raising, requiring few or no expensive improvements by the tenant, or for his accommodation. Again, where private lands are yet so cheap and Government lands are attainable at Government prices, and the railroad system in course of construction promises to render them, in a few years, as accessible and valuable as the central lands that are now high, the necessity for renting land and the inducements to do so are less than elsewhere. The great majority of new comers soon see this, and prefer to purchase land of their own. Leases, however, are frequently made with the privilege of purchase, at a fixed price not greatly in advance of existing rates. This privilege is usually availed of, as the tenant sees that his own settlement enhances the value, and prefers to enjoy the full benefit of his own labor. These leases are sometimes advisable where speculation, in view of contemplated railroads and similar improvements, has not already too greatly enhanced their market value. The rent of land usually represents about ten per cent. of the estimated value of the land; thus in Monterey good wheat land that sells at from \$25 to \$35 per acre rents at \$2 50 to \$3 50 per annum.

Mexican grants cover a large part of the best lands in the southern portion of the State. So long as the titles to these grants are in dispute their boundaries remain undefined. Consequently settlers are often afraid to take up land in their vicinity, though they believe it to belong to the Government because it is unsurveyed, and for fear that the grant when located by surveyors may be "floated" over their improvements. Recent legislation by Congress was intended to compel the immediate survey of such unlocated grants. Certain defects have rendered it partially inoperative. Amendments will probably be made to remedy these defects, and then the segregation and settlement of the adjoining Government lands will proceed safely and rapidly. The final confirmation and survey of these grants is usually immediately followed by their subdivision. This process soon makes openings for agriculturists; the raising of stock becomes unprofitable as soon as the range is restricted, and soon the agricultural element prevails over the stock-raising. The majority of the Spanish and Mexican grants are already confirmed or rejected. When finally confirmed and located, the titles are perfect and desirable. Fine openings for capital exist in the purchase of these large ranchos from the owners and their sale in subdivisions to farmers and smaller stock-raisers.

In conclusion, California at the present time does not present any brilliant inducements to the immigration of men having no capital but their labor, and who are content to remain mere laborers. Industrious, enterprising men, who understand farming, or almost any other useful occupation or mechanical trade, usually find employment without much difficulty, at higher rates than prevail elsewhere, and in a few years lay up capital sufficient to commence business upon a small scale on their own account.

Women, for domestic service, particularly in the country, are in unlimited demand at high wages, from \$25 to \$40 per month, according to capacity, and they are always well and kindly treated, and usually marry in a very short time, greatly to the discontent of their employers. But for the practical farmer, possessed of means sufficient to enable him to purchase or lease land, improved or unimproved, or to locate Government land under the homestead or preëmption law and commence farming on a small scale, no State or Territory offers superior inducements. He can commence operations perfectly assured that a few years spent as industriously as is necessary in agriculture elsewhere, will here surround him with all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life, make him secure from want, and the owner of a farm, orchard, and garden that will afford himself and family a competency, and a comfortable inheritance to his heirs. This is plain when we consider the great variety of products and fruits that can be successfully and profitably raised here, that are either precarious and therefore unprofitable or cannot be raised at all where the climate is more severe. Most of these new cultures are no longer experimental, but are firmly established as profitable and certain. Orchards, vineyards, mulberry plantations, and cocooneries are everywhere being planted, with a certainty that they will thrive and yield a handsome profit, re-

warding the husbandman abundantly for his labor. The success attendant upon all these experiments upon a large or a small scale has long since been known to all intelligent men. California is resorted to by agents of French and Italian silk manufacturers to purchase at high prices our silk-worm eggs, (that are healthy and free from the diseases that have threatened to impair this important industry in Europe,) as well as all the raw silk we may produce. Our wines and brandies are already commencing to rank with the best produced abroad. Our fruits, both on account of their superior quality and the early date at which they mature, are in request in eastern markets even at the high prices which the expensive transportation necessitates. Our wheat is superior in quality and in its capacity to bear transportation by sea or land, and storage for an indefinite period without damage, to that which is raised in almost any other country, and rules accordingly in the market, and can be raised at a cost which enables it to bear the expense of transportation to the most distant ports.

All the productions of the temperate zone, nearly all of the semi-tropical fruits and plants that elsewhere are mere hot-house exotics, here thrive and yield abundantly. Even the man of moderate means can therefore surround himself and family with luxuries and ornamental as well as useful plants, trees, and shrubbery that elsewhere entail heavy expense upon their owners and stamp them as men of wealth. The cottages of men of very moderate means in our smaller towns, not only in the valleys, but in the mining regions also, are often surrounded by a patch of garden and orchard, in which will be found not only the ordinary, familiar plants of an old Eastern homestead, but the more delicate geraniums, oleanders, fuschias, heliotropes, verbenas, lilies, bulbous plants, cactus, roses, and a hundred others growing, budding, and blooming in the open air all the year round. In addition to all the ordinary fruits, such as apples, peaches, pears, quinces, plums, and small fruits and berries, may also be found the olive, orange, lime, citron, figs of several kinds, pomegranate, English walnut, mulberry, filbert, tobacco, cotton, sorghum, ramie; and if the owner is disposed to experiment the list might be extended indefinitely. Thus not only does California offer to the agriculturist a profitable, but also a pleasant and attractive home, in which a family may be reared surrounded by all the influences which will render them contented, healthy, intelligent and patriotic.

The California Immigrant Union, of San Francisco, is an association formed to promote emigration to California. Its officers have published several pamphlets and other documents, containing reliable information concerning the resources and attractions of the State, which are supplied gratuitously to all who apply in person or by letter, and have been placed in many of the Eastern and European libraries and reading-rooms. They also endeavor to facilitate the travel and settlement of new comers, and do not confine their operations to any particular section of their State. No charge is made for any services rendered, and those desiring information concerning California may address the company by letter or otherwise.

CHARLES S. CAPP,
Manager California Immigrant Union.

Hon. E. YOUNG,
Chief of Bureau of Statistics, Washington, D. C.

[The following communications are deemed of sufficient interest to insert entire.]

The lands within this division—Amador County—have never been brought into market by the Government and only a small portion surveyed into sections, and the only title cultivators have to the lands is by an act of the State legislature, passed in 1852, under which any citizen selecting and recording 160 acres of the public lands and actually residing thereon shall be protected in his possession. Under this act settlers have gone upon the public lands in the mining counties, and have made such improvements as now exist, this being the tenure by which lands are held in this district. There is, consequently, no fixed price per acre; but these "possessory" claims can be purchased at this time at a very low figure, owing to the fact that the tide of immigration flowing from the East mainly seeks the valley and coast counties. No fixed value attaches to any agricultural improvements in this county, as a general rule, outside of a certain "grant" in the western part of the county, hereinafter referred to.

The chief products of the district, outside of gold and lumber, are vegetables for table use in abundance, grapes, and fruits of every variety known to vinticulture and to horticulture; and these branches of production, when they shall become properly understood, and markets are opened, will afford profitable employment for large populations. This county, from its western boundary to a point 30 miles east and 20 miles north and south, is most admirably adapted to the cultivation of the grape. I might safely say that almost every foot of the soil covering the above-named area is capable of sustaining a vine, and as soon as markets shall be established, every vine can be made to produce a profit on the labor bestowed upon its cultivation.

When the lands of this district and other districts similarly situated shall be brought

into market (if kept out of the hands of speculators) and settled up by a class understanding the cultivation of the vine, it will not require a great lapse of time ere it will become densely populated with thriving communities.

Every known variety of grapes can be produced in abundance, and the fruit in the mountain districts is singularly free from the disease peculiar to the vine in other countries.

Had we markets for grapes at the prices paid in the valleys for an article inferior to our mountain production, no better field of profitable labor could be found for men of limited capital and industrious habits than the foot-hills of California. A vineyard of 20 acres well cultivated, with a fair market, would not only be sufficient to support a large-size family, but by economy and industry the cultivator could lay by annually a surplus. But the present objections to a settlement and cultivation of the mountain districts are, *first*, a want of title to the lands, and *second*, a market for mountain produce. The wisdom of the Government will remedy the one, and time and the intrinsic value of the products will bring the other. Under our present mode of settlement, immigrants to the mountain districts, if citizens, under the possessory act referred to, can settle upon and occupy any 160 acres of unoccupied land and will be protected in their settlement by the provisions of the act unless the General Government should assert its superior right.

But it is not the peculiar adaptation of the mountain districts to the production of the grape, and, as a sequence, wines and brandies, that alone constitutes their value. No part of the United States produces finer fruit of every variety peculiar to northern or temperate zones; yet for the want of a market this branch of industry, like all others in mountain agriculture, has not been developed. Grapes, in this district, can be successfully grown by cultivation alone without the aid of artificial irrigation, and experience has proven that cultivation produces a superior grape both for table use and for the finer variety of wines, than are those produced by artificial irrigation.

The foot-hills of California present a wide field to-day for profitable industry if intelligently bestowed; and the cultivation of the vine, the manufacture of wines, brandies, and other liquors, besides her fruits of every variety, offer to the industrious and enterprising a field in which comfort and comparative wealth will be the reward of intelligent labor.

Again, above the grape lands begins a section of country well adapted to the production of northern fruits and vegetables, and as far as actual experience has gone, equally as well adapted to the hardier cereals; still so little has been done to bring out the productive capacity of this region, that its true value will remain undeveloped until after the milder regions of the foot-hills shall become over-populated, and the current of immigration driven higher up the mountains; still, at some future day, this "upper region" will be more sought after than other localities on account of its fine timber, pure cold water, its atmosphere devoid of all miasmas, its health and its agricultural capacities. Again, above this region lies a vast area of mountain lands covered with a heavy growth of as fine pine, spruce, and laurel timber as can be found in the world, but too elevated for agriculture. Independent of its valuable timber, it is likewise valuable as summer and autumn grazing lands. Within this portion of the mountains vast herds of cattle and flocks of sheep can be pastured at the bare cost of herding, and as this entire region is unfit for cultivation it will remain perhaps for all time the pasture grounds for the cultivators and residents along the foot-hills below.

The Arroyo Seco grant herein referred to contained about 49,000 acres, of which about 30,000 acres were in this county. They have sold some 10,000 acres in this county; and about 10,000 acres is good farming land and held at an average of \$30 per acre.

In renting their land the owners receive one-third, the tenants furnishing their own stock, implements, seeds, &c.

During the fall of 1869 and summer of 1870 a portion of the public land in the middle part of Amador County has been surveyed and is open to entry under the "preëmption" and "homestead" laws by actual settlers thereon.

J. A. ROBINSON,

Assistant Assessor 2d Division 4th District California.

JACKSON, January 4, 1871.

SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA, January 18, 1871.

DEAR SIR: Santa Barbara, on the Pacific coast, near the group of islands of the same name, is well protected from the northern winds of winter by a range of mountains three miles back from the sea. The county of the same name is 120 miles long and 60 wide, its surface covered with mountains and lovely valleys, the bottom lands of which are more fertile than those of the Wabash or Mississippi. These valleys are mostly private property, held under Mexican grants, called ranchos, containing from one to eleven square leagues, formerly sold at nominal prices, and now in the market at from two to ten dollars per acre. When subdivided, sold, and settled by enterprising people, these same acres will sell at from \$25 to \$100; and, when covered with fruit trees and vines, up to \$1,000, and will pay good interest on a larger sum.

So far as we know, these valleys are the most healthful and genial in the world. The mercury generally ranges from 60° to 80° throughout the year; frost is seldom seen, and winter is our most charming season.

The rain-fall is said to average about 14 inches per annum, just enough, and not a drop squandered in leaching out the soluble parts of the soil; and this is one of the reasons why our vegetation grows so luxuriantly. Irrigation for agricultural purposes is only resorted to where it is desired to raise crops out of season.

The soil is a mixture of sand, clay, and vegetable mold, works easily in the proper time, yields bountifully, and, when deeply plowed and properly pulverized, receives, retains, and raises moisture by capillary attraction to such an extent that it is preferable to plant all hoed crops after the last rain, to prevent the germination of weeds; after which they require little or no attention until harvest time. From 50 to 100 bushels of barley and corn are a common yield, and other crops in proportion.

Our produce can be shipped on the ocean without the aid or cost of conveyance by railroads, and at almost nominal expense can be offered in the best seaport markets of the world. Our beef is slaughtered from the fields at all seasons, and stock-raisers never provide a ton of hay except for their work-stock and saddle-horses.

Earthquakes, few and far between, although terrific, are probably not more than one-tenth as destructive as lightning in the East. Lightning-rods and mad-stones are never seen here. The water is excellent; change of temperature slow; evaporation slight, and vicinity remarkably healthy. The people are mostly from the eastern States, are liberal, enterprising, educated, and refined.

This country will eventually be noted for the production of the orange, lemon, olive, almond, English walnut, prune, peach, plum, fig, and grape; five acres of which will be a fortune for a poor man. From the following facts those who are interested can make their own calculations. Judge F. has an olive tree which usually produces twenty dollars worth of fruit per annum. They commence bearing at three years of age, and at six should yield well. Mr. T. sold more than thirty dollars' worth of almonds from one tree in 1868. Orange trees yield from \$20 to \$30 worth of fruit per annum, and lemons do about as well. Grapes are at home here, and we boast of the biggest grape-vine in the world, a foot in diameter, covering an arbor sixty by seventy-five feet, and yielding from four to six tons annually.

From one to two hundred trees of the above varieties can be set to the acre. The English walnut, like the black walnut, is a much larger tree, and is said to yield, when in full bearing, from \$50 to \$100 worth of fruit.

Our climate and soil are such that labor will make an Eden of our valley.

Truly yours,

O. L. ABBOTT.

Hon. EDWARD YOUNG,
Chief of Bureau of Statistics.

OREGON.

Area, 60,975,360 acres. Population in 1870, 90,933. •

Can land be purchased or rented in your district suitable for small farms on favorable terms?

Wasco, Douglas, Lane, Multnomah, Washington, Marion, and Clatsop: it can.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings.

Wasco: thousands of acres of good land, unoccupied, at Government price; improved farms, none for sale. Douglas: from \$5 to \$10 per acre; all under fence; generally very poor buildings. Lane: \$10 to \$15; one-fourth cultivated; all fenced; ordinary buildings. Multnomah: \$10 to \$20; one-fourth under cultivation; all fenced; ordinary farm buildings. Washington: \$10 to \$20; less than one-fourth under cultivation; about one-half fenced; buildings moderately good. Marion: \$25; all under fence; good buildings. Clatsop: none for sale.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land, what proportion is cleared, and how much, if any, is fenced?

Wasco: settlements sparse; land rolling and prairie; no stated price.

Douglas: \$2 to \$3 per acre; nearly all cleared; none fenced. Lane: \$2 to \$5; none fenced; none cleared. Multnomah: \$4; none cleared; none fenced. Washington: \$2 to \$5. Marion: \$1 25 to \$5; about one-fourth cleared; none fenced. Clatsop: \$3 to \$5; none cleared; none fenced.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

Wasco: no cash rents; the general rule is to furnish seeds, team, implements, &c., and give one-half the product. Douglas, Lane, Washington, and Clatsop: the same. Multnomah: \$7 per acre; Marion: \$3; shares, one-third to owner, furnishing nothing; or two-thirds if he furnish.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of two or three of them?

Articles of production.	Prices.	Counties.
Wheat..... per bushel..	\$0 60 to \$1 00	Washington, Lane.
Do..... do.....	70 to 1 10	Marion.
Do..... do.....	75 to 1 00	Douglas.
Do..... do.....	1 00	Wasco.
Oats..... do.....	37½	Lane.
Do..... do.....	40	Washington.
Do..... do.....	50	Douglas, Marion, Clatsop.
Potatoes..... do.....	40	Multnomah.
Do..... do.....	50	Marion.
Do..... do.....	60	Clatsop.
Hay..... per ton.....	12 00	Lane, Multnomah.
Do..... do.....	15 00	Clatsop.
Do..... do.....	20 00	Marion.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing?

Wasco: various distances, from the jump of a squirrel to 350 miles; railroads, none. Douglas: 80 miles to tide-water of the Pacific Ocean. Lane: steamboat landing in the county. Multnomah: from 1 to 10 miles. Washington: 3 miles from this place. Marion and Clatsop: greatest distance 20 miles.

What is the general quality of land and the kind of timber?

Wasco: alluvial soil; timber—fir, pine, cedar, oak, ash, and soft maple. Douglas: black sandy loam; oak, maple, ash, alder, myrtle, laurel, fir, pine, hemlock, yew, and cedar. Lane: land good; oak, ash, &c. Multnomah: clayey loam, best quality, very productive; fir and ash timber. Washington: excellent soil; oak ash and pine timber. Marion: good; fir, oak, and ash. Clatsop: good land; hemlock and pine on upland, maple, &c., on bottom land; very rich soil.

For what kind of labor is there a demand?

Wasco: no particular kind over another; the demand for labor, at remunerative prices, is good. Douglas: all kinds; mechanics, farmers, loggers, mill-tenders, coal-miners, and gold-miners. Washington, Marion, and Lane: all kinds. Multnomah: farm and mechanical labor; but particularly female house-help, which is *very* scarce. Clatsop: school-teachers, fishermen, sailors, carpenters, coopers, sawyers, lumbermen, tinsmiths, and female servants.

What mills or factories, if any, are in operation or in progress requiring skilled labor?

Wasco: one woolen-mill, one grist-mill, and several saw-mills. Doug-

las: one woolen-mill and seven saw-mills. Multnomah: iron founderies and machine-shops, flour-mills, and barrel factories. Washington: grist and saw mills. Marion: three woolen-mills. Clatsop: saw-mills—steam and water power, fish-canning establishments, tinsmiths' shops, &c.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress requiring common labor? If so, how far distant?

Wasco: one railroad and branch mint in course of construction. Douglas: wagon-road to the coast, 60 miles in length, to be completed this year. Multnomah and Lane: railroad in progress. Washington and Marion: yes; Oregon Central Railroad. Clatsop: United States custom-house is being built of cut stone—just commenced—will be two or three years in building.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land, of good quality and well watered, yet unoccupied?

Wasco: we want an industrious population, coming from the older States, who are not afraid to take hold of the plow or drive a team. Douglas and Lane: there is a great deal of land unoccupied and of good quality, and a demand for laborers of steady habits, honest and industrious. Multnomah: nearly all classes of mechanics and laborers will readily find employment here for about eight months in the year; a large quantity of good land, well watered, yet unoccupied. Clatsop: the best and largest body of Government land in this State is in this county; land enough for 1,000 farms, in one body, 30 miles south from Astoria; good market; good prices; railroad soon to be built; there are about 600 men engaged here in salmon-fishing and 200 in lumbering; wood-choppers are in demand.

What are the prices of ordinary farm stock, sound and in good condition?

County.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs.
Wasco	\$80 to 150	\$75 to 200	\$100 to 200	\$30 to 50	\$3 to 4 00	6c. per lb.
Douglas	100	125	125	25	2 00	4c. per lb.
Lane	100	100	125	30	1 50	2c. per lb.
Multnomah	80	100	150	40	1 75	5c. per lb.
Washington	125	100	100	40	2 50	5c. per lb.
Marion	100 to 125	75 to 150	100 to 150	35 to 50	2 00	5 to 6c. p. lb.
Clatsop	75 to 150	50 to 150	50 to 100	40	2 to 5 00	4 to 6c. p. lb.
Average	\$107 85	\$117 85	\$121 42	\$36 71	\$2 39	4½ cents.

[The following facts concerning Oregon, from a statement prepared by Mr. John W. Drake, secretary of the Board of Statistics and Immigration of Portland, Oregon, are indorsed by Hon. H. W. Corbett, United States Senator from that State, and inserted at his request:]

Of the entire area of the State, about 25,000,000 acres are adapted to agriculture, and about the same quantity to grazing purposes, the remainder being mountain land, valuable only for its immense forests of timber. Of the agricultural and grazing lands, not over 6 per cent. has passed from the Government into the hands of private parties, and the quantity under cultivation would not exceed 2 per cent.

The Cascade range of mountains, crossing the State from north to south, divides it into two main divisions—the eastern and western, each division having its own distinct peculiarities of climate, soil, and topography. In the western division, lying at the base of, and in a general parallel direction with, the Cascade range, are three large fertile valleys separated from each other and from the sea-coast by low ranges of mount

ains. Taken together these valleys form a continuous chain of settlements from Northern California to the Columbia River, the northern boundary of Oregon. The Willamette Valley, the largest of the three, occupies the northern part of the western division, with its waters flowing into the Columbia, and navigable the entire length of the valley. The Rogue River Valley lies in the southern part, and the Umpqua Valley between the two. The waters of the Rogue River and the Umpqua break through the Coast range, discharging into the ocean. Rogue River is not navigable, but the Umpqua is navigable, for light-draught vessels, to Scottsburg, 25 miles from its mouth. The valley of the Willamette, containing the oldest settlements in Oregon, is 125 miles long, has a breadth of about 40 miles; and, in view of its advantages of soil, climate, and market facilities, is considered to be the finest and best agricultural region of the Pacific slope. The area of its arable lands is sufficient for the support of a million of people. The river flowing through its center, with its innumerable tributaries and rivulets, furnish the valley with a constant supply of the best mountain water for agricultural purposes, and with motive power for the use of mills. The Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys are equally well watered, but are much smaller and of more irregular surface.

Western Oregon, throughout its mountain ranges and along the coast, is heavily timbered, while the valleys consist of alternate stretches of timber and prairie. Cedar, pine, fir, hemlock, spruce, oak, ash, alder, soft maple, and balm, or cottonwood, are the principal varieties of timber adapted to the farmer's use.

Eastern Oregon is on an elevated plateau, intersected with numerous water-courses flowing in a general northerly direction into the Columbia.

* * * * *

SOIL AND PRODUCTS.—Wheat and oats are the leading grain crops of Western Oregon; the climate and soil seem to have a special adaptation to their growth, and to the maturity and perfection of the grain. Corn and barley are cultivated to some extent, and good crops of both have been raised in the valleys; but with exceptions in favor of a few localities, they are not regarded as being adapted to the climate. In Rogue River Valley, however, barley makes a good crop, yielding 30 to 50 bushels per acre, and corn is grown every year in some parts of the Willamette and Umpqua Valleys. In the Willamette Valley rye and buckwheat are raised to a small extent. The yield per acre is from 25 to 30 bushels for rye, and 40 to 50 for buckwheat.

Wheat is a sure crop anywhere in Western Oregon. It is free from the ravages of insects, rust, blight, and other deleterious influences common to some sections of the United States. Several varieties of both winter and spring wheat are cultivated, and do well. Winter wheat is put in the ground in October or November, and spring wheat from February to May, according to season, condition of ground, &c. The yield per acre, ordinarily, ranges from 20 to 40 bushels, many farmers claiming that with reasonably good cultivation an average of 30 bushels, one year with another, can be depended on. In the history of the white settlement of Western Oregon—a period of about thirty years—there has never been a failure of the wheat crop. The quality of the grain is superior, attaining to more than the ordinary weight per bushel, and making a quality of flour that commands the highest prices in San Francisco and New York. A cargo of wheat shipped in the spring of 1869 by a business firm of Portland to Liverpool, entered into competition with wheat from all parts of the world, and brought the highest price current at the time.

Oats are the principal grain raised for feed, particularly in the Umpqua and Willamette Valleys. Always a sure crop, the yield is from 50 to 100 bushels per acre. A large quantity is shipped every year to San Francisco, which sells from 10 to 15 cents per 100 pound higher than those produced in California. * * * * *

In the Willamette Valley the cultivation of flax is beginning to engage the attention of farmers. The seed used is the Bombay variety, yielding a large crop of seed, but producing a fiber small in quantity and of inferior quality. The yield ranges from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. The California oil-mills have contracted this year for the product of six thousand acres in Linn County, the seed to be delivered at 2½ cents per pound; while at the oil-mills at Salem, in this State, the same price is to be paid for the product of three thousand acres.

Fruit is raised with unusual success. The trees come into full bearing in three years from transplanting, and with very little care or cultivation yield heavy crops of fruit of the finest quality. Apples, pears, plums, quinces, cherries, currants, and all descriptions of small fruits and berries have a special adaptation to the moist climate and sea air of Western Oregon. Peaches, apricots, grapes, and that class of fruits requiring a hot, dry climate, do not succeed so well in the northern part of the Willamette Valley and along the coast; but in Rogue River Valley, and the hilly country west of it, where the climate is hotter and dryer, more nearly approaching that of California, that class of fruit is successfully cultivated. Thus far fruit trees in Oregon have been entirely exempt from the diseases incident to their cultivation in the majority of the older States.

Among the grasses, timothy, blue grass, and clover are the kinds mostly cultivated; the former to a large extent as a hay crop. On the swales and ash bottoms it yields two to three tons per acre, very often without any cultivation, except to sow the seed after the ground has been cleared of brush and burnt over. The abundant growth of wild grass renders unnecessary any extensive cultivation of grass for pasturing purposes.

Garden vegetables of all kinds and the various root crops are cultivated very successfully in all parts, particularly so on the timber lands and creek bottoms, where the yield of these products is very large. Except in a few instances for gardening purposes, irrigation of the soil is not practiced in Western Oregon. The abundant rains of spring and early summer together with the fertility of the soil render it unnecessary.

Eastern Oregon consists of high table land and rolling prairies, with a number of valleys along its water courses, of considerable extent. Taken as a whole, it is especially adapted to grazing purposes, although its valleys contain farming lands equal in productiveness to those of any country; and in many places the high prairies have produced excellent crops of grain. North of the Blue Mountains, or what is known as the great plain of the Columbia, the soil of the high lands is a sandy loam, producing in its natural state a heavy growth of wild bunch-grass of the most nutritious quality. In the central and southern portions of this division of the State, the high lands are rugged and broken, the surface of the country, sometimes for miles in extent, being covered with broken trap-rock; still, with the exception of a few barren spots, the growth of bunch-grass is undiminished, either in quantity or quality. It springs up fresh and green in the first warm days of early spring, and in a few weeks stock begin to fatten on it. By burning over the ground a full growth is produced, which by the middle of October makes good grazing, and lasts through the short winter of that section of the

country. It was the custom of the Indians of Oregon in former years to raise large herds of horses without providing for them any feed for the winter. The settlers and stock-raisers there now raise and fatten every year thousands of cattle, grazing them the year round. Fat beef-cattle, wintered and fattened on the "range," have been shipped down to Columbia, and thence to Victoria, on Vancouver's Island, to market, as early in the spring as the middle of March.

The valleys of Eastern Oregon have a rich soil of black loam, producing wheat, oats, barley, corn, vegetables, and fruits. Wheat succeeds equally as well as in Western Oregon, while barley does much better, often yielding as high as sixty to eighty bushels per acre. Corn makes a good crop in many of the valleys, the warm, dry summer weather of this region being adapted to its growth and maturity. Some of the tender fruits and vegetables, as peaches, grapes, melons, tomatoes, and sweet-potatoes, are being cultivated with good success. Tobacco has succeeded well in several instances. In a general sense, the range of farm products varies very little from that of Western Oregon, making due allowance for the different adaptabilities of a dry climate. Irrigation is resorted to occasionally for the better production of garden vegetables and fruits; but thus far it has not been found necessary in the cultivation of any kind of grain crops. It is claimed by the people of Eastern Oregon that for productiveness its valleys cannot be excelled on the Pacific slope. The absence of timber in the valleys is, of course, a disadvantage, but the neighboring mountains afford an inexhaustible supply. Water of good quality is plentiful in all the valleys, but the number of springs and running brooks is much less than in Western Oregon.

CLIMATE.—The various influences of mountain ranges, extended plains, contiguity to the sea, the prevailing winds, and other causes, operate to make a climate as varied as are the peculiarities of its numerous localities. Latitude on the northwest coast of America is no index to the character of the climate. Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia River, situated on nearly the same degree of latitude as Quebec, has a summer temperature 8° cooler, and a winter temperature 30° warmer than that place. It is only in the high altitudes of the mountain ranges that deep snows and harsh winters have any existence in Oregon.

The first thing that impresses a stranger in passing from Western into Eastern Oregon is the very decided change noticeable everywhere in the atmosphere, vegetation, and general aspect of the country. This is due chiefly to the difference in the climate of the two sections. Western Oregon has a wet climate, while the eastern part has a dry one.

The winter of Eastern Oregon, though of short duration, generally brings with it several inches of snow on the table lands and in the valleys. The weather is usually dry, but quite cold. Snow remains from three to six weeks, in the months of December and January, some seasons; in others only a few days. The spring begins in February and lasts to the end of May, with warm, pleasant weather, and rain sufficient for vegetation. The summers are hot and dry, but not sultry or oppressive. It is very seldom that rain falls in summer or early fall; still the freshness of the mountain air renders the days pleasant and the nights cool and refreshing. The range of the thermometer is rather above the summer temperature of Western Oregon, sometimes reaching to 100°, but only at rare intervals. Ordinarily the thermometer indicates 90° as about the highest summer temperature, and 10° as the lowest for winter, although these limits may not mark the extremes in

the case of an uncommonly hard winter or warm summer, occurring once in from five to eight years.

The amount of rain-fall in Western Oregon is regarded by some as an objection to the climate; but, though large, it has been generally over-rated. Western Oregon has strictly but two seasons, the wet and dry. An ordinary rainy season begins early in November, and continues to the 1st of April, usually, with intermissions of good weather in January and February of a few days' or a few weeks' duration. These intervals are generally accompanied by a few inches of snow, raw, cold weather, and sharp frosts, constituting the only approach to actual winter to which the country is subject. From April to the end of June the weather is usually warm, pleasant, and showery. The dry season proper commences about the 1st of July and continues to the end of October, interrupted by a week's rainy weather in September. The prevailing wind is from the northwest, a sea breeze that keeps the temperature down. The nights are cool and refreshing to men who do outdoor work, although the effect is not beneficial so far as corn-raising is concerned. The extremes of heat and cold in Western Oregon may be put at 14° for the lowest and 82° as the highest range of the thermometer, although a few instances have occurred in which these limits were passed.

Although a rainy country, Oregon is not subject to high tempests, terrific hailstorms, earthquakes, or other like phenomena, so common and destructive in some States. Observations made by Government officers show that in twenty-one years Oregon had only three winds moving at the rate of 45 miles an hour, with a force of 10 pounds to the square foot. * * * * *

MARKET FACILITIES.—The Columbia River forms the northern boundary of Oregon, and is navigable to the Willamette, 100 miles from the sea, at all seasons of the year, for sea-going vessels. Above the Willamette it is navigable by regularly established lines of river steamers to Wallula, a distance of 240 miles, with two interruptions, one of 6 miles at the Cascades, and one of 14 miles at the Dalles, where portages are made by means of railroads forming connections with the boats. Above Wallula the Columbia and one of its tributaries, the Snake River, is navigated to Lewiston during periods of high water—a point in Idaho Territory at the base of the Bitter Root Mountains, and over 400 miles from the ocean.

The Willamette River is navigable to Portland, 12 miles from its mouth, for ocean steamers and sea-going vessels; and above Portland for river steamers as high as Harrisburg at all seasons, and during high water as far as Eugene City, a distance of 200 miles from Portland by the course of the river. The Yam Hill and Tualatin Rivers, tributary to the Willamette, flowing from the west, are navigable during periods of high water to the interior of large agricultural districts situated in Yam Hill and Washington Counties.

The business of that part of Oregon drained by these waters employs about thirty river steamboats. All points of the Columbia, from the Dalles down, and on the Willamette, from Salem down, are in daily communication with Portland. San Francisco is the principal market for the products of the Willamette Valley, although a large trade exists with British Columbia and the lumbering districts of Puget Sound, and cargoes of wheat, flour, and other Oregon products are often shipped to the Sandwich Islands, China, Australia, South America, New York, and Liverpool, direct from Portland. Farmers, as a rule, dispose of their crops to the mills located in their own neighborhoods, or to dealers in Portland, who ship to foreign markets on their own account.

In Eastern Oregon the farmers have a home market in their own mining camps and new settlements and those of the Territories of Idaho and Montana. Consequently, prices rule higher than in Western Oregon, except in live stock, in which there is very little, if any, difference. Live stock finds a market not only in the mining districts, but in the neighboring States and Territories, and in British Columbia.

PRICE OF FARMING LANDS.—In Western Oregon farms are of large size—generally 640 acres, often twice that size—a natural result of the policy adopted by the General Government toward the early settlers. The settlements of the Willamette Valley cover an area about equal to the State of Connecticut, but its population is only about 75,000 or 80,000. As a matter of course, only a small proportion of the land is under cultivation. Land is cheap, because there is so much of it in proportion to population.

In Eastern Oregon the amount of Government land still vacant is very large. The section of country known as the Klamath Lake region, in the southwestern corner of Eastern Oregon, is as large as the State of Rhode Island. About half of it is the finest kind of arable prairie land; the remainder good grazing and timber lands, all well watered. This entire section of country does not now contain over 40 or 50 settlers. In the northern part of Eastern Oregon is a strip of high, rolling prairie land, 10 or 15 miles wide, skirting the northern base of the Blue Mountains, and extending from the Cascade Mountains to the eastern line of the State, a distance of 150 miles. It is reasonably well watered; timber convenient on the adjacent mountains, and well adapted to grain-growing, grazing, and dairy purposes. Its present number of settlers is very small.

MINERAL RESOURCES.—Gold mines were discovered in Grant and Baker Counties, in Eastern Oregon, in 1861, and have been worked continuously every year since then. Like the mines of Southern Oregon, they are mostly placers located on the bars, banks, and in the beds of streams, and depend on heavy snows in the mountains and an abundance of water for successful working. They furnish constant employment to about 2,000 men.

Coal-mining is carried on at Coos Bay to a considerable extent. The principal vein at that point extends along a ridge bordering the bay, convenient of access for 12 or 15 miles, and is being worked at present by two companies. The coal is a good quality of soft or bituminous coal, and finds ready sale in San Francisco. Vessels are constantly loading at the mines, and departing for that market. The coal deposit has been worked about fifteen years, and promises to be inexhaustible. Coal of the same variety has been found in large quantities at several other points on the coast.

Extensive beds of iron ore exist at several points in the northwestern part of the State. At Oswego, six miles above Portland, on the banks of the Willamette River, the Oregon Iron Company has erected works for reducing the ore of an extensive deposit in that neighborhood. The works of this company, although of small capacity, have supplied the foundries of the State with pig iron for the past three years, and also shipped considerable quantities to San Francisco. The iron is of very fine compact grain, superior for most kinds of work to the best Scotch pig.

LUMBERING RESOURCES.—It has already been stated that the mountain ranges of Oregon are heavily timbered. The principal lumbering establishments are located on the Columbia River, below the junction of the Willamette, and at various points on the coast, where inlets, bays,

and arms of the sea provide safe anchorage for small craft, and where the forests are easy of access from navigable waters. In the interior of the State are many small mills erected for the purpose of supplying their own immediate neighborhoods, conducted solely with reference to that object.

The varieties of timber adapted to general lumbering purposes are the red, white, and yellow fir, cedar, spruce, hemlock, and in some parts of the interior pine and larch. The yellow fir is the main dependence for all purposes requiring strength and elasticity. Cedar is used for posts, and in foundations where it will come in contact with the ground, on account of its durable qualities in such situations. An excellent quality of ash is obtained along the streams and on the low lands in Western Oregon, suitable for various mechanical purposes; but there is no hickory or other timber suitable for wagon or carriage work. Lumber, like other Oregon products, finds its principal market at San Francisco and in the southern part of California. On the Columbia River, below the junction of the Willamette, there are a number of small mills in operation. Two of the largest have a capacity of 15,000 feet per day each. The others average from 3,000 to 10,000 feet per day. One is now in course of construction at the mouth of the river calculated to cut from 40,000 to 50,000 feet every ten hours. A small part of the lumber made on the Lower Columbia is consumed at Portland; the bulk of it goes to San Francisco, China, South America, the Sandwich Islands, and Mexico.

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SCHOOLS.—The school fund of this State is under the management of a board of commissioners, who loan it at the rate of ten per cent. per annum interest, secured by mortgage on real estate. This fund amounted in 1868 to \$242,228, bringing an annual interest of \$24,222, to be distributed by law to the several counties for common school purposes, the amount to which each county is entitled being determined by a census of its children of the prescribed age. Each county levies a tax yearly for common school purposes, and each school district is authorized by law to levy a tax, in addition, sufficient to make the schools free to all and to keep them open the entire year. This is the case in all of the larger towns and most populous districts.

EMIGRANT ROUTES TO OREGON.—From all parts of the country on the Atlantic sea-board there are two practicable routes of travel to Oregon.

1st. By railway, across the continent. This is the more expeditious route of the two, and for emigrants for any point in the Western States is preferable to the other. Through tickets to San Francisco can be purchased at all the large cities of the Atlantic States, making the connection with the main line of road at Chicago or Omaha. The usual time consumed in making the trip to San Francisco is about seven days from New York and six from Chicago. From San Francisco to Portland, Oregon, the trip is made by ocean steamer in about four days; distance, 640 miles.

2d. From New York to San Francisco by ocean steamer, via Panama. The steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leave New York on the 5th and 21st of each month; time to San Francisco, twenty-two days. The fare by this route is somewhat subject to fluctuation, but always lower than the fare by railway. Passengers by this route are allowed a larger quantity of baggage free than by railway, and would not have to pay as high rates on extra baggage.

NEVADA.

Area, 29,319,680 acres. Population in 1870, 42,491.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district suitable for small farms on favorable terms?

White Pine, Esmeralda, Humboldt: yes, it can. Lander: only a limited number of farmers are required here, as it does not pay to raise more than enough for home consumption. Storey: there is no farming land in this division. Ormsby and Nye: the same.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings?

Lyon and Churchill: all mineral lands. White Pine: very little improved Government or State lands; scarcely any under cultivation. Lander: about \$5 per acre; about one-tenth under cultivation and fenced; buildings usually adobe, and not very good. Esmeralda: very little land fenced in this county; from \$4 to \$10 per acre; wooden buildings. Storey: principally mining land. Ormsby, Humboldt, and Nye: the same.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land, what proportion is cleared, and how much, if any, is fenced?

Lyon and Churchill: very small proportion tillable. White Pine: \$1 25 per acre, generally prairie. Lander, Esmeralda, Humboldt, and Nye: Government price; all cleared by nature; none fenced.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

Lander: farms are invariably rented on shares; the owner finds seeds and implements, and gets one-third of the product. Esmeralda: where the owner finds teams, seeds, and implements, he receives one-half; otherwise, one-third. Humboldt: there is no fixed rental value; on shares, the lessee usually receives one-half of the crop, the lessor finding the seeds, &c.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of some of them?

Articles of production.	Prices.	Counties.
Wheat..... per pound..	\$0 06	Esmeralda.
Corn..... do.....	03	Esmeralda.
Barley..... do.....	03	Lyon, Churchill.
Do..... do.....	03½	Lander.
Do..... do.....	04	Esmeralda.
Potatoes..... do.....	02½	Lyon, Churchill.
Do..... do.....	03	Lander.
Do..... do.....	05	Esmeralda.
Oats..... do.....	05	Esmeralda.
Rye..... do.....	04	Esmeralda.

Storey, Ormsby, and Nye produce bullion.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing?

Esmeralda and White Pine: 120 miles to railroad. Lander: a railroad runs through the north end of the county, 90 miles from Austin. Storey: 22 miles. Humboldt: 20 miles. Nye: 180 miles.

What is the general quality of land and the kind of timber?

Lyon and Churchill: mineral land; pine timber. White Pine: land good, but requires irrigation; timber—mountain mahogany and dwarfish pine. Lander: plenty of land of good quality, but no water to irrigate with, and no timber except a little on the mountains. Esmeralda: in the valleys and on the streams there is good farming land; the wood is nut-pine. Storey: the lands are of a semi-desert character; the timber is nut-pine or piñon; it has all been cut for fuel or furnace wood. Ormsby: good land; pine timber. Humboldt: generally desert, with a few fertile spots; timber of two kinds—stunted pine and mountain mahogany. Nye: birch and small nut pine.

For what kind of labor is there a demand?

Lyon and Churchill: miners. White Pine and Nye: none. Ormsby: wood-choppers. Lander and Esmeralda: miners, \$4 per day; also farmers and wood-choppers. Storey: miners and mechanics. Humboldt: miners, mill-hands, farm laborers, and mechanics.

What mills or factories, if any, are in operation or in progress requiring skilled labor?

Lyon and Churchill: quartz-mills, crushing and working ores. White Pine, Esmeralda, and Humboldt: quartz mills. Ormsby: quartz-mills and saw-mills. Storey: thirty-six quartz-mills, containing an aggregate of 623 stamps; 1,510 horse-power is employed therein; they afford facilities for crushing 850 tons per day.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress requiring common labor? If so, how far distant?

Lyon and Churchill: Virginia and Truckee Railroad, 4 miles distant. Ormsby: about 20 miles distant.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land, of good quality and well watered, yet unoccupied?

Lyon and Churchill: the advantages are chiefly in favor of miners, mill-wrights, engineers, &c. White Pine: almost unlimited facilities for grazing and stock-raising. Lander: plenty of good land, but not well watered. Esmeralda: the land in this county has to be irrigated from streams; we have plenty of good quartz ledges in this county, but the mill-men charge \$25 per ton for crushing. Storey: laborers, \$3 50 per day; mechanics, \$5 to \$7; miners, \$4. Ormsby: there is a demand for common laborers and mechanics at good wages. Humboldt: steady work and high wages for mechanics and miners. Nye: none at present.

What are the prices of ordinary farm stock, sound and in good condition?

Counties.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs, each.
Lyon	\$225	\$175	\$200	\$100	\$7	\$20, in coin.
White Pine	100	\$80 to 100	150	40	5	\$12
Lander	150	75	100	40	4	\$10 to 30
Esmeralda	\$100 to 150	75 to 150	\$100 to 200	\$40 to 100	\$2 50 to 3 50	2 50 to 6
Storey	150	100	150	60	6c. lb., on ft.	10c. lb., on ft.
Humboldt	150	125	200	60	3 50	\$15, in coin.
Average	\$150	\$112 91	\$158 33	\$61 66	\$4 75	\$14 25

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Area, 112,730,240 acres. Population in 1870, 23,955.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district suitable for small farms on favorable terms?

Walla-Walla and Stevens: it can; there is a great amount of public land not taken up.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings?

Walla-Walla: from \$5 to \$20 per acre; all or a part of it under cultivation and fenced; buildings frame or log. Stevens: about \$5 per acre; the improvements are much the same as in all new countries, viz, log buildings.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land, what proportion is cleared, and how much, if any, is fenced?

Walla-Walla: nearly all the farming land in this county is prairie, the price ranging from \$1 25 to \$5 per acre; no clearing required. Stevens: Government lands are open for preëmption at \$1 25 per acre.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

Walla-Walla: farms may be rented on good terms. Stevens: the owner furnishes stock and seed and receives one-third of all the produce.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of two or three of them?

Walla-Walla: wheat, \$1 per bushel; oats, 75 cents; barley, 2 to 2½ cents per pound; potatoes, Irish, 1¼ cents per pound; sweet-potatoes, 5 to 6 cents. Stevens: wheat, \$2 per bushel; oats, \$1; vegetables, from \$1 to \$5.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing?

Walla-Walla: the city of Walla-Walla is a market town, distance 5 to 30 miles; no railroad stations; nearest steamboat landing 32 miles. Stevens: the produce of this county is taken to mining camps, from 75 to 500 miles distant.

What is the general quality of land and the kind of timber?

Walla-Walla: black rich alluvial soil with some clay; timber—birch, alder, pine, fir, cottonwood, balm, locust, and yew. Stevens: the land is extremely fertile; mostly black loam; pine, fir, turmeric, birch, and cedar.

For what kind of labor is there a demand?

Walla-Walla: all kinds. Stevens: farm laborers and some skilled workmen would find employment.

What mills or factories, if any, are in operation or in progress requiring skilled labor?

Walla-Walla: flour and saw mills and sash, door, and blind factories. Stevens: three grist-mills and two saw-mills; one of the saw-mills belongs to the Government.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress requiring common labor? If so, how far distant?

Walla-Walla: we expect soon to see the Northern Pacific Railroad commenced which, when in operation, will make this a great country. Stevens: the Northern Pacific Railroad about 75 miles from here.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land, of good quality and well watered, yet unoccupied?

Walla-Walla: there is plenty of good land yet unoccupied, and water for irrigation is easily obtained. Stevens: this county contains about 30,000 square miles, and only about one-twentieth of it is now occupied; about 300 settlers have come into the southern part of the county this year; gold is found almost everywhere, but the county has not been thoroughly prospected yet.

What are the prices of ordinary farm stock, sound and in good condition?

Counties.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs.
Walla-Walla.....	\$80 to 150	\$100 to 150	\$125 to 200	\$30 to 50	\$2 25 to 4 00	4 to 6 cts. lb.
Stevens.....	125	75 to 100	100	45 to 70	10 00	\$5 to 20 each.
Average.....	\$120	\$106	\$131	\$48 50	\$3 12½	.....

TERRITORY OF MONTANA.*

Area, 92,016,640 acres. Population in 1870, 20,594.

Can land be purchased or rented in your district suitable for small farms on favorable terms?

Lewis and Clarke: yes; land newly surveyed is now subject to entry at Government price. Deer Lodge and Gallatin: yes.

What is the price per acre of small improved farms? State what proportion has been under cultivation, how much is fenced, and the kind of buildings.

Small improved farms are valued according to the improvements upon them; well improved, they are valued at from \$3 to \$5 per acre; generally log buildings. Deer Lodge: from \$10 to \$30. Gallatin: \$1 to \$10 per acre.

What is the price per acre of unimproved land, what proportion is cleared, and how much, if any, is fenced?

Lewis and Clarke: \$1 25 per acre; all bottom land is free from timber; the hills are covered with pine, spruce, and fir; the borders of the streams produce cottonwood and aspen. Deer Lodge: unimproved land has no value, the entire valleys being one great pasture and requiring no fences. Gallatin: \$1 60 per acre, Government price; none fenced.

What is the yearly rent of small improved farms? If rented on shares, what share does the owner receive? Does the latter provide stock, implements, or seeds?

Lewis and Clarke: nearly all are rented on shares, generally the owner supplying the stock necessary to work the same, and receiving in some localities one-half, and in others two-thirds of the product. Deer Lodge and Gallatin: the owner furnishing team, seeds, &c., receives one-half the product.

* Omitted in the Northwestern States and Territories.

What are the chief articles of production, and what are the present prices of two or three of them ?

Articles of production.	Prices.	Counties.
Wheat per pound..	\$0 03	Lewis, Clarke.
Do..... per bushel..	2 00	Gallatin.
Do..... do.....	2 50	Deer Lodge.
Barley per pound..	02½	Lewis, Clarke, Gallatin.
Do..... per bushel..	2 00	Deer Lodge.
Oats..... per bushel..	2 00	Deer Lodge.
Do..... per pound..	2½	Gallatin.
Potatoes..... do.....	3	Lewis, Clarke.
Turnips do.....	2	Lewis, Clarke.

What is the distance to a market town, a railroad station, or a steamboat landing ?

Lewis and Clarke: Helena is the chief market town of this county; nearest steamboat landing, Fort Benton, 120 miles; railroad station 450 miles. Deer Lodge: we have a home market at the mining camps. Gallatin: 100 miles to market town, 400 miles to railroad station, 240 miles to steamboat landing.

What is the general quality of land and the kind of timber ?

Lewis and Clarke: bottom land rich loam; upland well timbered with pine, spruce, fir, aspen, and cottonwood. Deer Lodge: the soil is the best sand loam; the timber is every variety of pine. Gallatin: land good; pine and cottonwood timber.

For what kind of labor is there a demand ?

Lewis and Clarke: farmers, mechanics, teamsters, and female laborers are in great demand. Deer Lodge: miners, farm hands, and all kinds of mechanics. Gallatin: farm hands.

What mills or factories, if any, are in operation or in progress requiring skilled labor ?

Lewis and Clarke: one flour-mill, six quartz-mills, one distillery, and four breweries. Deer Lodge: quartz-mills. Gallatin: none.

Are there in your vicinity any railroads or other public works in progress requiring common labor ? If so, how far distant ?

Lewis and Clarke: none in progress; the Northern Pacific Railroad is contemplated; when built it will run 600 miles through this Territory. Deer Lodge: the same. Gallatin: none.

Please state any advantages which your district can offer to laborers, mechanics, or small farmers. Is there much land, of good quality and well watered, yet unoccupied ?

Lewis and Clarke: the advantages offered to all kinds of skilled and common laborers are very great; wages are high, and the cost of living is comparatively small; the quantity of good land unoccupied is very greatly in excess of the quantity occupied. Deer Lodge: we offer laborers \$5 a day as miners, and \$50 per month as farm hands. Gallatin: plenty of land unoccupied and still in the hands of the Government.

What are the prices of ordinary farm stock, sound and in good condition ?

Counties.	Working oxen, per pair.	Working horses, each.	Working mules, each.	Milch cows, each.	Sheep, each.	Hogs, per pound.
Lewis and Clarke.....	\$150	\$157	\$200	\$55	\$12	21 cents.
Gallatin.....	150	200	250	50	.....	12 cents.
Deer Lodge.....	125	125	125	75	6	25 cents.
Average.....	\$141	\$169	\$191	\$60	\$9	19 cents.

A statement of the nationalities of Immigrants arrived in the United States during the quarter ended March 31, 1871.

Countries of last residence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
England.....	4,084	1,776	5,860
Ireland.....	2,923	1,565	4,488
Scotland.....	692	381	1,073
Wales.....	82	53	135
Great Britain, not specified*.....	789	352	1,141
Total United Kingdom.....	8,570	4,127	12,697
Germany.....	3,659	2,252	5,911
Austria.....	259	160	419
Sweden.....	218	78	296
Norway.....	71	4	75
Denmark.....	40	7	47
Holland.....	100	18	118
Belgium.....	8	2	10
Switzerland.....	252	119	371
France.....	157	176	333
Spain.....	65	17	82
Portugal.....	2	1	3
Italy.....	276	65	341
Greece.....	1	.....	1
Turkey.....	3	.....	3
Russia.....	83	57	140
Poland.....	38	29	67
China.....	297	14	311
Japan.....	17	.....	17
India.....	1	.....	1
South Africa.....	1	.....	1
Morocco.....	9	.....	9
Canada.....	1,232	746	1,978
Nova Scotia.....	1,576	885	2,461
New Brunswick.....	1	1	2
Prince Edward Island.....	1	.....	1
Newfoundland.....	2	4	6
British North American Provinces, not specified.....	9	.....	9
Mexico.....	74	12	86
Venezuela.....	1	1	2
Guiana.....	1	1	2
Brazil.....	2	1	3
Argentine Republic.....	7	6	13
Cuba.....	73	38	111
Hayti.....	3	.....	3
Jamaica.....	4	3	7
Porto Rico.....	3	.....	3
Bahamas.....	33	41	74
Barbadoes.....	1	.....	1
Caribbees.....	3	.....	3
West Indies, not specified.....	3	1	4
Azores.....	12	7	19
Bermudas.....	2	.....	2
Australia.....	2	1	3
Total immigrants.....	17,172	8,874	26,046

* The greater part of this number should probably be added to those from Ireland.



TABLES

SHOWING

THE AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID IN THE SEVERAL
STATES AND SECTIONS FOR FACTORY, MECHANICAL,
AND FARM LABOR; THE COST OF PROVISIONS,
GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, AND HOUSE
RENT IN THE VARIOUS MANU-
FACTURING DISTRICTS OF
THE COUNTRY, IN
THE YEAR
1869-'70.

FACTORY LABOR.

COTTON MILLS.

Table showing the average rates of wages paid to persons employed in the cotton-mills of the several States in the year 1869; also, the rates paid in Great Britain in 1866 as compared with the average (gold) rates in the United States in 1869.

Occupation.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OR EARNINGS IN—								IN GOLD.			
	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	General average.	Aver. in United States in 1869.	Average in Great Britain in 1866.	Per cent. excess in U. States over Great Britain.
CARDING.												
Overseer	\$21 50	\$18 03	\$23 40	\$17 00	\$16 60	\$15 00	\$25 00	\$12 00	\$18 03	\$13 87	\$7 97	74.03
Picker tenders ..	7 50	7 50	8 25	7 80	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 95	7 42	5 71	2 35	142.98
Railway tenders ..	6 50	4 57	4 28	3 50	4 60	4 00	.....	.....	4 02	3 09	1 92	61.45
Drawing-frame tenders	4 00	4 41	4 44	5 00	4 66	4 00	.....	4 20	4 25	3 27	2 75	18.91
Speeder tenders ..	5 75	5 65	6 50	6 12	6 00	5 50	.....	4 72	5 41	4 16	2 75	51.27
Picker boy.....	3 50	4 35	5 80	6 25	4 00	.....	.....	.....	4 78	3 68	2 35	56.59
Grinders	10 00	8 84	9 80	9 08	9 50	8 00	.....	8 70	8 72	6 70	5 37	24.76
Strippers	7 25	7 27	7 70	9 50	7 00	6 00	7 00	7 92	7 23	5 56	4 26	30.51
SPINNING.												
Overseer	22 00	16 83	21 00	15 60	17 50	15 00	16 00	20 00	17 50	13 46	7 42	81.40
Mule spinners ..	10 87	11 64	11 75	9 50	9 30	10 00	14 00	9 10	10 85	8 35	5 36	55.78
Mule backside piecers.....	2 50	3 21	3 14	2 85	2 50	3 50	2 00	1 80	2 48	1 90	1 65	15.15
Frame spinners ..	4 40	5 20	6 75	5 00	3 25	3 50	.....	2 12	3 52	2 70	2 37	13.92
DRESSING.												
Overseer	20 00	17 60	21 00	13 75	16 50	13 50	.....	.....	15 27	11 75	.....	.....
Second hand	11 78	10 66	13 10	9 00	14 40	.....	.....	.....	11 80	9 08	.....	.....
Spoolers	4 10	4 64	6 50	5 00	4 55	4 25	.....	5 25	5 10	3 92	2 47	58.70
Warpers.....	5 50	5 61	6 10	5 75	4 68	.....	.....	3 75	4 49	3 46	3 85	10.13
Drawers and twisters	5 75	6 24	6 00	5 00	6 00	.....	.....	4 00	4 75	3 65	3 30	10.60
Dressers	11 10	11 43	14 00	11 25	11 80	.....	.....	.....	14 10	10 85	.....	.....
WEAVING.												
Overseer	21 00	15 52	22 20	18 33	15 00	15 00	16 00	.....	16 25	12 50	10 00	25.00
Weavers	7 00	6 23	7 71	8 00	8 00	.....	10 00	7 34	8 23	6 33	4 54	39.42
Drawing-in hands.....	6 00	4 62	7 00	7 50	6 30	.....	.....	.....	6 23	4 80	2 61	83.91
REPAIR SHOP, ENGINE-ROOM, & C.												
Foreman.....	23 00	15 87	23 66	18 00	17 00	15 00	11 00	.....	15 22	11 70	.....	.....
Wood workers ..	14 25	12 96	15 80	15 00	16 25	.....	.....	15 00	14 98	11 52	7 42	55.27
Iron workers ..	13 18	12 13	15 27	13 16	11 75	10 50	.....	15 00	12 72	9 79	7 42	31.94
Engineer .....	.....	13 80	14 30	18 00	9 00	12 00	.....	.....	13 40	10 31	6 60	56.21
Laborers.....	8 00	9 08	8 75	9 33	8 66	8 00	10 00	8 25	8 87	6 82	4 50	51.55
Overseer in cloth room...	17 50	11 67	17 75	15 00	11 00	12 00	12 50	9 60	12 18	9 37	.....	.....

NOTE.—Hours of labor per week in the United States, (generally,) 66; in Great Britain, 60. Average excess of wages paid in the cotton-mills of the United States in 1869 (gold) over the rates in Great Britain, 39.9 per cent. Omitting overseers, the average weekly earnings of operatives in the cotton-mills of the United States in 1869 was \$5 56, gold, and in Great Britain \$3 89.

WOOLEN-MILLS.

Table showing the average rates of wages paid to persons employed in the woolen-mills of the United States in the year 1869; also the rates paid in England, with the percentage of excess in the rates paid in the United States over that country.

Occupation.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES IN THE FOLLOWING STATES IN 1869—										AVERAGE WAGES, GOLD VALUE.				
	Maine.	New Hampshire and Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania and New York.	Maryland.	Virginia and West Virginia.	Indiana and Ohio.	Wisconsin, Iowa, and Kansas.	General average in United States in 1869.	United States in 1869, (rate 1.30.)	England in 1867.	Percent excess in wages U. States over England.
PREPARING.															
Wool sorters.....	\$12 00	\$11 00	\$12 55	\$10 10	.....	.....	\$12 00	\$8 00	\$6 00	\$13 30	\$12 75	\$10 85	\$8 35	\$6 75	23.70
Wool washers.....	9 72	9 00	7 05	8 66	.....	.....	7 00	.....	5 00	10 16	9 00	8 25	6 35	5 50	15.45
Dyers.....	11 68	11 75	9 90	8 00	\$8 25	10 25	10 00	.....	13 50	16 25	14 25	12 43	9 00	5 50	73.82
Overseers.....	18 00	15 00	17 50	16 50	21 00	21 00	.....	.....	.....	20 50	18 00	16 59	12 76	9 00	41.77
CARDING AND SPINNING.															
Pickers.....	7 33	9 00	7 88	7 16	8 00	7 75	.....	7 00	4 00	6 90	5 25	7 03	5 40	5 00	8.00
Carders.....	*6 33	7 15	*4 95	6 32	*3 50	5 20	*5 16	5 00	*4 75	8 50	9 90	6 07	4 07	3 85	21.30
Spinners.....	11 50	12 00	9 85	9 00	10 80	12 68	8 33	12 00	7 72	14 27	15 00	11 19	8 62	6 00	43.67
Warpers and beamers.....	8 16	*7 31	10 16	10 00	12 00	*6 37	10 00	7 00	7 12	9 37	9 00	8 73	6 71	5 63	19.18
Reelers.....	*4 76	6 00	*4 25	6 00	*6 50	*3 00	*2 50	.....	*3 25	*5 37	*4 50	4 92	3 78	2 75	37.45
Overseers.....	14 66	17 30	17 30	18 19	24 00	21 00	12 00	.....	12 00	.....	19 50	17 33	13 33	9 00	48.11
Assistants.....	10 25	6 37	10 10	12 00	10 50	11 00	.....	.....	.....	8 00	.....	9 74	7 49	.....	.....
WEAVING.															
Weavers.....	*7 32	*7 50	*7 30	*7 66	*8 16	*8 00	10 50	8 00	*7 75	*7 00	*7 50	7 88	6 06	4 67	29.76
Burlers.....	*4 59	*5 75	*4 50	*4 40	*5 40	*4 60	.....	.....	*3 50	*5 49	*6 00	*4 92	*3 78	2 48	30.16
Overseers.....	17 33	16 50	17 66	16 08	12 00	16 50	16 00	14 00	18 00	15 00	18 00	16 10	12 39	10 00	23.90
DRESSING AND FINISHING.															
Fullers.....	8 75	9 96	9 24	8 40	7 50	9 37	7 00	8 00	6 00	11 75	10 50	8 77	6 75	5 75	17.39
Dressers or giggers.....	7 58	7 80	7 80	6 00	7 50	10 00	.....	.....	.....	10 50	7 50	8 09	6 22	5 50	13.09
Finishers.....	12 33	*8 90	8 15	6 75	7 50	12 00	*3 50	14 00	.....	13 50	10 50	9 72	7 47	6 00	24.50
Press tenders.....	9 33	10 50	8 24	9 50	11 50	8 12	.....	.....	7 50	9 00	.....	9 16	7 04	5 75	22.43
Drawers.....	.....	6 00	6 00	6 00	*7 50	*5 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	6 13	4 72	4 13	13.31

* Females.

Table showing the average rates of wages paid to persons employed in the woolen-mills, &c.—Continued.

Occupation.	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES IN THE FOLLOWING STATES IN 1869—										AVERAGE WAGES, GOLD VALUE.				
	Maine.	New Hampshire and Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania and New York.	Maryland.	Virginia and West Virginia.	Indiana and Ohio.	Wisconsin, Iowa, and Kansas.	General average in United States in 1869.	United States in 1869, (rate 1.30.)	England in 1867.	Per cent. excess in wages U. States over England.
DRESSING AND FINISHING—Continued.															
Brushers	\$4 50	8 40	5 10	6 00	7 00	3 00	9 00	18 00	18 00	10 00	10 00	5 02	3 86	2 75	40 36
Packers	9 37	16 50	8 62	8 75	9 00	9 00	12 00	16 50	15 00	15 00	15 00	8 85	6 81	5 50	23 82
Overseers	20 25	16 50	19 06	20 25	16 50	12 00	12 00	13 00	13 00	9 00	9 00	17 62	12 78	10 00	27 80
Assistants.....	10 00	9 75	9 40	12 00	13 00	12 00	12 00	13 00	13 00	9 00	9 00	17 62	12 78	10 00	27 80
ENGINE-ROOM, YARD, ETC.															
Engineers	18 00	10 50	17 00	10 00	12 50	17 25	9 75	11 50	11 50	15 00	15 00	12 64	9 72	7 50	20 60
Mechanics.....	19 33	16 75	15 37	16 50	13 00	15 00	9 75	11 50	11 50	18 00	18 00	15 13	11 64	7 70	51 17
Laborers, (watchmen included).....	9 16	9 00	9 20	10 66	9 25	11 25	9 00	10 00	10 00	10 50	10 50	9 88	7 60	4 75	60 00
Foreman	18 00	10 50	17 00	10 00	12 50	17 25	9 75	11 50	11 50	15 00	15 00	12 64	9 72	7 50	20 60

* Females.

NOTE.—Hours of labor per week in England, 60; in the United States, 66. To make them equal, 10 per cent. has been added to the wages paid in England, and the increased rates are given in the above table.

Average advance of wages paid in the United States in 1869 over those of England in 1867-'68, (both in gold,) 24.36 per cent.

PAPER-MILLS.

Table showing the average weekly wages of persons employed in paper-mills in the United States, in the year 1869; also the rates paid in England in 1867 and 1868, as compared therewith.

Occupation.	AVERAGE WAGES OR EARNINGS IN—					IN GOLD AT 1.30.		
	New England.	Pennsylvania.	Ohio.	Wisconsin and Illinois.	United States.	In United States, 1869.	Rates in England, 1867.	Per cent. excess in United States over England.*
Machine-tenders	\$16 87	\$13 50	\$15 83	\$13 75	\$14 99	\$11 53	\$6 50	77.38
Assistant	9 42	8 25	8 25	.....	8 64	6 65	†2 87	.....
Rag-cutters, (males)	10 13	6 00	11 25	11 33	9 69	7 45	4 00	86.25
Rag-cutters, (females)	5 81	4 00	4 40	4 10	4 58	3 52	1 75	100.00
Loftmen or dyers	14 33	.....	12 00	9 00	11 78	9 06	4 00	126.50
Calender-men	15 50	12 00	9 00	.....	12 17	9 36	.....	.....
Calender-women	5 50	4 50	4 00	4 00	4 50	3 46	1 75	97.14
Finishers	12 31	13 00	11 75	12 50	12 39	9 53	6 50	46.62
Engine-men	14 10	12 00	14 20	11 75	13 01	10 01	6 56	52.59
Engine-helpers	11 00	10 50	9 84	9 00	10 09	7 76	†2 87	.....
Bleachers	10 62	12 00	10 67	9 66	10 74	7 81	4 50	73.56
Sizers	11 50	.....	12 00	.....	11 75	7 82	4 44	78.38
Paper-sorters, (women)	5 81	.....	.....	.....	5 81	4 47	1 75	155.71
Millwrights	20 50	16 50	19 00	15 00	17 75	13 65	7 00	95.00
Masons .....	.....	12 00	16 50	.....	14 25	10 96	6 25	75.36
Engineers	18 00	15 00	13 50	.....	15 50	11 92	7 25	64.44
Laborers, or unskilled workmen	10 25	8 25	9 33	9 33	9 29	7 14	4 67	52.89
Apprentices, or boys	6 00	.....	4 70	4 75	5 15	4 00	2 50	60.00
Foremen, or overseers	28 00	27 50	19 40	31 66	26 64	20 50	9 00	127.77
Carpenters	15 33	13 50	17 25	15 00	15 27	11 74	6 62	77.34
Blacksmiths .....	.....	12 00	16 50	.....	14 25	10 96	.....	.....
Firemen	11 33	9 50	8 30	10 25	9 84	7 57	4 50	68.22

*Average advance in rates paid in the United States in 1869 over those of England in 1867, 82 per cent.
 †Boys. ‡Females.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Table showing average rates of weekly wages paid to persons employed in musical instrument factories in the year 1869.

Piano-fortes.	Eastern States.	Western States.	General average.	Piano-fortes.	Eastern States.	Western States.	General average.
Regulators, (action)	\$18 44	\$28 00	\$23 22	Stringer and tuner.....	\$24 68	\$22 50	\$23 59
Regulators, (tone)	17 00	30 00	23 50	Finishers	25 02	22 00	23 51
Case-makers	19 41	22 50	20 96	Machinists	19 02	.....	.....
Top-makers	21 83	21 00	21 42	Key-makers	17 71	.....	.....
Varnishers	22 41	16 00	19 20	Board-makers.....	21 36	.....	.....
Polishers .....	.....	24 00	.....	Wood-workers, (by machinery)	16 78	.....	.....
Small workers .....	.....	18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Organs.	Wages.	Organs.	Wages.
General action.....	\$18 00	Voicers	\$26 00
Case-makers	18 00	Pipe-makers, (metal)	24 90
Chest-makers	18 00	Pipe-makers, (wood)	19 38
Top-makers	19 25	Bellows	19 93
Tuners	31 50	Decorators.....	16 00
Draughtsmen	16 50	Clerks	17 56
Mechanics	15 00	Laborers	12 00
Boys.....	6 43	Foremen.....	24 00

Table showing average weekly wages of employes in iron founderies, &c.—Continued.

Occupation.	Average, New England.	Average, Middle States.	Average, Western States.	Average, California.	General average, United States.	In gold at \$1 30, 1869.	In England, 1867-'68.	Percentage of excess of the United States over England.
Iron-molders	\$16 73	\$15 90	\$16 37	\$24 00	\$18 25	\$14 04	\$8 00	75.50
Machinists, best.....	17 13	16 54	17 62	24 00	18 82	14 48	8 50	70.35
Machinists, ordinary	13 92	13 37	13 76	21 00	15 51	11 93	7 00	70.43
Machinists, inferior	10 86	11 44	10 14	.....	10 81	8 31	5 00	66.22
Helpers	9 51	9 59	9 46	.....	9 52	7 32	4 00	83.00
Boiler-makers	15 50	15 07	17 75	27 00	18 83	14 49	7 50	93.20
Helpers	8 75	9 67	11 36	.....	9 93	7 64	4 00	91.00
Riveters	15 25	13 50	16 35	.....	15 03	11 56	6 50	77.84
Holders on	10 55	9 30	12 75	.....	10 87	8 36	4 75	76.00
Flangers	18 00	17 06	18 75	.....	17 94	13 80	7 50	84.00
Helpers	10 37	9 50	10 74	.....	10 20	7 84	4 00	96.00
Blacksmiths	17 50	15 46	16 37	24 00	18 33	14 10	7 25	94.48
Helpers	10 64	9 52	10 19	18 00	12 09	9 30	3 50	165.68
Foremen	21 77	21 88	23 34	30 00	24 25	18 65	.....	.....
Engineers	14 25	11 23	14 71	.....	13 40	10 31	5 50	87.45
Pattern-makers and car- penters	16 67	16 16	16 53	23 00	19 34	14 87	7 50	98.26
Assistants	13 16	8 09	10 81	21 00	13 27	10 21	4 50	126.67
Laborers, (carters).....	9 69	9 41	10 34	.....	9 81	7 54	4 50	67.56
Apprentices	6 06	4 68	5 76	6 00	5 62	4 32	2 50	72.80
Millwrights	19 50	16 50	21 25	.....	19 08	14 67	8 00	83.37
Assistants .....	.....	8 00	.....	.....	8 00	6 15	.....	.....
Brass-founders	15 00	19 00	18 50	.....	17 50	13 46	7 50	79.46
Fitters .....	.....	15 25	19 00	.....	17 12	13 17	6 50	102.61
Turners	19 50	13 00	.....	.....	16 25	12 50	6 50	92.31

NOTE.—Hours of labor per week, 60; average advance of wages in the United States in 1869 over England in 1867-'68, 86 per cent.

HARDWARE MANUFACTORIES.

Table showing the average weekly wages paid to persons employed in the hardware manufactories of the United States in the year 1869.

Occupation.	WEEKLY WAGES OR EARNINGS IN—						
	Maine and Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Connecticut.	New England.	Middle States.	Western States.	United States.
Molders, iron.....	.....	\$15 00	\$15 16	\$15 08	\$14 75	\$15 00	\$15 00
Molders, brass .....	.....	.....	18 57	18 57	.....	12 00	16 33
Cupola tenders .....	.....	18 00	13 25	15 62	12 75	9 00	13 72
Annealing furnace tenders .....	.....	14 50	10 13	12 31	12 25	.....	12 30
Filers	\$12 00	15 00	12 50	13 17	13 00	11 75	12 90
Japanners.....	.....	.....	11 25	11 25	.....	17 00	13 17
Forgers	18 00	21 33	15 40	18 24	16 50	.....	17 89
Helpers	9 00	11 25	10 37	10 21	10 81	9 25	10 15
Grinders	16 00	18 66	13 30	17 32	11 25	15 00	15 24
Polishers	12 00	15 75	12 25	13 33	14 00	12 50	13 31
Turners .....	.....	.....	14 25	14 25	12 50	14 00	13 75
Machinists .....	.....	16 50	16 71	16 60	16 08	16 50	16 48
Engineers .....	.....	18 00	16 80	17 40	14 00	11 66	15 57
Furnace men.....	.....	18 00	10 50	14 50	17 33	.....	16 61
Laborers	10 50	9 75	10 66	9 60	10 62	8 33	9 75
Packers	11 25	15 00	13 53	14 51	12 20	.....	13 29
females.....	7 00	7 00	5 55	6 37	.....	.....	7 23
Die-makers	25 00	22 50	28 66	25 39	16 87	.....	23 68
Press workmen .....	.....	15 00	12 50	13 75	12 00	12 00	13 05
females.....	.....	.....	6 00	6 00	.....	.....	6 00
Rollers .....	.....	.....	25 50	25 50	12 00	.....	20 83
Welders	17 00	.....	.....	17 00	.....	.....	17 00
Stampers .....	.....	.....	11 25	11 25	.....	.....	11 25
Finishers	18 00	.....	12 75	15 37	.....	14 25	15 09
Pattern-makers .....	.....	18 00	21 10	19 55	19 50	13 50	18 31
Carpenters .....	.....	.....	16 70	16 70	16 50	17 00	16 73
Trip-hammer men.....	.....	20 25	19 50	19 87	.....	.....	19 87
Blacksmiths .....	.....	20 25	21 40	20 82	15 76	14 83	18 61
Helpers	12 00	11 25	11 40	11 33	10 90	10 00	11 15
Foremen	24 00	25 00	23 62	24 21	23 16	20 41	23 40
Apprentices or boys.....	5 25	7 08	6 05	6 41	3 50	4 36	5 44
Girls .....	.....	6 00	5 92	5 98	8 70	.....	6 65

CARRIAGE HARDWARE.

Table showing the average rates of weekly wages paid in two manufactories of carriage hardware, in the State of Connecticut, in the year 1869.

Watchmen	\$15 75	Burnishers	\$15 00
Japanners	10 00	Engineers	18 25
Forgers of bolts	20 00	Laborers or unskilled workmen	9 00
Forgers of nuts	15 00	Apprentices or boys	5 38
Polishers	18 00	Foremen or overseers	21 00
Turners	15 00	Close platers	13 50
Machinists	18 75	Electro platers	21 00
Die sinkers	30 00	Blacksmiths	19 25
Press workmen	13 50	Helpers	13 50
Spring-roller maker	21 00	Metal spinners	27 00
Metal workers	19 50	Hammer men	18 00
Brass finishers	18 00	Finishers	15 00
Coach-lamp makers	22 50		

Hours of labor per week, 60.

LEATHER.

Average weekly wages paid to persons employed in the manufacture of leather in the United States, in the year 1869.

Occupation.	New Hampshire.	Pennsylvania.	Maryland.	Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Indiana.	General average.
<i>Sole-leather.</i>					
Tanners	\$11 50	\$11 33		\$12 23	\$11 88
Beam hands		10 42	\$14 00	10 73	11 72
Yard hands		10 25	12 00	9 52	10 59
Rollers and spongers		10 33	12 00	11 25	11 19
Bark grinders	9 00	7 80	11 00	8 33	9 03
Common laborers		9 50	11 00	9 57	10 02
<i>Upper leather and calf-skins.</i>					
Tanners	11 00	10 00	10 00	9 67	10 17
Curriers		12 00	15 00	12 94	13 31
Splitters				15 37	15 37
Shavers		18 00	15 00	16 75	16 58
Table hands, scourers		12 00	12 00	9 90	11 30
Blackers				11 50	11 50
Finishers		12 00	15 00	13 50	13 50

Hours of labor per week, 60.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Table showing the average weekly earnings of persons employed in the manufacture of saddlery and harness in the year 1869.

Occupation.	Vermont.	Ohio.	Wisconsin.	Missouri.	General average.
Harness-fitters	\$13 00		\$10 12	\$14 00	\$12 38
Harness-stitchers	10 00				10 00
Apprentices under instruction	8 00				8 00
Saddle-makers		\$17 00		16 00	16 50
Harness-makers		14 00			14 00
Apprentices or boys		6 00		4 50	5 25
Foremen or overseers				25 00	25 00

Hours of labor per week, 60.

GAS-WORKS.

Table showing the average rates of weekly wages or earnings of persons employed in gas factories in the cities of New York and Philadelphia and in the States of Delaware, Virginia, and Ohio, in the year 1869.

Occupation.	City of New York.	City of Philadelphia.	Delaware and Virginia.	Ohio.	General average.
Firemen	\$21 00	\$19 16	\$11 00	\$13 75	\$16 20
Second-men	17 50	18 25	12 00	11 80	14 89
Yard-men	15 75	10 20	9 00	9 68	11 16
Purifiers	17 50	14 00	9 32	11 75	13 15
Carpenters	27 00	15 00	.....	18 00	20 00
Masons	30 00	.....	.....	24 00	27 00
Blacksmiths	18 00	18 00	.....	15 00	17 00
Pipe-layers	15 00	11 40	17 50	15 00	14 72
Gas-fitters	15 00	12 00	.....	16 77	14 66
Lamplighters	8 00	6 54	.....	12 03	8 86
Meter-tenders .....	.....	.....	12 50	.....	12 50
Book-keepers .....	.....	.....	16 00	20 00	18 00
Engineers	19 25	.....	.....	36 53	27 98
Laborers	12 00	.....	.....	10 50	11 25
Apprentices and boys .....	.....	.....	.....	6 75	6 75
Foremen and overseers	24 00	15 20	20 00	25 00	21 05
Hours of labor	60	67	76	77	72½

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.

Table showing the average weekly wages or earnings of persons employed in the following occupations in the year 1869.

Artificial limbs factory, Massachusetts:		Candy, Maryland:	
Fitters, adjusters	\$18 00	Hands in factory	\$8 50
Steel-workers	20 00	Cars, Pennsylvania:	
Leather-workers	19 00	Smiths	11 25
First-class mechanics	19 50	Helpers	9 75
Bakery and confectionery, Ohio:		Carpenters	10 50
Bakers, first class	12 00	Engineer	12 00
Bakers, second class	7 00	Foreman	13 87
Confectioners, first class	7 00	Laborers	9 00
Confectioners, second class	4 00	Boys	5 00
Barytes works, Missouri:		Car-wheels, Ohio:	
Millers	20 00	Molders	24 00
Carpenters	18 00	Molders, helpers	13 50
Coopers	12 00	Melters	18 50
Blacksmith	12 00	Carpenters	15 00
Wagon-maker	12 00	Engineer	12 00
Engineer	15 00	Laborers	11 23
Fireman	11 00	Boys	8 70
Foreman	25 00	Car-roofing, Ohio:	
Workmen	9 00	Engineer	12 00
Blocks, pumps, and spars, Ohio:		Foreman	18 00
Block and spar workers	12 00	Workmen	12 00
Helpers	9 00	Card clothing, Massachusetts:	
Apprentices	5 00	Apprentices	13 00
Engineer	12 00	Girls	9 00
Book-binding, Ohio:		Hands in leather-room	18 00
Finisher	12 00	Chemicals, New Jersey:	
Ruler	12 00	Foreman	11 00
Girls, sewers	4 00	Workmen	9 00
Boys	3 00	Boys	6 00
Foreman	16 50	Cloak and dress making, Ohio:	
Brick-making, Western States:		Cloak-makers	4 50
Brick molders	12 60	Overseers, women	16 50
Temperers	10 75	Colors, paints, &c., Maryland:	
Wheelers	11 00	Color-makers	12 00
Off-bearers	6 33	Sand-paper makers	25 00
Setters	18 00	Laborers	9 00
Laborers or unskilled workmen	8 93	Cooper shops, Western States:	
Apprentices or boys	5 87	Coopers	12 99
Buttons, Connecticut:		Machine hands	14 25
Engineer	12 00	Teamsters	11 00
Foreman	17 00	Laborers or unskilled workmen	9 75
Workmen	11 50	Apprentices or boys	3 37
Girls	4 00		

Miscellaneous occupations—Continued.

Coffins, Ohio:		India-rubber goods, Mass.—Continued.	
Engineer	\$14 00	Spoolers	\$5 69
Cabinet-makers, first-class	18 00	Braiders	5 82
Cabinet-makers, second-class	15 00	Finishers	5 96
Finishers, first-class	16 50	Watchmen	13 35
Finishers, second-class	8 00	Carpenters	15 10
Ordinary workmen	9 00	Inspectors	14 70
Distillery, Maryland:		Firemen	13 35
Coopers	15 00	Preparing rubber	4 97
Millers	18 00	Dyers of cotton yarns	8 50
Still men	20 00	Packers	5 48
Engineer	20 00	Rubber hose, belting, &c	9 38
Laborers	10 00	Cutters	11 81
Foreman	50 00	Calender men	9 14
Drug-grinding, Massachusetts:		Calender boys	4 60
Engineer	12 00	Shrinkers	9 55
Laborers	9 00	Mill hands	9 00
Foreman	12 00	Curers	13 50
Felt hats, Massachusetts and New Jersey:		Girls at piece work	8 00
Body-makers	12 66	Engineers	19 66
Finishers	16 57	Laborers	11 78
Blockers	16 02	Apprentices or boys	5 05
Stiffeners	18 50	Foremen or overseers	20 15
Trimmers, (females)	5 09	Unskilled workmen	10 50
Dyers	15 00	Skilled workmen	12 00
Laborers or unskilled workmen	8 51	Ink, Ohio:	
Apprentices	5 66	Foreman	8 00
Boys	5 05	Bottling and labeling, girls	4 50
Flax-spinning, Ohio:		Iron steam forge, Missouri:	
Hacklers	12 00	Hammersmiths	27 00
Spinners, girls	5 00	Helpers on hammers	13 00
Card-feeders, girls	5 00	Furnace men, heaters	27 00
Weavers, women	6 80	Firemen for furnaces	13 56
Calendering	12 00	Blacksmiths	20 00
Spreaders, girls	5 50	Helpers for same	13 00
Engineer	18 00	Engineers, first-class	24 00
Foremen	13 40	Engineers, second-class	15 00
Laborers	8 73	Pattern-maker and millwright	21 00
Flour-mills, Eastern States:		Laborers	10 00
Millers	14 00	Apprentices	9 00
Coopers	15 50	Foreman	27 00
Engineers	21 00	Machinist, ordinary	15 00
Firemen	13 50	Watchmen	15 00
Foremen	16 00	Iron fence, Ohio:	
Teamsters	9 75	Molders	15 00
Laborers	9 00	Fence-builders	13 20
Glassworks, New England:		Painters	12 00
Glass-blowers	24 00	Engineers	12 00
Glass-cutters	18 00	Apprentices or boys	3 75
Carpenters	16 11	Foremen or overseers	18 00
Watchmen	10 50	Iron furnace, (charcoal,) Maryland:	
Blacksmiths	12 75	Keeper	10 50
Pot-makers	16 50	Guttermen	9 00
Pot-makers' assistants	9 75	Fillers	11 00
Packers	10 50	Ore-breaker	8 00
Demijohn-coverers	12 00	Ore-wheeler	8 50
Batch-mixers	13 50	Coal-raker	11 00
Master teasers	13 50	Foreman	32 00
Leechers	9 00	Engineer	23 00
Pressmen	9 00	Jute manufactory, New Jersey:	
Liersman	14 00	Carders	5 30
Engineers	11 75	Spinners	5 47
Laborers or unskilled workmen	8 49	Dyers	9 42
Apprentices or boys	4 00	Bleachers	10 00
Foremen or overseers	22 00	Packers	8 96
Glycerine and vinegar, Ohio:		Dressers	6 42
Engineer	15 00	Weavers	6 22
Coopers	15 00	Lead-mining and smelting, Missouri:	
Foremen	18 00	Engineers	21 00
Workmen	12 50	Smelters	15 00
Hair-cloth, Rhode Island:		Breaker	12 00
Weavers, women	8 40	Laborers	9 00
Laborers	11 00	Lead-smelting, Missouri:	
Engineers	11 00	Smelters	16 50
Foreman	14 70	Back hands	9 00
Boys	6 60	Engineer	15 00
Hoop-skirts, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania:		Woodchoppers	6 00
Repairing	6 00	Miners	15 00
Sales women	7 50	Teamsters	10 00
Operators on sewing machines	5 00	Colliers	18 00
Skirt-makers	2 50	Foreman or overseer	30 00
India-rubber goods, Massachusetts:		Lead works, Boston, Massachusetts:	
Weavers of gusset web	13 30	Workmen	12 00
Weavers of suspenders	7 00	Engineers	19 50
		Leather-board mill, Massachusetts:	
		Engineer	12 00

Miscellaneous occupations—Continued.

Leather board mill, Massachusetts— Continued.		Paper-hangings, New Jersey—Cont'd.	
Laborers	\$9 00	Boys and girls	\$5 00
Boys	7 50	Color-makers	16 30
Leather bag factory, New Jersey, Ohio, and Missouri:		Engineer, (machinist)	21 00
Japanners	15 00	Laborers	8 00
Varnishers	18 33	Pottery and earthenware, New Jersey:	
Grainers	18 50	Kiln or oven-men	15 00
Printers	19 00	Jigger-men	20 00
Pressmen	12 00	Handlers	15 00
Girls	5 80	Pressers	15 00
Boys	6 00	Apprentices	5 00
Lightning rods, Missouri:		Dippers	14 00
Forgers	12 50	Mold-makers	15 00
Twisters	10 50	Molders	18 00
Screw-cutters	10 00	Laborers	10 00
Helpers	10 00	Foremen	18 00
Lime burning, Kentucky:		Boys	3 00
Coopers	24 00	Pins, Connecticut:	
Laborers	13 00	Foremen	24 00
Foreman	11 60	Pin-makers	18 00
Marble, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Western States:		Wire-straighteners	12 00
Cutters	19 20	Whiteners	15 00
Carvers	23 00	Machinists and repairers	16 50
Rubbers	10 62	Girls	6 00
Polishers	11 50	Patent medicines, Ohio:	
Letterers	17 00	Clerks	17 33
Teamsters	10 00	Printers	20 00
Soapstone cutters	23 50	Laborers	4 72
Engineers	16 50	Pegs and lasts, Ohio:	
Apprentices or boys	5 53	Engineers	12 00
Foremen	24 00	Laborers	9 00
Match splint factory, Wisconsin:		Boys	3 25
Machine tenders, boys	6 00	Picture frames, Ohio:	
Straightening splints, boys	4 25	Gilders	15 00
Packing, boys	5 00	Carpenters	12 00
Laborers, men	9 00	Boys	2 50
Meat packing, Missouri:		Ratans, Massachusetts:	
Butchers	15 00	Laborers	10 50
Coopers	18 00	Boys	4 50
Laborers	13 00	Foremen	19 50
Engineers	20 00	Watchmen	14 00
Moldings, &c., Maryland:		Girls	7 00
Carpenters	15 00	Railroad machine-shop, Ohio:	
Cabinet-makers	14 00	Machinists, first class	16 38
Turners	14 50	Machinists, second class	14 25
Sawyers	15 50	Engineers, first class	20 80
Molders	16 00	Engineers, second class	15 12
Planers	17 50	Firemen, first class	11 52
Mortisers	12 50	Firemen, second class	10 38
Net and twine factory, Connecticut:		Laborers	9 75
Overseer	20 00	Coppersmiths	16 62
Assistant	18 00	Tinsmiths	13 44
Card stripper	7 50	Painters	13 23
Pickers, boys	7 00	Foremen	22 50
Spinners, boys	5 00	Carpenters	14 88
Spoolers, boys	4 00	Blacksmiths	13 38
Twisters, boys	4 40	Roofing paint, Ohio:	
Packers, men	12 25	Overseer	22 00
Netting weavers, girls	5 67	Engineer	18 00
Machinist	16 38	Workmen	12 00
Oak cooperage, Missouri:		Rope-mills, Ohio:	
Coopers	15 00	Spinners	9 00
Engineer	15 00	Boys	2 25
Foremen	18 00	Foremen	18 00
Laborers	11 00	Sails, Maryland and Ohio:	
Boys	4 00	Sailmakers	18 00
Pocket-books, Massachusetts:		Salt, Michigan:	
Engineer	16 50	Engineers	15 00
Laborers	12 00	Boilers	13 50
Boys	4 50	Firemen	12 00
Foremen	18 00	Teamsters	13 50
Skilled workmen	15 00	Laborers	10 50
Girls, in summer	7 50	Scales, Maryland:	
Girls, in winter	6 00	Scale-makers	15 00
Paper-hangings, New Jersey:		Laborers	10 00
Foremen	35 00	Boys	5 00
Block-cutters	20 00	Foremen	19 00
Machine-printers	19 66	Screens, Pennsylvania:	
Grounders	13 00	Blacksmith	15 80
Flockers	25 00	Helper	9 50
Water-color painters	20 00	Laborers	10 50
Bungers	24 00	Boys	5 00
		Ship-building, Connecticut and Missouri:	
		Shipwrights	18 00
		Smiths	18 00

Miscellaneous occupations—Continued.

Shipbuilding, Connecticut and Missouri—Continued.		
Calkers	\$19 50	
Joiners	18 00	
Laborers	9 50	
Foremen	24 00	
Silverware, Rhode Island:		
Engravers	20 50	
Chasers	20 50	
Burnishers	16 50	
Polishers	13 25	
Molders	19 50	
Stampers	16 50	
Engine-turners	17 50	
Die-sinkers	26 00	
Electro-platers	12 50	
Spinners	19 25	
Machinists	18 50	
Carpenters	18 75	
Rollers	13 50	
Turners	19 25	
Plate-workers	17 75	
Electro-plate workers	18 00	
Spoon and fork makers	18 00	
Foremen	31 75	
Slippers, Massachusetts:		
Lasters	9 00	
Finishers	8 00	
Sole-cutters	15 00	
Sewers	15 00	
Sewing-machine operators	8 50	
Stitchers	6 00	
Overseer	15 00	
Stone-cutting, Ohio and Michigan:		
Stone-cutters	21 00	
Laborers	9 00	
Apprentices	4 00	
Starch, Ohio:		
Box-makers	9 00	
Millers	9 00	
Carpenters	12 75	
Scraping-room	8 22	
Teamsters	9 00	
Laborers	8 94	
Boys	5 70	
Stoves, Ohio:		
Sheet-iron worker	25 00	
Tinners	16 50	
Apprentices	5 00	
Skilled workmen	16 50	
Unskilled workmen	12 00	
Painters	14 00	
Stove patterns, Ohio:		
Pattern-makers	20 00	
Carpenters	16 00	
Pattern-filer	12 00	
Laborers	9 00	
Sugar plantation, Louisiana:		
Men	5 50	
Women	3 60	
Boys	2 50	
Laborers	6 00	
Overseer	24 00	
Sugar-refining, Portland, Maine:		
Boilers	12 00	
Panmen	12 00	
Warehouse-men	9 80	
Upstairs-men	9 80	
Coopers	15 00	
Blacksmiths	16 50	
Engineers	17 25	
Laborers or unskilled workmen	10 50	
Foremen or overseers	12 00	
Tar-buckets, Ohio:		
Wood-turners	18 54	
Coopers	15 49	
Wood-sawyers	13 50	
Laborers	10 60	
Apprentices	6 58	
Trunk-making, Newark, New Jersey:		
Trunk-makers	16 00	
Bag-makers, (men)	20 00	
Bag-makers, (women)	8 00	
Box-makers, (men)	15 00	
Box-makers, (boys)	9 00	
Trunk-making, Newark, N. J.—Cont'd.		
Laborers or unskilled workmen	\$9 00	
Apprentices or boys	3 50	
Type-founding, New York:		
Type-casters	11 50	
Dressers	12 00	
Breaking type, (boys)	5 00	
Rubbing type, (girls)	6 50	
Setting type, (girls)	8 92	
Type-founders	20 00	
Apprentices	4 45	
Finishers	18 00	
Other workmen	11 37	
Lithographers	35 37	
Lithographic printers	37 56	
Letter-press printers	18 25	
Varnish, Ohio:		
Foremen	20 00	
Laborers	11 00	
Wooden-ware, Massachusetts:		
Foremen	18 00	
Laborers	10 00	
Mechanics	12 00	
Boys	8 00	
Watches, Ohio:		
Cutter	13 50	
Engineer	13 00	
Workmen	10 00	
Apprentices	3 00	
Foreman	20 00	
Wheelbarrows, Michigan:		
Blacksmiths	10 50	
Painters	9 00	
Sawyers	10 50	
Laborers	8 50	
Whips, Pennsylvania:		
Stock-makers	12 00	
Wagon-whip makers	9 00	
Braiders	10 50	
Finishers	9 00	
Button-workers, (females)	9 00	
Tanners	12 00	
Foremen	16 50	
Wheels and wagons, Wisconsin:		
Machinists	13 50	
Blacksmiths	15 00	
Painters	12 00	
Wood-workers	15 00	
Laborers	9 00	
Apprentices	4 50	
White lead and linseed oil, Missouri:		
Coopers	14 00	
Firemen	17 50	
Pressmen	13 50	
Mill hands	12 25	
Oil-refiners	20 00	
Lead-melters	14 00	
Engineer	18 50	
Laborers	10 00	
Boys	4 00	
Foreman	24 00	
Wool carding, Kentucky:		
Millers	10 50	
Carders	10 00	
Wood-choppers	6 00	
Other laborers	5 00	
Zinc works, New Jersey:		
Zinc furnacemen	12 03	
Bag-room	11 38	
Packers and shippers	10 50	
Tinsmiths	16 25	
Tin-helpers	14 62	
Carpenters	17 25	
Pattern-makers	21 00	
Blacksmiths	15 15	
Machinists	19 00	
Blast-fremen	12 60	
Weighers	15 05	
Masons	20 42	
Engineers	16 25	
Laborers or unskilled workmen	10 06	
Apprentices or boys	5 56	
Foremen or overseers	16 45	
Foundrymen	19 50	
Teamsters	10 83	

MECHANICAL LABOR.

Table showing the average daily wages paid in the several States and sections in the undermentioned trades in the year 1870.

States.	Black-smiths.		Bricklayers or masons.		Cabinet-makers.		Carpenters.		Coopers.		Painters.		Plasterers.		Shoemakers.		Stonecutters.		Tailors.		Tanners.		Tinsmiths.		Wheelwrights.			
	With board.	Without board.	With board.	Without board.	With board.	Without board.	With board.	Without board.	With board.	Without board.	With board.	Without board.	With board.	Without board.	With board.	Without board.	With board.	Without board.	With board.	Without board.	With board.	Without board.	With board.	Without board.	With board.	Without board.	With board.	
NEW ENGLAND STATES.																												
Maine	\$2.52	\$2.78	\$2.75	\$2.71	\$1.93	\$2.43	\$2.17	\$2.67	\$2.22	\$2.69	\$2.64	\$3.28	\$2.00	\$2.46	\$2.84	\$3.41	\$2.12	\$2.64	\$2.09	\$2.64	\$1.94	\$2.50	\$2.09	\$2.75	\$2.09	\$2.75	\$2.09	\$2.75
New Hampshire	1.50	3.00	3.06	3.69	2.01	2.56	2.13	2.63	2.44	3.00	2.42	3.00	2.75	3.25	2.06	2.58	2.50	3.18	2.67	2.33	2.81	2.33	2.83	2.18	2.67	2.18	2.67	
Vermont	2.38	2.88	2.94	3.56	2.50	3.12	2.25	2.87	2.58	3.17	2.50	3.00	3.08	3.63	1.69	2.31	2.81	3.31	1.81	2.31	2.12	2.62	2.19	2.75	2.31	2.82	2.49	3.01
Massachusetts	2.44	2.95	3.35	3.90	2.25	2.75	2.73	3.25	2.31	2.84	3.32	3.84	2.15	2.69	3.58	4.05	1.96	2.48	2.25	2.75	2.09	2.56	2.49	3.01	2.56	2.49	3.01	
Rhode Island	2.00	2.50	2.50	3.00	2.75	3.25	2.00	2.50	2.25	2.75	2.50	3.00	1.75	2.25	3.00	3.50	2.50	3.00	2.25	2.75	2.50	3.00	2.50	3.00	2.50	3.00	2.50	3.00
Connecticut	2.42	2.92	3.00	3.58	2.50	2.88	2.67	3.05	2.50	3.00	2.42	2.92	2.92	3.42	1.75	2.25	3.12	3.63	1.83	2.45	2.25	2.75	2.33	2.83	2.50	3.00	2.50	3.00
MIDDLE STATES.																												
New York	2.23	2.74	3.10	3.64	2.01	2.74	2.61	3.10	2.16	2.66	2.50	3.01	3.21	3.72	1.77	2.30	3.37	3.87	1.99	2.47	2.24	2.74	2.28	2.78	2.46	2.95	2.46	2.95
New Jersey	1.90	2.60	2.30	2.80	1.81	2.38	2.20	2.75	1.85	2.35	2.10	2.65	2.40	2.90	1.80	2.30	3.50	3.00	2.05	2.55	2.05	2.55	1.75	2.25	1.80	2.30	1.80	2.30
Pennsylvania	1.86	2.43	2.43	3.00	1.67	2.19	1.61	2.08	2.00	2.50	1.98	2.52	2.26	2.76	1.49	2.04	2.61	3.24	1.51	2.07	1.58	2.08	1.52	2.17	1.76	2.27	1.76	2.27
Delaware	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	2.00	2.50	2.25	2.75	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.50	(*)	4.00	4.50	4.00	4.50	(*)	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.50
Maryland	1.71	2.21	3.00	3.50	1.92	2.42	1.93	2.43	1.75	2.25	2.00	2.50	2.92	3.58	1.70	2.20	2.25	2.75	1.75	2.25	2.10	2.60	1.78	2.28	2.04	2.54	2.04	2.54
West Virginia	1.99	2.48	2.46	3.03	1.97	2.46	1.86	2.35	2.12	2.64	2.21	2.70	2.61	3.15	1.79	2.25	2.58	3.11	1.68	2.20	1.63	2.10	1.94	2.48	2.10	2.64	2.10	2.64
WESTERN STATES.																												
Ohio	1.94	2.48	2.93	3.37	1.91	2.38	2.17	2.73	1.83	2.30	2.90	3.71	2.97	3.57	1.78	2.30	2.71	3.25	1.78	2.28	1.94	2.45	1.90	2.42	2.73	3.28	2.73	3.28
Indiana	2.11	2.60	3.09	3.61	2.06	2.55	2.33	2.83	1.90	2.41	2.28	2.78	2.83	3.35	1.77	2.27	2.65	3.17	1.82	2.32	1.86	2.35	1.94	2.47	2.27	2.78	2.27	2.78
Illinois	2.29	2.79	2.98	3.50	2.12	2.60	2.39	2.82	1.93	2.44	2.28	2.77	2.86	3.38	1.83	2.34	2.93	3.51	1.80	2.30	2.02	2.50	2.12	2.64	2.52	3.04	2.52	3.04
Michigan	2.26	2.78	2.93	3.48	2.18	2.67	2.28	2.77	1.97	2.48	2.19	2.68	2.89	3.40	1.80	2.43	2.70	3.13	1.86	2.35	2.08	2.55	2.06	2.59	2.54	3.06	2.54	3.06
Wisconsin	2.13	2.71	2.75	3.26	2.02	2.55	2.32	2.72	1.85	2.36	2.20	2.71	2.64	3.17	1.75	2.26	2.67	3.19	1.85	2.38	2.12	2.61	2.00	2.50	2.28	2.66	2.28	2.66
Minnesota	2.50	3.03	3.14	3.69	2.05	2.47	2.47	2.92	2.16	2.66	2.36	2.92	2.97	3.50	2.22	2.66	3.21	3.72	1.97	2.48	2.35	2.85	2.31	2.81	2.57	3.11	2.57	3.11
Iowa	2.50	3.01	3.10	3.63	2.11	2.60	2.41	2.96	2.09	2.61	2.27	2.78	2.85	3.37	1.99	2.46	3.01	3.53	2.07	2.60	2.30	2.80	2.20	2.70	2.34	2.84	2.34	2.84
Kansas	2.67	3.29	3.29	3.92	2.67	3.18	2.60	3.10	2.84	3.37	2.71	3.21	3.63	4.13	2.41	2.98	2.54	4.08	2.67	3.23	2.65	3.15	2.60	3.10	3.05	3.56	3.05	3.56
Nebraska	3.00	3.50	3.48	4.25	3.12	3.75	3.25	3.88	3.00	3.62	3.50	4.00	3.38	3.95	2.75	3.43	2.88	3.63	2.63	3.38	3.00	3.50	2.75	3.50	3.13	3.88	3.13	3.88

* Piece work.

RECAPITULATION.

UNITED STATES, EXCLUSIVE OF THE PACIFIC STATES AND TERRITORIES.	2 33	2 84	2 84	2 93	3 50	2 37	2 88	2 29	2 79	2 40	2 84	2 35	2 87	2 87	3 40	1 90	2 42	2 98	3 51	2 07	2 60	2 22	2 72	2 23	2 77	2 35	2 88
New England States.....	1 95	2 49	2 80	3 33	1 90	2 45	2 88	2 08	2 23	1 98	2 50	2 13	2 65	2 57	3 17	1 71	2 22	2 90	3 41	1 80	2 31	1 85	2 35	1 88	2 44	2 03	2 53
Middle States.....	2 33	2 88	3 10	3 66	2 25	2 75	2 47	2 98	2 17	2 69	2 57	2 45	2 96	3 02	3 55	2 05	2 58	2 96	3 50	2 07	2 60	2 33	2 73	2 21	2 73	2 56	3 09
Western States.....	2 23	2 68	2 51	3 09	1 99	2 61	2 26	2 95	1 95	2 57	2 81	2 81	2 53	3 15	1 78	2 41	2 64	3 29	1 80	2 43	1 95	2 59	1 96	2 60	2 18	2 87	
Southern States.....	2 21	2 72	2 84	3 40	2 13	2 67	2 28	2 74	2 13	2 65	2 26	2 82	2 75	3 32	1 86	2 41	2 87	3 43	1 94	2 49	2 06	2 60	2 07	2 63	2 28	2 84	
General average.....																											
PACIFIC STATES AND TERRITORIES.																											
Pacific States.....	\$3 65	\$4 49	\$4 36	\$5 16	\$3 78	\$4 54	\$3 85	\$4 65	\$3 01	\$4 41	\$3 82	\$4 06	\$4 69	\$5 52	\$3 21	\$4 02	\$4 39	\$5 24	\$3 20	\$3 74	\$2 96	\$3 64	\$3 49	\$4 31	\$3 98	\$4 93	
Territories.....	4 28	5 20	5 69	6 15	4 36	5 44	4 34	5 40	3 82	4 19	4 97	6 06	6 43	7 49	4 04	4 96	5 97	6 96	4 46	5 42	3 54	4 29	4 58	5 61	4 70	5 79	
General average.....	3 64	4 85	5 03	5 66	4 07	4 99	4 10	5 03	3 72	4 30	4 40	5 36	5 56	6 51	3 53	4 49	5 18	6 10	3 83	4 58	3 25	3 97	4 04	4 96	4 34	5 37	

FARM LABOR.

Table showing the average daily wages, with and without board, and the average monthly wages, with board, paid for farm and other labor in the several States and sections in the year 1870.

STATES.	DAILY WAGES.				MONTHLY WAGES WITH BOARD.									
	Experienced hands in summer.		Experienced hands in winter.		Ordinary hands in summer.		Ordinary hands in winter.		Common laborers at other than farm work.		Female servants.			
	With board.	Without board.	With board.	Without board.	With board.	Without board.	With board.	Without board.	With board.	Without board.				
NEW ENGLAND STATES.														
Maine.....	\$1 59	\$2 14	\$1 67	\$1 54	\$0 94	\$1 21	\$1 19	\$1 54	\$27 55	\$22 00	\$20 67	\$17 67	\$19 11	\$10 80
New Hampshire.....	1 63	2 12	1 44	1 75	94	1 31	1 31	1 81	23 00	18 25	19 00	12 66	17 00	11 13
Vermont.....	1 50	2 00	1 12	1 50	88	1 25	1 19	1 44	28 00	21 25	23 00	17 00	22 50	10 50
Massachusetts.....	1 49	1 99	1 09	1 58	92	1 26	1 15	1 60	29 36	22 60	24 10	18 60	26 50	10 20
Rhode Island.....	1 00	1 50	75	1 33	67	1 17	1 00	1 50	22 00	18 00	18 00	18 00	20 00	12 00
Connecticut.....	2 00	2 50	1 25	2 08	1 17	1 50	1 67	2 17	28 33	17 00	19 33	14 33	23 33	10 50
MIDDLE STATES.														
New York.....	1 42	1 87	1 06	1 54	81	1 19	1 28	1 67	24 58	19 12	19 88	15 46	20 10	9 55
New Jersey.....	1 63	2 14	1 00	1 72	90	1 37	1 20	1 64	24 67	15 83	19 33	12 80	18 80	8 83
Pennsylvania.....	1 35	1 83	1 00	1 47	76	1 17	1 16	1 65	23 40	17 75	18 57	14 80	20 07	7 88
Delaware.....	1 50	2 00	1 00	1 25	50	1 00	1 00	1 56	20 00	12 00	15 00	9 00	16 00	8 00
Maryland.....	93	1 32	67	1 04	55	82	75	1 08	14 43	11 00	11 71	9 21	11 50	7 83
West Virginia.....	1 06	1 42	76	1 13	56	90	95	1 27	21 53	16 23	16 00	13 46	20 67	6 36
WESTERN STATES.														
Ohio.....	1 23	1 66	85	1 28	70	1 00	1 08	1 49	22 67	17 38	17 33	13 04	18 00	8 52
Indiana.....	1 23	1 50	89	1 32	70	1 04	1 16	1 56	23 33	18 51	18 48	15 03	21 38	9 11
Illinois.....	1 31	1 83	94	1 43	73	1 11	1 14	1 60	24 53	18 14	19 03	15 00	22 45	9 45
Michigan.....	1 30	1 79	98	1 45	74	1 13	1 08	1 57	23 29	18 75	18 50	13 77	20 28	9 91
Wisconsin.....	1 40	1 81	94	1 40	73	1 10	1 08	1 54	25 02	17 68	16 76	14 60	20 42	8 85
Minnesota.....	2 00	2 50	1 17	1 86	1 03	1 49	1 34	1 75	29 11	20 11	20 55	15 89	22 82	8 98
Iowa.....	1 49	1 97	1 03	1 39	76	1 18	1 23	1 69	24 88	18 39	18 85	14 04	21 10	9 31
Kansas.....	1 33	1 96	1 04	1 50	84	1 30	1 38	1 87	23 53	20 83	19 67	14 83	23 20	9 50

Nebraska.....	1 63	2 25	1 13	1 75	1 25	1 88	1 00	1 50	1 50	2 13	25 00	20 00	20 25	16 00	21 50	14 50	
Missouri.....	1 14	1 52	84	1 17	82	1 14	65	90	90	1 48	23 40	18 80	17 00	14 45	21 80	7 53	
Kentucky.....	1 06	1 45	81	1 16	84	1 15	64	92	92	1 39	20 21	16 33	15 29	12 58	19 27	8 07	
SOUTHERN STATES.																	
Virginia.....	85	1 23	63	93	63	97	50	77	72	1 01	13 26	9 54	10 09	7 81	11 98	5 48	
North Carolina.....	68	93	53	77	48	70	41	59	60	82	12 80	9 80	9 10	7 00	11 70	5 00	
South Carolina.....	62	94	50	75	53	78	48	70	80	1 01	11 67	10 30	10 67	9 67	12 00	7 40	
Georgia.....	78	1 07	64	90	68	81	43	60	81	1 09	14 50	11 44	11 89	8 75	14 14	6 95	
Florida.....	.....	1 00	.....	75	.....	75	.....	45	.....	1 21	14 00	14 00	10 00	10 00	16 00	7 00
Alabama.....	75	1 09	63	94	61	88	47	73	91	1 21	16 00	14 50	11 64	9 21	16 85	8 31	
Louisiana.....	1 03	1 39	94	1 34	79	1 11	66	1 00	1 25	1 70	20 66	16 94	15 25	12 56	19 70	10 05	
Texas.....	90	1 21	75	1 07	69	1 00	61	91	93	1 27	18 50	15 40	13 00	13 00	16 20	8 50	
Mississippi.....	95	1 45	73	1 15	75	1 20	59	97	95	1 45	18 58	14 50	14 67	10 83	17 00	10 43	
Arkansas.....	1 07	1 54	86	1 18	84	1 14	62	94	1 01	1 39	18 88	16 20	14 80	11 00	17 70	9 86	
Tennessee.....	1 00	1 37	73	98	72	1 01	50	74	80	1 15	18 32	14 26	13 98	10 65	15 26	6 62	
PACIFIC STATES.																	
California.....	2 11	2 69	1 50	2 06	1 52	2 15	1 22	1 70	1 78	2 31	42 69	33 89	30 53	26 61	34 81	27 89	
Nevada.....	2 33	3 00	1 67	2 33	1 83	2 67	1 59	2 17	2 18	3 00	53 33	40 00	40 00	30 00	40 00	33 33	
Oregon.....	1 75	2 25	1 25	1 62	1 25	1 75	94	1 45	1 50	2 12	35 75	30 75	28 25	23 25	30 00	22 75	
TERRITORIES.																	
Washington.....	2 50	3 00	1 38	2 12	1 88	2 37	1 00	1 50	1 88	2 50	40 00	30 00	37 50	25 00	35 00	22 00	
Colorado.....	2 11	2 86	1 42	2 13	1 68	2 46	1 25	1 82	1 82	2 50	39 75	28 57	33 00	22 75	36 43	25 05	
Dakota, (1869).....	2 57	3 18	1 46	2 15	1 94	2 75	2 00	2 75	2 21	3 00	40 00	27 50	30 00	25 00	40 00	20 00	
Idaho, (1869).....	2 83	3 25	1 50	2 00	2 00	2 25	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 50	70 00	43 33	55 00	35 00	73 33	40 00	
Arizona.....	2 50	3 08	1 92	2 41	1 75	2 33	1 33	1 92	2 25	3 25	60 00	33 33	41 67	25 00	60 00	40 00	
Montana, (1869).....	5 00	6 00	3 00	4 00	4 00	5 00	2 50	3 25	5 00	6 00	76 00	35 00	57 50	25 00	70 00	50 00	
New Mexico.....	1 00	1 50	75	1 25	75	1 50	50	1 00	1 00	1 50	30 00	20 00	25 00	20 00	25 00	10 00	

RECAPITULATION.

UNITED STATES, EXCLUSIVE OF PACIFIC STATES AND TERRITORIES.																	
New England.....	\$1 54	\$2 04	\$1 09	\$1 55	\$1 20	\$1 63	\$0 92	\$1 24	\$1 25	\$1 68	\$26 46	\$19 85	\$20 70	\$16 38	\$21 41	\$10 87	
Middle States.....	1 32	1 76	92	1 36	95	1 36	68	1 08	1 06	1 48	21 77	15 32	16 75	12 45	17 86	8 08	
Western States.....	1 37	1 84	97	1 40	1 03	1 45	77	1 15	1 17	1 64	24 07	18 14	18 33	14 48	21 12	9 43	
Southern States.....	86	1 20	69	92	57	94	53	76	88	1 16	16 11	13 35	12 44	10 07	15 32	7 79	
General average.....	1 27	1 71	92	1 31	94	1 35	73	1 06	1 09	1 49	22 10	16 79	17 06	13 34	18 92	9 04	
PACIFIC STATES AND TERRITORIES.																	
Pacific States, (in gold).....	\$2 06	\$2 65	\$1 47	\$2 00	\$1 53	\$2 16	\$1 25	\$1 77	\$1 82	\$2 48	\$43 92	\$34 88	\$32 93	\$26 62	\$34 94	\$27 99	
Territories, (in gold).....	2 64	3 28	1 63	2 31	2 00	2 67	1 44	2 09	2 38	3 18	50 82	31 10	39 52	25 45	48 50	29 58	
General average.....	2 35	2 97	1 55	2 16	1 77	2 42	1 35	1 93	2 10	2 83	47 37	32 99	36 23	26 04	41 72	29 29	

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

[From the second annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts.]

Counties.	Wages per month with board.			Wages per month without board.		
	Men.	Women.	Young persons.	Men.	Women.	Young persons.
Berkshire.....	\$25 to \$100	\$12 to \$10	\$18 to \$8	\$45 to \$40	\$30 to \$18	\$32 to \$20
Essex.....	30 to 25	14 to 12	12	48 to 40	25	25 to 18
Franklin.....	30 to 20	12 to 8	25 to 10	60 to 40	37 to 25	50 to 25
Hampden.....	26 to 20			40		
Hampshire.....	30 to 20			45 to 30		
Middlesex.....	20 to 15	12	12 to 10	50 to 30	30 to 25	27 to 25
Norfolk.....	35 to 20	16 to 12	20 to 12	52 to 35		30 to 25
Plymouth.....	40			60		
Worcester.....	40 to 25	14 to 10	20 to 10	50 to 35	25 to 18	27 to 14

The returns of the United States Census for 1870 give the average wages paid farm hands, with board, in the State, as \$20 52.

To understand what these wages represent, the condition of farm labor must be stated. Men are hired by the season, or from April to November.

The earnings of permanent help, calling the average wages \$25, and board \$15 per month, give a total of \$40, which, as the average amount paid men without board, would amount for the year of eight months to \$320. In the other months, work is sought in the manufacturing towns, or in general labor, cutting wood, or getting in ice, &c.

Women's wages, as given in the second column, are undoubtedly given for general house and dairy work. The wages paid to field-women are not given; they receive two-thirds of a man's pay.

The returns of children's wages are too meager to tabulate. When given, they vary from \$10 to \$5 per month, with board, and from \$15 to \$12 per month, without board. As large farms multiply, children are in greater demand.

In the cultivation of tobacco, boys are employed to a great advantage; many of the small farms in Worcester County being worked with boys.

The change in nationality has been going on quite rapidly on the farms as well as in the factories. *"It is a very rare thing to find an active, intelligent person of American parent age employed as a hired farm laborer."* The Irish seem to predominate, though the French Canadians are gaining a footing. * * * The greatest drawback to farming in this vicinity is the extreme difficulty in procuring reliable help. * * * We need more labor in summer for the raising of more hoed crops, and we can use it in winter in getting out wood, lumbering, and in the ice trade. The young men of New England, but more especially of Massachusetts, tire of such monotonous labor, and seek either broader acres in the West, or a more circumscribed limit behind the counter or in the counting-room. Now, their places on the farm must be filled. A foreign supply is the only alternative, and Ireland is the most prolific source. * * * Agricultural machinery is being employed extensively, in consequence of the cost and quality of manual labor. It does not reduce the wages of competent and efficient laborers. Skilled, faithful labor is not increased, but is rendered more valuable in consequence of machinery.

The deputy superintendent, in charge of the labor bureau of the New York Commissioners of Emigration, makes the following

REPORT ON WAGES,

obtained by the immigrants in New York and vicinity.

The average wages paid for farm hands and female servants varied considerably during the year, as the following statement will show :

Month.	Per month and board.	
	Males.	Females.
January	\$9 25	\$9 00
February	13 25	9 25
March	14 75	9 75
April	16 75	10 00
May	17 75	10 25
June	20 75	10 25
July	19 00	10 00
August	15 25	10 00
September	14 00	10 00
October	11 50	10 00
November	10 50	9 75
December	9 00	9 75

The wages of common laborers varied from \$1 50 to \$2 per day without board.

The wages paid for skilled labor cannot be exactly specified, as the workmen make their own contracts with the employers, who regulate the price according to ability and season, as the following table will show :

Occupation.	Wages offered.
Apprentices	\$4 to \$5 per week without board.
Bakers	\$6 to \$14 per month with board.
Barbers	\$9 to \$15 per week without board.
Brush-makers	\$2 to \$2 50 per day without board.
Bar-keepers	\$10 to \$30 per month with board.
Basket-makers	\$15 to \$18 per week without board.
Blacksmiths	\$2 to \$3 50 per day without board.
Bookbinders	\$10 to \$18 per week without board.
Bricklayers	\$3 50 to \$4 per day without board.
Brewers	\$15 to \$25 per month with board.
Brass-finishers	\$10 to \$20 per week without board.
Butchers	\$10 to \$20 per month with board.
Cabinet-makers	\$2 to \$3 per day without board.
Cooks	\$25 to \$100 per month with board.
Cap-makers	\$8 to \$12 per week without board.
Chemists	\$10 to \$12 per week without board.
Compositors	\$15 to \$25 per week without board.
Confectioners	\$30 to \$40 per month with board.
Carpenters	\$3 50 to \$4 per day without board.
Coopers	\$18 to \$20 per week without board.
Cutlers	\$12 to \$18 per week without board.
Deck-hands	\$25 to \$30 per month with board.
Druggists	\$18 to \$25 per month with board.
Dyers	\$20 to \$25 per month with board.
Engravers	\$15 to \$35 per week without board.
Engineers	\$15 to \$18 per week without board.
Florists	\$15 to \$25 per month with board.
Furriers	\$10 to \$15 per week without board.
Fresco-painters	\$15 to \$35 per week without board.
Gilders	\$15 to \$18 per week without board.
Gardeners	\$15 to \$25 per month with board.
Grocery clerks	\$8 to \$15 per month with board.
Gas-fitters	\$15 to \$18 per week without board.
Goldsmiths	\$20 to \$30 per week without board.
Hatters	\$15 to \$20 per week without board.
Heaters	\$25 to \$30 per month with board.
Iron-molders	\$18 to \$20 per week without board.
Locksmiths	\$3 to \$15 per week without board.
Lithographers	\$12 to \$25 per week without board.

Table showing the wages paid in New York, &c.—Continued.

Occupation.	Wages offered.
Machinists.....	\$15 to \$18 per week without board.
Masons.....	\$3 to 4 per day without board.
Miners.....	90 cents per ton.
Millers.....	\$12 to \$18 per month with board.
Polishers.....	\$10 to \$15 per week without board.
Paper-hangers.....	\$10 to \$15 per week without board.
Puddlers.....	\$2 per day without board.
Plasterers.....	\$3 to \$5 per day without board.
Plumbers.....	\$2 50 to \$3 per day without board.
Printers.....	\$12 to \$18 per week without board.
Porters.....	\$8 to \$15 per week without board.
Painters.....	\$10 to \$15 per week without board.
Rope-makers.....	\$12 to \$15 per week without board.
Slate-roofers.....	\$2 to \$3 per day without board.
Saddlers and harness-makers.....	\$12 to \$15 per week without board.
Shoemakers.....	\$9 to \$15 per week without board.
Soap-makers.....	\$10 to \$12 per week without board.
Spinners.....	\$9 to \$12 per week without board.
Stone-cutters.....	\$3 to \$4 per day without board.
Segar-makers.....	\$8 to \$15 per week without board.
Tailors.....	\$10 to \$20 per week without board.
Tanners.....	\$15 to \$16 per month with board.
Tinsmiths.....	\$10 to \$15 per week without board.
Turners.....	\$10 to \$18 per week without board.
Upholsterers.....	\$12 to \$18 per week without board.
Varnishers.....	\$9 to \$12 per week without board.
Waiters.....	\$15 to \$30 per month with board.
Watch-makers.....	\$15 to \$20 per week without board.
Weavers.....	\$9 to \$12 per week without board.
Wheelwrights.....	\$15 to \$16 per week without board.
Wood-carvers.....	\$15 to \$20 per week without board.
Wine-coopers.....	\$30 per month with board.
Wagonsmiths.....	\$10 to 18 per week without board.

IMMIGRATION.

[The following having been received too late to appear in its proper place on page XIX, is inserted here.]

Table showing number of passengers brought into the port of New York by sailing and steam vessels during the year 1870.

[From the report of the New York Commissioners of Emigration.]

Port of sailing.	STEAMSHIPS.					SAILING VESSELS.					TOTAL.				
	No. of vessels.	Cabin passengers.	Steerage passengers.	Births.	Deaths.	No. of vessels.	Cabin passengers.	Steerage passengers.	Births.	Deaths.	No. of vessels.	Cabin passengers.	Steerage passengers.	Births.	Deaths.
Bremen.....	56	4,385	23,839	20	18	40	75	8,182	20	68	96	4,460	32,021	40	81
Glasgow.....	74	1,637	23,404	13	19	1	1	.....	.....	75	1,638	23,404	13	19	
Havre.....	26	3,446	61	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	3,446	61	.....	1	
Hamburg.....	39	3,194	19,179	12	21	11	7	3,290	16	30	50	3,201	22,469	28	51
London, via Havre.	17	422	4,557	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	422	4,557	3	4	
London.....	2	28	69	.....	.....	27	58	1,506	1	29	86	1,575	1	1	
Liverpool.....	249	15,030	117,884	53	85	33	28	5,438	9	11	282	15,058	123,322	62	96
Copenhagen.....	3	19	3,633	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	19	3,633	3	4	
Other ports.....	18	101	1,462	1	3	44	99	408	1	.....	62	200	1,870	2	3
Total.....	484	28,262	194,088	105	155	156	268	18,824	47	110	640	28,530	212,912	152	265

* The number of alien passengers intending to remain in the country who arrived in the port of New York in the year 1870 was 212,170. The following corrections should be made to the table on page XIX. From Ireland, 65,168; Germany, 72,350; Switzerland, 1,925; Sweden, 11,551; Belgium, 93; total, 212,170.

NEW YORK TRADES UNIONS.

Table showing the weekly wages of the members of eighty-eight trade societies in the city of New York and vicinity, in the year 1869.

[From the New York Daily Times.]

Trades.	Amount.	Trades.	Amount.
Bricklayers	\$27 00 to \$30 00	Marble-polishers	\$15 00 to \$18 00
Brickmakers	21 00 to 24 00	Masons	27 00 to 30 00
Boot and shoe makers	12 00	Millers	18 00
Boot and shoe finishers	18 00 to 21 00	Machinists	15 00 to 18 00
Bakers	8 00 to 15 90	Painters	21 00 to 24 00
Blacksmiths	20 00	Plasterers	24 00 to 36 00
Boiler-makers	18 00	Plumbers	18 00 to 24 00
Brass founders and finishers	21 00	Paper-hangers	15 00 to 18 00
Bookbinders	20 00	Paper-stainers	18 00
Blue-stone cutters and flaggers	18 00 to 24 00	Pressmen	20 00
Brown-stone cutters	27 00 to 30 00	Pressmen, (Adams)	18 00 to 24 00
Bellymen	18 00 to 24 00	Press-feeders	12 00 to 18 00
Book-folders, (females)	8 00 to 15 00	Proof-readers	18 00 to 30 00
Carpenters	21 00 to 27 00	Pencil-case makers	18 00 to 21 00
Carpenters, (amalgamated)	21 00 to 24 00	Piano-case makers	20 00 to 25 00
Cabinet-makers	18 00 to 20 00	Piano-finishers	20 00 to 30 00
Carvers and gilders	25 00 to 30 00	Piano-key makers	15 00 to 20 00
Cutters	18 00 to 25 00	Piano regulators	20 00 to 30 00
Curriers	15 00 to 20 00	Piano sawyers and planers	18 00 to 25 00
Clothing cutters	20 00 to 24 00	Piano machinists	20 00 to 24 00
Clerks, dry goods	15 00 to 18 00	Picture-frame makers	18 00 to 22 00
Compositors, (males)	20 00 to 24 00	Plate-printers	25 00 to 30 00
Compositors, (females)	12 00 to 20 00	Pastry-cooks	18 00 to 21 00
Card-makers	5 00 to 12 00	Quarrymen	15 00 to 18 00
Cartmen	15 00 to 18 00	Roofers, tin	15 00 to 20 00
Cigar-makers	15 00 to 20 00	Roofers, slate	24 00 to 30 00
Confectioners	7 00 to 15 00	Restaurant and hotel carvers	20 00
Coopers	20 00 to 24 00	Stone-rubbers	15 00 to 18 00
Coach-drivers	15 00 to 20 00	Stair-builders	21 00 to 27 00
Cap-makers (males and females)	12 00 to 20 00	Sawyers	15 00 to 21 00
Derrick-men	18 00	Silversmiths	15 00 to 21 00
Engineers	18 00 to 30 00	Stereotypers	18 00 to 20 00
Gold-beaters	14 00 to 18 00	Sail-makers	21 00
Gas and steam fitters	21 00 to 24 00	Shoe clerks	10 00 to 20 00
Horseshoers	21 00 to 27 00	Seamen	*30 00 to 60 00
Horsesmiths	18 00 to 27 00	Trunk-makers	14 00 to 18 00
Hatters	15 00 to 30 00	Tailors	18 00 to 20 00
Hod-carriers	12 00 to 18 50	Type-casters	20 00 to 25 00
Iron-molders	15 00 to 21 00	Upholsterers	18 00 to 25 00
Jewelers	25 00 to 60 00	Varnishers and polishers	18 00 to 25 00
Longshoremen	15 00 to 21 00	Waiters	*35 00 to 60 00
Laborers	10 00 to 15 00	Watch-makers	30 00
Lathers	27 00	Watch-case makers	15 00 to 25 00
Marble-cutters	24 00 to 30 00	Number of societies	88
Marble-rubbers	21 00 to 24 00	Number of members	72,544

* Monthly wages.

Table showing the wages paid in San Francisco and vicinity in the year ended July, 1871, for the following kinds of labor.

[From Annual Report of California Labor Exchange, July, 1871.]

Occupation.	Wages offered, (gold.)
Apprentices	\$15 to \$35 per month and found.
Apothecaries	\$40 to \$50 per month and found.
Bakers	\$30 to \$50 per month and found.
Bar-tenders	\$30 to \$45 per month and found.
Barbers	\$60 to \$80 per month.
Bed-makers	\$20 to \$30 per month and found.
Bell-hangers	\$2 50 to \$3 per day.
Blacksmiths	\$2 50 to \$4 per day; \$50 to \$85 per month and found.
Blacksmiths' helpers	\$2 to \$2 50 per day.
Boiler-makers	\$35 to \$60 per month and found.
Bootblacks	\$30 to \$40 per month and on shares.
Book-keepers	\$35 to \$100 per month and found.
Boot and shoe makers	\$35 to \$60 per month; half-share; piece.
Bottlers	\$35 to \$40 per month and found.
Boys	\$10 to \$30 per month.

Table showing the wages paid in San Francisco, &c.—Continued.

Occupation.	Wages offered, (gold.)
Bricklayers	\$4 to \$6 per day.
Brewers	\$50 to \$70 per month.
Bridge-builders	\$75 per month and found.
Brush and broom makers	\$75 per month and found.
Burnishers	\$2 to \$3 per day.
Butchers	\$35 to \$60 per month and found.
Butter-makers	\$30 to \$45 per month and board.
Brick-makers	\$40 to \$60 per month and board.
Brickyard hands	\$30 to \$40 per month and board.
Box-makers	\$49 per month and found.
Builders	\$2 to \$3 per day and found.
Coachmen	\$25 to \$35 per month and board.
Coal-miners	87½ cents to \$1 12½ per ton.
Coal-passers	\$30 per month and found.
Coal-yard men	\$20 to \$30 per month and found.
Coffin-makers	\$2 50 to \$4 50 per day.
Collectors	On commission.
Confectioners	\$46 to \$60 per month and found.
Cooks	\$20 to \$75 per month and found.
Coopers	\$2 to \$3 25 per day, and piece-work.
Coppersmiths	\$3 to \$4 per day.
Curriers and tanners	\$2 50 to \$3 25 per day, and \$50 to \$60 per month.
Cutlers	According to ability.
Card-strippers	\$3 to \$4 per day.
Cabinet-makers	\$2 50 to \$3 50 per day, and piece-work.
Carpet-weavers	According to ability.
Carpenters, (house)	\$3 to \$4 per day.
Carpenters, (ship)	\$3 to \$5 per day.
Carriage-painters	\$3 to \$4 per day.
Carriage-builders	\$3 50 to \$4 per day.
Carriage-trimmers	\$3 to \$4 per day.
Calkers	\$3 to \$4 per day.
Carvers	Piece-work.
Charcoal-burners	\$35 per month and found.
Cheese-makers	\$30 to \$40 per month and found.
Clerks	\$30 to \$60 per month and found.
Deck-hands	\$40 per month and found.
Dish-washers	\$15 to \$25 per month and found.
Door and sash makers	\$2 50 to \$4 per day.
Druggists	\$60 per month and found.
Dyers	\$40 to \$50 per month and found.
Dairymen	\$30 to \$45 per month and found.
Engineers	\$3 to \$5 per day.
Engravers	Piece-work.
Diggers	\$30 to \$50 per month and found.
Farm-laborers	\$20 to \$30 per month, winter; \$40 per month, summer, or \$1 25 to \$1 75 per day.
Filers, saw-mills	\$40 per month and found.
Firemen	\$40 to \$50 per month and found.
Fishermen	Two-fifths share of take.
Flour-packers	\$60 to \$80 per month.
Foundrymen	\$1 50 to \$2 per day.
Fringe-makers	\$60 per month.
Fruit-peddlers	\$30 to \$35 per month and found, shares.
Fruit-packers	\$25 to \$35 per month.
Furniture-polishers	\$2 per day.
Foremen	\$45 to \$60 per month and found.
Fence-builders	\$35 to \$40 per month and found.
Gardeners	\$30 to \$40 per month and found.
Gas-fitters	\$3 50 to \$4 50 per day.
Generally useful	\$20 to \$30 per month and found.
Gilders	\$50 to \$60 per month and found.
Glove-cutters	According to ability.
Glue-makers	\$35 to \$50 per month and found.
Grave-diggers	\$50 per month and found.
Grocers' help	\$20 to \$40 per month and found.
Grooms, &c	\$30 to \$40 per month and found.
Gunsmiths	\$3 to \$5 per day.
Grainers	\$2 50 to \$3 per day.
Hair and rope makers	\$2 50 to \$3 per day.
Harness-makers	\$40 to \$60 per month and found.
Hod-carriers	\$2 50 per day.
Hose-makers	\$2 50 to \$3 per day.
Housekeepers	\$30 to \$40 per month and found.
Horseshoers	\$2 50 to \$4 per day.
Harness-cleaners	\$30 to \$40 per month and found.
Hair-spinners	\$2 to \$2 50 per day.
Interpreters	\$30 to \$40 per month and found.
Iron-molders	\$3 50 to \$4 per day.
Iron-rail makers	\$3 to \$3 50 per day.
Jewelry-polishers	\$2 50 to \$3 per day.
Laborers	\$1 50 to \$2 per day.

Table showing the wages paid in San Francisco, &c.—Continued.

Occupation.	Wages offered, (gold.)
Last-makers	\$2 50 to \$3 per day.
Lathers	\$3 to \$4 per day.
Laundrymen	\$30 to \$45 per month and found.
Local reporters	\$50 per month.
Locksmiths	\$3 to \$4 per day.
Lumbermen	\$30 to \$60 per month and found.
Lithographers	According to ability.
Machinists	\$3 to \$4 per day.
Machine-planers	\$2 50 to \$3 per day.
Men and their wives	\$40 to \$60 per month.
Map-makers	Piece-work.
Marble-cutters	\$3 50 to \$4 per day.
Marble-polishers	\$2 to \$2 50 per day.
Masons	\$4 to \$5 per day.
Mattress-makers	\$2 to \$3 per day.
Milkers and dairymen	\$30 to \$40 per month and found.
Millers	\$3 to \$5 per day.
Millwrights	\$3 to \$5 per day.
Miners	\$50 per month.
Malt-makers	According to ability.
Musicians	\$30 to \$35 per month.
Nurses	\$30 to \$35 per month.
Nurserymen	\$30 to \$45 per month.
Ox-teamsters	\$16 to \$18 per month.
Ostlers and teamsters	\$40 to \$45 per month and found.
Painters, (house)	\$25 to \$35 per month.
Pantrymen	\$35 per month and found.
Paper-hangers	\$2 to \$2 75 per day.
Pattern-makers	\$4 per day.
Picture-frame makers	\$2 50 to \$3 50 per day and piece.
Pile-drivers	\$2 50 to \$3 per day.
Plasterers	\$4 to \$5 per day.
Plumbers	\$3 to \$5 per day.
Porters	\$30 to \$75 per month and found.
Potato-diggers	\$26 to \$30 per month and found.
Printers	\$45 to \$80 per month and found.
Planers	\$50 to \$60 per month.
Quarrymen	\$2 to \$2 50 per day.
Rope-makers	According to ability.
Saw-mill hands	\$30 to \$40 per month and found.
Stair-builders	\$2 50 to \$4 25 per day.
Stewards	\$30 to \$50 per month and found.
Storemen	\$30 to \$35 per month and found.
Street-sweepers	\$30 to \$35 per month and found.
Sugar-packers	\$80 per month.
Stone-cutters	\$4 to \$5 per day.
Scourers	\$30 to \$60 per month and found.
Salesmen	\$30 to \$60 per month and found; numerous applicants.
Sawyers	\$40 to \$100 per month and found.
Sheep-shearers	5 cents to 6 cents per head.
Shepherds	\$20 to \$35 per month and found.
Shipsmiths	\$4 per day.
Sluicers	\$1 75 to \$2 25 per day. See Miners.
Smelters	\$60 to \$75 per month and found.
Soap-makers	\$35 to \$40 per month and found.
Teamsters	\$20 to \$50 per month and found.
Teachers	\$40 per month and found.
Tin-roofers	\$3 to \$4 per day.
Tinsmiths	\$2 50 to \$4 per day.
Track-layers	\$1 25 to \$2 per day and found.
Trunk-makers	\$2 50 to \$3 per day.
Turners	\$3 to \$4 50 per day.
Timbermen	\$2 to \$3 per day.
Upholsterers	\$3 to \$4 per day.
Undertakers	\$80 per month.
Vineyardmen	\$30 to \$40 per month.
Varnishers	\$2 50 to \$3 50 per day.
Visemen	\$2 50 to \$3 per day.
Wagon-makers	\$3 to \$4 per day.
Waiters	\$20 to \$40 per month and found.
Warehousemen	\$2 to \$3 per day.
Watchmakers	According to ability.
Watchmen	\$50 to \$75 per month.
Weavers	Piece-work.
Well-diggers	\$2 50 per day, contract.
Wheelwrights	\$3 to \$4 per day.
Woodchoppers	\$30 to \$60 per month and found.
Wool-sorters	\$2 to \$2 50 per day.
Whip-makers	\$3 per day.
Whitewashers	\$3 per day.
Willow-workers	Piece-work.

IV. EXPENSES OF LIVING.

COST OF PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HOUSE RENT, &c.

Table showing the average retail prices of provisions, groceries, and other leading articles of consumption; also prices of board and house rent in the towns of the several New England and Middle States, in the year 1869.

Articles.	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Virginia.	West Virginia.
PROVISIONS.													
Flour, wheat, superfine.....barrel.	\$9 15	\$9 32	\$10 12	\$9 28	\$9 70	\$9 61	\$7 85	\$9 66	\$7 53	\$7 00	\$7 00	\$6 61	\$6 58
extra family.....do.	9 40	9 81	9 75	10 51	10 40	10 92	7 80	9 00	7 75	8 00	8 00	8 08	8 14
rye.....do.	6 33	7 30	7 00	6 47	5 50	7 75	6 58	7 25	6 75	4 00	.....	6 27	5 32
Corn meal.....do.	2 38	2 91	5 20	4 92	3 06	3 75	3 65	5 50	4 32	4 00	5 00	4 14	3 27
Beef, fresh, roasting pieces.....pound.	14	20	18	24	21	21	19	23	17	18	15	12	11
soup pieces.....do.	6	8	13	8	9	11	9	14	12	15	18	18	8
rump steaks.....do.	23	24	20	26	23	23	20	23	18	18	16	13	8
corned.....do.	13	15	11	15	15	16	14	16	14	12	18	12	13
hind quarters.....do.	10	13	10	14	16	16	13	17	11	14	18	11	9
cutlets.....do.	11	17	12	19	21	19	16	22	13	16	18	13	11
Mutton, fore quarters.....do.	15	22	20	27	23	23	20	27	21	18	16	14	14
legs.....do.	9	13	12	14	15	15	12	13	11	15	18	10	7
chops.....do.	11	18	15	20	22	21	16	18	13	17	18	12	9
Pork, fresh.....do.	12	19	16	20	24	23	17	20	16	18	18	12	12
corned and salted.....do.	16	18	16	20	19	21	18	20	17	20	.....	12	11
bacon.....do.	22	21	23	20	20	22	19	19	19	25	.....	16	15
hams, smoked.....do.	22	22	17	20	20	21	22	19	18	25	.....	21	18
shoulders.....do.	21	23	23	23	21	25	24	23	24	22	20	24	22
sausages.....do.	18	17	17	18	17	20	19	21	18	21	20	18	16
Lard.....do.	19	21	25	22	23	23	23	22	20	25	25	20	16
Codfish, dry.....do.	24	25	25	23	22	24	24	24	22	22	.....	22	19
Mackerel, pickled.....do.	8	9	9	14	8	10	15	11	10	8	.....	11	9
Butter.....do.	13	14	16	14	13	16	15	15	11	10	20	13	12
Cheese.....do.	43	41	48	46	47	48	42	52	40	50	40	33	27
Potatoes.....bushel.	21	20	18	20	21	24	20	26	21	25	25	26	23
Rice.....pound.	54	67	55	79	73	66	60	1	69	60	1	91	61
Beans.....quart.	13	13	13	12	12	13	13	13	13	10	10	13	13
Milk.....do.	12	14	13	14	13	13	12	12	12	8	10	10	10
Eggs.....dozen.	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	10	9	5	10	9	9
	28	31	27	37	39	36	31	39	25	40	22	23	16

GROCERIES, ETC.		1 00	18	1 28	1 25	1 11	1 20	1 12	1 53	1 35	1 00	1 25	1 45	1 40	
Tea, Oolong, or black.....	..pound..	1 00	18	1 28	1 25	1 11	1 20	1 12	1 53	1 35	1 00	1 25	1 45	1 40	
Coffee, Rio, green.....	..do..	27	30	33	30	32	32	33	31	28	30	30	27	28	
..do., roasted.....	..do..	34	40	40	41	40	36	33	38	31	35	35	27	32	
..do., good brown.....	..do..	15	15	14	15	12	15	15	14	16	17	15	16	16	
..do., yellow C.....	..do..	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	15	17	16	18	17	17	
..do., coffee B.....	..do..	17	17	17	16	16	18	17	16	17	13	19	19	19	
Molasses, New Orleans.....	..gallon..	93	88	1 07	1 15	1 03	1 00	1 02	1 04	1 12	90	60	1 02	1 02	
Molasses, Porto Rico.....	..do..	84	85	84	88	88	90	88	89	77	90	83	83	86	
..do., ..do.....	..do..	1 00	1 15	1 16	1 25	1 11	1 21	1 18	1 18	1 16	1 20	1 00	89	1 21	
Sirup.....	..pound..	12	12	13	13	11	13	12	11	8	8	6	10	9	
Soap, common.....	..do..	16	18	15	15	14	15	13	14	13	8	12	16	15	
Starch.....	..ton..	11	33	11 75	11 06	10 50	10 55	8 10	8 84	4 44	9 00	8 50	10 78	3 28	
Fuel—coal.....	..cord..	6 00	7 35	5 50	8 72	7 21	7 00	6 30	5 40	4 00	5 00	4 00	3 54	2 87	
..wood, hard.....	..do..	3 15	4 81	.....	6 72	6 71	5 50	4 12	6 50	2 72	4 00	3 50	2 86	.....
..pine.....	..gallon..	49	46	48	47	49	50	46	55	50	50	60	59	51	
Oil, coal.....	..do..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, ETC.															
Shirtings, brown, 4x4, standard quality.....	..yard..	17	18	17	17	17	18	18	17	20	30	25	19	18	
..bleached, 4x4, standard quality.....	..do..	17	20	18	18	20	21	20	20	24	25	28	23	23	
Sheetings, brown, 9x8, standard quality.....	..do..	16	19	17	19	20	20	21	21	28	30	25	23	24	
..bleached, 9x8, standard quality.....	..do..	21	21	25	22	25	23	28	28	34	30	37	34	26	
Cotton, flannel, (Hamilton).....	..do..	25	24	25	26	33	30	28	25	23	25	28	28	24	
Ticking, good quality.....	..do..	33	36	32	36	38	34	34	37	28	40	50	34	39	
Prints, Merrimac.....	..do..	14	15	15	15	15	15	11	15	15	18	18	15	15	
Mousseline de laines.....	..do..	21	24	22	23	24	25	23	23	23	20	25	26	25	
Satinets, medium quality.....	..do..	70	65	58	68	70	80	67	63	82	90	50	66	81	
Boots, men's heavy.....	..pair..	4 82	4 37	4 50	4 88	4 50	4 90	4 40	5 07	5 12	6 00	5 25	4 96	5 44	
HOUSE RENT.															
Four-roomed tenements.....	..month..	4 45	5 30	5 00	9 70	3 26	5 12	8 40	10 46	4 40	4 00	6 00	9 10	6 96	
Six-roomed tenements.....	..do..	6 45	7 70	7 60	13 08	3 92	7 00	11 20	14 95	9 30	5 00	10 00	12 97	10 27	
BOARD.															
For men.....	..week..	3 72	3 80	4 50	4 70	3 95	4 72	4 50	4 72	4 40	5 00	4 00	4 47	4 16	
For women.....	..do..	2 70	2 85	2 82	3 52	3 25	3 71	3 50	3 93	3 00	4 00	3 50	3 87	3 83	

Table showing the average retail prices of provisions, groceries, and other leading articles of consumption; also prices of board and house rent in the towns of the following Western States and Territories in the year 1869.

Articles	Ohio.	Indiana.	Michigan.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Kentucky.	Tennessee.	Wisconsin.	Minnesota.	Iowa.	Kansas.	Nebraska.	Colorado.	Dakota.
PROVISIONS.														
Flour, wheat, superfine..... barrels.....	\$6 41	\$5 66	\$6 17	\$6 19	\$6 25	\$6 50	\$6 72	\$5 35	\$4 30	\$5 28	\$6 39	\$6 75	\$12 43	\$6 75
extra family..... do.....	6 82	6 38	7 14	7 50	7 80	7 70	8 00	5 91	4 71	6 15	7 08	5 25	12 80	7 00
Corn meal..... do.....	4 90	5 37	6 09	6 09	6 31	5 55	4 58	4 76	4 64	4 82	5 00	4 50	12 00	7 00
Beef, fresh, roasting pieces..... pound.....	3 52	3 75	4 18	3 75	3 63	3 03	.....	3 75	4 85	3 59	3 15	4 50	9 44	6 00
soup pieces..... do.....	14 12	12 12	14 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	8 00	13 13	12 12	12 11	12 12	13 13	13 13	13 13
rump steaks..... do.....	9 08	8 13	8 08	8 08	8 08	7 08	5 08	9 08	8 08	8 08	8 08	5 08	8 08	8 08
corned..... do.....	15 13	13 13	15 13	12 12	12 12	12 12	8 12	13 13	12 12	12 12	12 12	15 14	14 14	17 17
hind quarters..... do.....	10 10	12 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	7 10	9 10	10 10	10 10	9 10	11 11	11 11	13 13
hind quarters..... do.....	8 08	9 08	8 08	9 08	10 10	9 08	7 08	10 10	8 08	9 08	12 13	11 11	13 13	15 15
cutlets..... do.....	10 10	12 11	11 11	11 11	13 13	11 11	9 08	11 11	11 11	12 13	13 13	13 13	16 16	16 16
Mutton, fore quarters..... do.....	14 14	13 13	16 16	12 12	14 14	14 14	10 10	13 13	13 13	13 13	14 14	14 14	17 17	18 18
legs..... do.....	8 08	8 08	7 07	10 10	8 08	8 08	9 08	9 08	8 08	8 08	11 11	11 11	11 11	15 15
chops..... do.....	10 10	9 08	14 14	12 12	11 11	9 08	11 11	12 12	11 11	10 10	11 11	13 13	15 15	16 16
Pork, fresh..... do.....	11 11	10 10	12 12	12 12	11 11	10 10	8 08	11 11	13 13	11 11	10 10	15 15	16 16	16 16
corned and salted..... do.....	14 14	14 14	15 15	14 14	12 12	12 12	10 10	14 14	13 13	13 13	14 14	12 12	20 20	20 20
bacon..... do.....	17 17	16 16	19 19	17 17	14 14	14 14	12 12	17 17	17 17	16 16	16 16	17 17	26 26	25 25
hams, smoked..... do.....	20 20	22 22	21 21	22 22	19 19	19 19	17 17	20 20	22 22	21 21	23 23	25 25	27 27	33 33
shoulders..... do.....	16 16	17 17	16 16	16 16	15 15	15 15	15 15	16 16	16 16	17 17	17 17	16 16	27 27	27 27
sausages..... do.....	18 18	17 17	18 18	17 17	14 14	16 16	17 17	18 18	19 19	16 16	17 17	17 17	29 29	30 30
Lard..... do.....	21 21	21 21	23 23	21 21	20 20	20 20	20 20	22 22	21 21	19 19	21 21	20 20	30 30	27 27
Codfish, dry..... do.....	11 11	11 11	10 10	11 11	11 11	12 12	13 13	11 11	12 12	12 12	11 11	11 11	24 24	22 22
Mackerel, pickled..... do.....	14 14	13 13	15 15	14 14	12 12	12 12	10 10	14 14	14 14	15 15	15 15	16 16	27 27	22 22
Butter..... do.....	31 31	30 30	32 32	29 29	32 32	29 29	27 27	30 30	27 27	26 26	36 36	42 42	46 46	37 37
Cheese..... do.....	20 20	23 23	23 23	23 23	25 25	26 26	25 25	22 22	24 24	22 22	23 23	27 27	32 32	27 27
Potatoes..... bushel.....	44 44	42 42	42 42	41 41	60 60	58 58	90 90	52 52	63 63	44 44	38 38	32 32	2 04	1 00
Rice..... pound.....	12 12	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	14 14	16 16	13 13	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 14	26 26	18 18
Beans..... quart.....	9 08	11 11	9 08	11 11	9 08	11 11	9 08	9 08	9 08	10 10	11 11	7 07	15 15	20 20
Milk..... do.....	5 05	7 07	7 07	7 07	8 08	8 08	10 10	7 07	6 06	7 07	9 08	7 07	12 12	17 17
Eggs..... dozen.....	24 24	22 22	23 23	23 23	21 21	15 15	19 19	20 20	21 21	19 19	23 23	35 35	56 56	42 42
GROCERIES, ETC.														
Tea, Oolong or black..... pound.....	1 44	1 04	1 46	1 55	1 65	1 91	1 93	1 50	1 45	1 56	1 56	1 50	2 10	2 15
Coffee, Rio, green..... do.....	20 20	28 28	31 31	28 28	28 28	28 28	30 30	30 30	29 29	29 29	28 28	29 29	35 35	28 28
roasted..... do.....	32 32	32 32	34 34	33 33	32 32	34 34	30 30	35 35	33 33	34 34	33 33	34 34	41 41	60 60

Table showing the average retail prices of provisions, groceries, and other leading articles of consumption; also prices of board and house rent in the towns of the several Pacific and Southern States and the Territories in the year 1869.

SPECIAL REPORT ON IMMIGRATION.

Articles.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Texas.	Arkansas.	California.	Oregon.	Nevada.	New Mexico.	Montana.	Idaho.	Arizona.
PROVISIONS.															
Flour, wheat, superfine.....barrel..	\$9 50	\$9 62	\$9 54	\$8 38	\$8 27	\$7 64	\$8 95	\$9 00	\$5 71	\$4 78	\$11 83	\$14 00	\$20 00	\$18 22	\$25 00
do.....extra family.....do.....	10 64	10 75	10 37	10 94	10 72	10 05	9 65	10 65	7 73	4 90	11 46	15 00	.....	15 50	25 00
do.....do.....do.....	6 66	6 83	8 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	2 92	11 00	.....	15 17	9 00	.....	19 00	.....
Beef, fresh, roasting pieces.....pound..	5 11	5 18	5 70	4 54	5 67	5 22	3 46	8	8 02	8 66	11 09	9 00	26 00	18 33	19 50
do.....do.....do.....	7	6	9	11	12	12	4	8	16	16	11	10	20	25	22
do.....do.....do.....	6	6	9	8	8	8	3	7	12	11	14	7	12	20	21
do.....do.....do.....	7	11	13	12	12	10	4	8	13	12	18	11	20	23	22
do.....do.....do.....	6	12	15	12	14	13	6	6	13	10	15	10	16	22	22
do.....do.....do.....	6	9	12	13	10	13	5	6	14	10	17	10	20	23	20
do.....do.....do.....	7	10	13	14	12	15	7	7	15	12	19	10	22	25	23
do.....do.....do.....	7	12	15	14	16	16	7	7	17	17	22	10	22	25	25
do.....do.....do.....	5	10	10	10	11	15	5	12	12	7	14	9	20	24	19
do.....do.....do.....	7	10	13	12	13	17	6	13	13	9	17	9	22	28	23
do.....do.....do.....	9	13	13	12	15	18	7	15	14	12	20	9	22	28	28
do.....do.....do.....	11	15	15	14	13	16	7	11	14	9	25	12	25	27	33
do.....do.....do.....	14	20	17	17	18	19	12	21	15	10	27	12	25	31	42
do.....do.....do.....	20	23	21	23	22	18	15	21	20	14	28	35	27	41	42
do.....do.....do.....	22	25	24	24	27	24	19	22	21	19	28	47	42	44	45
do.....do.....do.....	19	19	17	19	20	18	15	17	15	9	23	40	35	34	42
do.....do.....do.....	21	21	24	23	26	20	15	20	20	14	30	45	42	38	50
do.....do.....do.....	22	25	24	25	25	23	17	22	20	22	38	40	42	42	40
do.....do.....do.....	10	17	12	12	13	12	15	27	17	19	25	40	30	32	38
do.....do.....do.....	11	15	15	19	14	13	17	18	19	22	27	25	.....	38	50
do.....do.....do.....	28	29	40	39	37	49	20	31	47	32	58	75	80	87	1 00
do.....do.....do.....	25	25	25	25	27	28	31	25	24	23	35	45	45	47	67
do.....do.....do.....	73	1 20	1 69	1 14	1 28	1 23	61	1 01	75	58	2 12	4 62	2 02	2 17	2 75
do.....do.....do.....	15	12	11	14	14	11	14	14	12	12	20	35	40	28	50
do.....do.....do.....	6	8	15	17	18	17	15	15	8	12	20	10	27	34	9
do.....do.....do.....	7	11	14	13	13	13	10	17	12	11	22	16	25	38	25
do.....do.....do.....	13	23	27	27	29	33	14	29	48	32	98	40	1 12	1 12	80
GROCERIES, ETC.															
Tea, Oolong, or other good black.....pound..	1 94	1 77	1 71	2 03	1 87	1 92	1 66	2 17	1 04	1 06	1 09	1 75	1 50	1 65	1 25
Coffee, Rio, green.....do.....	1 30	29	27	29	27	28	24	29	24	24	33	50	45	46	52

do.	33	30	34	40	48	75	55	37
Sugar, good brown.....	17	17	15	16	21	25	27	40
do.	19	18	17	18	22	27	33	20
do.	20	19	17	19	20	30	37	44
do.	98	1	90	90	1 60	2 75	3 00	4 50
Molasses, New Orleans.....	79	84	82	81	1 56	2 00	3 00	4 50
do.	1 14	1 03	1 27	1 21	1 94	3 37	2 96	2 75
do.	9	14	10	11	17	25	26	42
do.	19	17	14	17	22	30	30	47
do.	2 05	4 81	6 00	2 90	8 75	7 00	5 00	4 00
do.	1 89	3 25	5 00	2 12	9 43	7 00	8 00	3 00
do.	72	69	59	95	1 48	1 25	2 62	3 00
Oil, coal.....	72	69	59	95	1 48	1 25	2 62	3 00
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, ETC.								
Shirting, brown, 4x4, standard quality.....	19	19	23	18	20	26	25	20
do.	22	25	23	22	23	30	35	25
do.	38	33	32	26	47	30	62	25
do.	39	31	41	30	50	35	70	30
do.	27	27	27	25	32	40	52	37
do.	35	38	32	44	38	62	65	25
do.	16	16	16	15	15	36	25	15
do.	27	38	33	28	35	31	33	25
do.	73	72	63	83	1 01	1 00	1 22	75
do.	4 47	5 28	5 20	4 37	7 50	6 75	9 25	8 00
Boots, men's heavy.....	4 47	5 28	5 20	4 37	7 50	6 75	9 25	8 00
HOUSE RENT.								
Four-roomed tenements.....	6 06	10 56	17 28	16 40	17 86	50 00	27 50	.....
Six-roomed tenements.....	8 56	15 62	24 28	24 25	23 71	65 00	40 00	.....
BOARD.								
For men.....	3 40	4 87	5 58	3 82	9 62	10 00	12 12	9 00
For women.....	2 90	4 50	5 29	3 61	9 25	8 00	11 62	9 00

Table showing the average retail prices of provisions, groceries, and other leading articles of consumption; also prices of board and house rent in the towns of the following sections, and the general average in the United States in the year 1869.

Articles.	New England.	Middle States, (including Virginia and W. Virginia.	Western States, (including Kentucky and Tennessee.)	Southern States.	Pacific States, (California and Oregon, gold.)	General average of United States, (exclusive of Territories.)	Territories and Nevada, (gold.)
PROVISIONS.							
Flour, wheat, superfine..... barrel..	\$9 53	\$7 19	\$6 00	\$8 86	\$5 24	\$7 36	\$14 46
extra family..... do.....	10 12	8 11	6 75	10 47	6 31	8 35	15 46
rye..... do.....	6 72	6 75	5 28	8 06	11 00	7 56	13 29
Corn meal..... do.....	3 58	4 62	3 79	4 72	8 34	5 01	14 28
Beef, fresh, roasting pieces..... pound..	20	17	12	10	12	14	17
soup pieces..... do.....	9	11	7	7	11	9	13
rump steaks..... do.....	23	16	13	9	12	15	18
corned..... do.....	14	14	9	10	9	10	15
Veal, fore quarters..... do.....	13	14	9	9	11	11	17
hind quarters..... do.....	16	16	11	10	13	13	19
cutlets..... do.....	22	17	13	13	15	16	20
Mutton, fore quarters..... do.....	13	12	8	10	10	10	16
leg..... do.....	16	14	11	11	11	13	19
chops..... do.....	19	15	11	13	12	14	19
Pork, fresh..... do.....	18	14	13	12	11	13	22
corned or salted..... do.....	22	20	16	17	13	18	34
bacon..... do.....	21	21	19	20	16	19	32
hams, smoked..... do.....	23	23	21	23	20	22	38
shoulders..... do.....	18	19	16	18	13	17	32
sausages..... do.....	22	21	17	21	16	19	38
Lard..... do.....	24	20	21	23	17	21	35
Codfish, dry..... do.....	9	11	11	15	18	13	30
Mackerel, pickled..... do.....	14	13	13	15	19	15	31
Butter..... do.....	45	40	31	34	39	38	69
Cheese..... do.....	21	25	23	26	23	24	42
Potatoes..... bushel..	66	80	50	1 11	68	75	2 30
Rice..... pound..	13	13	13	13	13	13	31
Beans..... quart..	13	11	9	14	11	11	19
Milk..... do.....	7	9	7	12	12	9	22
Eggs..... dozen..	33	28	22	24	40	29	77
Tea, Oolong, or other good black..... pound..	1 17	1 30	1 59	1 88	1 05	1 40	1 64
Coffee, Rio, green..... do.....	31	29	28	28	24	28	41
Rio, roasted..... do.....	38	33	33	33	36	35	53
Sugar, good brown..... do.....	14	15	16	17	14	15	27
yellow C..... do.....	15	16	16	18	16	16	27
coffee B..... do.....	17	17	18	19	16	17	30
Molasses, New Orleans..... gallon..	1 03	96	1 05	1 00	1 11	1 03	2 53
Porto Rico..... do.....	87	73	86	83	1 06	87	2 35
Sirup..... do.....	1 15	1 12	1 29	1 21	1 19	1 19	2 92
Soap, common..... pound..	12	10	10	11	11	11	26
Starch..... do.....	16	12	14	16	22	16	36
Fuel—coal..... ton..	11 06	7 58	7 91	9 75	17 80	10 80	7 20
wood, hard..... cord..	6 96	4 44	4 42	3 81	5 31	4 98	6 60
pine..... do.....	5 38	3 95	3 06	3 29	4 21	3 98	5 95
Oil, coal..... gallon..	48	53	56	73	94	65	1 98
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, ETC.							
Shirtings, brown, 4×4 standard quality..... yard..	18	21	18	20	18	19	23
bleached, 4×4 standard quality..... do.....	19	24	22	23	21	22	28
Sheetings, brown, 9×8 standard quality..... do.....	19	24	26	30	30	26	37
bleached, 9×8 standard quality..... do.....	23	31	31	35	36	31	41
Cotton flannel, "Hamilton," (or similar quality)..... yard..	27	26	29	27	26	27	41
Tickings, good quality..... do.....	35	37	39	40	36	35	49
Prints, Merrimac..... do.....	15	15	14	16	13	15	26
Mousseline de laines..... do.....	23	24	25	31	25	26	34
Satinets, medium quality..... do.....	69	71	85	73	87	77	77
Boots, men's heavy..... pair..	4 66	5 18	5 04	4 89	5 51	5 06	7 27
HOUSE RENT.							
Four-roomed tenements..... month..	5 47	7 04	12 40	15 58	11 06	10 31	25 88
Six-roomed tenements..... do.....	7 62	10 50	17 03	22 26	16 66	14 81	37 55
BOARD.							
For men..... week..	4 23	4 46	4 37	4 61	6 36	4 80	9 06
For women..... do.....	3 02	3 66	3 89	4 33	5 80	4 14	8 47

Statement of the number and nationalities of immigrants who arrived in the United States during the calendar year 1871.

Countries.	Number.	Countries.	Number.
England	61, 174	Mexico	493
Ireland	61, 463	Central America	10
Scotland	12, 135	United States of Colombia	1
Wales	1, 348	Venezuela	25
Great Britain not stated	7, 814	Guiana	12
		Brazil	17
Total British Isles	143, 934	Uruguay	6
Germany	107, 201	Argentine Republic	23
Austria	4, 770	Chili	7
Sweden	11, 659	Peru	18
Norway	11, 307	Ecuador	1
Denmark	2, 346	Cuba	693
Holland	1, 122	Hayti	14
Belgium	168	Jamaica	10
Switzerland	2, 824	Porto Rico	31
France	5, 780	Bahamas	154
Spain	618	Barbadoes	46
Portugal	59	St. Croix	23
Italy	2, 927	St. Thomas	5
Greece	10	St. Kitts	1
Turkey	21	Guadeloupe	1
Russia	1, 005	Martinique	1
Poland	832	Trinidad	2
Hungary	119	Green Turtle Key	23
Finland	24	Abaco	37
Gibraltar	4	New Providence	172
Isle of Man	2	Grenada	1
Jersey Island	1	Caribbees	5
Heligoland	2	West Indies not specified	9
Sicily	11	Azores	785
Sardinia	2	Madeira	2
Malta	8	Cape de Verdes	3
China	6, 030	Bermudas	102
Japan	25	St. Helena	24
India	13	St. Pierre	4
Syria	2	Sandwich Islands	145
Egypt	3	Australia	1, 109
Morocco	9	New Zealand	2
South Africa	3	Van Diemen's Land	1
Liberia	8	Philippine Islands	1
Africa not specified	2	Java	1
Canada	19, 509	Tahiti	30
Nova Scotia	11, 396	Born at sea	77
New Brunswick	5, 771	Country not stated	31
Prince Edward Isl'd and Newfoundland	2, 863		
British Columbia	369	Total	346, 938
British Provinces not stated	21		

NOTE.—Returns from Chicago and Puget Sound, for the quarter ended December 31, 1871, have not been received.

EDWARD YOUNG,
Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
February 27, 1872.

Table showing the foreign-born and the native population of the several States and Territories on the 1st day of June in the respective years 1870 and 1860.

[From the U. S. Census Report.]

States and Territories.	1870.			1860.		
	Total population.	Native born.	Foreign born.	Total population.	Native born.	Foreign born.
Total United States.....	38,555,983	32,989,437	5,566,546	31,443,321	27,304,624	4,138,697
Total States.....	38,113,253	32,640,907	5,472,346	31,183,744	27,084,592	4,099,152
Alabama.....	996,992	987,030	9,962	964,201	951,849	12,352
Arkansas.....	484,471	479,445	5,026	435,450	431,850	3,600
California.....	560,247	350,416	209,831	379,994	233,466	146,528
Connecticut.....	537,454	423,815	113,639	460,147	379,451	80,696
Delaware.....	125,015	115,879	9,136	112,216	103,051	9,165
Florida.....	187,748	182,781	4,967	140,424	137,115	3,309
Georgia.....	1,184,109	1,172,982	11,127	1,057,286	1,045,615	11,671
Illinois.....	2,539,891	2,024,693	515,198	1,711,951	1,387,308	324,643
Indiana.....	1,680,637	1,539,163	141,474	1,350,428	1,232,144	118,284
Iowa.....	1,191,792	987,735	204,057	674,913	568,836	106,077
Kansas.....	364,399	316,007	48,392	107,206	94,515	12,691
Kentucky.....	1,321,011	1,257,613	63,398	1,155,684	1,095,885	59,799
Louisiana.....	726,915	665,088	61,827	708,002	627,027	80,975
Maine.....	626,915	578,034	48,881	628,279	590,826	37,453
Maryland.....	780,894	697,482	83,412	687,049	609,520	77,529
Massachusetts.....	1,457,351	1,104,032	353,319	1,231,066	970,960	260,106
Michigan.....	1,184,059	916,049	268,010	749,113	600,020	149,093
Minnesota.....	439,706	279,009	160,697	172,023	113,295	58,728
Mississippi.....	827,922	816,731	11,191	791,305	782,747	8,558
Missouri.....	1,721,295	1,499,028	222,267	1,182,012	1,021,471	160,541
Nebraska.....	122,993	92,245	30,748	28,841	22,490	6,351
Nevada.....	42,991	23,690	18,801	6,857	4,793	2,064
New Hampshire.....	318,300	288,689	29,611	326,073	305,135	20,938
New Jersey.....	906,096	717,153	188,943	672,035	549,245	122,790
New York.....	4,382,759	3,244,406	1,138,353	3,880,735	2,879,455	1,001,280
North Carolina.....	1,071,361	1,068,332	3,029	992,622	989,324	3,298
Ohio.....	2,665,260	2,292,767	372,493	2,329,511	2,011,262	328,249
Oregon.....	90,923	79,323	11,600	52,465	47,342	5,123
Pennsylvania.....	3,521,791	2,976,530	545,261	2,906,215	2,475,710	430,505
Rhode Island.....	217,353	161,957	55,396	174,620	137,226	37,394
South Carolina.....	705,606	697,532	8,074	703,708	693,722	9,986
Tennessee.....	1,258,520	1,239,204	19,316	1,109,801	1,088,575	21,226
Texas.....	818,579	756,168	62,411	604,215	560,793	43,422
Vermont.....	330,551	283,396	47,155	315,098	282,355	32,743
Virginia.....	1,225,163	1,211,409	13,754	1,219,630	1,201,117	18,513
West Virginia.....	442,014	424,923	17,091	376,688	360,143	16,545
Wisconsin.....	1,054,670	690,171	364,499	775,881	498,954	276,927
Total Territories.....	442,730	348,530	94,200	259,577	220,032	39,545
Arizona.....	9,654	3,849	5,809	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	39,864	33,265	6,599	34,277	31,611	2,666
Dakota.....	14,181	9,366	4,815	4,837	3,063	1,774
District of Columbia.....	131,700	115,446	16,254	75,080	62,596	12,484
Idaho.....	14,999	7,114	7,885	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	20,595	12,616	7,979	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	91,874	86,254	5,620	93,516	86,793	6,723
Utah.....	86,786	56,084	30,702	40,273	27,519	12,754
Washington.....	23,955	18,931	5,024	11,594	8,450	3,144
Wyoming.....	9,118	5,605	3,513	.....	.....	.....

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The route of the Northern Pacific Railroad is as follows: Starting from Duluth, Minnesota, at the head of Lake Superior, and from St. Paul and Minneapolis on the Mississippi river, the two eastern arms unite in central Minnesota; from the point of junction the trunk line extends westward through central Dakota and central Montana. At a convenient point in Montana the road will again branch, one arm passing through central Washington to the main Ocean Terminus on Puget Sound—the other following down the valley of the Columbia through Southern Washington and Northern Oregon to Portland, at tide water on the Columbia river. A shore line—now building—will unite the two western termini. Still another branch will leave the main line in Western Minnesota, and extend north through the Red river valley to Pembina, on the border of British America. Nature has leveled a pathway for the Northern Pacific Railroad from the Lakes to the Ocean. All through the Rocky Mountain region, the elevation is some 3300 feet less on the Northern line than on the Central route. The Cascade or Sierra range, which, on the Central, is scaled at a height of 7042 feet, is crossed by the Northern Pacific nearly at the sea level—through the channel cut by the Columbia river. On the Northern Pacific line no tunnels will be needed, and probably no grade to exceed 50 feet to the mile. The construction of the Northern Pacific Road shortens the distance by rail between the Lakes and the Pacific Ocean nearly **600** miles. It shortens the distance by water and rail between New York (or Liverpool) and the ports of Asia some **1400** miles.

CONNECTIONS.—At Saint Paul and Minneapolis the Northern Pacific Railroad system connects with the navigation of the Mississippi river, and the various lines of Railroad extending through Chicago to the Atlantic coast; at Duluth with the commerce of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence; at Pembina with a thousand miles of river and lake navigation in British America; at Puget Sound, when completed, with the commerce of the Pacific Ocean and the trade of Asia; at Portland, Oregon, with the coast lines of road, the traffic of the Columbia, and the coastwise trade of the Sea.

At short intervals across the continent the Road intersects many navigable streams, such as the Mississippi, the Red, the Missouri, the Yellowstone, the Clark, the Snake, the Columbia, and the Cowlitz—all of which will serve as feeders, or branch lines for the Road, bringing to it the trade of a vast and fertile country on both sides of the line.

RAPID PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION.—Ground was broken in July, 1870. Several thousand men have since been constantly employed on the line. At this time (June, 1871,) the grading is nearly finished for 266 miles from Lake Superior to the eastern border of Dakota, trains are running over 125 miles of completed track; the Mississippi river is bridged at Brainerd, and once more joined to the Lakes by rail, and track-laying is rapidly progressing westward. By September next, trains will run to the Red river, and the grading will probably be far advanced toward the Great Bend of the Missouri river in Central Dakota.

In the meantime work has been commenced the present season on the Pacific coast; a force of men is already employed in the valley of the Columbia river, and hereafter the work of construction will be pushed both eastward and westward toward the centre with such rapidity as the best interests of the Road may justify.

Including its purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has **413** miles of road now in operation, and before the close of the present season the length of finished track will be at least **560** miles.

THE NEW NORTHWEST.—The Northern Pacific Railroad will centrally traverse and draw its traffic from a Fertile Belt of country 1800 miles long,

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

and at least 700 in width—stretching from the Great Lakes on the east, to the Pacific Ocean on the west. Taken as a whole, the region thus to be developed by this great highway is not surpassed by any area of like extent on the continent for abundance and diversity of natural resources, and capacity for sustaining a dense population. Besides its wealth of Minerals and of Timber, it admirably combines the three essentials of a good farming and grazing country, namely: a mild Climate, a naturally rich Soil, and a fair supply of Moisture. The climate of the New Northwest, heretofore much misapprehended, can be best understood by comparing it with that of other better known localities, thus: The climate of Minnesota (one of the chief attractions of this great and prosperous State) is like that of New York, without its dampness and chill. From Minnesota westward the seasons grow steadily milder, modified by the warm winds from the Pacific and other influences, so that Dakota has the climate of Iowa with a drier and more invigorating air; Montana that of Ohio, without its winter discomfort and changeableness; Washington and Oregon on the Pacific coast have the climate of Southern Virginia, with more rain and cooler summer nights. At the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, flowers have bloomed in the open air every month of the past winter, and along most of the Fertile Belt traversed by the Road, cattle readily subsist the year round on the nutritious grass of the plains and valleys. Gov. Potts, of Montana, writing to a friend in Ohio, says: "The valleys of Montana are scarcely ever covered with snow. The cattle run at large during the entire year, no grain or hay is fed them, yet they come out in the spring as fat as the best stall-fed cattle in Ohio." The snow fall is much less, and the rain-fall much greater along the Northern Pacific route than along the Union and Central Pacific; and neither will be obstructed by snow. The capacious and land-locked harbors of Puget Sound, the giant Timber of Washington Territory, the gold and silver Mines of the Rocky Mountain region, the mineral wealth and fertile lands of Montana, the wheat and grazing lands of Dakota, and the tributary British Provinces, and the Farm and Timber lands of Minnesota—added to a climate singularly healthful and pleasant—are some of the attractions of this new region that is now fixing the attention of the country.

BUSINESS OF THE ROAD.—The Northern Pacific Railroad will have no rival for the carrying-trade of the New Northwest. Other roads across the continent will have an ample field for a prosperous business of their own—the Northern Pacific has a field still more ample. The country tributary to the Northern Pacific Road would make ten States as large as Pennsylvania, and is wholly unsupplied with railroads. The immense and profitable traffic enjoyed by the Central and Union Pacific line, even during its first full year of operation, is some intimation of what will be the business of the Northern Pacific Road, located as it is on a far shorter line, with much easier grades, under a milder climate, through a country tenfold more productive, and already containing a greater population than that which awaited the building of the Central line.* Some of the sources of the traffic that now awaits the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad are these:

1. The local carrying trade of the present population of the States and Territories traversed. (The Montana Miners alone paid Four Million Dollars for freighting in 1870.)
2. The transportation of mails, troops, and military supplies—a service which now costs the Government over Six Million Dollars annually.
3. The trade of the important British settlements occupying

* In six years (including only one of thorough business) the Central Pacific has earned ten million dollars net over operating expenses, and nearly six millions over running expenses and interest on its bonds, and sixty-five per cent. of earnings came from local traffic. The authorities of the Central Pacific estimate the earnings of their road for 1871 at ten millions, and President Thomas A. Scott, of the Union Pacific, places the earnings of that road this year at nine millions, making nineteen million dollars for the through line from San Francisco to Omaha. Of this at least nine million dollars will be net above running expenses, or nine per cent. on a reasonable estimate of the entire cost of the road.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

the fertile valleys of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, the Winnipeg Basin and British Columbia. 4. The immense freighting business of the Hudson's Bay Company, the whole of which will accrue to the Northern Pacific Road. 5. That portion of the large Through Traffic between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, and between Asia and Europe, which must pass over this line owing to its advantage in directness, shortness, and ease of grades. 6. The bulk of the business now done by the steamers plying on the many navigable rivers tributary to the Road. 7. The transportation and distribution of the thousands of settlers already moving to the fertile country through which the Road passes, the carrying of whose supplies and products will furnish a constantly increasing business. 8. The transportation to market of the Grain Crop of the New Northwest. This region is the home of winter wheat. Minnesota alone exported Twenty Million bushels in 1870, or enough to load 2,500 railroad trains. 9. The Lumber Trade of Minnesota and Washington Territory. Last year Puget Sound shipped Two Hundred Million feet by sea, equal to 1,000 train loads. 10. The transportation of Ores of the Precious Metals from the mines along the Road to the smelting works at either extremity. Already 4,000 tons of ores pass over the Union and Central Pacific line monthly; and with improved facilities, an increase to 1,000 tons per day is expected. The mines adjacent to the Northern Pacific Road will furnish at least an equal business. 11. The shipment of cattle from the natural Pastures of the Fertile Belt to the eastern market. This traffic will at once and permanently contribute a large revenue to the Road.

THE LAND GRANT.—The Land Grant of the Northern Pacific Railroad consists of 12,800 acres to each mile of track through Minnesota, and 25,600 acres per mile through Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon—the branch to Puget Sound having the same grant as the main line. The average for the whole length of the Road and branch is over 23,000 acres per mile, and the total exceeds Fifty Million Acres. Of the Company's Ten Million Acres in Montana, Gen. Potts, present Governor of that Territory, says: "The Northern Pacific Railroad will open up the richest country in agricultural and mineral resources on the American Continent, and if the people East and in Europe could see the rich land grant the road has, the Company's bonds would not remain in market 90 days." Gov. Stevens, who repeatedly passed over the route, estimates that fully four-fifths of the Northern Pacific Railroad grant is good for cultivation or grazing, while much of the remainder is in the mountain belt, and is covered with valuable timber or filled with the precious metals. With the Road built through the midst of these lands, what is their money value? The lands of the Union Pacific thus far sold have averaged \$4.46 per acre; the school lands of Minnesota \$6.30 per acre; the lands of the Illinois Central Railroad grant, \$11.00 per acre. At even the average of \$4.00 per acre, the lands of the Northern Pacific Railroad will pay for its construction and equipment, and leave the Road free from debt, and one-half the lands unincumbered in the Company's possession. At only \$2.50 per acre, Government price, these lands will build and equip the Road, leave it free of debt, and place a surplus of Twenty-five Million Dollars in the Company's treasury.

As fast as the Road progresses the Company's lands will be opened to sale and settlement at moderate prices, and on easy terms of payment. The rapidity with which settlers are already moving to the line of the Road, the numerous colonies now forming in various parts of the country with the same object, and the comprehensive plans of the Railroad Company for fostering immigration and hastening the settlement of the country tributary to their Road, give assurance that the lands of the grant will be absorbed quite as fast as desired.

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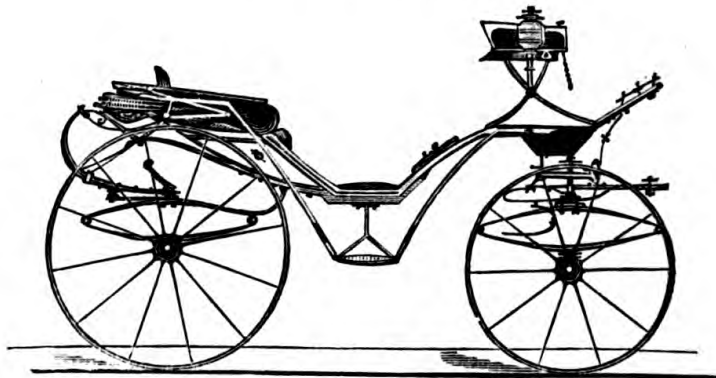
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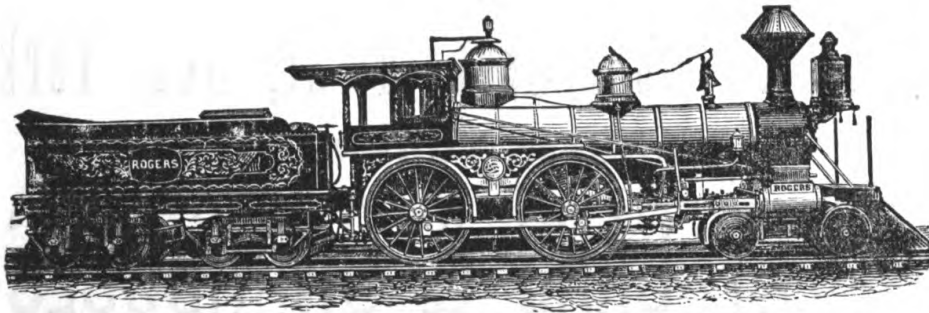
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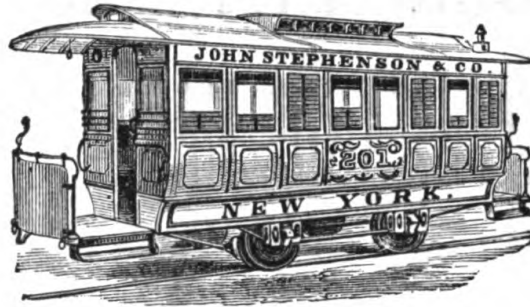
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IMPORTANT TRADE-MARK DECISION

IN RESPECT TO

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NO. 303.

MR. GILLOTT brought an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New York against Richard Esterbrook and others, which was tried in November, 1864, and judgment rendered therein restraining them from using his *Trade Mark*, "No. 303," and from making or selling steel pens with said numerals impressed thereon, or upon the boxes or packages containing them.

An elaborate opinion was delivered by the Court in that case, per PORTER, Justice, the conclusion of which is as follows :

"It appearing from the evidence that the plaintiff, at a time prior to that of its use by any other manufacturer, selected the device '303,' as a trade-mark for a pattern of a pen manufactured by him ; that he obtained and secured thereby a valuable interest in the good-will of his manufacture of that pen ; that having appropriated to himself this device to be engraven or impressed upon his said pen as a trade-mark, which in connection with his name, also impressed on said pen, indicated that such pen was manufactured and sold by him ; the plaintiff has established a right, *and is Entitled to Protection by Perpetual Injunction*, against the defendants' impressing or otherwise using the figures or numerals '303' (which is a part of the plaintiff's trade-mark) upon their pens, or upon the labels or boxes in which the said pens are put up by the defendant."

This decision was affirmed at the General Term of the Supreme Court, and again by the Court of Appeals at the close of its recent session in Albany.

The principles involved therein apply with equal force to other numerals—say 170, 351 and 404—and others used by Mr. Gillott as trade-marks of pens manufactured by him ; and all persons are cautioned against any infringement upon the right acquired by him to the exclusive use of such trade-marks, which will be enforced by all legal means.

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Note extra steel and durability as contrasted with old V outlined on M tooth. After wearing teeth out they may be recut, or sold to some admirer of the old V friction process, used by all other Saws.

NOT ONE FAILED IN 20,000.

Two men cut a 12-inch log, by hand, with this saw, in EIGHT SECONDS, on Sept. 1, 1869, at Philadelphia, in the presence of Major-General Meade, and numerous other distinguished men.

These are the only Saws in operation that are equivalent to the front Cutting and Clearing of a Hand Saw BOTH ways, viz.: going and coming. The slant edges between the points do not cut, the vertical face of each M cutting, and the slant following, and *vice versa*, as drawn back and forth. All Teeth are Cutters. All Teeth are Clearers. As it costs five hundred or more dollars for the labor that wears out any saw, a saving of one-fifth by speed and ease of an improved saw saves the cost of a dozen. The length, strength, stiffness, and durability of these teeth are obvious. Note also speed, ease, simplicity, and clearance.

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EASE.—It is easier to plow a groove in timber than to crush one out.

SIMPLICITY.—All points are the same length and cut their way. We do not now recommend thick-raking and hook teeth, as they require so much shortening and readjustment.

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These saws are universally conceded to surpass in speed, in ease, and in simplicity. If any one questions it, let him accept my \$500 challenge (toward expenses of a public contest), and have the matter settled. New and enlarged dust spaced Saws for sale by the Hardware Trade of America. Agents wanted where the Hardware Trade do not sell the genuine saw. Infringers prosecuted. A 6-foot Cross-Cut and a Wood Saw, shipped on receipt of \$6.]

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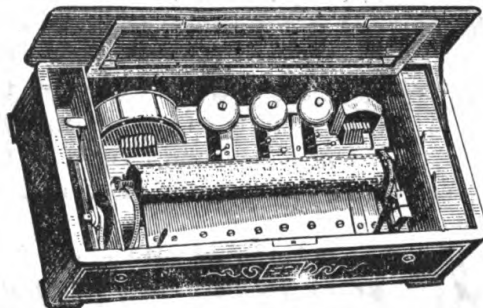
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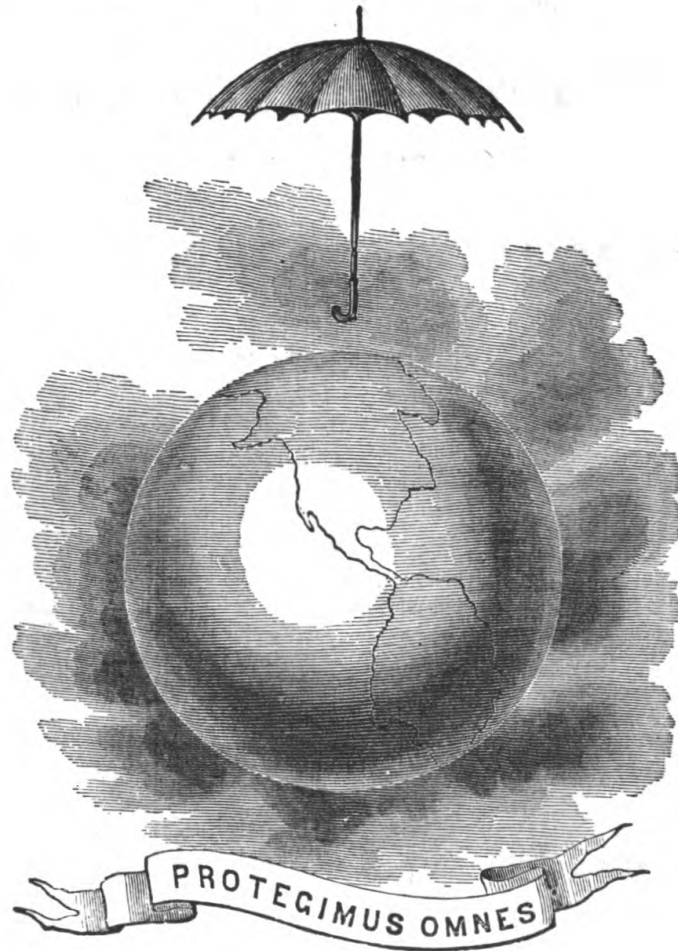
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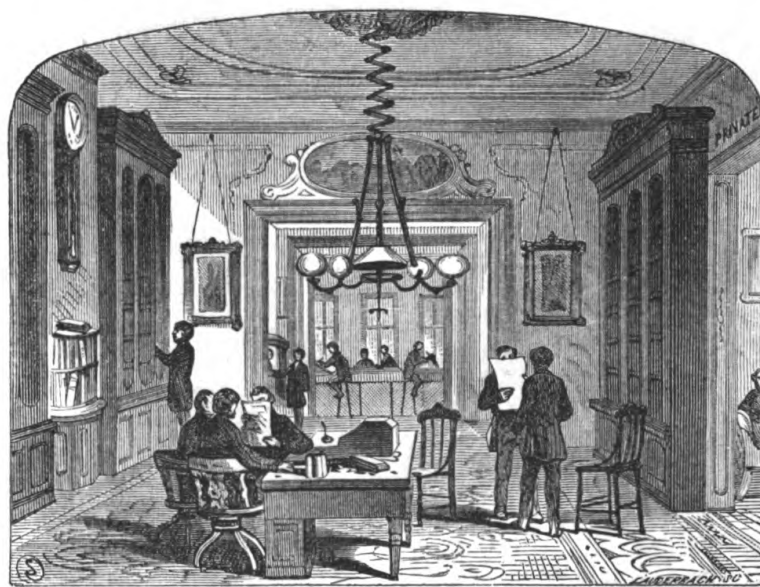
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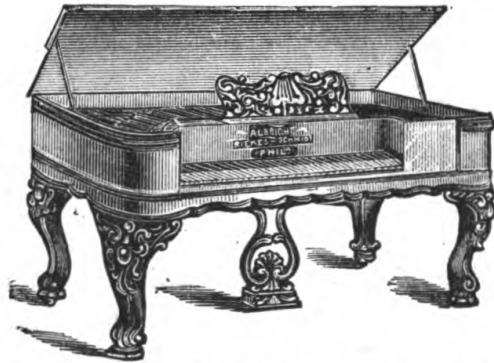
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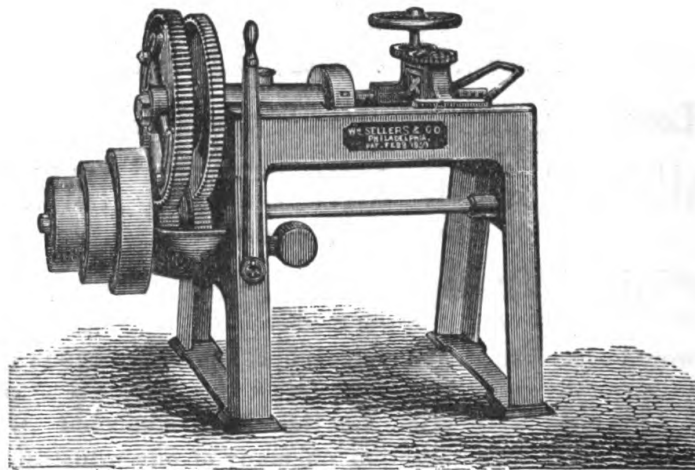
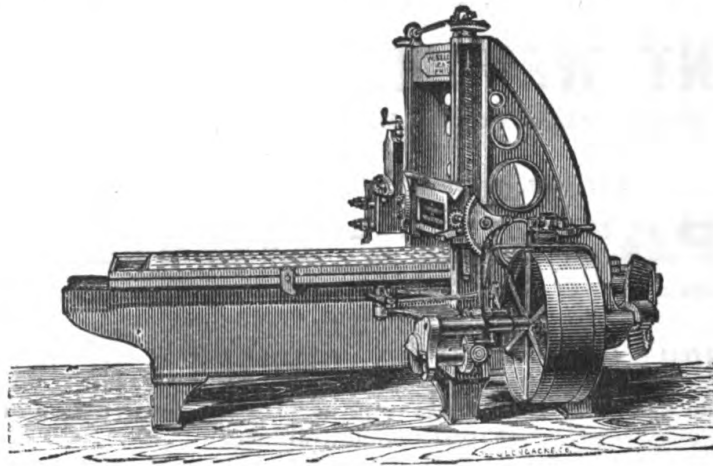
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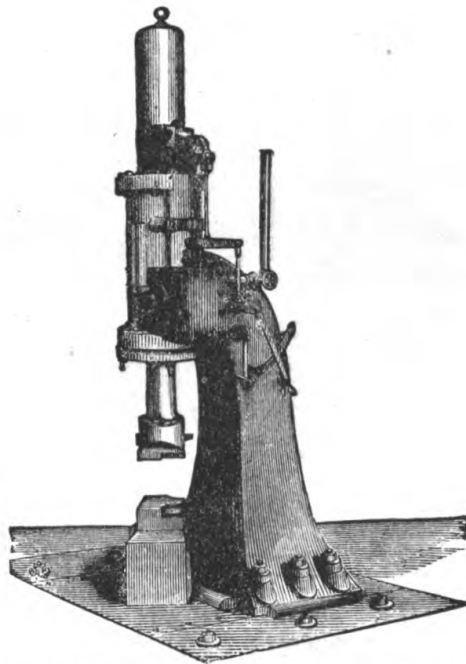
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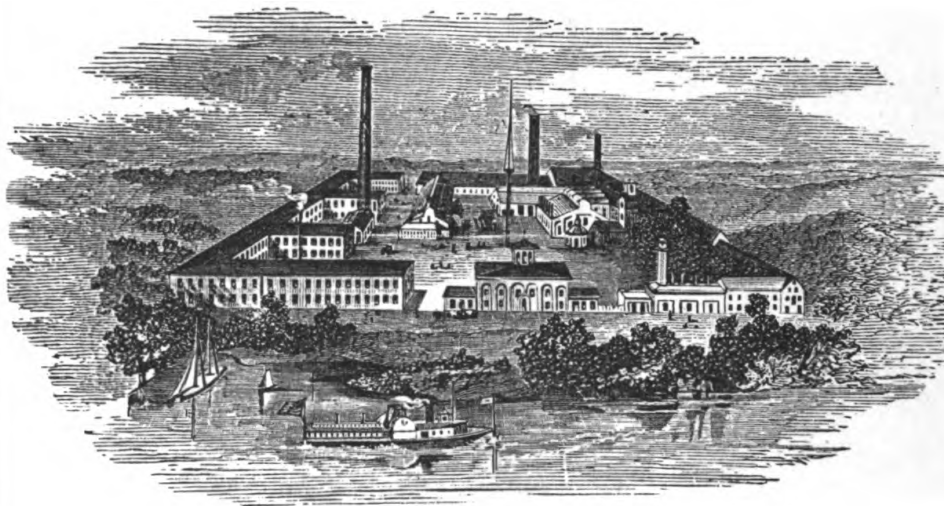
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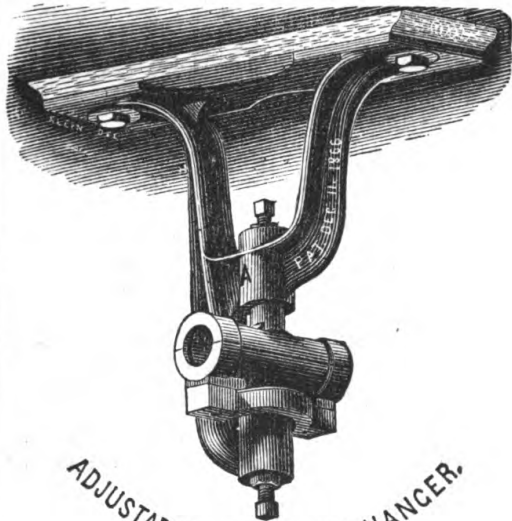
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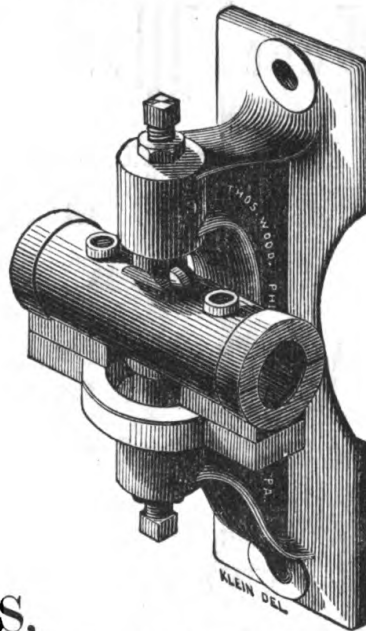
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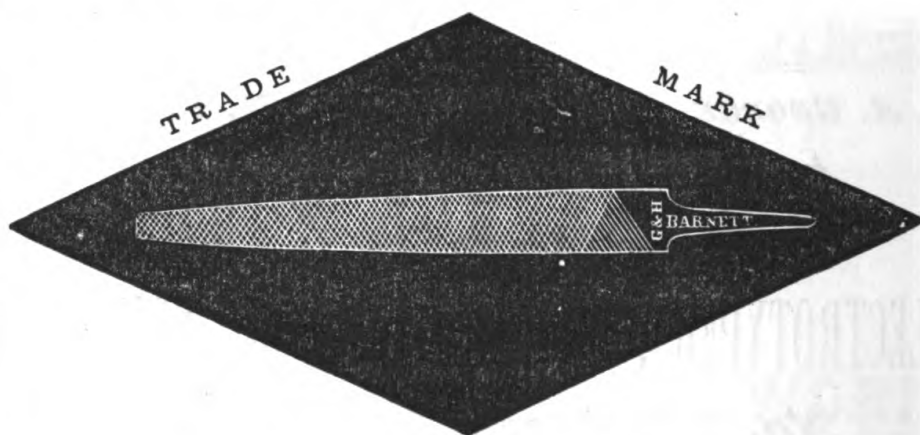
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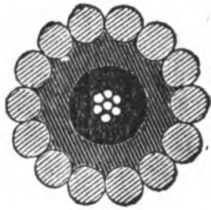
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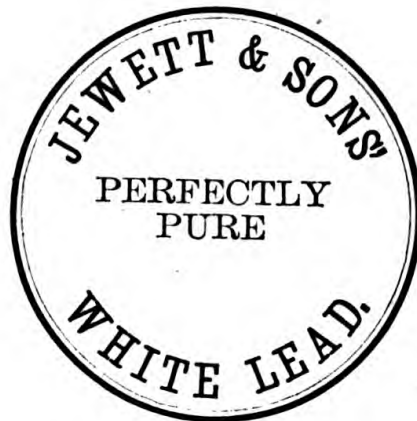
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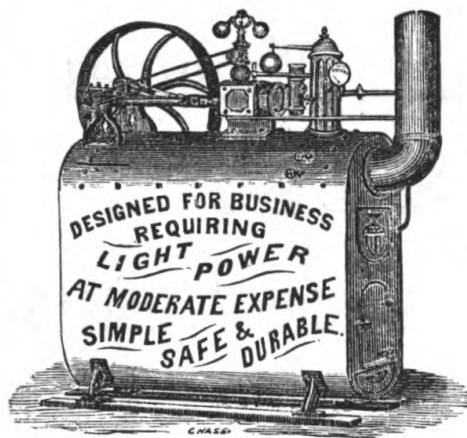
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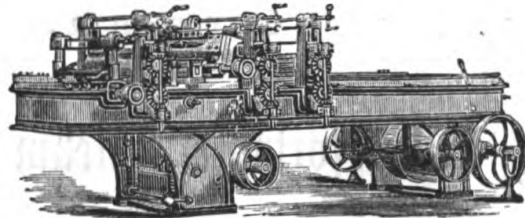
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