

INDIANA, TRULY GREAT AS AN AGRICULTURAL AND A MANUFACTURING STATE

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increased 60,901, while the number of work oxen decreased 31,235. The number of milch cows increased 379,086; the number of other cattle increased 897,739; the number of swine increased 362,000, while the number decreased 41,200. The total increase of live stock since 1850 was 2,585,742, and the total number on hand in 1890 was 7,483,022 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 producing a surplus 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 of the farm products of the state, as the following exhibit of the products of cereals fully warrants the estimate:

Year	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1850	45,023	149,740	62,964,362	5,655,014	78,792
	382,245	380,980	71,588,919	5,217,331	6,214,458
1870	264,202	80,251	51,691,538	457,408	207,724,223
	357,245	80,251	51,691,538	457,408	207,724,223
1880	250,200	99,950	108,513,091	21,691,661	877,532
	267,325	48,051	151,246,804	38,801,188	37,615,783
1890				499,112	31,357,099

In the foregoing exhibit the statistics of production for 1890 being taken from the report of the Indiana bureau of statistics, it is shown that since 1850 the production of Indian barley has been 22,442 bushels; the production of buckwheat has decreased 101,889 bushels; the increase in the production of corn has been 59,332,441 bushels; in oats, 26,164,173 bushels; in rye, 42,373 bushels; and the increase in the production of wheat in 1890 as compared with 1850 was 26,142,641 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 census years as tabulated we have the following result of production in forty-nine years:

Corn 4,593,322,600 bushels Oats 820,493,300 bushels Rye 34,412,000 bushels Wheat 1,381,294,360 bushels

Grand total 6,819,600,850 bushels

The more Indiana is an agricultural state the study of more capitalistic the government becomes in giving elaboration. Nevertheless, there are statistics relating to Indiana's farm products, which, though in the popular estimates deemed of minor importance, are sources of immense wealth. As for instance, take the production of timothy and other hay, which are the principal pastures, pastures, and eggs, milk, butter, and cheese and numerous other articles. The product of Indiana's farms and sum totals of value are of surprising magnitude. The report of the Indiana bureau of statistics for 1889 shows that during the year the production of timothy and other hay amounted to 3,250,450 pounds valued at \$1 a ton, the crops for 1890 would represent wealth to the amount of \$32,154,330. The production of Irish potatoes reaches 1,441,672 bushels, adding, probably, \$2,720,330 to the wealth of the state. There was also produced 185,560 bushels of sweet potatoes, 979 tons of brown sugar, 761,152 bushels of syrup, 11,891,464 pounds of tobacco, 144,532,668 gallons of milk, 31,905,140 pounds of butter, 1,083,403 pounds of cheese 1,211,702 dozen of poultry, 32,063,760 dozen of eggs and 4,631,477 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 totals of production of Indiana's farms—all going to demonstrate that the agricultural 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's the response that comes from the fields, where the sun and the rain with farmers compete?

To see the earth proud of the stores that she yields?

The voice of the wheat, and the voice of the corn.

Mellifluous as the songs of the spheres, Have been heard in all time, since the division.

Saying—Seed time and harvest shall come with the years;

While God's covenant mows the stormy clouds aborn.

While the rivers shall roll their floods to the sea,

The song of the wheat and the song of the corn.

Rejoice, Jehovah's eternal decree, Shall hush 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 its march of progress and prosperity. To get the factory and the farm in close proximity provides the means of saving expenses and achieves the largest measure of success attainable. Manufacturing increases population, and, therefore, increases the demand for food products which the department of inspection. If this could be secured it would add millions to the ascendency.

Growth of Enterprises.

In 1850 ninety years ago, when the In-

the statistical reports of the wealth of the state. And this is all the more desirable because the raw material which supplies the factories is cheetly, if not entirely, the product of Indiana's forests.

There are in Indiana, as shown by the census of 1890, 800 incorporated towns and cities having a population of 1,000,000, ranging from 100,000 to the smallest, to 100,000,000 in all of the small towns. Towns like will be found some hardware industry, if nothing more than the manufacture of baskets. Take for instance the town of Alfordville, in Daviess county, having a population of 204. There are planing mills, and spinning and weaving which produces hickory dimension stock, the enterprises employing 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 that in the small towns, the town of Gilman, in Madison county, with a population of 200, has a window glass factory and a saw-mill, employing sixty-two persons.

Inspection of Factories.

The state factory inspector, the Hon. D. H. McAbie, in his report for 1890, shows that 120 towns and cities were visited, including the largest centers of population, and 1,037 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 1890, giving a total of 1,037 establishments in 1890. The number of manufacturing establishments in the United States census of 1890, that there were in the state that year 12,554 manufacturing establishments, employing 124,340 persons, yet the state factory inspector's report for 1890, giving 1,057 establishments as inspected, and employing 132,240 persons, shows that in 1890 these factories gave employment to 5,900 more persons than the number of manufacturing establishments as reported by the census. It becomes difficult to reconcile such statements; indeed, they cannot be harmonized. Hence the necessity, if the public would know the extent of the manufacturing enterprises of the state, the capital invested, the number

of persons employed, the amount paid for wages, the value of raw material and their annual product, that the legislature should confer authority upon some one to obtain the information.

Natural Gas.

The discovery of natural gas in Indiana about 1855 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, Marion, and Vigo, and also a portion of the Wabash, Indiana, and a small portion of the Illinois. The gas belt, which is the most extensive natural gas field in the world, is the principal gas-producing counties. The gas field extends also over parts of the Wabash, Illinois, and Indiana. The oil field has been restricted to the northern rim of the oil-gas belt, the courts having stopped off exploitation in the field where natural gas is still produced in paying quantities. The wells being drilled on wells will take the place in the gas region and will supply fuel almost as cheap as the natural gas. Oil not being wasted as the natural gas is, the deposit will not be soon exhausted. At present the oil product of Indiana is consumed chiefly out of the state, but when the oil in the gas field is exhausted the demand upon it from the local factories and pipe lines to Chicago and Indiana towns has been so great during the past fifteen years that the natural gas produced at \$25 per barrel is sold at \$300,000,000 in 1901. This too, is the case with the development of the oil field, which has been restricted to the northern rim of the oil-gas belt, the courts having stopped off exploitation in the field where natural gas is still produced in paying quantities. The wells being drilled on wells will take the place in the gas region and will supply fuel almost as cheap as the natural gas. Oil not being wasted as the natural gas is, the deposit will not be soon exhausted. 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