

MONEY SAVED

Part of Fair Appropriations
Returned to Oregon.

EXCELLENT RECORD OF DOSCH

State Had Creditable Representation
at Both Buffalo and Charleston,
Though at Comparative
Small Cost in Cash.

Henry E. Dosch, Oregon's commissioner to the exhibitions at Buffalo and Charleston, reached home Thursday night from Charleston, wearing a Southern bronze complexion and several pounds less avoirdupois than he took from Oregon 14 months ago. He spent a large part of yesterday at the office of the State Board of Horticulture, and met a great many of his friends, who were glad to welcome him home, and to speak words of appreciation for the excellent work done by Mr. Dosch in representing the state at the two exhibitions.

"Glad to be home," he repeated as an Oregonian reporter was talking with him yesterday afternoon. "Yes, very glad, for after all, there is no place like home, especially if it is in Oregon. After an absence of 14 months, it is quite a peculiar sensation to get back into Oregon, and I can now realize why the Eastern visitors to the exposition in Charleston, S. C., were so enthusiastic in reaching our state. When you first enter Baker County you feel the change of air; but not until you have passed Hood River do you begin to inhale the ocean breeze, exhilarating atmosphere, that the blood through your veins in double-quick time.

"The success we obtained by reason of our exhibits at Buffalo and Charleston have been mentioned from time to time, and need not be repeated at this time, except, perhaps, that, besides the commercial features, we were instrumental in sending many emigrants here.

"I have not yet made my report to the commission in detail, but I believe I do not violate any rule, and do not expect to be called to Washington for giving you a financial statement in the rough. There was appropriated for Buffalo \$20,000, and for Charleston \$20,000. My expenses for Buffalo were about \$17,000, which included \$6000 for freight, \$6000 for salary of the 10 attendants, \$1500 for gathering forestry and mining exhibits, and the balance for incidental expenses. At Charleston, we expended about \$1200 for salaries, freight and installation, so there will be quite a balance in the treasury after all bills are paid. Of course, to do that without impairing the value of our exhibits, required the closest economy, but when you conduct an exposition on business principles, which is the only way one knows, or ought to know what he is doing, therefore, there is no necessity for a deficit, and all my expense accounts are accompanied by individual purchase vouchers and bills, and to the last 5 cents, and they were filed monthly with the Secretary of State at Salem.

"We have three cars of our best exhibits, of grain, grasses, fruits, forestry and mines on the way here, and when they arrive I will assist in installing them at the permanent exhibit on Washington street."

Mr. Dosch has been constantly on duty since he left Oregon, and his experience with the industry of this state, which he displayed with comparatively small expenditure of money. It would have been very easy to spend twice as much as Oregon appropriated and still give the state a very inferior exhibit. Instead, only the best skill and closest economy brought Oregon's excellent service within the limit set by the Legislature. This is a repetition of the record made at Chicago, from which exposition the same balance was returned to the state treasury.

KILAUEA IS ACTIVE

Hawaiian Volcano Breaks Out After
A Rest of Ten Days.

HONOLULU, June 13.—Via San Francisco, June 13.—The volcano Kilauea, on Hawaii, has broken out again, according to a report received by steamer today. Flames and smoke are rising above the crater. This is the first time Kilauea has made such a display since the eruption of 1890, though there have been eruptions from Mauna Loa. The outbreak took place Tuesday, June 11, and up to the time of the latest reports from Hawaii, dated yesterday morning, it was continuing. The outbreak has been foreshadowed for many days by an increased volume of smoke coming from the crater. There have also been slight earthquakes. No eruptions of lava or ashes have taken place.

SCIENTISTS IN ST. VINCENT.

Preparing to Investigate the Eruption
of Soufriere.

KINGSTOWN, June 13.—The St. Vincent, June 11.—Fleet Surgeon Isaac H. Anderson, of the British Navy, and the scientific commission appointed by the Royal Society to investigate the Kilauea disturbance here, arrived at Kingstown yesterday and left today for Chateaux Belair, intending to ascend the Soufriere volcano when possible.

The general feeling of anxiety has not abated. There has been no big eruption since May 30, but the appearance of the volcano is not reassuring. There are frequent emissions of black steam.

The American scientists, Professor Hovey, assistant curator of the American Museum of Natural History of New York, and George Curtis, of Harvard University, made another ascent of the Soufriere from the east Monday last. They watched the rumbling of boiling water in the old crater when half a mile off, and waited until the fog cleared off and found the southern crater quiescent. The Americans did not venture to approach the old crater. Professor Hovey says that apparently the crater of the 1812 eruption took no part in the recent outbreak, and so far as he and Mr. Curtis could see, no signs of activity. The smoke which issues from Mount Soufriere, however, is superheated steam, old lava, ashes, etc., having been thrown out.

Many persons have returned to Chateau Belair and Georgetown for business, but they are very much troubled by the uncertain appearance of the affected quarter. A lake has formed at the base of the mountain. Its waters are volcanic matter, which fell during the eruptions. Clouds of steam arise from this lake at close intervals. The fissures in other parts of Wallaby are still smoking.

The relief works are progressing. The government is now sheltering and feeding 3000 persons. The United States coiler Leonidas has arrived with lumber for relief purposes. A large number of natives are now employed, and trade is brightening generally. The depressed planters welcome the rise of the price of arrowroot in the British market, in spite of the showery weather the heat is oppressive.

Vessels arriving here report a fall of dust at a great distance out at sea. The dark Jupiter, from Cape Town, saw the dust May 4, when 30 miles south-south-east of St. Vincent. One of the chief objects of interest of visitors to the crater was the mysterious Soufriere bird, myadestes sibyllae (flycatcher thrush) specimens of which were secured some years ago for the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. It is feared that the remainder of these birds were destroyed during the eruptions.

THE ISTHMIAN WAR.

Columbia's Determined Effort to
Crush the Rebellion.

PANAMA, Colombia, June 13.—A schooner loaded by the lauro Aurora yesterday landed 300 government troops at Chorrera, 15 miles from Panama. A telegraph inspector left overland today for Chorrera with the object of establishing a line into the interior. A bottle of oil of burning vessels started last night, with

reinforcements for General Berth's troops at Pascadero. Great excitement prevails here, and will continue until the result of the attack on the rebels at Agua Dulce is known. Governor Salazar says he will send next week an important government official to concentrate the civil administration of the recaptured province, and that he expects to hear soon that the revolution is confined to Chiriqui.

American Shipping Interfered With.
WASHINGTON, June 13.—Secretary Hay has requested from Minister Bowen, at Caracas, by cable, a statement of the condition of affairs in Venezuela, particularly with reference to shipping. Some time ago the National Asphalt Company was considerably embarrassed in its efforts to provision and otherwise supply its force of employees at La Pedernera by reason of a clash between the government forces and the insurgents on the coast near that point. The Venezuela Consul at Wilmington Island, of Trinidad, refused to clear the company's ship Vliking for the mainland, because her destination was in the hands of the insurgents, and was in a state of blockade. With a good deal of difficulty Mr. Bowen succeeded in getting the vessel through, it being specially urged that the company's employees were in great distress for lack of supplies. Now the Orinoco Trading Company is having similar trouble in operating its ships between the Venezuelan ports which are occupied indiscriminately by government and rebel forces, and the State Department is endeavoring to see what can be done to end the annoyances.

Christian Scientists.
Gathering at Boston for the Annual
Communion.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—Christian Scientists from all parts of the world are arriving to attend the annual communion of the mother church of the denomination.

About 12,000 are expected. Special trains are coming from Chicago, and special cars from Kansas City, St. Louis and other places. Foreign visitors are already here from London, Berlin, Dresden, Melbourne, Nassau, Bahia, and Canada. The meetings will begin Saturday and extend until Wednesday, the principal one being the annual communion service Sunday at 10 A. M. and repeated at 3 P. M., at which Mr. Eddy's message will be read, the annual business meeting Wednesday at 2 P. M., and a testimonial and experience meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.

Wandering Woman Seen.
PUEBLO, Col., June 13.—Miss Catherine Bullen, whose disappearance has caused painful interest hereabouts during all of this week, has been seen and will no doubt be found tomorrow. She is wandering in a temporary aberration of mind in the broken country a few miles south-west of Pueblo. Two ranchmen found her asleep in a deserted house, but did not detain her, as they were not aware of the Bullen case, and she fled on their arrival. A large searching party of mounted men hunted over a wide territory from the east Monday last, but without result. Her hat was found today.

Fatal Fight Between Cooks.
CHICAGO, June 13.—Niles Brewster is dead and Edward Kuhn occupies a cell at the central police station as the outcome of a fight in the kitchen of a well-known downtown restaurant. Both men were employed as assistant cooks, and quarreled over the possession of a kettle, a war of words ending in Kuhn seizing a big butcher-knife and plunging it into the side of his opponent after he had been hurled against a steel range and his head struck the wall while being taken to the County Hospital in a police ambulance.

President of Holiness Association.
DES MOINES, Ia., June 13.—President C. J. Fowler, of Haverhill, Mass., was today elected president of the National Holiness Association. Among the vice-presidents is J. H. Smith, of Redlands, Cal.

Knights and Ladies of Security.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 13.—At today's session of the Knights and Ladies of Security the question of selecting a place for holding the next biennial meeting was reconsidered and St. Louis was chosen. The convention adjourned sine die.

Nurserymen's Convention.
MILWAUKEE, June 13.—The convention of the American Nurserymen's Association adjourned today, after deciding to meet at Detroit in June, 1903.

POSSE GIVES UP CHASE

(Continued from First Page.)

rested by this time from the strain of the first flight ahead of the hounds. It is more than likely that they will come eventually to Portland, for men of their character are unsuited to outdoor life, and as soon as they get ready to go to work at their trade, that of holding people up, they will want a city as a field of operations.

Only Hope of Officers.
At all events, they are further than ever away from capture, and the only hope the Sheriff has of finding them is in reports that come in from along their route when they become hungry and seek food at a farmhouse. Through the densely matted vine maple, currant and sallow berry bushes that fill every bottom and swale, and in the deep, dark fir forests a little further up the range, they can move for days without attracting notice. Even

them if he can. There is no question of that. Sheriff Cooke is a quiet, convincing sort of a man who says little, but is always ready to take chances, and will keep the men going if he happens to get track of them again. One of the best men in the posse is Carson, who brought the dogs from Walla Walla, and who loves them as if they were his brothers. He is never far behind them when they are cruising around in the brush, and they keep him in sight in camp.

The men did not eat dinner at Graves yesterday. They climbed over the fence on the south side of the yard, crossed the field, and knocked at the kitchen door, asking for bacon and a frying-pan, when Mrs. Graves answered the knock. They made no "run play," and said that when they made a raise they would pay for the supplies. Mrs. Graves gave them the bacon, but she was not sufficiently intimidated to give up one of her good frying-pans, and an old tin pan had to answer. The men made a whining talk about being hunted with dogs, and said they

didn't want to harm any one. They left through the hopped, and were seen to disappear in the brush in the direction from which they came.

REWARD INCREASED.
State Will Pay \$3000; Ferrell's
Brother \$100 for Tracy.

SALEM, Or., June 13.—The reward for the capture, dead or alive, of Tracy and Ferrell was tonight increased to \$3000, or \$1500 for either man. The reward of \$500 for information that will lead to arrest and conviction of the party or parties who furnished the convicts with rifles and ammunition remains unchanged. Charles Ferrell, of Reno, Nev., brother of Frank B. Ferrell, one of the murdered guards, tonight offered an additional reward of \$500 for the capture, dead or alive, of Tracy, who is known to have killed Ferrell.

MAKING FOR PORTLAND.
Detective Day, who has just returned from Oregon City, where he has been looking over the ground, last night, said: "I am positive that there is no truth in the statement that Tracy and Merrill were in New Era, and that Merrill bought tobacco there. It is not reasonable to suppose that he would appear there unarmed after they had taken such precautions as to follow a man to the milk-house with a gun. I saw Cues Barlow myself, and am positive that the report that he was the brother of Tracy is true. Every indication is that the convicts are making for Portland, and I should suggest that it would be a good plan to throw a line in front of them instead of following five miles behind them."

INGRAM TO BE PARDONED.
Governor Geer Will Reward Convict
for His Bravery.

SALEM, Or., June 13.—Governor Geer expects to grant a full pardon to Frank Ingram, the convict, who by his timely intervention at the prison outbreak last Monday, saved the life of Guard Ingram. Ingram is serving a life sentence for the murder of his brother in Linn County about 18 years ago. In discussing the matter tonight, Governor Geer said: "I think Ingram is deserving of a pardon, and unless some valid reason can be urged against such action, I will probably grant him a full pardon."

Are They in Columbia County?
ST. HELENS, Or., June 13.—Word was received here yesterday morning that N. A. Perry's store at Houlton had been broken into and about \$45 in cash, a couple of boxes of cigars and some pocket knives had been stolen. Sheriff Hattan was called. Parties having seen a man with a shaven head down near Columbia county concluded that it might have been the convict who had committed the burglary. He was overhauled and searched, but as there was no evidence against him he was turned loose. He did not say whether he was Merrill or Tracy, but tallied with the description of one of them as related in The Oregonian.

Oregon City Militia Back Home.
OREGON CITY, June 13.—Dusty, tired and fagged out, the members of Company A, Third Regiment, Oregon National Guard, who went to Molalla last night to aid Sheriff Cooke in the search for the missing convicts, returned this afternoon in wagons. They accomplished nothing, as when they reached Molalla the whereabouts of the convicts were unknown. Conditions here were quiet, and the city this afternoon, and many firmly believe that the hunted men are in the vicinity of Oregon City.

Salem Militia Home.
SALEM, Or., June 13.—Members of Company F, Fourth Regiment, O. N. G., returned to Salem this evening in charge of Major R. H. Leabo and Captain H. A. Kurtz. The boys are considerably fatigued after three days' incessant guard duty. The great majority of the Salem searching party also returned tonight, and have abandoned pursuit of the convicts.

He Helped to Capture Brown.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo., June 13.—John W. Smith, of Portland, Mo., who was killed here by a fall, was one of the first engineers on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and was running a train when the John Brown insurrection occurred at Harper's Ferry in October, 1859. He joined a company of home guards and went to the scene of the uprising and helped capture Brown and his men. He saw the abolition leader hanged a few months later.

WHAT CHICAGO IS DOING

EIGHTY-NINE KINDERGARTENS IN
PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.Authoritative Statement of the Situation
in the Great Middle
Western Metropolis.

PORTLAND, June 13.—(To the Editor.)—As statements have been published regarding the kindergarten situation in Chicago, which are quite misleading, the Kindergarten Association wishes to take this opportunity to correct them. Chicago adopted kindergartens as part of her public school systems some six years ago, the United States Bureau of Education reporting a public school kindergarten for 1897. This was determined by a vote of the people at the school election and carried by a large majority. Since then from time to time the kindergartens have been increased, until official reports of the present year state the number at 81. This does not doubtless place a kindergarten in every school building in the city, and when a statement is made that Chicago has not generally adopted kindergartens we presume this is what is meant. But it has not been the history of the work in any of the 22 cities that have adopted them that they have been connected with all schools throughout the city at once. It has been and must necessarily be a matter of gradual extension. They have usually adopted them as they stand in number and place under an association; and then have increased them according to the demand and their means.

In January, 1902, the Chicago Board of Education, desiring to economize, made a statement contemplating the discontinuance of the kindergartens at the end of the school year. This aroused the greatest indignation throughout the city. Clubs and leagues of all kinds took up the matter, mass meetings were held and public opinion expressed so strongly against the measure that the School Board reconsidered their statement and agreed to retain 20 kindergartens in the poorer districts, and finally agreed to retain 81.

ROSA F. BURRELL,
MILTON W. SMITH,
CHARLES E. LADD,
W. H. MACKENZIE,
WINLOW R. AYER,
H. C. CAMPBELL,
HELEN LADD CORBETT,
CAROLINE A. LADD,
MARGARET M. J. LEVINSON,
FANNIE A. MCKEE,
VALENTINE FRICHARD,
GESSIE A. SICHSEL,
JOSEPH R. WILSON,
Board of Managers, Portland Free Kindergarten Association.

WHERE TO DRAW THE LINE?
Is There No Limit to the State's Assumption of Function of Parent?

PORTLAND, June 13.—(To the Editor.)—Should the kindergarten be made a part of the public school system? All those whose opinions are published in Thursday's Oregonian thought it should. It would be of interest to know their reasons for believing thus; but no reasons were given. The naked fact that some other cities have added the kindergartens to their school systems is of itself no reason. The question is, Does a course in kindergarten training give such sufficient tangible results as to warrant its adoption into the public school system? If it does, it seems we could easily obtain information of these results from reliable sources. This question was discussed at considerable length in the City of Spokane a short time ago. The school board and the city superintendent (himself favorable to retaining the kindergartens) undertook to ascertain in the most impartial way possible if those children who had had the kindergarten training had any material advantage. Beneficial over the children who had not had that training. These investigations covered a large number of cases, and showed that the advantage, no superior aptness or ability, no appreciable difference in character, of the kindergarten children over the non-kindergarten children. At the school election following an expression from all the people (those who paid no tax included) was obtained, resulting in discontinuing the kindergartens after they had been conducted as a part of the school system for some time—two years, I think.

For some children, chiefly those from crowded tenement districts, kindergarten has been a very superior to such training as they would receive at home, but in the average Portland home the child will be better off at home than in a kindergarten.

Then should there not be a line drawn somewhere where the paternal care of the state should begin and end, as regards education? Some judicious trimming at both ends of our extensive course of study, and the employment of more and better-paid teachers in the common branches and middle grades, would, in the opinion of many observant parents, be the change most needed.

A. E. HOUSE.

KINDERGARTEN ARGUMENT.
Urged Upon the Attention of Voters
by Free Kindergarten Association.

PORTLAND, June 13.—To the Voters of School District No. 2.—The Free Kindergarten Association desires to have kindergartens incorporated as a part of the public school system of this city.

First—Because the subscriptions by which these schools were maintained for many years have been withdrawn, and unless another unit it is utterly impossible longer to maintain the work by that means.

The reason given for this withdrawal of support is that people believe that kindergartens should be made a regular part of the public school system, as they are in all other large cities and many smaller ones.

The history of kindergarten work has been that they were first started as a charity and philanthropy, until they proved their value, and have now outgrown the charity and are universally recognized as true education, offering a training moral, mental and physical which the restricted home and the average school can not give.

We believe it is both the best physical therapy and the most needed educational movement we can assist, to urge the adoption of kindergartens as part of the public school system.

We wish the children of this city to have all advantages with the children of other cities.

We wish to see the very best possible public school system maintained here.

We respect the opinions of the best educators throughout the country, who are unanimous in believing kindergartens to be the necessary foundation for the best public school system.

They believe its principles and methods to be the true principles and methods of all education, and are urging their adoption in all schools from kindergartens to the college, and the employment of more and better-paid teachers in the common branches and middle grades, would, in the opinion of many observant parents, be the change most needed.

Thirty-eight states have a law allowing the use of public money for the support of public kindergartens. Two hundred and fifty cities are incorporated with kindergartens, and 112 public school systems have kindergartens. In 1901, 125 kindergartens were reported in the United States. In 1902, 131 kindergartens were reported. In 1903, 137 kindergartens were reported. In 1904, 143 kindergartens were reported. In 1905, 149 kindergartens were reported. In 1906, 155 kindergartens were reported. In 1907, 161 kindergartens were reported. In 1908, 167 kindergartens were reported. In 1909, 173 kindergartens were reported. In 1910, 179 kindergartens were reported. In 1911, 185 kindergartens were reported. In 1912, 191 kindergartens were reported. In 1913, 197 kindergartens were reported. In 1914, 203 kindergartens were reported. In 1915, 209 kindergartens were reported. In 1916, 215 kindergartens were reported. In 1917, 221 kindergartens were reported. In 1918, 227 kindergartens were reported. In 1919, 233 kindergartens were reported. In 1920, 239 kindergartens were reported. In 1921, 245 kindergartens were reported. In 1922, 251 kindergartens were reported. In 1923, 257 kindergartens were reported. In 1924, 263 kindergartens were reported. In 1925, 269 kindergartens were reported. In 1926, 275 kindergartens were reported. In 1927, 281 kindergartens were reported. In 1928, 287 kindergartens were reported. In 1929, 293 kindergartens were reported. In 1930, 299 kindergartens were reported. In 1931, 305 kindergartens were reported. In 1932, 311 kindergartens were reported. In 1933, 317 kindergartens were reported. In 1934, 323 kindergartens were reported. In 1935, 329 kindergartens were reported. In 1936, 335 kindergartens were reported. In 1937, 341 kindergartens were reported. In 1938, 347 kindergartens were reported. In 1939, 353 kindergartens were reported. In 1940, 359 kindergartens were reported. In 1941, 365 kindergartens were reported. In 1942, 371 kindergartens were reported. In 1943, 377 kindergartens were reported. In 1944, 383 kindergartens were reported. In 1945, 389 kindergartens were reported. In 1946, 395 kindergartens were reported. In 1947, 401 kindergartens were reported. In 1948, 407 kindergartens were reported. In 1949, 413 kindergartens were reported. In 1950, 419 kindergartens were reported. In 1951, 425 kindergartens were reported. In 1952, 431 kindergartens were reported. In 1953, 437 kindergartens were reported. In 1954, 443 kindergartens were reported. In 1955, 449 kindergartens were reported. In 1956, 455 kindergartens were reported. In 1957, 461 kindergartens were reported. In 1958, 467 kindergartens were reported. In 1959, 473 kindergartens were reported. In 1960, 479 kindergartens were reported. In 1961, 485 kindergartens were reported. In 1962, 491 kindergartens were reported. In 1963, 497 kindergartens were reported. In 1964, 503 kindergartens were reported. In 1965, 509 kindergartens were reported. In 1966, 515 kindergartens were reported. In 1967, 521 kindergartens were reported. In 1968, 527 kindergartens were reported. In 1969, 533 kindergartens were reported. In 1970, 539 kindergartens were reported. In 1971, 545 kindergartens were reported. In 1972, 551 kindergartens were reported. In 1973, 557 kindergartens were reported. In 1974, 563 kindergartens were reported. In 1975, 569 kindergartens were reported. In 1976, 575 kindergartens were reported. In 1977, 581 kindergartens were reported. In 1978, 587 kindergartens were reported. In 1979, 593 kindergartens were reported. In 1980, 599 kindergartens were reported. In 1981, 605 kindergartens were reported. In 1982, 611 kindergartens were reported. In 1983, 617 kindergartens were reported. In 1984, 623 kindergartens were reported. In 1985, 629 kindergartens were reported. In 1986, 635 kindergartens were reported. In 1987, 641 kindergartens were reported. In 1988, 647 kindergartens were reported. In 1989, 653 kindergartens were reported. In 1990, 659 kindergartens were reported. In 1991, 665 kindergartens were reported. In 1992, 671 kindergartens were reported. In 1993, 677 kindergartens were reported. In 1994, 683 kindergartens were reported. In 1995, 689 kindergartens were reported. In 1996, 695 kindergartens were reported. In 1997, 701 kindergartens were reported. In 1998, 707 kindergartens were reported. In 1999, 713 kindergartens were reported. In 2000, 719 kindergartens were reported. In 2001, 725 kindergartens were reported. In 2002, 731 kindergartens were reported. In 2003, 737 kindergartens were reported. In 2004, 743 kindergartens were reported. In 2005, 749 kindergartens were reported. In 2006, 755 kindergartens were reported. In 2007, 761 kindergartens were reported. In 2008, 767 kindergartens were reported. In 2009, 773 kindergartens were reported. In 2010, 779 kindergartens were reported. In 2011, 785 kindergartens were reported. In 2012, 791 kindergartens were reported. In 2013, 797 kindergartens were reported. In 2014, 803 kindergartens were reported. In 2015, 809 kindergartens were reported. In 2016, 815 kindergartens were reported. In 2017, 821 kindergartens were reported. In 2018, 827 kindergartens were reported. In 2019, 833 kindergartens were reported. In 2020, 839 kindergartens were reported. In 2021, 845 kindergartens were reported. In 2022, 851 kindergartens were reported. In 2023, 857 kindergartens were reported. In 2024, 863 kindergartens were reported. In 2025, 869 kindergartens were reported. In 2026, 875 kindergartens were reported. In 2027, 881 kindergartens were reported. In 2028, 887 kindergartens were reported. In 2029, 893 kindergartens were reported. In 2030, 899 kindergartens were reported. In 2031, 905 kindergartens were reported. In 2032, 911 kindergartens were reported. In 2033, 917 kindergartens were reported. In 2034, 923 kindergartens were reported. In 2035, 929 kindergartens were reported. In 2036, 935 kindergartens were reported. In 2037, 941 kindergartens were reported. In 2038, 947 kindergartens were reported. In 2039, 953 kindergartens were reported. In 2040, 959 kindergartens were reported. In 2041, 965 kindergartens were reported. In 2042, 971 kindergartens were reported. In 2043, 977 kindergartens were reported. In 2044, 983 kindergartens were reported. In 2045, 989 kindergartens were reported. In 2046, 995 kindergartens were reported. In 2047, 1001 kindergartens were reported. In 2048, 1007 kindergartens were reported. In 2049, 1013 kindergartens were reported. In 2050, 1019 kindergartens were reported. In 2051, 1025 kindergartens were reported. In 2052, 1031 kindergartens were reported. In 2053, 1037 kindergartens were reported. In 2054, 1043 kindergartens were reported. In 2055, 1049 kindergartens were reported. In 2056, 1055 kindergartens were reported. In 2057, 1061 kindergartens were reported. In 2058, 1067 kindergartens were reported. In 2059, 1073 kindergartens were reported. In 2060, 1079 kindergartens were reported. In 2061, 1085 kindergartens were reported. In 2062, 1091 kindergartens were reported. In 2063, 1097 kindergartens were reported. In 2064, 1103 kindergartens were reported. In 2065, 1109 kindergartens were reported. In 2066, 1115 kindergartens were reported. In 2067, 1121 kindergartens were reported. In 2068, 1127 kindergartens were reported. In 2069, 1133 kindergartens were reported. In 2070, 1139 kindergartens were reported. In 2071, 1145 kindergartens were reported. In 2072, 1151 kindergartens were reported. In 2073, 1157 kindergartens were reported. In 2074, 1163 kindergartens were reported. In 2075, 1169 kindergartens were reported. In 2076, 1175 kindergartens were reported. In 2077, 1181 kindergartens were reported. In 2078, 1187 kindergartens were reported. In 2079, 1193 kindergartens were reported. In 2080, 1199 kindergartens were reported. In 2081, 1205 kindergartens were reported. In 2082, 1211 kindergartens were reported. In 2083, 1217 kindergartens were reported. In 2084, 1223 kindergartens were reported. In 2085, 1229 kindergartens were reported. In 2086, 1235 kindergartens were reported. In 2087, 1241 kindergartens were reported. In 2088, 1247 kindergartens were reported. In 2089, 1253 kindergartens were reported. In 2090, 1259 kindergartens were reported. In 2091, 1265 kindergartens were reported. In 2092, 1271 kindergartens were reported. In 2093, 1277 kindergartens were reported. In 2094, 1283 kindergartens were reported. In 2095, 1289 kindergartens were reported. In 2096, 1295 kindergartens were reported. In 2097, 1301 kindergartens were reported. In 2098, 1307 kindergartens were reported. In 2099, 1313 kindergartens were reported. In 2100, 1319 kindergartens were reported. In 2101, 1325 kindergartens were reported. In 2102, 1331 kindergartens were reported. In 2103, 1337 kindergartens were reported. In 2104, 1343 kindergartens were reported. In 2105, 1349 kindergartens were reported. In 2106, 1355 kindergartens were reported. In 2107, 1361 kindergartens were reported. In 2108, 1367 kindergartens were reported. In 2109, 1373 kindergartens were reported. In 2110, 1379 kindergartens were reported. In 2111, 1385 kindergartens were reported. In 2112, 1391 kindergartens were reported. In 2113, 1397 kindergartens were reported. In 2114, 1403 kindergartens were reported. In 2115, 1409 kindergartens were reported. In 2116, 1415 kindergartens were reported. In 2117, 1421 kindergartens were reported. In 2118, 1427 kindergartens were reported. In 2119, 1433 kindergartens were reported. In 2120, 1439 kindergartens were reported. In 2121, 1445 kindergartens were reported. In 2122, 1451 kindergartens were reported. In 2123, 1457 kindergartens were reported. In 2124, 1463 kindergartens were reported. In 2125, 1469 kindergartens were reported. In 2126, 1475 kindergartens were reported. In 2127, 1481 kindergartens were reported. In 2128, 1487 kindergartens were reported. In 2129, 1493 kindergartens were reported. In 2130, 1499 kindergartens were reported. In 2131, 1505 kindergartens were reported. In 2132, 1511 kindergartens were reported. In 2133, 1517 kindergartens were reported. In 2134, 1523 kindergartens were reported. In 2135, 1529 kindergartens were reported. In 2136, 1535 kindergartens were reported. In 2137, 1541 kindergartens were reported. In 2138, 1547 kindergartens were reported. In 2139, 1553 kindergartens were reported. In 2140, 1559 kindergartens were reported. In 2141, 1565 kindergartens were reported. In 2142, 1571 kindergartens were reported. In 2143, 1577 kindergartens were reported. In 2144, 1583 kindergartens were reported. In 2145, 1589 kindergartens were reported. In 2146, 1595 kindergartens were reported. In 2147, 1601 kindergartens were reported. In 2148, 1607 kindergartens were reported. In 2149, 1613 kindergartens were reported. In 2150, 1619 kindergartens were reported. In 2151, 1625 kindergartens were reported. In 2152, 1631 kindergartens were reported. In 2153, 1637 kindergartens were reported. In 2154, 1643 kindergartens were reported. In 2155, 1649 kindergartens were reported. In 2156, 1655 kindergartens were reported. In 2157, 1661 kindergartens were reported. In 2158, 1667 kindergartens were reported. In 2159, 1673 kinderg