

INDIANA TRULY GREAT AS AN AGRICULTURAL AND A MANUFACTURING STATE

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Increased 63.93, while the number of work oxen decreased 11.12. The number of milch cows increased 29.86, the number of other cattle increased 92,739, while the number of sheep increased 41,360. The total increase of live stock since 1850 was 2,887,431, and the total number on hand in 1930 was 7,488,927 head.

Cereal Products.

Enough so far has been written to establish the fact that Indiana is not only a great agricultural state, but for its area one of the most important, if indeed it is not the largest producer of farm products of any state in the union, with a large acreage of land yet to be subjected to tillage. Upon any reasonable estimate of food consumption per capita Indiana is capable of sustaining a population of 10,000,000, and even then might have a surplus for feeding less favored people. And this is by no means an inflated estimate. The following exhibit of the products of cereals fully warrants the estimate:

Year.	Wheat, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Rye, bushels.	Indian Corn, bushels.
1850	4,483	14,740	25,963,320	5,576,814	26,792
1860	10,200	29,809	71,888,819	13,717,801	16,848,276
1870	18,200	50,000	125,000,000	25,000,000	30,000,000
1880	32,200	95,000	218,000,000	45,000,000	55,000,000
1890	55,000	150,000	380,000,000	80,000,000	100,000,000
1900	100,000	250,000	700,000,000	150,000,000	200,000,000
1910	180,000	450,000	1,200,000,000	250,000,000	350,000,000
1920	300,000	750,000	2,000,000,000	400,000,000	550,000,000
1930	500,000	1,200,000	3,500,000,000	700,000,000	1,000,000,000

In the foregoing exhibit (the statistics of production for 1930 being taken from the report of the Indiana bureau of statistics) it is shown that since 1850 the increase in the production of barley has been 22,442 bushels; the production of buckwheat has decreased 10,200 bushels; the increase in the production of corn has been 38,242 bushels; in oats, 24,166,172 bushels; in rye, 420,229 bushels, and the increase in the production of wheat in 1930 as compared with 1850 is 452,517 bushels. But after all it is difficult to grasp the sum total of Indiana's farm products. If we take the average product of cereals for the century, we are enabled to have the following result: production in forty-nine years:

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1890	55,000	150,000	380,000,000	80,000,000	100,000,000
1900	100,000	250,000	700,000,000	150,000,000	200,000,000
1910	180,000	450,000	1,200,000,000	250,000,000	350,000,000
1920	300,000	750,000	2,000,000,000	400,000,000	550,000,000
1930	500,000	1,200,000	3,500,000,000	700,000,000	1,000,000,000

The more Indiana as an agricultural state is studied the more captivating the subject becomes. But space forbids further elaboration. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that Indiana's farm products, while of minor importance, are sources of immense wealth. As for Indiana, take the production of timothy hay, for example. The production of timothy, poultry and eggs, milk, butter and cheese and numerous other articles. The product of Indiana farms and sum totals of value are of immense magnitude. The report of the Indiana bureau of statistics for 1930 shows that during the year the production of timothy and hay valued at \$10,000,000. The production of wheat would represent wealth to the amount of \$24,166,172. The production of Irish potatoes reaches 5,402,672 bushels, adding probably \$1,720,000 to the wealth of the state. There was also produced 13,560 bushels of sweet potatoes, 359 tons of brown corn, 711,345 gallons of sorghum syrup, 1,891,620 bushels of soybeans, 144,200,000 gallons of milk, 31,842,142 pounds of butter, 1,983,643 pounds of cheese, 1,211,112 dozens of poultry, 39,699,700 dozens of eggs, 47,720,477 pounds of wool. In addition to these items there are the truck farms and their products to be considered, of which there are no statistics available, but deserving a place in the sum total of production of Indiana's farm products. It is going to demonstrate that the cultural interest of Indiana outstrips all other enterprises and must always be in the ascendancy.

"Then what of the farms? Do the nations inquire?" And what is the response that comes from the fields? Where the sun and the rain with farmers conspire To give the earth proud of the stores that she yields? The voice of the wheat, and the voice of the corn, Millions as the songs of the spheres, Have been heard in all time, since the dawning of the dawn. Saying: "Seed time and harvest shall come with the years. While God's covenant mows the storm-chouls adrift, While the rivers shall roll their floods to the sea. The song of the wheat and the song of the corn, Beholding Jehovah's eternal decree, Shall rush into silence the nation's alarms. By extolling the blessings of farmers and farms."

Manufactures. During recent years Indiana has made rapid strides in manufacturing enterprises and is becoming justly noted as a manufacturing state, but not in the sense that the product of its factories equals the product of its farms. But it may be said that the farm and the factory mutually aid the state in the march of progress and prosperity. To get the factory and the farm in close proximity promotes the welfare of these interests and achieves the greatest measure of success attainable. Manufacturing increases population, and therefore, increases the demand for food products which the farms supply.

Growth of Enterprises. In 1850 ninety years ago, when the statistical reports of the wealth of the state. And this in all the more desirable because the raw material which supplies the factories is chiefly, if not entirely, the product of Indiana forests.

There are in Indiana, as shown by the census of 1900, 300 incorporated towns and cities having a population of 1,213,223, ranging from 100 to 100,000. To 1930, the largest, and in nearly all of the smaller towns there will be found some narrow industry, if nothing more than the manufacture of brooms. Take for instance the town of Alfordville, in Daviess county, having a population of 294. There is a planing mill and an establishment which produces hickory dimension stock. The two enterprises employ sixteen persons. The significance of the statement being that in all of the smaller towns and cities of the state a considerable per cent. of the population is engaged in manufacturing enterprises. As a further illustration of the fact of increase of industrial enterprises in the small towns, the town of Gilman, in Madison county, with a population of 220, has a window glass factory and a saw-mill, employing sixty-two persons.

Inspection of Factories. The state factory inspector, the Hon. D. H. McAbes, in his report for 1930, shows that 123 towns and cities were visited, including the largest centers of population, and 1,547 factories were inspected, leaving 170 towns to be visited, which, being the least important in population, are not likely to add more than 1,000 manufacturing establishments to the number reported in 1920, giving a total of 12,430. But it is shown by the United States census of 1930, that there were in the state that year 12,354 manufacturing establishments, employing 1,243,000 persons. It becomes difficult to reconcile such statements, indeed, they cannot be harmonized. Here, the factory inspector's report for 1930, giving 1,547 establishments as inspected, and employing 130,240 persons, shows that in 1930 there were a population of 220, has a window glass factory and a saw-mill, employing sixty-two persons.

Coal. According to a comprehensive survey of the coal fields of Indiana, made by the direction of Prof. Hitchcock, the efficient geologist—the first accurate geological survey showing the exact location of the coal deposits of the state—made in 1880, it is shown that there are in Indiana underlaid by coal. This is about the aggregate area of the coal fields of Europe exclusive of England. The Indiana coal deposits are estimated to contain 100,000,000,000 tons. There are between twenty and thirty horizons in which the coal occurs, of which five contain workable coal over large areas, and the remainder over small areas. The workable coal runs from three to ten feet in thickness. The upper beds are known as "bituminous" coals, while the lower or "block" or "seam" coals average three feet one inch. The upper beds occur in large basins, often hundreds of miles in extent, and a few acres to several square miles. In these basins the coal is thick in the center and thins toward the edges. The lower beds are of the eastern edge of the Illinois "coal basin," the coal beds have a general dip and get deeper toward the center of the Illinois basin. On this a general dip and get deeper toward the center of the Illinois basin. On this a general dip and get deeper toward the center of the Illinois basin.

Natural Gas. The discovery of natural gas in Indiana about 1885 gave a tremendous impetus to manufactures in the state, particularly in that section known as the "Gas Belt," which includes the counties of Delaware, Madison, Hamilton, Jay, Hancock, Blackford, Howard, Grant and Randolph, having an aggregate area of 185 square miles. The discovery of natural gas, as a fuel, brought to the state several hundred manufacturing enterprises, requiring investment of many millions of dollars, besides adding many thousands to the population of the state. These establishments embrace a wide range of articles, the more important being glass, pottery, iron and steel, and the manufacture of various articles. As a result, what is known as the "Gas Belt" has become one of the most extensive manufacturing sections of the entire country. Exhibits of the state for 1930 show an increase in the value of raw material used in the manufacture of products, and the increase in the value of the products of the state is shown to be \$1,200,000,000. The increase in the value of the products of the state is shown to be \$1,200,000,000.

Lack of Data. It is unfortunate that there is no legal authority in the state by which the capital invested in manufacturing enterprises can be obtained, and this is equally true of every other item in our manufacturing industries. As an illustration, take the article of glass. In 1880 the United States census reports give four establishments, having a total value of \$1,420,000, and having a product valued at \$796,731. In 1930 the census reports twenty-one establishments, but the compendium to which we have access does not give capital. The product, however, is given at \$2,256,429. There are now known to be in the state eighty-five glass manufacturing establishments, that number having been inspected by the Indiana department of inspection. In 1930, the census reports that there are 85 glass manufacturing establishments, that number having been inspected by the Indiana department of inspection. In 1930, the census reports that there are 85 glass manufacturing establishments, that number having been inspected by the Indiana department of inspection.

A Forest State. It has been elsewhere stated in this article that Indiana is or was a forest state abounding in hardwood timber that had to be cut down and burned to make clearings for farms. As the years went by and manufacturing industries increased in number and importance these hardwood forests increased in value, and have added indefinitely to the wealth of the state by being transformed into lumber for manufacturing purposes. The hardwood forests of Indiana are not only a source of wealth, but they are also a source of employment. The hardwood forests of Indiana are not only a source of wealth, but they are also a source of employment.

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Growth of Enterprises. In 1850 ninety years ago, when the statistical reports of the wealth of the state. And this in all the more desirable because the raw material which supplies the factories is chiefly, if not entirely, the product of Indiana forests.

Inspection of Factories. The state factory inspector, the Hon. D. H. McAbes, in his report for 1930, shows that 123 towns and cities were visited, including the largest centers of population, and 1,547 factories were inspected, leaving 170 towns to be visited, which, being the least important in population, are not likely to add more than 1,000 manufacturing establishments to the number reported in 1920, giving a total of 12,430. But it is shown by the United States census of 1930, that there were in the state that year 12,354 manufacturing establishments, employing 1,243,000 persons. It becomes difficult to reconcile such statements, indeed, they cannot be harmonized. Here, the factory inspector's report for 1930, giving 1,547 establishments as inspected, and employing 130,240 persons, shows that in 1930 there were a population of 220, has a window glass factory and a saw-mill, employing sixty-two persons.

Coal. According to a comprehensive survey of the coal fields of Indiana, made by the direction of Prof. Hitchcock, the efficient geologist—the first accurate geological survey showing the exact location of the coal deposits of the state—made in 1880, it is shown that there are in Indiana underlaid by coal. This is about the aggregate area of the coal fields of Europe exclusive of England. The Indiana coal deposits are estimated to contain 100,000,000,000 tons. There are between twenty and thirty horizons in which the coal occurs, of which five contain workable coal over large areas, and the remainder over small areas. The workable coal runs from three to ten feet in thickness. The upper beds are known as "bituminous" coals, while the lower or "block" or "seam" coals average three feet one inch. The upper beds occur in large basins, often hundreds of miles in extent, and a few acres to several square miles. In these basins the coal is thick in the center and thins toward the edges. The lower beds are of the eastern edge of the Illinois "coal basin," the coal beds have a general dip and get deeper toward the center of the Illinois basin. On this a general dip and get deeper toward the center of the Illinois basin.

Natural Gas. The discovery of natural gas in Indiana about 1885 gave a tremendous impetus to manufactures in the state, particularly in that section known as the "Gas Belt," which includes the counties of Delaware, Madison, Hamilton, Jay, Hancock, Blackford, Howard, Grant and Randolph, having an aggregate area of 185 square miles. The discovery of natural gas, as a fuel, brought to the state several hundred manufacturing enterprises, requiring investment of many millions of dollars, besides adding many thousands to the population of the state. These establishments embrace a wide range of articles, the more important being glass, pottery, iron and steel, and the manufacture of various articles. As a result, what is known as the "Gas Belt" has become one of the most extensive manufacturing sections of the entire country. Exhibits of