

# FACTS About ILLINOIS



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State of Illinois



**HENRY HORNER**  
GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS



## FOREWORD

Carved from the Northwest territory won for the United States by George Rogers Clark and his intrepid followers, Illinois was admitted to the union of states on Dec. 3, 1818. Its first Governor was Shadrach Bond, and its present Governor is Hon. Henry Horner. In the one hundred and fifteen years of its sovereignty, Illinois has had twenty-eight governors.

From 1818 until 1917, Illinois operated under the board and commission form of government, at best a loosely knit and decentralized system. In 1917, the General Assembly adopted the Civil Administrative Code, centralizing the responsibility for efficient conduct of state government in the Governor, Directors of Departments, and Superintendents of Divisions appointed by him with the concurrence of the Senate.

Illinois was the first state in the nation to adopt a comprehensive plan consolidating the administrative functions of the executive branch of the state government. Since then, eighteen other states have followed the lead of Illinois.

### The Code Departments are:

- Department of Finance.
- Department of Agriculture.
- Department of Labor.
- Department of Mines and Minerals.
- Department of Public Works and Buildings.
- Department of Public Welfare.
- Department of Public Health.
- Department of Insurance.
- Department of Registration and Education.
- Department of Conservation.

Illinois has an area of 56,665 square miles, and a population in excess of 7,600,000. Its highest point, Charles Mound in Jo Daviess County, is 1,241 feet above sea level, and its lowest, Cairo, Alexander county is 268 feet above sea level. The geographic center of the state is in Logan County, 28 miles north-east of Springfield, the state capital.

The State's name is a combination of French and Indian, meaning "tribe of men." The State motto is "State Sovereignty, National Union," the State flower is the violet, and the State tree is the oak.

# HISTORICAL ILLINOIS

[ From the address of Governor Horner  
delivered at the opening of the Century  
of Progress Exposition, May 27, 1933 ]

On behalf of Illinois, I do homage and pay tribute to this inspiring Exposition which celebrates Chicago's Century of Progress. Today Chicago stands at the dawn of the second century of its existence, the fourth city in population in the world, the first in the hearts of its millions of residents. Surely it has earned the right to mark its 100th anniversary with this Exposition.

Were it but our power to summon to this occasion the ghosts of the pioneers of this part of our nation, what a pageant of history would be before us!

The territory of what is now Illinois was first claimed by Spain, then owned by France, then England, and then won to the American flag. To this very portion of the State as early as the 17th Century, came the gentle and saintly Marquette, the courageous Joliet, and the venturesome LaSalle. A wilderness they found it, and a wilderness they left it.

The locality where we meet today is appropriate to the occasion. Within sight of this very spot, less than a mile to the south, there occurred a tragedy which threatened to destroy all prospects of the community whose centennial we today emphasize.

## FORT DEARBORN MASSACRE

There, in the summer of 1813—on the sandy-shore of Lake Michigan—the little garrison of old Fort Dearborn, accompanied by settlers, was wiped out by hostile Indians. With their destruction, all vestige of the then civilization at the mouth of the Chicago River perished. Wilderness was again king, and it would have been a bold man who would have prophesied that in a few years, one would again see a thriving little settlement at a place which seemed so dangerous to early civilization.

However, the natural advantages which since have made Chicago the railroad center of the United States and the natural port of the Great Lakes, soon again attracted the brave and the venturesome to the shores of the little stream beside which Marquette had camped more than a century and a half before. Under the walls of the new Fort Dearborn, the little community developed; and in 1833, then only a cluster of cabins built on the sands, with a population of less than 200, Chicago took its place, a lusty infant in the ranks of the villages of the then new State of Illinois.

At that time, the incorporation of the town received little attention, even in the state to which it was destined to furnish more than one-half of the population.

## EARLY CHICAGO

It was not long, however, before the growth of Chicago was attracting the attention of the entire country.

Railroads were being built with Chicago as their natural terminal. Here the products of the farms of Illinois and the surrounding country could be placed on board vessels which carried them to the east. The old Illinois and Michigan Canal—almost forgotten and neglected today and supplanted by our newer Waterway—contributed its part to the upbuilding of the city.

By 1860, Chicago was fast becoming the industrial center of the country. A short distance to the northwest of this great amphitheatre where we are now assembled was erected the Wigwam in which the immortal Abraham Lincoln was nominated. Within a few blocks of this gathering place resided and is buried that other great Illinoisan—Stephen A. Douglas—Lincoln's generous rival, who aided him in the greatest crisis in our national history.

## LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS

It was these two men from Illinois—Lincoln and Douglas—who stood together to save the Union—subordinating political differences—to bring their followers into an united patriotic service. It was these two men who kept political factions from encouraging the cleavage which would have meant the permanent division of the Union into hostile factions. Chicago and Illinois thus led in the great purpose.

After the Civil War, Chicago continued to grow, by leaps and bounds, and was disputing the leadership of western cities with St. Louis, when came a disaster which threatened its very life. The great fire of 1871 wiped out the business district of the city and leveled thousands of homes to the ground. To the faint of heart the blow seemed too great to permit of recovery from it.

Then it was that the "I Will" spirit again manifested itself. Hardly waiting for the smouldering fires to burn themselves out, or the bricks and stones to cool, the Chicagoans of that day started to rebuild.

A new city sprang up as by a miracle upon the site of the old one. In less than a quarter of a century, the new city had not only regained the place it had held, but made a new one for itself. It had outstripped all its western rivals and was contesting for the first place among the cities of the nation.

The time came when the nation felt that there should be some fitting demonstration in celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. It was decided that the holding of a great international exposition should be the most appropriate expression and it seemed only natural that Chicago should be the place where that exposition should be held. When the choice was made by Congress, Chicagoans were ready with financial and native energy to pledge their city to that great undertaking.

## THE WORLD'S FAIR, 1893

The site selected for that exposition was one which offered obstacles to construction which would have dismayed ordinary men. It covered nearly all of what is now Jackson Park. Into this swampy area, an army

of artists and workmen was turned loose under the leadership of genius. Gradually the swamps disappeared and became the sites of buildings which amazed the world with their beauty. Lagoons and waterways, colonnades, peristyles, electric fountains, gilded domes and golden doorways appeared as if by magic. Some buildings broke a record for size; others broke records for beauty. While then but a youth, it was my own great privilege to see this marvel of the handiwork of the elders about me.

The physical difficulties were not the only ones that had to be met. There were financial ones as well. The exposition of 1893 was built at a time when the country was already suffering what were then known as "hard times." A depression similar to the one from which we now appear to be emerging, was being felt. But the Chicagoans who were in charge of the World's Fair of 1893—like their successors, forty years later—met and defeated all obstacles. Those of us who were fortunate enough to have seen it, will never forget it. It was a veritable fairyland of beauty and a storehouse of knowledge. The snow-white buildings, triumphs of the architect's art, shone in the sunlight by day and under a myriad of electric lights at night. It was the story of Aladdin and the lamp repeated in real life by men whose genius wielded the mystic formula—"I Will."

The occasion we embrace today is indeed historic. For the second time, the city of Chicago exhibits to the world in an unique and memorable fashion, the dazzling evidence of the progress of our civilization.

## A NEW ERA

Today, forty years after the great achievement of 1893, we stand at the opening of a new era. Our city has grown in size, in population, in beauty, in material resources—it is the financial capital of a territory of fifty millions of people. We are enjoying other advantages which we did not know forty years ago.

For the second time, the city of Chicago, with the cooperation of the citizenry of the whole state, exhibit to the world in a unique and memorable fashion, the material evidences of the progress of our civilization. In beauty and grandeur the World's Fair of 1893 has perhaps never been equaled. In vigor, ingenuity and variety, this Century of Progress Exposition has never been approached. Forty years ago the shimmering glory of the Court of Honor dragged down the angels to witness it in envy. The Century of Progress Exposition will reveal to all of us how mortals, by their own imagination, mechanical and artistic, have been lifted to the skies. Twice Chicago has rung the bell that calls the world to a study of its own amazing accomplishments. The echoes of that first summons have not died in four decades. The reverberations of our first stroke upon that great bell today will last as long.

The past one hundred years cover the greatest era of progress in the history of the world. During this period, science and industry joined forces, and have



given to man more comforts, more inventions, more knowledge of the invisible realms, than in any previous century.

## SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

To science and industry, Chicago is indebted for the impetus that started it on its road to greatness. And so, to science and industry A Century of Progress pays tribute—for this is the underlying motive of the Exposition. And yet, the evidence of the progress in arts and sciences here depicted, and the stimulus which will hereby be given to industry, are valuable only to the extent they will enlarge the field of human happiness.

This exposition is proof of Chicago's ability to do things. It was built in the teeth of the breakdown of the world's economic system. Chicago determined to demonstrate its faith in the future by carrying to completion its plans for this exhibition. Only a few years ago, the waters of Lake Michigan rolled over the place where this great ampitheatre and this exposition is built.

To our Mayors—who encouraged this project—including our present Mayor, a worthy successor of the Mayors who led the fight for Chicago in its glorious past; to Mr. Dawes, the President of the Exposition Board and his associates, who, in spite of the discouraging financial outlook, raised the money which made possible the realization of this great project; to the architects who conceived the designs for the buildings; to the artists and workmen who enabled them to carry them out; to all those who took a part in transforming an unattractive waste to what it is today; to our own national government and those States and foreign nations which have joined with us in this unparalleled project; we acknowledge a debt of gratitude which shall not be forgotten.

## HOPE REVIVED

We are passing through trying times. Today we are hopeful that we see the dawn. The splendid courage with which our beloved leader at Washington has met the difficulties which assailed him when he entered office, has invigorated the entire nation.

And now, on this opening day, we see the hopes of the whole country advancing, its happiness growing, its prosperity once more returning. It is symbolic that the turn in the tide of our national affairs should have come co-incidentally with the opening of this Great Century of Progress Exposition.

This Century of Progress Exposition shall become in the future a marker of the world's victory over the most disastrous economic disarrangement of modern times.

Assembled in this great ampitheatre, dedicated to the men who made the fight for us in the World War, let us pledge again our loyalty to the spirit in which they fought and emulate the courage with which they wrought.

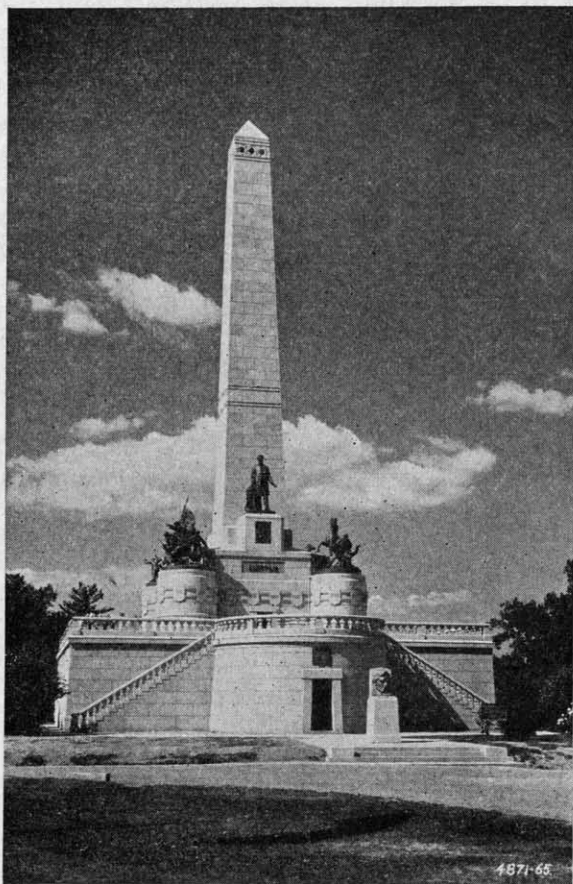
In its cooperation with Chicago in this enterprise, Illinois has sought to measure up to its responsibility.

The exhibits of the state showing her resources, her plans and her progress, are to be seen, with the exhibits of her sister states, in the great Hall of the States. Illinois, through her Host House, erected here extends her hospitality and her cooperation to make our visitors heartily welcome.

## THE "I WILL" SPIRIT

Let us make this occasion more than a formal ceremony. Let us make it the opportunity for serving our city, our State and our Nation with unselfish devotion. Let us hope that from this Century of Progress there shall radiate new ideas of civic duty, new ideas of social welfare, art and science and architectural dignity. Let us pray that this Exposition shall be more than a place of diversion and delight, more than a playground for one thrilling summer. It shall be a reminder to all who see it, that our nation is resourceful, limitless and strong—that while we may suffer a temporary repulse in our onward march, yet there shall always be a determined forward-stepping effort by our country toward the ideals of democracy; the ideals of well-being for the greatest number of its citizens. We see here the inventions, the arts and the discoveries which have been mastered. Here are the proofs of how far we have come and the promise of how far we yet shall go. These magnificent buildings, these machines, these beauties and evidences of our progress in 100 years which are grouped for our eyes, prove to us that as a people we of the nation are undefeatable.

Let us again proclaim to the world that Chicago never goes backward, but always goes forward, and that its motto is still "I Will."



ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S TOMB IN OAK RIDGE CEMETERY,  
SPRINGFIELD

## FACTS ABOUT ILLINOIS

Illinois' population increased 17.7 per cent between 1920 and 1930.

Illinois ranks second in volume and value of wholesale trade, and second in volume and value of retail sales.

Chicago has 7,328 acres of park property and 230 miles of park boulevards.

Illinois ranks second in number of telephones in use.

Electric power produced in Chicago in 1931 was 5,521,502,000 kilowatt hours.

More than half of the families in Illinois own radios.

Chicago is the world's largest grain market.

Chicago has increased its area from .8998 square miles in 1833 to 210.7384 square miles in 1933.

Illinois ranks third among the states in the number of homes using electricity.

According to the latest figures available, Illinois has approximately 15,000 industrial establishments. Of that number, almost 12,000 are located in the Chicago industrial area.

### ILLINOIS HIGHWAYS

Illinois has more concrete highways than most any foreign country.

One of the world's longest stretches of straight concrete roadway is in Illinois on Route 121 between Casner and Chrisman, a distance of 46½ miles.

The combined mileage of state and county hard-surfaced highway systems is 12,194 miles.

The cost of collecting the Illinois 3c gasoline tax is lower than that of any other state obtaining road revenue from this source.

Illinois ranks second in value of poultry raised.

Illinois' broad acres lie in the breadbasket of the world. Corn, wheat, oats, rye and barley are the great grain crops of the state, with tame hay and soy beans accounting for an additional 18 per cent of the cultivated acreage.

A little less than half the tilled acreage of Illinois is in corn, and its value, \$224,280,000, is more than half that of all state crops.

### APPLE PRODUCTION

Orchardists of Calhoun county produce an average of a million bushels of apples yearly. This county produces more apples than any territory of its size in the world.

Illinois is the leading floricultural state in the country. She has an investment of more than twenty million dollars in greenhouses, exclusive of the value of the land, and the crops have an annual value of an-





WOODLAND SCENE ON AN ILLINOIS DAIRY FARM

other twenty million. More than twenty million square feet, or more than 460 acres in Illinois are under glass at the present stage of this 88 years old industry, born in 1845 in a 50 foot lean-to greenhouse on the site of the Chicago post office.

More than 85 per cent of the land area of Illinois is in farms, comprising nearly 31 million acres.

There are 2,251 farms in Illinois of 500 or more acres each.

### FARM VALUES

The average value per acre of Illinois farm land alone is over  $2\frac{1}{3}$  times that of the average of the United States.

Owners operate 119,500 Illinois farms and tenants and managers operate 94,600 farms.

Illinois has the second largest chicken hatchery in the world, the Farrow Hatcheries at Peoria. More than 3,000,000 chicks are hatched in a season.

There are 23,300,000 laying hens on the farms of Illinois.

Dairy cows in Illinois number 1,111,000 head, valued at more than \$35,000,000.

More than 300 carloads of watermelons are shipped annually from points in Illinois.

An average total apple crop in Illinois totals about

six million bushels, or a solid train load more than ninety miles long.

Approximately three-quarters of a million head of beef cattle are fed on Illinois farms annually.

Farm property in Illinois is valued at nearly four billion dollars.

Illinois ranks second in corn production. The 1932 crop totalled 387 million bushels.

About two thousand acres of cotton are grown and harvested annually in Illinois.

Over four million acres of oats are grown annually in Illinois.

### MILK PRODUCTION

The value of milk produced in Illinois exceeds the hundred million dollar mark annually.

Commercial truck gardening is an important industry in Illinois.

No state in the Union has made greater progress in agricultural organization than Illinois.

Illinois ranks sixth in the number of milk cows.

Over fifteen million pounds of butter are made on Illinois farms annually.

Illinois farmers market more than 50,000,000 pounds of butterfat annually.

Illinois ranks third among all states in the number of chickens on farms.

One year's egg crop in Illinois is valued at about \$40,000,000.

In 1931 Illinois produced over 8,000,000 bushels of apples and ranked ninth among the apple producing states of the Union.

In 1931 Illinois produced over 4,000,000 bushels of peaches and ranked as the third largest state in peach production.

The corn fields of Illinois are about one-twelfth of the total corn acreage of the United States and one-twentieth that of the world.

Illinois produces more corn annually than any foreign country, including the Argentine of South America.

Illinois is the leading state in the production of soy beans, sweet corn and onion sets.

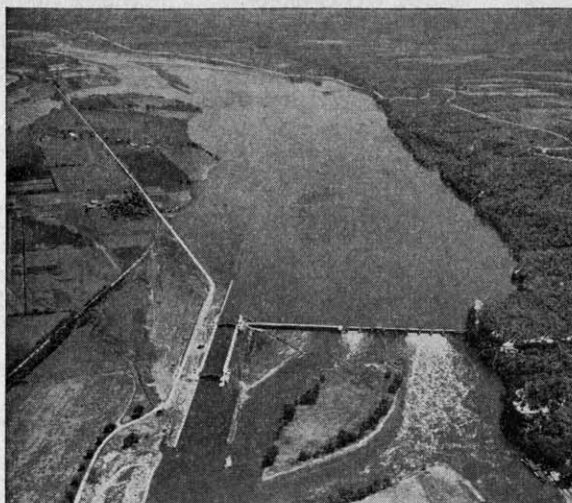
### BUTTER AND EGGS

The largest butter and egg market in the world is located in Chicago.

More than fifteen million roses are grown in Southern Illinois during the winter season.

Illinois ranks third in the aggregate value of farm livestock.

Over fifteen million head of livestock are annually received at the Chicago stockyards.



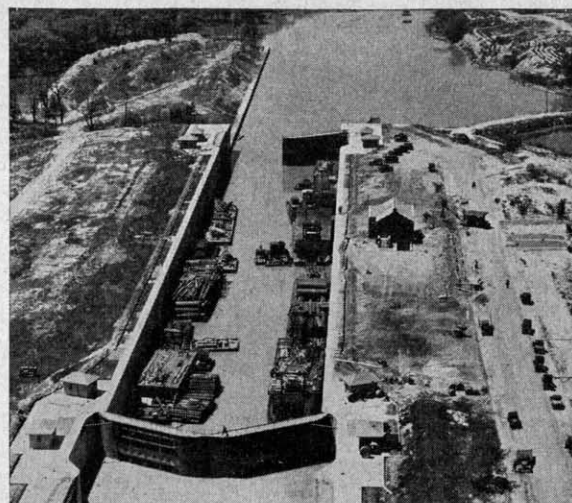
ILLINOIS WATERWAY DAM AND LOCK AT STARVED ROCK

Opened to traffic this year, the Illinois waterway represents the fulfillment of a dream more than two and a half centuries old.

The saintly Pere Marquette, the eager and adventurous Joliet, the bold but unfortunate De LaSalle, and hardy French voyagers of their time conceived the idea. It remained for Illinois and the Federal Government to give it reality.

The first step toward the connecting the two greatest inland waterways in the world—the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River system, and the Mississippi River and its tributaries—was taken in the eighteen forties. At that time Illinois constructed the Illinois and Michigan canal, connecting the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence system with the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers and the Gulf of Mexico.

Immediately, Chicago became the lumber and grain center of the United States, and the commerce that moved over the canal contributed materially to Chicago's growth physically, financially and commercially. But the shallow Illinois and Michigan canal soon had to be abandoned.



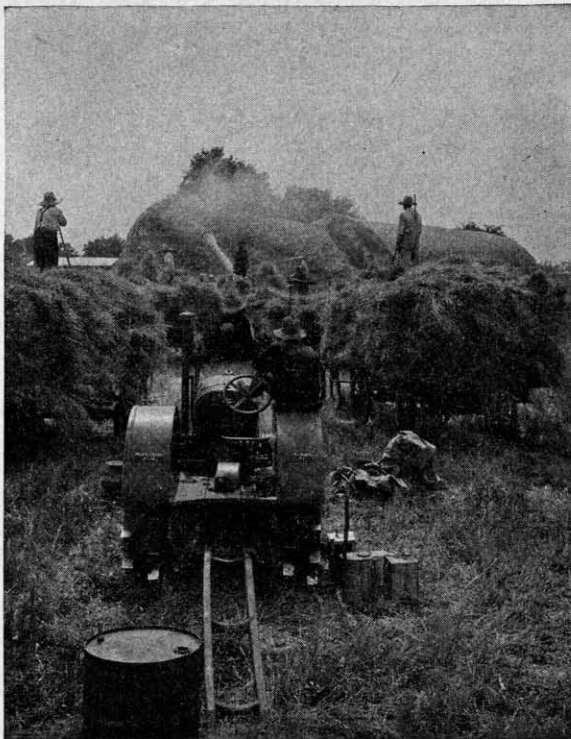
ILLINOIS WATERWAY LOCK AT MARSEILLES

In the nineties, Chicago began the construction of the Chicago Sanitary Canal, a deep-channel project utilizing the waters of Lake Michigan, which is now a unit of the Illinois waterway. Chicago, Illinois and the Federal Government have spent approximately \$100,000,000 on the construction of the Chicago Sanitary Canal and the Illinois waterway. Of this amount the Federal Government has expended \$7,500,000.

Sixty-two per cent of the Illinois waterway, excluding the Chicago Sanitary Canal unit, has been built by the State of Illinois at a cost of \$17,000,000. In addition, the state has erected highway bridges over the waterway at a cost of \$3,000,000.

Today the modern waterway is open for navigation for single cargoes up to 9,000 tons, the equivalent of 180 carloads of 50 tons each, and Chicago, after more than two and a half centuries of dreaming about water transportation from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico has become a "seaport" in its own right.





THRESHING A BOUNTIFUL HARVEST

Illinois is one of the leading states in the yield per acre of crops. Few other states offer equal soil and climatic advantages for such a wide variety of crops and for livestock farming. Illinois extends nearly 400 miles from north to south.

Illinois has a lower percentage of farm crop losses due to adverse season conditions than the average for the country at large.

Illinois farms represent a greater per acre investment, considering the total number and acreage involved, than those of any other state.

### SOIL FERTILITY

No agricultural section in the world possesses greater advantages from the standpoint of soil fertility, favorable climate, transportation facilities and nearness to unlimited markets than does Illinois.

The 1930 Federal census reported the average investment per farm in Illinois as \$17,654. This is about twice the investment of the average town business.

The Illinois State Department of Public Welfare operates the state's hospitals for mental diseases,

schools for delinquent and dependent children, homes for veterans of wars and adult blind, infirmaries and dispensaries for eye, nose and throat diseases, the prisons and reformatories; administers all laws pertaining to dependent children, and specialized schools for blind and deaf children.

One-half of every dollar, paid for state taxes and one-third of every dollar of the state's income is appropriated to meet the needs of the state's welfare institutions.

During the month of April, 1933, the Department of Public Welfare spent more than a quarter of a million dollars less than it did during the month of April, 1932. This is an economy program at the rate of over \$6,000,000 a biennium and was accomplished although there was an increase in institution population of over one thousand during the year.

During the last two years, the Department of Public Welfare has succeeded in reducing the population of correctional schools for children more than twenty-five per cent. This is largely on account of the development of Big Brother and Big Sister organizations throughout the State.

### MENTAL PATIENTS

In the ten years, 1920-1930, the state's population increased by 17.66 per cent, while the population of mental hospitals increased by 33.26 per cent and the prison, 131.25 per cent.

Eighty-five per cent of the men on parole from prisons have been kept in employment during the depression by the Division of Supervision of Parolees in the Department of Public Welfare.

The Joliet prisons include the old prison on the north side of Joliet and the new prison at Stateville. They have a population of 5,000 men under one management, probably the largest prison in the world.

In the year 1929, the per capita cost of keeping inmates in the welfare institutions of the State was \$347.00; in 1931, it was \$313.00; in 1932, it was \$306.00. The Department asked for less than \$250.00 per capita for the biennium of 1933-1935.

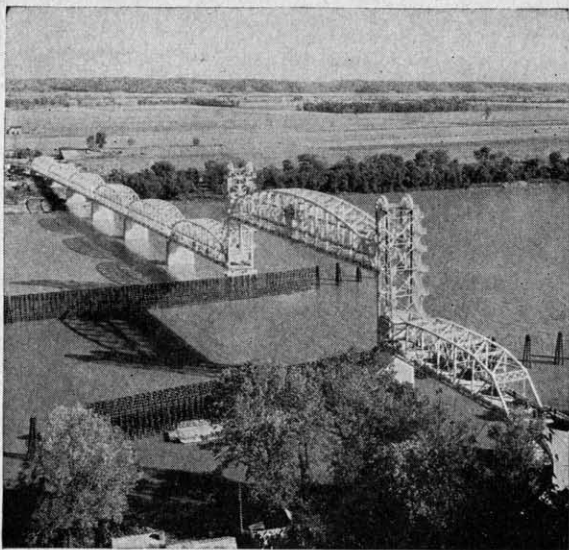
In Illinois in the year ending June 30, 1932, the Division of Visitation of children of the Department of Public Welfare rendered service to 19,000 children through its share in the administration of mothers' pensions and veterans' relief and to 24,127 children through licensing, inspecting and supervising agencies and institutions caring for them.

### CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S INSTITUTE

The Surgical Institute for Crippled Children is rendering an invaluable service in its rehabilitation of boys and girls who are physically handicapped.

Excluding the Manteno State Hospital and the Women's Reformatory, new institutions, the per capita cost of the state welfare institutions for the year ending June 30, 1932, was \$303.70. This is \$5.44 less than





NEW TYPE ILLINOIS RIVER BRIDGE AT HARDIN

the cost for the preceding year and \$12.41 less than the cost for the year before that. All expenditures except those for permanent improvements were taken into consideration in calculating per capita costs.

On May 1, 1933 there were 1,497 more state wards in the charitable and penal institutions of the state and 288 less employees than on May 1, 1932. The reduction in the number of employees is the result of the rigid economy program of the present administration.

The prison population of the state penal institutions, including the Chester State Hospital for the criminally insane, was on May 1, 1933, 11,495. This is an increase of 386 prisoners in the last year and represents an approximate rate of increase of 3 per cent; whereas, the annual rate of increase for the decade from 1920 to 1930 was over 13 per cent.

The Big Brothers movement to make good citizens of delinquent boys in their own communities and the similar movement for delinquent girls is growing in popularity throughout the State of Illinois. For one thing it is a tax reduction proposition.

### SLEEPING SICKNESS CLINIC

A clinic for patients suffering with the after effects of encephalitis (sleeping sickness) is in operation at the Dixon State Hospital. The hundreds of inquiries in regard to this clinic are ample testimony as to the need for a clinic of this kind.

During the last three years, an educational system for feeble-minded children has been worked out at the Lincoln State School and Colony by the Department

of Public Welfare. The details of it are in a book published by the Behavior Research Fund of Chicago. It is a revolutionary departure from custom in the care of feeble-minded and has been received with wide acclaim.

Illinois has a state jail. The state farm at Vandalia is for short term misdemeanants such as formerly were committed to county jails. There were 500 men present May 1, 1933.

On June 30, 1931, the inventory of property under charge of the State Department of Public Welfare showed valuation of \$53,367,726.

Welfare institutions own 16,018 acres and rent 3,721 acres of land, of which 13,825 are under cultivation, producing foodstuffs and grain crops for use at the various institutions.

During the year ending June 30, 1931, welfare institutions produced fruits, vegetables, stock, feed and other articles valued at market prices at \$1,118,411.

### INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION

During the twelve months preceding June 30, 1931, admissions to state welfare institutions, including the penal and hospital groups, totaled 21,925.

St. Charles School for Boys on May 1 had 208 fewer boys than on May 1, 1932—499 against 707. Geneva School for Girls decreased 151 in that year from 522 to 371.

Population of all welfare department institutions during the year ending April 30, 1933, increased by 1,497 or at the rate of 3,000 in the biennium, or the equivalent of one large institution.

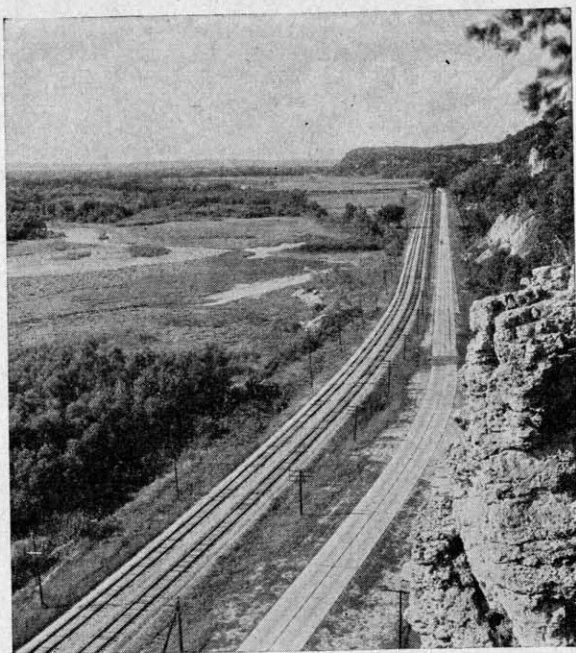
Illinois Research and Educational hospitals, located in Chicago, are a group of hospitals, including departments for all general diseases, a unit for mental diseases, and an orthopedic hospital. Beds total 361. The group is operated jointly by the Department of Public Welfare and the University of Illinois and is used for teaching students in medicine and surgery.

There are nearly 600 deaf children under instruction at the State School for the Deaf and 270 blind children in the State School for the Blind. Both are located at Jacksonville.

The Jacksonville State Hospital was Illinois' first institution for the insane. It was created as the result of Dorothea Dix's impassioned appeal to the Illinois legislature. It opened November 3, 1851, with 34 patients and was the first institution of its kind west of the Allegheny Mountains.

Out of its state treasury Illinois gives \$500,000 a year to supplement the mothers' pensions paid by counties.

Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's School at Normal was built immediately after the Civil War to care for orphans and half orphans of Union soldiers. It now houses dependent children of veterans of all wars. The population is 750.



SCENIC HIGHWAY SKIRTING THE MISSISSIPPI PALISADES

## LARGEST MENTAL HOSPITAL

Illinois' largest hospital for mental diseases is the Chicago State Hospital with 4,202 patients present May 1. Elgin State Hospital is second with 4,086. Twenty years ago, 1,200 was regarded as the maximum patients who could be properly cared for in one hospital.

Illinois' newest state hospital is located at Manteno, near Kankakee. It has been laid out for an ultimate population of 10,000.

Two state schools and colonies for feeble-minded are maintained by the State Department of Public Welfare—the older at Lincoln and the newer at Dixon.

The State of Illinois has recognized its obligations to crippled children with a hospital for 90 patients at Chicago.

May 1st, State Department of Public Welfare institutions housed 47,000 men and women and children. Including those on parole and escaped, the enrollment was 59,000.

The State Department of Public Welfare employs seven thousand men and women in its institutions alone.

## FREE BRIDGES

The State of Illinois has seven large free bridges and is constructing two others.

Illinois has reduced the cost of a mile of concrete road pavement from approximately \$40,000 a mile in 1920 to \$20,874 in 1932.

Ninety cents of every highway dollar spent in Illinois goes to labor and wages.

Nine hundred eighty bridges have been erected on the primary and secondary highway systems in Illinois during the past few years.

Illinois highways are constructed by the weight proportioning method of measuring materials, thereby giving stronger pavements for less money.

The Illinois primary highway system is practically all paved with high type surface.

The entire cost of the Illinois primary system is met through licensing fees and gas tax against motor vehicles without one cent of property taxation.

Illinois primary roads alone return in savings in motor vehicle operation to the motor vehicle owner, 154% of his total annual motor tax payments.

In Illinois it requires only 28 one-hundredths of one per cent to administer the gas tax and twenty-nine cents per vehicle for registration costs.

## STATE PARK SYSTEM

The State Park system of Illinois contains 5,200 acres remarkable in historic, scenic, and recreational value. Four years ago the State of Illinois owned but 2,600 acres.

Rich in Lincoln traditions, the State of Illinois maintains for the lovers of the martyred President, Lincoln Tomb and Lincoln Homestead in the city of Springfield, Metamora Court House at Metamora, Vandalia State House, the first capitol building of the State of Illinois, and the site of Lincoln's log cabin near Charleston.

Near East St. Louis is located the great Cahokia Mound, the most massive monument of the Mound Builders in the world.

Black Hawk State Park, Rock Island, has never been used for any other purpose than as a picnic ground dating back as far as its occupation by the Sauk and Fox Indians.

Illinois State Park system is built around historic Starved Rock, the scene of the last stand of the Illinois Indians, the site of Fort St. Louis established by LaSalle, and the site of the first Mission in Illinois established by Father Marquette.

The famous White Pines Forest, the only white pine grove in the state and representing the southernmost extension of the species in this section of the United States, was recently added to the state park system.

## LINCOLN'S TOMB

Illinois recently remodelled the tomb of Abraham Lincoln, the martyred President, to give it the dignity and beauty befitting a national shrine.





WILD TURKEYS AT STATE FOREST NEAR ANNA

Illinois now spends through the State Department of Public Health about 6 cents per capita, amounting to more than one-half million dollars annually, for protecting and promoting the health of her citizens.

The Health Department supervises public water supplies and sewage disposal systems, regulates quarantine, maintains a diagnostic laboratory service, distributes vaccines and serums free to citizens and carries out health education programs throughout the State.

Thousands of miles of streams have been reclaimed from a sanitary standpoint by the work of the State Sanitary Water Board.

In combatting epidemic diseases the State Department of Public Health distributes free to citizens such aids as smallpox vaccine, toxoid with which to prevent diphtheria, typhoid fever vaccine, diphtheria, antitoxin, silver nitrate with which to protect the eyes of infants from dangerous infection and material for doing the Schick test.

The division of diagnostic laboratories of the State Department of Public Health maintains facilities for making free of charge tests of specimens for the diagnosis of all communicable disease subject to the laboratory diagnostic tests.

### VITAL STATISTICS

The divisions of vital statistics and communicable diseases keep records of all deaths, births and cases of epidemic diseases. These records provide not only the basis for health protection programs but a source of individual and social history obtainable in no other way. From 85,000 to 100,000 deaths and from 115,000 to 140,000 births and from 150,000 to 300,000 cases of sickness are registered annually with the State Department of Public Health.

Illinois has 39,147 registered Physicians and other Practitioners; 12,406 Dental Surgeons; 24,679 Registered Nurses; 20,895 Registered Beauty Culturists; 16,858 Apprentice Beauty Culturists; 41,023 Registered Barbers; 20,260 Apprentice Barbers; 18,748 Registered Pharmacists; 8,387 Assistant Pharmacists; 27,453 Apprentice Pharmacists; 26,250 Real Estate Brokers and 64,805 Real Estate Salesmen.

Illinois consumes an average of 2½ billion board feet of lumber a year, or third in the Union behind California and New York. Considerable trade is established, therefore, by importation of sufficient lumber for our needs above the comparatively meager annual output, 25,200,000 board feet, or 37th in the list of lumbering states.

Figures compiled by the State History Survey of the Department of Registration and Education show that licensed fishermen take one million pounds of fish out of Illinois waters every year, or two pounds per license.

Development by the Natural History Survey Division of the Department of Registration and Education, of a cheap but effective spray for combatting San Jose scale has saved Illinois orchardists an estimated \$112,750 a year in their constant warfare on diseases harmful to fruit trees.

### FOREST LAND

We have 3,031,000 acres of forest left out of an original 15,310,000. Further public appreciation for more extensive forestry will in the future restore much land now unfit for agriculture, until close to ten million acres shall have been reclaimed. If the potential timber land of Illinois is reforested, protected from fire and properly managed, it can produce more wood than is consumed in the state each year.

Out of the 250 odd square miles of waters under the jurisdiction of the state, commercial fishermen annually extract a yield of marketable fishes worth more than a half million dollars. The Illinois river, and its connecting bottomland lakes, comprising 250 square miles, accounts for 60 per cent of the yearly catch. It has the highest yield per acre of any fresh water area in the world. Fishing in this state is an industry which supports 5,000 workers and their families, and is the only one known to many small towns along the Illinois.

Illinois issues an average of 303,000 hunting licenses each year.

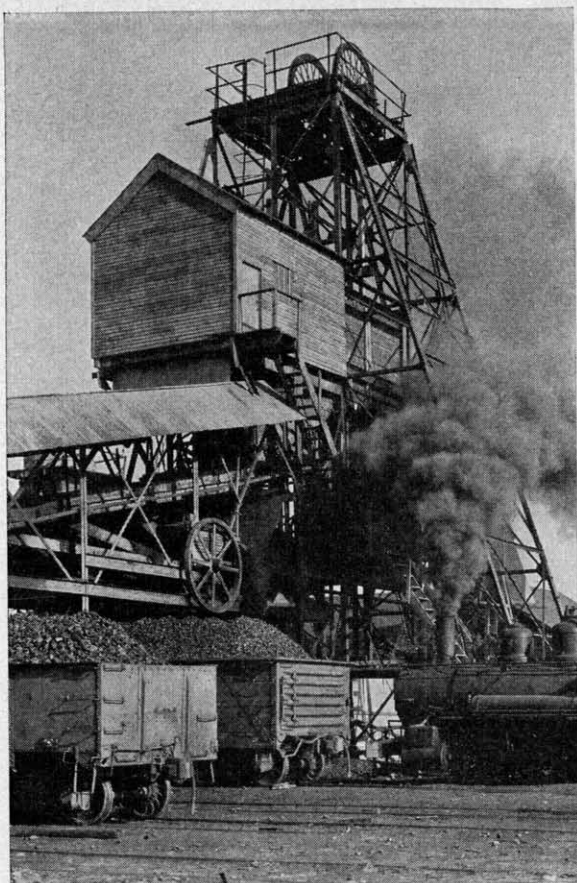
An average of 6,732 trapping licenses are issued yearly to persons who report a fur catch worth \$900,000. Minors, landowners, and tenants are unlicensed trappers who account for another \$900,000 worth of pelts each year, and in addition there is the fox farming industry of impressive proportions.

Fish valued at more than one million dollars are taken from Illinois waters each year.

### FISH HATCHERIES

Illinois State Fish Hatcheries, of the most up-to-





MINING ILLINOIS' "BLACK DIAMONDS"

date type, produce approximately 25,000,000 fish each year for restocking the waters of the state.

By electric incubation and rearing methods, Illinois produces 6,000 quail for distribution throughout the state each year. This will be considerably increased in 1933.

Two pheasant rearing farms produce 10,000 of these game birds for annual distribution.

Forty thousand pheasant eggs distributed to interested individuals produce a large number of pheasants for liberation annually, at a minimum cost to the State.

The annual income from the sale of hunting, fishing and trapping licenses in Illinois has averaged \$460,000 for the past five years. The Department of Conservation of the State of Illinois is entirely dependent upon this income for its operating expenses.

Illinois is the pioneer in the artificial propagation of wild turkeys. From a nucleus of thirty adult birds, 750 birds were realized from the second year's breeding operations. It is hoped that they may again be induced to take up their abode under natural conditions in some of Illinois' timber lands, in the foothills of the Ozarks.

The Horse Shoe Lake Game Refuge is the nation's largest concentration point for Canadian geese and also attracts vast numbers of wild ducks. Hundreds of thousands of these birds congregate there every year.

The Illinois River Valley is the world's largest rest ground for wild ducks.

The investments of the Illinois Department of Conservation include more than 10,000 acres, upon which there are now improvements valued at \$500,000.

## MINERAL WEALTH

Illinois produces three times as much mineral wealth as Colorado every year.

More than a half million dollars worth of mineral wealth is produced in Illinois every working day of the year.

Five of Illinois' coal mines have each held a world's record in coal production.

Over nine hundred mineral deposits are being worked in Illinois, producing some sixteen different mineral products of commercial value.

The largest glass-sand deposits in the world are located near Ottawa, Illinois.

Only two per cent of the coal in Illinois has been removed.

Illinois ranks ahead of 41 other states in value of mineral production.

Illinois ranks first in production of flourspar in the U. S., and always ranked first except for the years 1926-29.

Illinois ranks second in quantity of sand gravel produced.

Illinois ranks second among the states in the production of tripoli.

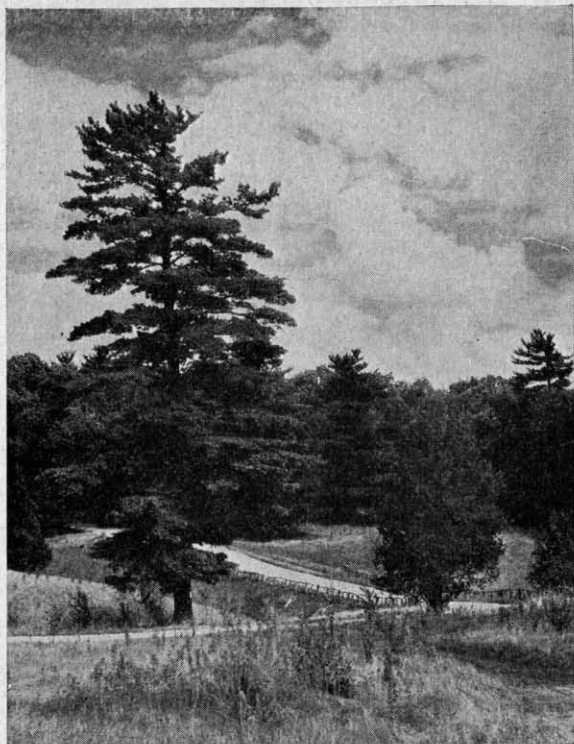
## COAL PRODUCTION

Illinois ranks third among the state in the production of bituminous coal.

Illinois ranks third in value and fourth in quantity of pig iron produced.

Illinois ranks fourth among the states in the production of fuller's earth, mineral paints, and zinc and lead pigments.

Illinois ranks fourth among the states in the quantity of cement produced.



WHITE PINE STATE FOREST IN OGLE COUNTY

The mineral products of Illinois have a value equal to one-half the value of agricultural products produced in Illinois.

Illinois' mineral products have a value twice the value of all the gold, silver and precious stones produced in the United States, including Alaska.

Illinois' mineral products have a value three times as great as the gold and silver produced in the United States, including Alaska.

The coal mined in Illinois in 1930 had a value ten times as great as the gold mines in California (the leading state for gold).

### CLAY PRODUCTS

The clay products manufactured in Illinois are twice as valuable as the gold mined in California each year.

Illinois manufactures more brick and tile than any state west of Ohio. (Illinois ranks third, Ohio first and Pennsylvania second.)

The coal mined in Illinois in 1930 was worth more than the iron mined in Minnesota.

Fluorspar deposits in Illinois are the largest in the world.

Southern Illinois oil fields annually produce more than five million barrels of petroleum from some 13,000 producing wells.

Illinois represents about 7½ per cent of the total mineral production of the state.

Illinois ranks first in the production of fluorspar and peat and second in the production of sand and gravel.

The largest string coal mine area in the world lies in Southern Illinois.

The first coal to be discovered in America was in Illinois in 1673 near Starved Rock.

Illinois produces over fourteen million tons of commercial limestone annually.

### LABOR STATISTICS

Illinois Free Employment Offices last year (1932) found jobs for 106,842 individuals without charge.

Illinois has 22 Free Employment Offices, more than any other state in the Union. During the last fiscal year (1931-1932) the Free Employment Offices reported 106,842 men and women placed in positions. The cost of this service to the state was \$2.61 per placement, in spite of the increased difficulty in placing applicants due to the depression.

The Illinois Department of Labor, through its Division of Private Employment Agencies Inspection, protects working men and women from extortion by private employment agencies. During the last fiscal year (1931-1932) this Division maintained supervision over the 267 licensed private employment agencies in Illinois, investigated 649 complaints, and secured refunds of \$4,440.75 in illegal fees.

The Illinois Industrial Commission administers the Workmen's Compensation Act and supervises the payment of more than \$10,000,000 annually in compensation.

Coal mining is an important industry in 48 of the 102 counties in Illinois.

The value of petroleum oil produced annually in time to the more than 50,000 men and women who are injured in industry each year.

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The ten million dollars paid in workmen's compensation each year in Illinois assists workmen in time of need, restores thousands of rehabilitated workers to service in industry, and saves Illinois large sums in charitable expenditures.

The Factory Inspection Division of the Department of Labor inspects thousands of industrial establishments of Illinois to insure maintenance of proper



*Mecca of  
Romance  
and Indian  
Legendry*



STARVED ROCK, STATE PARK, NEAR OTTAWA

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working standards. During the last fiscal year (1931-1932) the Division made more than 180,000 inspections. The Division has reduced industrial accidents by raising safety standards of health and comfort of working men and women throughout the state.

During the depression, child labor in Illinois has been reduced to the lowest level in history. In 1929, 3,478 children between 14 and 18 years of age received first regular employment certificates in Chicago, whereas in 1932 only 254 Chicago children received such certificates. This decline for Chicago was indicative of the reduction in child labor throughout the state.



