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## Industrial Resources: Trigg County - Cadiz

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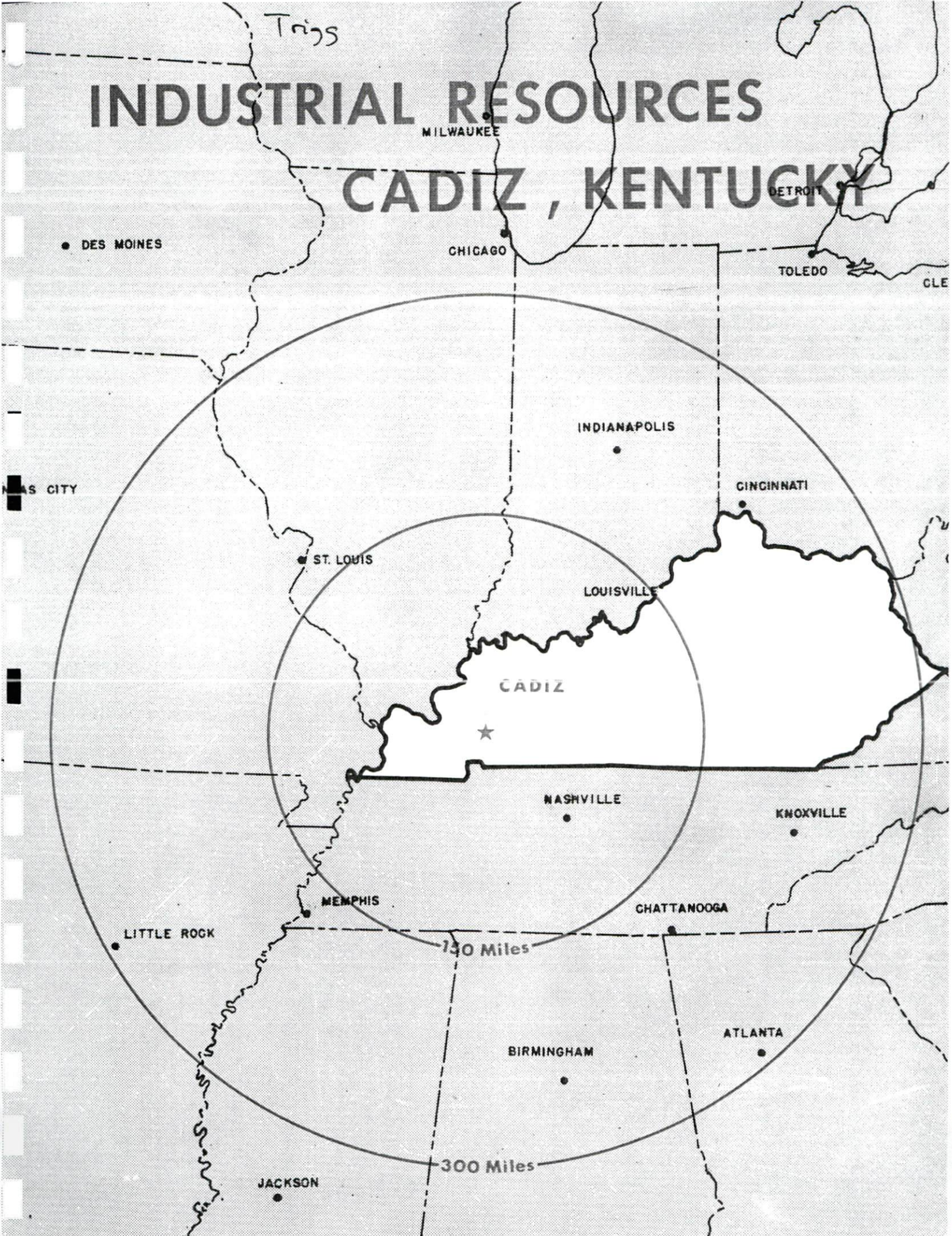
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Trigs

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

## CADIZ, KENTUCKY





INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

IN

CADIZ, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

The Trigg County Planning and Development Association  
and  
The Kentucky Agricultural and Industrial Development Board

Frankfort, Kentucky  
June, 1954

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - CADIZ, KENTUCKY

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## INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - CADIZ, KENTUCKY

### FOREWORD

This report sets forth industrial location data which manufacturers will find useful in considering expansion possibilities at Cadiz, Kentucky.

Cadiz, the county seat of Trigg County, is located in the southeastern section of the state, within 150 to 450 miles from such leading industrial and distribution centers as Atlanta, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville and St. Louis. The Cadiz economy is based primarily on agriculture and to only a minor extent on manufacturing.

The statistical and factual data summarized on the following two pages and set forth in detail in the body of this report cover basic industrial location factors -- population and labor supply, transportation, fuel and power, production materials, water, markets, existing industry, industrial sites, community facilities and services.

The report shows that an estimated 2,500 persons are available for industrial jobs in the Cadiz labor supply area. By reason of the absence of heavy labor requirements from existing industry, the average wage for manufacturing jobs is considerably below both the Kentucky and national averages. The availability of TVA power and the Little River as a source for water mean that Cadiz can support industrial expansion of the type having large water and power requirements, as well as expansion of the light industry type. A wide range of mineral and other production material is available in the area for processing.

The Cadiz Chamber of Commerce and the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky are in a position to supplement the information carried in this report and otherwise to assist manufacturers interested in Cadiz. The Board maintains a staff of engineers and other specialists in a position to supply: Topographic maps and aerial photographs of sites; quantitative and qualitative analyses of water supplies; minerals surveys and analyses; power, fuel and freight rates; industrial and consumer market data; tax and other governmental information.

## SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION, 1950: Cadiz - 1,279; Trigg County - 9,683.

CADIZ LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Trigg, Christian, Lybn, Caldwell, Calloway and Marshall Counties. Number of workers potentially available for industrial jobs in supply area - 5,400 males; 3,300 females. Number of workers potentially available in Cadiz - 1,700 males, 1,000 females.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT, THIRD QUARTER 1953: Trigg County - \$35.29 all industries; \$28.89 manufacturing. Kentucky - \$65.60 all industries; \$68.30 manufacturing.

### EXISTING INDUSTRIES:

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Hopkinsville Pallet Co.	Pallets, skids, boxes	45	1	46
Nunn Brothers, Inc.	Framing & bldg. timbers	32	0	32
Trigg Knit Hosiery Mill	Hosiery	4	30	34
Little River Garment Co.	Overalls, dungarees	6	42	48

SITES: Cadiz has a number of available and suitable industrial sites. For example:

Site #1: 4.8 acres, level; U. S. Highway 68; Cadiz RR; water; power; bulk gas dealer.

Site #2: 5.3 acres, level; U. S. Highway 68; Cadiz RR; water; and power.

RAILWAY SERVICE: Cadiz Railroad, a short line, connecting with the Illinois Central Railroad at Gracey, Kentucky, 10 miles distant.

TRUCK LINES: Hayes Freight Lines, Arnold Ligon Truck Line.

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Cadiz

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	350	Nashville, Tenn.	93
Cincinnati, Ohio	308	Pittsburgh, Pa.	598
Louisville, Ky.	197	St. Louis, Mo.	202

BUS LINES: Western Kentucky Stages.

AIRPORT: Barkley Field at Paducah is served by the Chicago and Southern, and Ozark Airlines.

POSTAL FACILITIES: Class Post Office - 2nd; Mail dispatched - 6 times daily; Mail recieved - 6 times daily; 1953 postal receipts - \$23,000.

TELEPHONE SERVICE: Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.



## FOR CADIZ, KENTUCKY

TELEGRAPH SERVICE: Western Union by telephone to Hopkinsville.

ELECTRICITY: Pennyriple RECC. Transmission lines - 2 - 66 KV;  
maximum demand January, 1954 - 4,536 KW; power available -  
unlimited industrial supply from TVA Dam at nearby Gilbertsville.  
Rates: Demand more than 50 KW per month. Demand charge -  
\$1.00 per month per KW; energy charge, first 15,000 KWH -  
\$.08 per KWH; next 25,000 KWH - \$.06 per KWH; next 60,000  
KWH - \$.04 per KWH.

WATER: Municipally owned waterworks system. A bond issue of  
\$125,000 has been proposed for improvement of the waterworks  
system. Source of water - natural springs; alternate source -  
Little River; storage - 125,000 gallons; pumping capacity 400 g.p.m.  
Rates: \$2.00 monthly minimum; graduated scale from \$.66 2/3 per  
1,000 to \$.30 per 1,000.

GAS: No natural gas distribution system. Speedway Gas Company supplies  
propane and butane.

COAL: Source - West Kentucky Coal Company, Madisonville, Kentucky.  
Price of 7" x 3" washed No. 11 - \$4 per ton f.o.b. plus \$2.24 per  
ton freight; 1 1/2" x 28" washed No. 12 - \$2.25 per ton f.o.b. plus  
\$2.24 per ton freight.

FUEL OIL: Transport truck and rail from Paducah. No. 2 - 14.7¢ per  
gallon, tank wagon price; No. 2 - 11.6¢ per gallon, transport  
delivered price.

SEWAGE: Septic tanks.

PROPERTY TAX RATES: Per \$100, 1953: Cadiz - \$3.00; Trigg County -  
\$2.25. Ratio of assessment to market value - 35%.

### LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Housing: Supply fair. Rental of two-bedroom house - \$45 to \$55 per  
month. Construction cost of two-bedroom house - \$4,500 to \$6,000.

#### Schools:

System	Building Capacity	Enrollment	Students per Teacher
County High (Wh)	550	549	26
County Elementary (Wh)	1175	1114	30
County Elementary (C)	225	274	24
County High (C)	--	10	5

## POPULATION AND LABOR

### Population

The 1950 population of Cadiz was 1,279. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Cadiz, Trigg County, and Kentucky.

Table 1. Population Growth in Cadiz, Trigg County and Kentucky: 1900-50					
Year	Cadiz		Trigg County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900	881		14,073		
1910	1005	14.1	14,539	3.3	6.6
1920	897	-10.7	14,208	-2.3	5.5
1930	1114	24.2	12,531	-11.8	8.2
1940	1228	10.2	12,784	2.0	8.8
1950	1279	4.2	9,683	-24.3	3.5
1953(est.) <sup>1/</sup>			8,685	-10.3	-1.1

### Labor Force

Agriculture and Manufacturing. Of the 9,683 inhabitants of Trigg County in 1950, 3,241 or 33% were in the labor force. Agriculture employed 1,836, while manufacturing employed 241. Between 1940 and 1950 agricultural employment declined from 2,466 to 1,836 or 26%. In the same period employment in manufacturing decreased from 128 to 241, or 88%.

Potential Labor Supply.<sup>2/</sup> The Cadiz labor supply area is defined

<sup>1/</sup> Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Population Estimates for Kentucky Counties, April 1, 1953 (Lexington, October, 1953).

<sup>2/</sup> Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, Damon W. Harrison, Labor Supply Statement for Cadiz, Kentucky Area (Frankfort, May, 1954). Factors upon which estimates are based: 1) population; 2) number of persons of labor force age; 3) labor force participation rates; 4) economic structure of area; 5) per capita income; 6) current manufacturing employment and past trends; 7) observations of availability of labor supply in areas where new facilities have been located; and 8) estimates of current unemployment.



to include Trigg and the following adjoining Kentucky counties: Caldwell, Calloway, Christian, Lyon and Marshall. This is the area from which workers would be most heavily drawn if jobs should increase substantially at Cadiz. Population of this area was estimated at 104,380 in 1953, down by about 3,800 from the 1940 count of population.

The current potential labor supply in the area is estimated to be 5,400 men and 3,300 women. This total estimated labor supply would not be available for jobs located at Cadiz because of distances involved. An estimated 1,700 men and 1,000 women would be available for jobs in Cadiz.

The current labor supply will be steadily augmented by the ageing of the younger population. During the next ten years 8,800 boys and 8,500 girls will become 18 years of age. It is believed that at least 80 percent, or 7,000 boys, and 50 percent, or 4,250 girls, will want jobs. Because of the greater mobility of young workers most of these could probably be attracted to any single spot in the area by good jobs.

Migration. In assessing the potential supply of labor over the coming years the trend in migration is significant. Trigg County had an estimated 1953 population of 8,685 as compared to 12,784 in 1940. Net out-migration from the county between these years was about 5,700. During this 13 year span between 1940 and 1953 there was an estimated net out-migration of 17,300 persons from the labor supply area. This indicates that a sizeable number of workers were unable to find employment in the county. During the same period there have been large out-migrations from other counties and from Kentucky to the northern industrial centers.

For Kentucky, net out-migration was 303,000 between 1940 and 1950; recent increases in manufacturing in the state have not begun to reduce the outflow since that date.

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: clerical and secretarial - \$.50 and \$1.00 per hour; laborer - \$.75 and \$1.00 per hour; semi-skilled - \$1.10 and \$1.25 per hour; and skilled machine and tool operators - \$1.50 and \$2.00 per hour.

Average weekly wages in covered manufacturing employment for the third quarter 1953 were \$28.89 for Trigg County, and \$68.30 for Kentucky.

Labor-Management Relations. Labor-management relations in Cadiz are described locally as excellent.

Existing Firms, Products and Employment. The following list of manufacturing firms indicates something of the demand for labor and products available in the immediate area of Cadiz:

Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products, and Employment of Cadiz, Kentucky.

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Cadiz Milling Co.	Flour, cornmeal, feeds	15	0	15
The Cadiz Record	Newspaper publishing	3	1	4
J. G. Carr	Sawmill	4	0	4
Hopkinsville Pallet Co.	Pallets, skids, boxes	45	1	46
Little River Garment Co.	Overalls, dungarees	6	42	48
Nunn Brothers, Inc.	Framing & bldg. timber	32	0	32
Sexton Ice Co.	Ice	3	0	3
Douglas & Thomas	Lumber & crossties	8	0	8
Harvey H. Turner	Sawmill	8	0	8
Trigg Knit Hosiery Mill	Hosiery	4	30	34
Payton Thomas	Furniture	2	0	2
Cerulean Stone Co.	Crushed stone	10	0	10
Broadbent Hybrid Corn Co.	Processed seed corn	15	15	30
Morning Star Dairy	Milk, ice cream	4	4	8
Moss Tie Co.	Railroad ties	15	0	15
Total		174	93	267

## MATERIALS

### Agricultural Products

The following table lists pertinent agricultural statistics of Trigg County for 1950:



Table 3. Agricultural Statistics of Trigg County, 1950 <sup>1/</sup>

1940 Census Land Area 466 square miles; 1950 Census Number of Farms - 1,236; Average size of farm - 163.3 acres.

Crops	1950 Production	Farm Value
Corn (bu.)	907,000	\$ 1,569,000
Tobacco (lbs.)	3,131,000	975,000
Wheat (bu.)	65,200	135,000
Soybeans (bu.)	3,800	9,500
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	5,360	132,000
Clo-Tim Hay (tons)	1,650	38,100
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	10,270	195,000

Livestock	Number on Farms, 1951	Farm Value
All cattle and calves	17,700	\$ 2,195,000
Milk cows	2,650	411,000
Hogs and pigs	21,600	594,000
Sheep and lambs	4,200	102,000
Chickens	64,300	67,500

Livestock Products	1950 Production	Farm Value
Eggs (doz.)	592,000	\$ 192,400
Milk (lbs.)	9,310,000	354,000
Wool (lbs.)	21,800	12,000

### Forests

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacturing within the state could well be increased. The total annual net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain, and less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer, and bolts produced are used in manufacture in the state.

Trigg County is an important producer of timber. The forested area of the county covers 156,000 acres. Adjacent counties are also moderately forested, the predominant types of timber being: oak, hickory, beech, yellow poplar, sweet gum and red cedar. According to the American Forest Products Industries, Inc. there were 22 sawmills which produced 6,379,000 board feet of lumber in Trigg County during 1947.

<sup>1/</sup> Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1950.

## Minerals

The principal natural resource of Trigg County is limestone. A considerable area of this county lies within a high calcium limestone belt and available limestones can be used for agricultural lime, cement manufacture and for highway, railway bed, and building construction.

Large amounts of clays are present, which are suited for brick manufacture and some can be used with local limestones in the manufacture of Portland cement.

Inexhaustible quantities of sands and gravels occur in the ridge lands between the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, and in some of the uplands between the Cumberland and Cadiz.

Small deposits of fluorite, calcite, barite, galena, sphalerite and other associated minerals occur in faulted areas of the county, particularly in the northern and eastern sections. Here lines of faulting are regarded as a unit with those which traverse the highly mineralized Kentucky fluorspar district.

In 1950, Kentucky ranked eighth in the nation in the production of minerals. Total production was valued at \$460 million and the principal minerals were coal, petroleum, gas, and stone. In addition to the minerals shown in Table 4, significant amounts of lead, zinc, and native asphalt were mined.

Table 4. Kentucky Mineral Production, 1950. <sup>1/</sup>		
Mineral	Unit	Amount
Fluorspar	Short tons	80,137
Sand & gravel	Thousand short tons	2,383
Natural gas liquids	Thousand 42 gal. bbls.	1,779
Coal	Thousand short tons	78,496
Petroleum	Thousands of barrels	10,381
Natural gas	Million cubic feet	73,316
Stone (exc. limestone for cement)	Thousand short tons	7,417
Clays	Thousand short tons	719

<sup>1/</sup> Minerals Yearbook, 1950 (Bureau of Mines, 1952).



## FUEL AND POWER

### Coal and Coke

Coal is brought into Cadiz from the Western Kentucky fields by rail or truck. The following prices quoted are f. o. b. at the West Kentucky Coal Company mines, and a rail freight rate of \$2.24 per ton is applicable: 1/ & 2/ 7" x 3" Washed No. 11 - \$4.00 per ton; 1 1/2" x 1/4" Washed No. 11 - \$3.40 per ton; 1 1/2" x 28" Washed No. 11 - \$3.05 per ton; 1 1/2" x 28" Washed No. 12 - \$2.25 per ton; 1 1/4" x 0 Unwashed No. 9 - \$2.25 per ton.

It should be noted that coal could be trucked to Cadiz at a price that would be less than the rail rate.

Coke is available from Ashland, Kentucky and Birmingham, Alabama. Ashland prices range from \$17 to \$24 per ton depending on the grade desired. 2/

### Gas

Cadiz is not presently served by natural gas; however, the Speedway Gas Company provides propane and butane gas in small or large quantities. 2/

### Fuel Oil

Fuel oil is available at Cadiz and is brought in by transport truck and rail from Paducah and Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The tank wagon price on #2 fuel oil at Cadiz is 14.7¢ per gallon while the transport delivered price is 11.66¢ per gallon. Number 6 fuel oil can be supplied in tank car lots out of Baton Rouge for \$1.98 per 42 gallon barrel, f. o. b. Baton Rouge. 2/ & 3/

### Power

Electricity is supplied by the Pennyryle Rural Electric Cooperative. One line of 66 thousand volts is from Kentucky Dam and one of 66 thousand volts is from Dover, Tennessee.

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1/ Prices supplied by West Kentucky Coal Company, Inc., Madisonville, Kentucky, March 16, 1954.

2/ Current prices of coal, coke, gas and fuel oil will be supplied by the A&ID Board on request.

3/ Prices supplied by the Standard Oil Company, March 16, 1954.

One thousand KVA are presently available and additional quantities can be secured by contract. Maximum demand in January 1954 was 4,536 KW.

The TVA Dam at Gilbertsville, 35 miles distant, is the source of the power and an industrial supply is practically unlimited with prior notice.

Electric rates are as follows: Demand charge for less than 50 KW - first 10 KW - no charge; over 10 KW - \$1.00 per KW. Energy charge - first 150 KWH - \$.03 per KWH; next 350 KWH - \$.02 per KWH; next 1,250 KWH - \$.01 per KWH; next 13,250 KWH - \$.08 per KWH.

Demand charge for more than 50 KW - \$1.00 per KW of demand. Energy charge, first 15,000 KWH - \$.08 per KWH; next 25,000 KWH - \$.06 per KWH; next 60,000 KWH - \$.04 per KWH; next 400,000 KWH - \$.03 per KWH.

## WATER

The Cadiz Waterworks System has just been purchased by the city from a private owner. A proposed bond issue of \$125,000 is to be used for extensive improvements.

Raw water is taken from a large spring which is the property of the city of Cadiz. The spring furnishes more than an adequate quantity of water to serve the present and reasonable future needs of the community. The spring has never been known to diminish in flow even in dry seasons. However, if the spring should fail, raw water could be obtained from the Little River which is located 500 feet from the water treatment plant.

Pumping capacity is 400 g.p.m.; filtration capacity, 270 g.p.m. Water is distributed through mains up to 6" in diameter at 25-67 p.s.i. Table 5 shows water rates for Cadiz.

The Little River has a drainage area of 46.2 square miles. A chemical analysis of February 12, 1951, when the mean discharge was 1,880 second feet, showed the following in parts per million: Nitrate 4.5; bicarbonate 115; iron .11; ph 7.3; and color 3. <sup>1/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> More detailed data available in Stream Flow Data in Kentucky (USGS, 1950); and Chemical Character of Surface Water of Kentucky, 1949-51, (Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky, 1953).



Table 5. Water Rates for Cadiz, Kentucky

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Monthly minimum \$2.00 with rates per 1,000 gallon \$.66-2/3
Monthly minimum \$2.25 with rates per 1,000 gallon \$.60
Monthly minimum \$2.50 with rates per 1,000 gallon \$.50
Monthly minimum \$2.75 with rates per 1,000 gallon \$.45
Monthly minimum \$3.00 with rates per 1,000 gallon \$.40
Monthly minimum \$5.00 with rates per 1,000 gallon \$.37-1/2
Monthly minimum \$10.00 with rates per 1,000 gallon \$.35
Monthly minimum \$20.00 with rates per 1,000 gallon \$.30

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### SITES 1/

Cadiz has a number of available and suitable sites varying from 1 to 10 acres. Several of these have road, rail, water and power. For example:

Site #1: 4.8 acres, level; U.S. Highway 68; Cadiz Railroad; water, power, bulk gas dealer.

Site #2: 5.3 acres, level; U.S. Highway 68; Cadiz Railroad; water, power.

These two sites are owned by the Trigg County Development Association and were both recently graded in a local civic project. A "Dozer Day" was sponsored by the Development Association, where earth leveling equipment and labor were donated by public spirited citizens to make these two sites usable and more attractive to prospective industrialists.

Industrial Floor Space. There is available one small building 50' x 100' with a concrete floor. It is a frame construction with galvanized steel sheeting.

## TRANSPORTATION AND TRANSFER FACILITIES

### Railroads

The Cadiz Railroad, a short line, connects with the Illinois Central Railroad at Gracey, Kentucky, 10 miles distant. At present there is one scheduled trip per day. A switching service is provided with tracks for 30 cars.

There is an average of 50 outbound loads per month; these include cars of lumber, crossties and pallets. Railway express service is available and has a pick-up service once per day at Hopkinsville.

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1/ More information may be obtained from the Kentucky Agricultural and Industrial Development Board and the Trigg County Planning and Development Association.

### Motor Carriers

Cadiz is served by U.S. Highway #68 and Kentucky Highways 124, 139, and 80. The transportation map on the following page shows the railroad, major highways, and navigable waterways in the immediate area of Cadiz.

Table 6. Highway Distances from Cadiz

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	350	Knoxville, Tenn.	291
Birmingham, Ala.	313	Lexington, Ky.	251
Chicago, Ill.	390	Louisville, Ky.	197
Cincinnati, Ohio	308	Nashville, Tenn.	93
Detroit, Mich.	566	New York, N. Y.	963
Evansville, Ind.	99	Pittsburgh, Pa.	598
Indianapolis, Ind.	271	St. Louis, Mo.	202

Bus Lines. Cadiz is served by the Western Kentucky Stages, which operate between Hopkinsville, Murray, Clarksville and Paducah.

Truck Line. Common carrier truck service is provided by the Hayes Freight Lines and Arnold Ligon Truck Line.

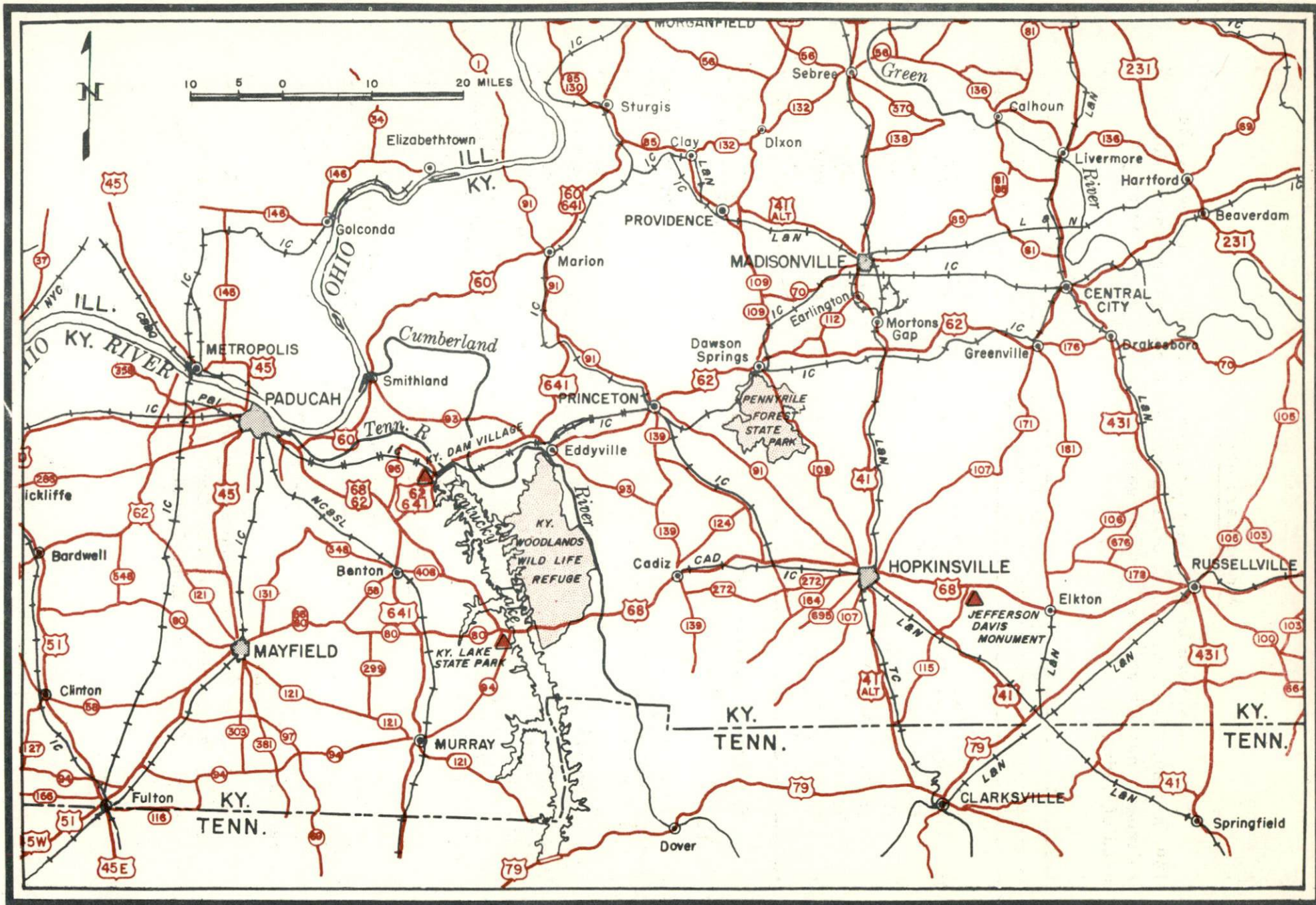
Airways. The nearest commercial airports are Barkley Field at Paducah, 56 miles, which is served by Chicago and Southern Airlines; Bowling Green-Warren County Municipal Airport at Bowling Green, 82 miles, which is served by Eastern Airlines; and Berry Field, at Nashville, 88 miles, is served by American and Eastern Airlines. There is also a field for private planes at Kentucky Lake, 20 miles from Cadiz.

### Inland Waterways

Cadiz is located ten miles from the navigable Cumberland River and 22 miles from the navigable Tennessee River. The Cumberland empties into the Ohio near Paducah, thus providing access by water to points as far north as Minneapolis, east to Pittsburgh and south to New Orleans and the Intra-Coastal Waterway.

Some of the barge lines operating on the Ohio-Mississippi River system include The American Barge Line Company, Central Barge Company, Mississippi Valley Barge Line Company, and the Ohio Barge Line, Inc.





RAILROADS  
 + Single track  
 = Double track

Railroads, Navigable Waterways, Major Highways and  
 Recreation Areas of Western Kentucky

HIGHWAYS  
 60 Federal  
 90 State



These four companies alone have a combined total of 679 vessels in service. The Inland Waterways Map on the following page shows the position of Cadiz with respect to the Ohio-Mississippi River System.

#### Mail Service

Cadiz has a second-class post office with fifteen employees and 1953 postal receipts of \$23,000. Mail is received six times daily and dispatched six times via Hopkinsville and Louisville.

#### MARKETS

Cadiz is located in the southwestern section of the state. Indianapolis, Evansville, Knoxville, Louisville, Nashville and St. Louis are within a 300-mile radius of Cadiz. The 1950 population of Kentucky and nine states lying wholly to the south was 38 million. Over 36 million people lived in Kentucky and the seven states adjacent to it.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Trigg County is situated in the southwestern portion of the state, its southern boundary line forming a portion of the Tennessee border line. Its shape is irregular, with five Kentucky counties adjoining it. From two of these counties, Christian and Caldwell, territory was taken in 1820 for the formation of this political subdivision. It was the 66th Kentucky county in order of creation, being named in honor of Colonel Stephen Trigg. He migrated to Kentucky from Virginia in 1779, early becoming noted for his activities against the Indians. He was killed at the battle of Blue Licks.

Cadiz, the county seat of Trigg County, is a fifth class city governed by a mayor and six councilmen. The mayor is elected for four years and the councilmen for two years.

#### Fire Protection

Cadiz has a volunteer fire department with eighteen men. The department is equipped with two 500 g. p. m. pumpers and 2,000 feet of hose. Four and six inch mains supply water at 60 p. s. i. The alarm system consists of a siren and telephone call to personnel on duty. Cadiz has an eighth class rating for fire insurance purposes.





SOURCE OF DATA:  
Tennessee Valley Authority  
U.S. Corps of Engineers

Compiled By  
AGRICULTURAL and INDUSTRIAL  
DEVELOPMENT BOARD  
OF KENTUCKY  
Frankfort-1951

### Police Protection

The police force has two full time men equipped with one patrol car.

### Garbage

Garbage is collected weekly by private contractors. The method of disposal is a sanitary fill.

### Streets

There are two miles of paved streets. Streets are cleaned twice weekly. Maintenance is performed by a city street department.

### Sewage

There is no sewerage system at present; sewage disposal is provided by septic tanks.

### Taxes

Table 7 shows the property tax rates applying in Cadiz and Trigg County.

Table 7. Property Tax Rates per \$100 Assessed Value; Cadiz and Trigg County 1953.

	Cadiz	Trigg County
County	\$ .70	\$ .70
State	.05	.05
City	.75	
School	1.50	1.50
Other		
Total	\$3.00	\$2.25

The ratio of assessment to market value is 35 percent for Cadiz and Trigg County. This means that the effective tax on property in Cadiz is not \$3.00 per \$100, but is \$1.05 or 10.5 mills. Outside of Cadiz the effective rate is \$.78 or 7.8 mills. The total assessed value of Cadiz is \$1,092,510 and that of Trigg County is \$10,068,932.



Total city income for the year 1953 was \$18,487.89 while expenditures were \$20,613.58. There is no city bonded indebtedness. Total county income for the year 1953 was \$78,866. While expenditures were \$55,182, county bonded indebtedness in 1953 was \$55,000 which is to be retired by 1961.

### Laws and Regulations

There is a city business license fee for merchandising establishments. The minimum is \$25.00 for those with gross sales of \$10,000 or less. The maximum is \$95.00 for those with gross sales of \$70,000 and over.

## LIVING CONDITIONS

### Housing

By the first week in March, 1954, there were an estimated 20 houses available. Two-bedroom houses rent for \$45 to \$55 per month and cost \$4,500 to \$6,000 to construct.

### Recreation

In Cadiz there is one theater, a playground, softball diamond and a swimming pool.

The new Kentucky Lake State Park is 20 miles from Cadiz. With a 1,400 acre park, four miles of shoreline, a boat basin, bathing beach and the new modern Ken Lake Hotel, the area is a complete vacation park with many recreation facilities and modern accommodations. Other nearby recreation areas include Mammoth Cave National Park, the Pennyryle State Park and State Forest, Kentucky Dam Village and the Jefferson Davis Birthplace.

Fishing is a favorite sport of this area and offers many good lakes, rivers and ponds. The largest bodies of water include Kentucky Lake, Cumberland River and the Little River. Many tourist courts, cabins and overnight accommodations are available as well as boats, motors, tackle and bait.

### Education

Trigg County has a consolidated school system with a total enrollment of 284 colored and 1,663 white students. Table 8 shows the building capacity, enrollment, and students per teacher.

Table 8. Trigg County School Capacity, Enrollment and Student-Teacher Ratio; Grades 1 - 12.

School System	Building Capacity	Enrollment	Students per Teacher
County High (Wh)	550	549	26
County Elementary (Wh)	1,175	1,114	30
County High (C)		10	5
County Elementary (C)	225	274	24

Library facilities are available at the Trigg County High School Library with 4,500 volumes and an elementary school library with 2,800 volumes. A traveling bookmobile will soon begin operations in Trigg County. Carrying from 700 to 1,500 volumes this library equipped panel truck will visit out of the way communities, providing library facilities for rural areas and isolated farm families.

Nearby institutions of higher learning include: Bethel College, Hopkinsville, 19 miles; Murray State College, Murray, 38 miles; Brescia College and Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, 85 miles; Bowling Green Business College, Bowling Green, 72 miles; and the University of Kentucky and Transylvania College at Lexington, 251 miles.

#### Health

There are three MD's, 1 dentist, 1 chiropractor and 7 RN's in Cadiz. Hospital service is provided by the new modern Trigg County Memorial Hospital which is equipped with the latest in medical equipment and has a 24 bed capacity.

The Trigg County Health Department carries out a program of sanitation, inspection and preventative medicine. A new Health Center is to be built during 1954 for this Department.

#### Churches

The following denominations have churches in Cadiz: Baptist, Methodist, Christian and Church of Christ. Catholic Church in Hopkinsville.

#### Newspapers, Radio, Television

Cadiz's newspaper is the weekly Cadiz Record, with an average circulation of 2,000. Louisville, Paducah, and Hopkinsville papers are delivered daily.



The closest radio broadcasting station is WHOP-AM and FM in Hopkinsville. Network affiliation is with CBS. Television reception from WSM, Nashville, Louisville, and Memphis is good.

### Telephone and Telegraph

Telephone service is provided by the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company. The Cadiz office has 590 subscribers. Telegraph service is provided by telephoning Hopkinsville.

### Hotels

Overnight accommodations are provided by the Cadiz Hotel with 25 rooms. The new Ken Lake Hotel with sixty rooms is 17 miles distant. There are several motels and tourist courts in the vicinity and along the Kentucky Lake.

### Clubs

Clubs and civic organizations include: Lions Club, American Legion, VFW, Masonic, PTA and Boy Scouts, Trigg County Farm Bureau, Business and Professional Women's Club.

## CLIMATE

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38-40 inches in the northern part of the state to 50 inches or more in the south-central part. Most falls as rain with the greatest amounts during the spring months. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year. Thunderstorms can occur at any time, but are most frequent during March through September. Hail occasionally accompanies these thunderstorms, but the average is only once a year. Deep snowfalls are rare.

Winter is usually relatively open with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees F. in the northern parts, to 40 degrees F. in the southern for about six weeks duration. Midsummer days average 74 degrees F. in the cooler uplands, to 79 degrees F. in the lowland and southern areas. The highest temperature ever recorded was 114 degrees F., but 100 degrees F. or more rarely occurs more often than once a year. The lowest temperature ever recorded was -32 degrees F., but temperatures 0 degree F. or lower occur seldom more than once a year. The growing season varies from 180 days in the North to 210 in the South. Seasonal heating degree days average about 4,500 for the state.

Winds from the south and west prevail most of the year, but in winter north winds may prevail for short periods. Wind velocities average 6 to 13 mph with maximum of 40 to 60 mph during rare storms. Years pass without a single tornado, then several may visit the state, but the average is one a year.

Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52 percent of the year, and increases to 60 percent or more to the southwest. Humidity is moderately high throughout the year. Mornings average about 80 percent during the year, and the average for noon and evening is about 60 percent in summer and 70 percent in winter.

Kentucky's climate is temperate. The climatic elements of sunlight, heat, moisture, and winds are all in moderation without prolonged extremes. Rainfall is abundant and fairly regular throughout the year. The seasons differ markedly, though warm to cool weather prevails with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.



## APPENDIX

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## Appendix A

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Trigg County,  
September, 1953.

Industry	Trigg County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	373	100.0	438,672	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	0	0.0	45,929	10.5
Contract Construction	16	4.3	47,127	10.7
Manufacturing:	167	44.8	159,867	36.4
Food and kindred products	15	4.0	26,437	6.0
Tobacco	0	0.0	10,135	2.3
Clothing, tex. & leather	51	13.7	24,564	5.6
Lumber & furniture	97	26.0	17,045	3.9
Printing, pub. & paper	4	1.1	8,322	1.9
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	0	0.0	12,861	2.9
Stone, clay and glass	0	0.0	5,024	1.1
Primary metals	0	0.0	8,903	2.0
Machinery, metal & equip.	0	0.0	42,979	9.8
Other	0	0.0	3,597	0.8
Transportation, Communica- tion & Utilities	55	14.7	29,685	6.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	105	28.2	108,135	24.7
Finance, Ins. & Real Est.	12	3.2	15,172	3.5
Services	18	4.8	31,729	7.2
Other	0	0.0	1,028	0.2



# CLIMATIC DATA FOR CADIZ, TRIGG COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temperature Norm. <sup>1/</sup>	Total Prec. Norm. <sup>1/</sup>	Average Relative Humidity Readings <sup>2/</sup>	
	Degrees Fahrenheit	Inches	6:30 AM	6:30 PM (CST)
January	37.5	4.20	84	72
February	39.3	3.66	80	65
March	49.1	5.00	77	59
April	57.3	4.44	75	54
May	67.0	4.07	78	57
June	75.4	4.29	79	60
July	79.1	3.85	81	61
August	78.1	3.37	84	63
September	72.3	3.06	85	61
October	60.5	2.84	84	57
November	48.3	3.81	81	62
December	38.8	4.36	82	69
Annual Norm.	58.6	46.95		

<sup>1/</sup> Station Location - Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky. Averaged Norm over 30 year period.

<sup>2/</sup> Station Location - Nashville, Tennessee. Length of record - 6:30 AM readings - 64 years;  
6:30 PM Readings - 64 years.

Days Cloudy or Clear: (81 years of record) - 110 days clear; 104 days partly cloudy; 151 days cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (55 year record) - Annual 59 percent.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (81 years of record) - 121 days.

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (8 years of record) - 36 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (79 years of record) - 52 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (61 years of record) - 10 days.

Prevailing Wind: (8 years of record) - South.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (51 years of record) - Approximate long-term means - 3,738 degree days.



## KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

### Corporation Organization Tax

Domestic corporations having capital stock divided into shares are required to pay an organization tax to the Secretary of State at the time of corporation. The tax is based upon the number of shares authorized:

	<u>Rate Per Share (Par Value)</u>	<u>Rate Per Share (No Par Value)</u>
First 20,000 shares	1¢	1/2¢
20,001 through 200,000 shares	1/2¢	1/4¢
Over 200,000 shares	1/5¢	1/5¢

The minimum tax is \$10. If additional shares are authorized the tax is computed on the basis of the total number of shares, as amended, and the tax due in excess of that already paid must be paid at the time the amendment to the articles of incorporation is filed.

The tax applies to the capital of foreign corporations in case of merger or consolidation with a Kentucky corporation.

### Corporation License Tax

All corporations except foreign insurance companies, domestic life insurance companies, building and loan associations, banks and trust companies, race track corporations, and franchise paying corporations are liable for the state corporation license tax of 70¢ on each \$1,000 value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky. The minimum license tax is \$10. An annual report of facts concerning the corporation and its business is required to be filed with the Department of Revenue not later than the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The amount of the tax is computed from this return. The corporation income and license tax returns have been consolidated. Tax payment is due within 30 days after certification of the assessment of its capital stock.

### Corporation Income Tax

The corporation income tax of 4 1/2% applies to the entire net income allocable to this state. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction. State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and non-profit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year. Payment of one-third of the tax may be deferred until the 15th day



of the seventh month and an additional one-third until the 15th day of the 11th month following the close of the tax year without interest.

Interest, dividends, rents and royalties, and capital gains not received in connection with the regular business of a corporation are subject to taxation by this state only when such income is received from sources within this state.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporate income derived from public utilities and the manufacture and sale of tangible property is determined by applying to net income an average of the ratios of the value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales in this state to the total value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales of the corporation.

In general, this same method is used for allocating taxable income of corporations engaged in other types of business.

#### Franchise Company Taxes

Property of franchise companies (public service companies, railroad companies, common carrier trucking companies, etc.) is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; non-operating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, \$1.50; and franchise (value over and above the actual value of tangible property), 50¢. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, and non-operating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

Franchise companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of its operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of franchise property is made by the Department of Revenue as of December 31 of each year. The total over-all value of the company is fixed by various means, among which are (1) capitalizing net utility operating income and (2) determining the market value of the company's stocks and bonds.

Tax payment is due within 30 days after the department's assessment becomes final.

#### General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Assessments are required to be at fair cash value. Classification is provided. Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. The state-wide assessment level on real estate is not more than 40%, on tangible personalty considerably less than 40% generally, and on intangible personalty approximately full value.



Both foreign and domestic corporations, other than franchise companies, must pay general property taxes on tangible property situated within this state and on intangible property which has acquired a situs in Kentucky at the following rates per \$100 value: real property, 5¢; agricultural products, 25¢; other tangible personalty, 50¢; bank deposits, 10¢; brokers accounts receivable, 10¢; and other intangible property, 25¢. Manufacturing machinery, all intangibles except bank shares, and livestock are exempt from local taxation. Agricultural products in storage may be taxed by counties at the rate of 15¢ per \$100. Real estate and all other tangible personalty are subject to full local levies.

County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average about 65¢; school rates average \$1.45 with a maximum of \$1.50 except for special voted levies not to exceed 50¢. City rates average about 75¢ with a maximum of \$1.50 for cities over 15,000 population.

The Department of Revenue assesses bank deposits in Kentucky banks as of September 1 and distilled spirits and marginal accounts as of January 1. Tax payment is due on bank deposits on or before November 1 following the assessment date and on marginal accounts within 30 days after the department renders its tax bill to the taxpayer. The tax on distilled spirits may be paid tri-annually on January 1, May 1, and September 1, or annually between September 1 and January 1.

Other property is assessed for state, county, and county school taxes by county tax commissioners, and must be listed as of January 1 between January 1 and March 1. Tax payment is due between the following September 15 and January 1; if rendered before November 1 a discount of 2% applies. Exceptions are money in hand, deposits in out-of-state banks, and tobacco, which are assessed as of September 1; tax payments are due the second succeeding September 15.

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

#### Special Taxes

Banks and trust companies, building and loan associations, and insurance companies, which are exempt from corporation license and income taxes, are subject to special taxes.

Banks - Each bank and trust company is required to pay for its stockholders an annual state tax of 50¢ per \$100 value of its capital stock. An annual report to the Department of Revenue and to the assessing officer of the county, city, and school district in which it is located is required by February 1. Tax payment, subject to a 2% discount if paid by November 1, is due between September 15 and December 31 following the assessment date. The assessed value of tangible property may be deducted from the total value of its shares.



Maximum local rates per \$100 are: counties, 20¢; cities, 20¢; and school districts, 40¢.

Building and Loan Associations - A state tax of 10¢ per \$100 is levied on capital stock of domestic building and loan associations in lieu of all other state and local taxes. A report to the Department of Revenue as of January 1 is required by January 31 of each year. Tax payment is due by July 1 of the same year. Shares of borrowing members where the amount borrowed equals or exceeds the amount paid in by those members are exempt from taxation.

Foreign building and loan associations are required to pay an annual tax of \$3 on each \$100 received from shareholders residing in this state, less the amount loaned to shareholders residing in the state. A report must be filed with the Department of Banking on January 1 each year.

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES  
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

103.210 Issuance of Bonds. In order to promote the reversion to peace-time economy, to relieve the conditions of unemployment, to aid in the rehabilitation of returning veterans and to encourage the increase of industry in this state, any city may borrow money and issue negotiable bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring any industrial building, either by purchase or construction, but only after an ordinance has been adopted by the legislative body of the city specifying the proposed undertaking, the amount of bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear. The ordinance shall further provide that the industrial building is to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280.

103.220 Interest on Bonds; terms. (1) The bonds may be issued to bear interest at a rate not to exceed six percent per annum, payable either annually or semi-annually, and shall be executed in such manner and be payable at such times not exceeding twenty-five years from date thereof and at such place or places as the city legislative body determines.

(2) The bonds may provide that they or any of them may be called for redemption prior to maturity, on interest payment dates not earlier than one year from the date of issuance of the bonds, at a price not exceeding 103 and accrued interest, under conditions fixed by the city legislative body before issuing the bonds.

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; payable only from revenue. Bonds issued pursuant to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 shall be negotiable. If any officer whose signature or countersignature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer, before delivery of the bonds, his signature or countersignature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be sold in such manner and upon such terms as the city legislative body deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. In no event shall any bonds be negotiated on a basis to yield more than 6% except as provided in subsection (2) in KRS 103.220. The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the Constitution.



It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the constitution.

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during the first three years following the date of the bonds.

103.250 Receiver in case of default. If there is any default in the payment of principal or interest of any bond, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the industrial building on behalf of the city, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210.

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body shall, by ordinance, set aside and pledge the income and revenue of the industrial building into a separate and special fund to be used and applied in payment of the cost thereof and in the maintenance, operation and depreciation thereof. The ordinance shall definitely fix and determine the amount of revenue necessary to be set apart and applied to the payment of principal and interest of the bonds, and the proportion of the balance of the income and revenue to be set aside as a proper and adequate depreciation account, and the remaining proportion of such balance shall be set aside for the reasonable and proper operation and maintenance of industrial building.

(2) The rents to be charged for the use of the building shall be fixed and revised from time to time so as to be sufficient to provide for payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof when due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the building and an adequate depreciation account.

103.270 Depreciation account. (1) If a surplus is accumulated in the operating and maintenance funds equal to the cost of maintaining and operating the industrial building during the remainder of the calendar, operating or fiscal year, and during the succeeding like year, any excess over such amount may be transferred at any time by the city legislative body to the depreciation account, to be used for improvements, extensions or additions to the building.



(2) The funds accumulating to the depreciation account shall be expended in balancing depreciation in the industrial building or in making new constructions, extensions or additions thereto. Any such accumulations may be invested as the city legislative body may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account.

103.280 Additional Bonds. (1) If the city legislative body finds that the bonds authorized will be insufficient to accomplish the purpose desired, additional bonds may be authorized and issued in the same manner.

(2) Any city acquiring any industrial building pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 may, at the time of issuing the bonds for such acquisition, provide for additional bonds for extensions and permanent improvements, to be placed in escrow and to be negotiated from time to time as proceeds for that purpose may be necessary. Bonds placed in escrow shall, when negotiated, have equal standing with the bonds of the same issue.

(3) The city may issue new bonds to provide funds for the payment of any outstanding bonds, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by KRS 103.200 to 103.280. The new bonds shall be secured to the same extent and shall have the same source of payment as the bonds refunded.

The Following Amendment was made to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 by the 1952 Kentucky Legislature.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY:

Section 103.200 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" or "buildings" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, and/or the necessary operating machinery and equipment, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.



COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES  
OF  
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS  
IN KENTUCKY

1. Original articles of incorporation and all existing and subsequent amendments to original articles must be filed with the Secretary of State of Kentucky, certified by the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation, as of the present date, in the chronological order. All articles and amendments must be accounted for in the certification of the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation. A \$25.00 filing fee for original articles and amendments is required. A fee of \$10.00 is required for recording articles and amendments.
2. A statement of corporation designating process agent and place of business in Kentucky is required. Filing fee \$5.00.
3. Annual verification report of statement of corporation and annual statement of existence is required to be filed on or before July 1st, of each year. Filing fee for each is \$1.00.
4. Photostatic copies will be accepted for filing and recording, if they are plainly legible and in proper legal form with respect to size, durability, etc., and of such size and quality as to permit them to be re-photostated.

For further information write to:

Charles K. O'Connell  
Secretary of State  
Commonwealth of Kentucky  
Frankfort, Kentucky

## COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, which was created for the express purpose of promoting the economic development of the Commonwealth, there are many state agencies actively engaged in programs, which, directly or indirectly, contribute materially to the solution of problems which affect our industrial growth. Since it is a statutory function of the A&ID Board "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through the Board.

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year, 1952, 2,542 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$34,400,000. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security will furnish data regarding potential labor supply, prevailing wage rates, characteristics of labor supply and employment and economic characteristics for any area in the State. The Department's Division of Employment Service with offices in 24 cities in the State is available at all times to assist in recruitment of workers for industry both old and new. All local offices in the State are equipped to administer specific aptitude tests for 270 different occupations as a part of the recruitment process. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole" thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

The Kentucky Department of Industrial Relations has been highly successful in its relations with both management and labor. Representatives of this department are available at all times to consult with industries on any matter in which they can be of service.

The Kentucky Department of Revenue offers the services of its tax consultants to industries seeking locations within the state, as well as to resident industries.

The Kentucky Agricultural and Industrial Development Board takes pride, not only in the services it has to offer to industries seeking locations in Kentucky, but in the service it attempts to render on a continuing basis to existing industry. Established industries have found the state to be considerate of their welfare and we welcome the opportunity to introduce representatives of prospective new industries to our present family of industries.