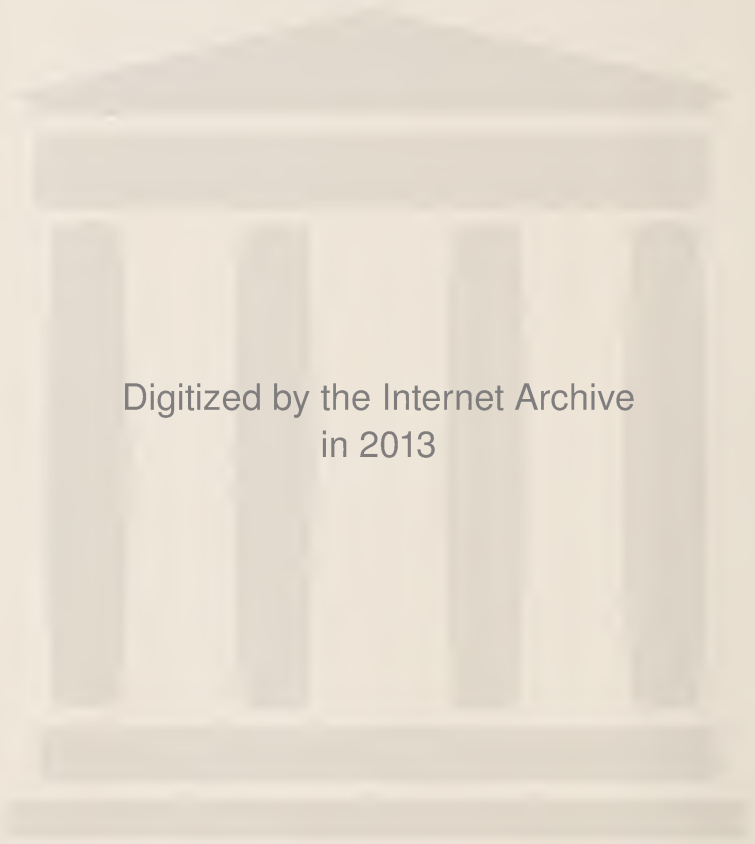

YEAR BOOK

of the

STATE OF COLORADO

1919

DETAILED INFORMATION REGARDING THE STATE, ITS RESOURCES, OPPORTUNITIES AND ATTRACTIONS, COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AND SEMI-OFFICIAL SOURCES AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY VESTED BY THE STATE LEGISLATURE IN THE STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION

STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION

GOV. OLIVER H. SHOUP, President

Thomas B. Stearns, Denver L. Wirt Markham, Lamar

Arthur H. King, Sterling

Edward D. Foster, Commissioner of Immigration

Howard D. Sullivan, Deputy and Statistician

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Foreword

THE first Year Book of the State of Colorado, issued in 1918 by the Colorado Immigration Bureau, was received with favor by those who are interested in having statistical information relating to the state and its political subdivisions carefully tabulated and published so as to be easily available for the use of those who need it, and conveniently preserved as a permanent state record. Realizing the value of such a record and the necessity for maintaining its continuity, the Twenty-second General Assembly enacted a law requiring the Immigration Bureau to compile and publish the Colorado Year Book annually in the future.

Though the second Colorado Year Book contains much information that was not available for the first, it does not contain by any means all the data that should be included in a work of this kind. The Twenty-second General Assembly, in providing for the annual publication of the volume, clothed the Immigration Bureau with authority to collect much information which it has been unable to obtain heretofore, but for various reasons the Bureau has been unable to undertake the collection of certain lines of statistical information in time to be included in this year's publication. This is especially true with regard to the manufacturing industry, which does not receive as full treatment as its importance warrants. This defect will be remedied as soon as possible in subsequent issues. In a few instances local authorities have failed to furnish information requested, so that the reports for certain counties and towns are not complete.

The Bureau acknowledges with thanks the willing assistance of state, county and city authorities and commercial club executives, to whose co-operation much of the success of this work is to be attributed.

THE COLORADO STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION.

Denver, Colorado, July 15, 1919.

The Colorado Board of Immigration

THE work carried on by the Colorado State Board of Immigration is best described by the statute creating the board, adopted in 1909, which provides that the duties shall be:

"To collect reliable information and statistics regarding agriculture, stock-growing and feeding, horticulture, mining, manufacturing, climate and health in Colorado, and to publish the same with a view of attracting health-seekers, tourists, investors and prospective settlers to the state; to prepare and cause to be circulated books, pamphlets, leaflets and other literature, illustrated or otherwise, regarding Colorado and the various localities of the state; to personally visit the various localities of the state, investigate the resources and possibilities thereof and stimulate their proper advertising and exploitation; to personally and by deputies and employes visit other states and there distribute advertising matter, call personally upon intending investors, visitors or immigrants, install exhibits of Colorado views and products, give lectures on Colorado and in general further the advertising of Colorado."

Much difficulty has been experienced in the past in obtaining the "reliable information and statistics" referred to in this act, for the reason that the Immigration Bureau was not clothed with any authority to collect them or require their collection. To correct this condition the Twenty-second General Assembly enacted a law, supplementary to that of 1909, giving the bureau authority to require state, county, city, town, precinct and school district officers, owners, operators and managers of manufacturing, mining and other business establishments and certain other persons to furnish "such information as may be required for properly setting forth the resources of the state and their development." This law also provides for co-operation between the State Board of Immigration and the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture in the collection and publication of information regarding livestock and acreage, condition and production of all crops, and requires county assessors, when making the annual property assessment, to collect for the bureau a wide variety of information regarding "farm operations, the principal farm products, agricultural resources and livestock."

Under the authority vested in the board by this act blanks have been prepared and sent out to all county assessors for the collection of information regarding the acreage of all crops planted in the various counties for the 1919 harvest, and certain other agricultural information. This data has been collected in every county in the state where agriculture is followed, and the returns, as compiled in the office of the bureau, are published elsewhere in this volume. Reports for a few counties were incomplete at the time of printing this book and the incomplete returns are given.

The State Board of Immigration, acting under the authority granted in the act of 1919, has also entered into a contract with the United States Department of Agriculture prescribing the conditions under which the board shall co-operate with the Bureau of Crop Estimates in the publication of agricultural statistics for the state and the several counties. The contract provides for the organization of the Colorado Co-operative Crop Reporting Service, which is now in operation, and which publishes a crop bulletin monthly, using the acreage information collected through county assessors and statistics on condition and production of crops collected through the regular reporters of the Bureau of Crop Estimates and through other channels. The corrected figures on acreage of all crops by counties will be published in these bulletins when all reports are in, and will also be published in the 1920 Year Book. The Crop Reporting Service will obtain statistics on the total production of all crops by counties for 1919, which also will be published in the 1920 Year Book. Thus, beginning with 1920, the Year Book will contain annually statistics showing, by counties, the acreage of all crops in cultivation for the current year and the corrected acreage and production of all crops harvested for the preceding year. This will provide a permanent record of agricultural development that ultimately will be of great value to the state.

The Immigration Bureau hopes in the near future to begin the publication annually of statistics on manufacturing, by counties, showing the number of manufacturing establishments, number of persons employed, capital invested, value of output and other statistical information, the demand for which is growing each year.

Colorado—General Description

COLORADO lies in the east-central part of the Rocky Mountain region and contains the most elevated portions of the Rocky mountains in the United States, though there are higher altitudes in both California and Washington, in the Cascade mountains, than are found in Colorado. Two peaks in Lake county share the honor of having the greatest altitude in the state. They are Mount Elbert and Mount Massive, each 14,402 feet above sea level. The highest point in the United States is Mount Whitney, California, 14,501 feet. Colorado has the highest mean altitude of any state, only about one-fourth of its area being below 5,000 feet, while approximately two-thirds of it ranges from 6,000 feet to 14,000 feet. It has more than 40 peaks that tower 14,000 feet or higher above sea level, and approximately 325 having an altitude of more than 10,000 feet. The eastern two-fifths of the state lies in the Great Plains, and is a level or broken prairie, crossed by the valleys of the Arkansas and South Platte rivers and their numerous tributaries, and rising gradually from the state line westward to the foothills of the Rockies. The main range of the Rocky mountains passes north and south through the central part of the state, with numerous secondary ranges and spurs running in all directions, giving Colorado the greatest extent and widest variety of mountain scenery found in any state. The western part lies in the Pacific watershed and contains the largest streams in the state. Its surface is much more broken than that of the eastern part, embracing numerous high mesas and fertile, narrow agricultural valleys, and rising to the rugged and wonderfully picturesque San Juan mountains in the southwest. In outline the state is almost a perfect rectangle, having the most regular form of any state in the Union. It ranks seventh in size, with an area of 66,341,120 acres. It is more than twelve times as large as the state of Massachusetts, nearly twice as large as Iowa and about the same size as New York, Ohio, Connecticut and New Hampshire combined. Its extreme length, east and west, is about 387 miles, or 37 miles more than the distance from New York City to Portland, Maine, and its width is approximately 276 miles, or about the same as the distance from Chicago to St. Louis.

Natural Divisions—As a result of its large size and the extreme irregularity of its surface the state is divided into a number of districts that show considerable variation in topography, soil, climatic conditions, industries and products. The most important of these are the nonirrigated prairie section in the eastern part of the state, popularly referred to as "Eastern Colorado;" the South Platte valley, in the north and northeast; the Arkansas valley, extending through the southern part of the eastern half of the state; the San Luis valley, a vast basin, the bed of an ancient lake, lying in the south-central part of the state almost wholly surrounded by mountain ranges; the San Juan basin, in the southwest; the valleys of the Grand river and numerous tributary streams in the central-western part; the rugged plateau districts drained by the White and Yampa rivers, in the northwest; the mountainous, mineral-bearing districts, extending in a broad, irregular belt across the central part of the state from the Wyoming to the New Mexico line; and the mountain park districts, chief of which are North park, in Jackson county; Middle park, in Grand county; and South park, in Park county. These last are very similar to the San Luis valley, but all have higher average altitudes and consequently enjoy less intensive agricultural development. In climatic conditions the South Platte and Arkansas valleys are very similar to the nonirrigated sections of eastern Colorado, but by reason of the fact that a large supply of water is available in these valleys for irrigation they enjoy the most extensive agricultural development found in the state and produce a wider range and greater yield of crops than the nonirrigated districts. The San Luis valley has very light rainfall, but an abundant water supply for irrigation is derived from the Rio Grande river and its tributaries. The average altitude is in the neighborhood of 7,000 feet, which limits the range of crops grown, but the fertile soil, abundant water supply and good climate make this valley one of the finest general farming and stockraising districts in the state. The San Juan basin is a region of from moderate to heavy rainfall, having a considerable area of irrigated land in the river valleys and much good nonirrigated agricultural land on the higher mesas. This is also an excellent stockraising district. The valleys of the Grand, Gunnison, Uncompahgre and

other rivers and smaller streams of the Grand river watershed contain the principal fruitgrowing areas of the state, as well as a large amount of fine general agricultural land. The rainfall in this area is generally inadequate for farming without irrigation, but the water supply is adequate for all land that can be irrigated, and recently farming without irrigation has been undertaken successfully on some of the higher mesa lands, where rainfall is somewhat heavier than in the valleys. The northwestern part of the state is less developed than any other district, chiefly because of lack of transportation facilities, but it contains some of the best agricultural and grazing land in Colorado. The mineral area is very extensive, but the principal producing areas are somewhat restricted and are outlined in tables published elsewhere in this volume.

Early History—That part of Colorado lying east of the Rocky mountains was included in the territory acquired by purchase from France in 1803, usually referred to as the Louisiana Purchase. All the southeastern part of the state, lying south of the Arkansas river, and a narrow strip extending north through the mountain district into Wyoming, was claimed by the state of Texas and became a part of the United States when Texas was annexed in 1845. This included a considerable amount of the territory belonging to the Louisiana Purchase, but the controversy regarding the northern boundary of Texas was settled long before Colorado became a state. The western part of what is now Colorado and an additional strip lying west and south of the Rio Grande river was ceded to the United States by Mexico in 1848, following the war with Mexico. The actual settlement of Colorado began with the discovery of gold in the summer of 1858, at which time most of the eastern half of the state was included in Kansas territory, under the name of Arapahoe county. The boundaries of this county were very imperfectly defined, and the settlers in the new gold camps, moreover, objected to being governed by a set of territorial officials 400 miles away. They appealed to the federal government for the organization of a new state or territorial government, and finally, in February, 1861, the territory of Colorado was organized, about a month after statehood had been conferred upon the territory of Kansas. The boundaries of the territory were substantially the same as are those of the state at present. In 1876 Colorado was admitted to the Union as the thirty-eighth state.

Population—The population of Colorado has increased steadily and rapidly since its actual settlement began immediately following the discovery of gold in 1858. The following table shows its growth from 1860 to the present time, as compared with the growth for the entire country, all figures being taken from census reports except those for 1919:

Year	Pop'lation	Pct. of Increase Over Previous Census	Pct. of Increase For United States
1860	34,277	...	...
1870	39,864	16.3	22.6
1880	194,327	387.5	30.1
1890	413,249	112.7	25.5
1900	539,700	30.6	20.7
1910	799,024	48.0	21.0
1919	1,028,785	28.8	....

During the two decades following 1860 the population was confined largely to the mining districts and to the city of Denver. The cities of Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Trinidad did not make their appearance in the census population statistics until 1880, when the three had a combined population of less than 10,000. During the early 80's the period of agricultural development began and the decade ending with 1890 was in many ways the most important in the history of the state. During that period 24 new counties were organized and scores of new towns were laid out in the agricultural districts. The percentage of increase in population dropped off materially in the succeeding decades, but remained considerably greater than the percentage of increase for the country at large. In 1910 the density of population for the state was 7.7 per square mile, as compared with 30.9 for the United States. Denver county ranked first in this respect, with 3,679, and Dolores and Jackson counties were tied for last place, with 0.6. The rural population in 1910, including all people except those living in cities and towns of 2,500 or more, was 394,184, or 49.3 per cent of the total. Indications are that the rural population at present is somewhat greater than the urban population, though no exact data are available. In 1910 the foreign-born white population was 15.9 per cent of the total, the principal foreign nationalities being, in the order named, as follows: German, Italian, Russian, Austrian, English, Swedish, Canadian, Irish and Scotch.

Drainage and Water Supply—Containing, as it does, the most elevated portions of the Rocky mountains, Colorado is quite naturally the source of many of the important streams in the west. The Continental divide crosses the west-central part of the state, and the streams in the western part flow to the Pacific, while those in the east find their way to the Gulf of Mexico. The streams of the western slope are all tributaries of the Colorado river, from which this state derives its name. The Grand river, the largest stream in Colorado, and one of the two rivers which unite to form the Colorado river, has its source in Grand county, and the Green river, which joins with the Grand to form the Colorado, flows through the northwestern corner of Moffat county. The northwestern corner of the state is drained by tributaries of the Green river, chief of which are the Yampa and White rivers. The principal tributary of the Grand river is the Gunnison, which has its source in Gunnison county and enters the Grand at the city of Grand Junction. The southwestern corner of the state is drained by the San Juan and Dolores rivers, both tributaries of the Colorado. The south-central part of the state, including the San Luis valley, is drained by the Rio Grande river. The southeastern part is drained by the Arkansas river and its tributaries, and the northeastern part by the South Platte river. The North Platte river has its headquarters in Jackson county and unites with the South Platte in Nebraska to form the Platte river, The Republican river, a tributary of the Kansas, drains a considerable area in the eastern part of the state. These streams have hundreds of small tributaries, most of which have their sources in the mountains where the snowfall is heavy. They furnish the principal water supply for irrigation and for the development of hydro-electric power. Water for domestic purposes is obtained principally from these streams, but in most agricultural sections wells are utilized as a secondary source of domestic water supply. Most of these wells are pumped, but there is a well-defined artesian belt in the San Luis valley and artesian water is found in numerous other places. There are more than 500 artesian wells in the state, fully two-thirds of which are in the San Luis valley.

Land Classification—A table published elsewhere in this volume gives a classification of the 66,341,120 acres of land in the state as far as is practicable from available records. It is divided into 63 counties, of which Denver county is the smallest, with an area of 37,120 acres, and Las Animas county the largest, with 3,077,760 acres. The records of the several county assessors showed a total of 26,490,156 acres of patented land on the tax rolls for 1918, including railroad rights of way and town and city lots, and not including equities in state land. The records of the federal and state governments at the same time showed a total of 26,997,020.95 acres of nonpatented land included in the national forests, homestead areas, national parks and monuments, state lands and Indian lands. In addition to this there is 4,913,315 acres of government land withdrawn from entry for various purposes, leaving 7,940,528.05 acres of land unclassified as to ownership. Most of this is homestead land that has been filed upon but not yet patented. In the 24 months ending July 1, 1918, approximately 2,750,000 acres of homestead land was filed upon in Colorado, none of which has been patented, and a considerable amount of the land filed upon in the preceding three years had not been patented when the 1918 tax assessment was made. There is also a considerable amount of state land that has been sold but not yet paid for, which does not appear on the tax rolls in the names of the purchasers until patent is issued. In the mining counties there is much mineral land that has been filed upon and not yet patented. In four counties, Conejos, Gilpin, Hinsdale and Lake, the amount of land shown in the various classifications is slightly in excess of the areas of these counties, as given from government surveys. These discrepancies are, perhaps, due to errors in surveys, as considerable portions of the mountainous sections of the state have not yet been accurately surveyed. Of the land in private ownership 25,109,943 acres was classed by county assessors in 1918 as farming area. Of this amount approximately 2,174,013 acres was farmed under irrigation in 1918, including 29,013 acres of bearing orchards. There was also 222,626 acres classed by assessors as natural hay land, a very large percentage of which is irrigated. The nonirrigated farming area is placed by assessors at 8,583,999 acres and 14,129,307 acres is classed as grazing land, much of which will ultimately be placed in cultivation. The remaining privately-owned land is principally patented mineral land,

railroad rights of way and town and city lots.

National Parks and Monuments—There are two national parks and two national monuments in Colorado. Rocky Mountain national park, with an approximate area of 253,440 acres, lies in Larimer, Boulder and Grand counties, and includes some of the most picturesque portions of the Rocky mountains. It is one of the newest of the national parks, having been created by an act of congress, approved January 26, 1915. Its highest point is Longs peak, 14,255 feet, and there are within its boundaries 13 other mountain peaks more than 13,000 feet above sea level. It is the most accessible of the large western parks and this fact, together with its wide range of picturesque mountain scenery and its delightful climate, has made it the most popular of the nation's great public playgrounds. The report of the secretary of the interior places the number of visitors to this park in 1915 at 31,000. The following year the number had increased to 51,000, and in 1917 it was 117,186. The nearest approach to this was recorded at the Mount Ranier national park, which had 35,568 visitors in 1917. Mesa Verde national park is located in Montezuma county and is especially noted for the ruins of homes and villages of the ancient Cliff Dwellers, supposed to have been the earliest inhabitants of this part of the continent. Travel to this park has increased very materially in the past few years, as the result of the construction of good highways leading to it. It was established by an act of congress June 29, 1906. Its area is 48,966 acres. The Colorado national monument, in Mesa county, near Grand Junction, was established by presidential proclamation on May 24, 1911. Its area is 13,883 acres. The site is in a picturesque canon which has long been an attractive feature of that part of Colorado. The formation is similar to that of the Garden of the Gods at Colorado Springs, but is generally conceded to be much more picturesque. There are many caverns in the monument, several of which have not yet been explored. Wheeler national monument, located in Mineral county, northeast of Creede, was established by presidential proclamation on December 7, 1908. Its area is approximately 300 acres. It is especially noted for its weird and very picturesque rock formation, unlike anything found elsewhere in Colorado. It is somewhat difficult of access at present on account of the fact that the approaches from the main highway by way of Creede and Wagon Wheel Gap have never been put in first-class condition. A movement is now under way to have a first-class automobile road built from Creede to the monument.

Industries—The principal industries of the state are agriculture, stockraising in its various branches, dairying, bee keeping, manufacturing, mining, quarrying, lumbering and commerce. These are treated in detail elsewhere.

Climatological Data—As a result of its great size and the extreme irregularity of its surface, the climate of Colorado is wonderfully varied and cannot be described in detail here. Various tables contained in this publication show the most important climatic data for different sections of the state. The mean annual temperature for the entire state is 44.6 degrees, but it varies from about 31 degrees in some of the higher mountain districts to 52 degrees in parts of the Arkansas valley. The average annual precipitation for the state is 17.54 inches, but there is also a very wide range here in the different sections of the state. The lowest average precipitation is about 6.5 inches, in the San Luis valley, and the highest above 30 inches in the San Juan mountains. The delightful and wonderfully healthful qualities of Colorado's climate are well known throughout the country. The tables before referred to show that the rainfall is comparatively light in all sections of the state and the percentage of sunshine is very high. The range of temperature is wide. The amount of moisture in the air is always low and as a result the unpleasant effects of extremely low or high temperatures are greatly modified. The relative annual humidity ranges from 45 to 60 per cent, being lower than in any other state except Arizona. The high altitude is another important factor in governing climatic conditions in the state. As a result of this high altitude and the correspondingly low atmospheric pressure, impurities in the air are quickly dissipated and the depressing effects common at low altitudes, especially during periods of warm, damp weather, are entirely foreign to this state.

Railroads, Telegraph and Telephone Facilities—There are 41 railroad companies represented in Colorado, oper-

ating an aggregate of 5,542.20 miles of main line track. Every county in the state except Baca county has some railroad mileage, though the railroad facilities of some other counties, particularly in the northwestern and southwestern parts of the state, are inadequate. The total value of railroad property in the state, as returned by the state tax commission for the year 1918, was $169,086,470. A considerable part of the mileage of the Colorado Midland railroad is not being operated at the present time. The following table shows the main line track owned by the several railroad companies:

Road	Mileage
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway	504.96
Beaver, Penrose & Northern Railway	6.49
Book Cliff Railroad	11.50
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad	395.39
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway	165.05
Colorado Railroad	108.17
Colorado-Kansas Railway	22.20
Colorado Midland Railroad	258.74
Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District Railway	61.04
Colorado, Wyoming & Eastern Railway	43.88
Colorado & Southeastern Railroad	6.27
Colorado & Southern Railway	791.50
Colorado & Wyoming Railroad	42.65
Cripple Creek & Colorado Springs Railroad	11.66
Crystal River Railroad	20.60
Crystal River & San Juan Railroad	7.32
Denver, Boulder & Western Railroad	44.99
Denver & Inter-Mountain Railroad	15.02
Denver & Interurban Railroad	11.63
Denver & Rio Grande Railroad	1,504.15
Denver & Salt Lake Railroad	252.36
Georgetown & Grays Peak Railway	15.90
Great Western Railway	86.39
Greeley Terminal Railway	1.36
Manitou & Pikes Peak Railway	8.70
Midland Terminal Railroad	29.40
Missouri Pacific Railway	152.12
Northwestern Terminal Railway	3.11
Oak Creek Railroad	1.68
Rio Grande Junction Railway	62.08
Rio Grande Southern Railroad	171.16
Rocky Mountain Railway	12.60
San Luis Central Railroad	12.21
San Luis Southern Railway	31.53
Silverton Railroad	14.00
Silverton, Gladstone & Northerly Railroad	7.00
Silverton Northern Railroad	8.00
Treasury Mountain Railroad	4.50
Uinta Railway	50.80
Union Pacific Railroad	583.09
Wolf Creek Railroad	1.00

Several of the companies above named operate extensively under leasing arrangements over tracks owned by other companies.

Ninety telephone companies operate in the state, owning an aggregate total of 285,073.97 miles of telephone line. This is an increase of approximately 7,000 miles over the amount reported to the tax commission for 1917. The valuation of all property owned by these companies, as returned by the state tax commission for purposes of taxation in 1918, was $12,666,340. Most of these companies are small and operate in but one or two counties. The Colorado & Eastern Telephone & Telegraph company operates in 15 counties in the eastern part of the state, and the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph company operates its own lines in all but two counties in the state, Baca and Dolores, and has a total of 276,112 miles of line in Colorado. Five telegraph companies operate a total of 26,113.69 miles of line in the state. Five counties, Baca, Hinsdale, Jackson, Moffat and Rio Blanco, had no telegraph lines in operation when reports were made to the tax commission for 1918. A table published elsewhere in this volume shows the mileage of railroads, telephone and telegraph lines in the various counties of the state as returned to the state tax commission for 1918.

Cities and Towns—In 1910 there were 36 cities in Colorado, according to the census classification. (The census bureau classes all incorporated places of 2,500 population, or more, as cities.) These cities, at that time, had a population of 413,939, or 51.8 per cent of the total population of the state. At the present time the number of cities is about 42. There were 212 incorporated cities and towns in the state on January 1, 1919. Weld county leads in the number of incorporated places, with 20, and Archuleta, Bent, Cheyenne, Costilla, Denver, Dolores, Douglas, Hinsdale, Kiowa, Lake, Mineral, Moffat, Pitkin, Rio Blanco and Sedgwick counties are tied for last place, with 1 each. Denver county includes only the city of Denver. Tables published elsewhere in this volume give the population and other data for all incorporated places in the state.

Colorado State Land

WHAT is popularly known as state land in Colorado and other western public land states comprises the various areas turned over by the federal government to the state governments under general acts of congress and sundry special statutory grants, to be administered by the various state governments for the particular state interests in those states for which the grants were made. The most important of these grants was made under an act of congress passed in 1875, the year before Colorado became a state, by which the United States gave to each of the public land states an amount of land equal to one-eighteenth of the area of the state, for the benefit of the public schools. This is known as school land, and quite generally in public land states all state land is referred to as school land, though various grants were made to the states for purposes in no way connected with the schools. The various grants made to Colorado, with the purposes for which they were made and the area acquired under each, are as follows:

	Acres
Public schools	3,678,026.14
Agricultural college	87,528.82
Internal improvements	473,118.52
Penitentiary	28,308.75
Public buildings	32,147.97
University	45,183.88
Reformatory	520.00
Saline lands	18,836.62
Total	4,363,670.70

The original school land grant gave to the state sections 16 and 36 in every township. As there were large Indian reservations and extensive private land holdings in Colorado at the time the grant was made, the state was permitted to select other public lands in lieu of those within these reservations and private holdings. As a result, the state acquired large blocks of land in various localities, sometimes almost entire townships. Where sections 16 and 36 were in private ownership at the time the grant was made the state was also permitted to select other land elsewhere. When the national forests were created the state also exchanged considerable areas of state land within the forest boundaries for government land in other localities. By the terms of the grants from the government the funds derived from the sale of school land constitute a permanent school fund, only the interest and the revenue derived from the administration of unsold land being available for use. The total amount of state land sold up to December 1, 1918, excluding all cancellations, was 1,250,063.75 acres, leaving 3,113,606.95 acres of state land unsold. An accompanying table shows the amount of land given to Colorado under all the various special grants and the general public school grant and the amount remaining in each county on November 30, 1918.

LAND GIVEN TO THE STATE BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT UNDER ALL GRANTS AND AMOUNT REMAINING NOVEMBER 30, 1918

COUNTY	Total Area Granted Acres	Total Area Remaining Acres
Adams	51,749.31	25,503.31
Alamosa	129,464.02	45,095.73
Arapahoe	34,077.06	14,780.28
Archuleta	19,514.87	18,495.96
Baca	89,258.34	77,426.92
Bent	170,365.55	141,888.53
Boulder	19,244.43	8,572.67
Chaffee	21,399.69	18,966.99
Cheyenne	64,000.00	52,786.39
Clear Creek	6,467.01	4,654.41
Conejos	134,845.71	60,685.18
Costilla	63.92	63.92
Crowley	123,373.11	64,062.91
Custer	15,085.61	13,808.61
Delta	2.00	2.00
Denver	1,320.00	686.60
Dolores	9,173.01	9,093.01
Douglas	21,650.00	9,051.92
Eagle	20,947.32	18,429.83
Elbert	147,695.24	84,223.85
El Paso	231,166.11	191,494.68
Fremont	70,147.48	58,342.56
Garfield	165.72	165.72
Gilpin	2,200.00	1,681.33
Grand	72,636.33	60,021.72
Gunnison	20,494.89	19,920.72
Hinsdale	9,806.00	9,166.00
Huerfano	52,560.70	45,381.50
Jackson	60,831.42	47,349.64
Jefferson	31,939.76	18,219.89
Kiowa	106,856.98	77,813.01
Kit Carson	82,510.81	61,932.23
Lake	5,039.76	2,297.16
La Plata	17,666.40	14,661.53
Larimer	91,492.03	74,363.37
Las Animas	156,131.29	143,485.31
Lincoln	162,997.75	127,720.99
Logan	200,637.91	141,490.52
Mesa	285.59	285.59
Mineral	1,593.31	953.31
Moffat	215,888.08	189,711.44
Montezuma	45,888.12	32,494.09
Montrose	108.40	108.40
Morgan	108,312.83	57,643.68
Otero	146,616.26	116,404.73
Ouray	3,974.65	3,344.22
Park	117,924.73	94,964.34
Phillips	24,063.10	16,786.59
Pitkin	3,447.42	1,987.23
Prowers	73,390.23	55,459.79
Pueblo	284,439.48	220,180.55
Rio Blanco	5.74	5.74
Rio Grande	102,009.72	20,032.40
Routt	112,103.88	72,791.83
Saguache	155,181.93	96,622.05
San Juan	7,526.76	7,526.76
San Miguel	23,962.27	16,642.27
Sedgwick	37,316.00	23,519.11
Summit	1,122.64	322.64
Teller	12,442.17	10,802.17
Washington	144,223.82	95,169.70
Weld	226,569.48	166,730.87
Yuma	94,377.95	49,330.55
	4,397,952.10	3,113,606.95

State Coal Land

OF THE 3,113,606.95 acres of state land in Colorado, approximately 473,732 acres is coal land according to estimates made by Horace W. Havens, mineral superintendent of the state land board. This is the most valuable asset owned by the state, practically all of which was granted to Colorado by the federal government for the benefit of the public school system. Mr. Havens estimates the value of this land at approximately $100,000,000. It is distributed through nearly every coal-bearing district in the state as follows:

Canon City District	Total Acres
Fremont county	1,960
Northern Coal Fields	
Adams county	9,600
Arapahoe county	9,080
Boulder county	760
Denver county	1,920
Douglas county	13,180
Elbert county	30,020
El Paso county	44,700
Jefferson county	1,820
Weld county	75,560
(Including Denver district south to El Paso county)	
Southern Coal Fields	
Huerfano county	11,440
Las Animas county	33,360
Yampa Coal Fields	
Moffat county	120,400
Routt county	69,720
Miscellaneous	
Archuleta county	732
Grand county	2,960
Gunnison county	3,440
Jackson county	25,080
La Plata county	9,960
Montezuma county	4,160
Park county	3,880
Total coal area	473,732

Mr. Havens' estimates of the acreage and distribution of state coal land are based on the reports of the United States geological survey. He assumes that a very large percentage of the coal acreage will not be found to contain workable coal and bases his estimate of value on this assumption. Government appraisers have placed the value of coal land in Colorado at from $100 to $400 per acre, depending on the character of the deposits and their accessibility. Mr. Havens has estimated the value of state coal lands at a little more than $200 per acre, which is generally conceded to be very reasonable.

Only a small amount of state coal land has ever been sold as such by the state board of land commissioners. When state land is sold for agricultural purposes the state reserves all coal that may underlay it. The revenue derived by the school fund from this land comes from rentals on non-operative coal leases and from royalties on producing leases. During the biennial period ending November 30, 1918, there was a total of 13,468.90 acres of coal land leased by the state, the revenue from which during the period was $190,637.29. For the purpose of illustrating the development that is being made of state coal lands it may be stated that the revenue derived by the state from rental of and royalties on state coal land during the biennial period ending November 30, 1916, was $89,865.30, and for the preceding biennial period $81,088.56. The coal leases are granted for a period of five years and require a minimum royalty of 10 cents a ton run of mine upon at least 1,000 tons annually, whether any coal is mined at all or not, and 10 cents a ton on all coal in excess of the amount sufficient to produce the fixed annual rental.

From the figures given above it will be seen that only a very small percentage of the coal land owned by the state is under lease. This, of course, is due to the fact that most of it lies at a considerable distance from any railroad and cannot be worked profitably under existing conditions. The most important producing leases are located in the Canon City, Northern and Southern coal fields, in Fremont, Las Animas, Huerfano and Weld counties.

COAL PRODUCTION BY COUNTIES

COUNTY	1917 Short Tons	1918 Short Tons
Boulder	1,277,265	1,331,181
Delta	103,248	94,870
El Paso	374,620	309,922
Fremont	871,531	876,868
Garfield	104,608	74,004
Gunnison	653,233	651,995
Huerfano	2,375,562	2,620,385
Jackson	86,289	84,504
Jefferson	131,141	125,810
La Plata	138,523	141,040
Las Animas	4,447,726	4,449,181
Mesa	209,166	220,369
Moffat	250	548
Montezuma	1,600	1,927
Montrose	1,684	1,020
Ouray	1,129	641
Pitkin	22,964	30,554
Rio Blanco	4,657	4,798
Routt	1,057,685	962,691
Weld	652,424	675,747
	12,515,305	12,658,055

Homestead Land

ON July 1, 1918, there was 10,271,955 acres of unappropriated homestead land in Colorado, of which 8,441,461 acres was surveyed and open to immediate entry. A year previous the area of homestead land unappropriated was 10,416,317 acres. There was a small amount of withdrawn land restored to entry during the twelve months ending July 1, 1918, and a very considerable amount of land applied for in tracts larger than 320 acres under the grazing homestead act, which applications were not allowed. This resulted in a large apparent increase in the amount of homestead land during the twelve months, and accounts for the small decrease in the amount of homestead land available on July 1, 1918, as compared with July 1, 1917. The amount of land actually filed upon during the twelve months was 1,132,276 acres, the smallest area entered in the state since 1914. The amount filed upon during the past twelve months has been comparatively small, while a considerable area filed upon under the grazing act has been restored to entry after applications have been rejected, so that there remains open to entry on July 1, 1919, approximately 10,000,000 acres. The exact figures are not available until late in the year.

Nearly one-third of this land lies in two counties in the northwestern part of the state, Moffat and Rio Blanco counties. It is in the Glenwood Springs land district and is classed by the officials of the land office as farming, grazing and mineral land, with no information given as to what portions belong in each of the three classifications. Practically all of it is from 25 to 90 miles from any railroad. Somewhat more than one-third of the homestead land of the state, approximately 3,500,000 acres, lies in the mountainous or semi-mountainous counties, at an altitude above 7,000 feet. Most of this is primarily useful for grazing purposes or for minerals it may contain. Small areas of agricultural land are to be found in the large homestead areas of these mountain counties, but practically all the land suitable for farming that lies within a reasonable distance from a railroad has been filed upon. About 530,000 acres of homestead land is to be found in the 25 counties lying east of the mountains. Perhaps not to exceed 25 per cent of this amount is suitable for farming and nearly all of it is in very small tracts, much below the size of a government homestead. It is safe to say that a score of desirable full 320-acre government homesteads could not be found in this section of the state. The remainder of the available homestead land, somewhat less than 3,000,000 acres, is widely scattered over the western part of the state. A considerable amount of it is good farming area, but nearly all of it lies from 15 to 40 miles from any railroad. The rainfall in some sections is not sufficient for crops without irrigation and no definite plans for its reclamation by the government have been announced. The only counties having no homestead land open to entry are Denver, Mineral and San Juan.

There is in the state 4,913,315 acres of government land temporarily withdrawn from entry, divided as follows:

Coal land	4,503,417	acres
Oil land	87,474	"
Oil shale land	45,440	"
Power sites	276,504	"
Public water reserves	480	"
Total	4,913,315	"

In addition to these withdrawals there are a few comparatively small tracts withdrawn under what is known as the Carey act. These tracts are turned over by the federal government to the state and are administered by the state land board pending the construction of irrigation systems. But one Carey act irrigation system has been completed in Colorado, that being a small system watering about 15,000 acres in the neighborhood of Two Buttes, in northern Baca county. The accompanying table shows the amount of homestead land, by counties, open to entry in the various land districts of the state on July 1, 1918. The unsurveyed land shown may be entered but can not be formally filed upon until it has been surveyed.

HOMESTEAD LAND OPEN TO ENTRY ON JULY 1, 1918

Del Norte Land District

COUNTY	Unsurveyed	Total
Alamosa	3,840	49,027
Chaffee	.....	2,597
Conejos	.....	188,647
Huerfano	3,840	9,119
Las Animas	29,440	29,440
Rio Grande	.....	104,018
Saguache	.....	292,480
Total	37,120	675,328

Denver Land District

Adams	.....	40
Arapahoe	.....	160
Boulder	.....	760
Clear Creek	13,440	20,320
Douglas	.....	2,120
Eagle	.....	12,600
Elbert	.....	800
Gilpin	3,840	11,520

COUNTY	Unsurveyed	Total
Grand	13,860	124,210
Jackson	.....	239,030
Jefferson	.....	9,380
Larimer	.....	47,020
Morgan	.....	560
Routt	7,680	7,680
Summit	4,630	9,550
Weld	.....	680
Total	43,450	486,430
Durango Land District		
Archuleta	.....	72,575
Dolores	46,762	53,995
La Plata	2,200	95,692
Montezuma	12,940	62,374
Total	61,902	284,636
Glenwood Springs Land District		
Eagle	205,157	237,799
Garfield	191,088	955,776
Gunnison	7,840	8,280
Mesa	31,320	147,606
Moffat	318,625	1,728,863
Pitkin	24,300	52,906
Rio Blanco	176,906	1,345,960
Routt	72,200	189,209
Total	1,027,436	4,666,399
Hugo Land District		
Cheyenne	.....	317
Kit Carson	.....	4,892
Lincoln	.....	1,287
Total	.....	6,496
Lamar Land District		
Baca	.....	56,532
Bent	.....	41,835
Cheyenne	.....	1,329
Kiowa	.....	3,270
Las Animas	.....	76,360
Lincoln	.....	140
Prowers	.....	14,828
Total	.....	194,294
Leadville Land District		
Chaffee	.....	69,234
Fremont	.....	35,401
Lake	.....	8,382
Park	10,844	258,185
Summit	.....	465
Teller	280	7,197
Total	11,124	378,864
Montrose Land District		
Delta	55,560	244,692
Dolores	3,780	35,110
Gunnison	89,040	554,100
Hinsdale	11,200	115,480
Mesa	203,700	809,849
Montrose	179,360	652,078
Ouray	.....	27,040
Saguache	.....	130,240
San Miguel	73,100	323,602
Total	615,740	2,892,191
Pueblo Land District		
Alamosa	.....	11,320
Bent	.....	10,010
Crowley	7,040	8,000
Custer	.....	27,960
El Paso	1,320	5,120
Fremont	.....	324,680
Huerfano	.....	64,440
Kiowa	680	680
Las Animas	.....	118,856
Lincoln	720	3,790
Otero	8,360	35,090
Pueblo	.....	1,900
Saguache	.....	21,760
Teller	.....	25,680
Total	18,120	659,286
Sterling Land District		
Logan	4,320	4,799
Morgan	159	1,619
Phillips	.....	561
Sedgwick	.....	280
Washington	.....	4,442
Weld	10,234	11,813
Yuma	889	4,517
Total	15,602	28,031
State total	1,830,494	10,271,955

National Forests

THE act of congress under which the national forests of the country were created was passed March 3, 1891. The following provision, Section 24 of the act, shows how and for what purposes the forests were created:

"The President of the United States may from time to time set apart and reserve in any state or territory having public land bearing forests, any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations, and the president shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservations and the limits thereof."

The first national forest was created by President Harrison in 1891, under the name of the Yellowstone Park Timberland Reserve. Originally all forests established under this act were known as forest reserves, but in 1905 congress changed the official designation to "national forests."

There are at present 155 national forests in the United States, of which 17 lie wholly and two partly within the state of Colorado. The total area within these forests and within the borders of the state is 14,854,713 acres. A considerable amount of land within the forest boundaries has passed into private ownership or has been otherwise withdrawn from the forest area under provisions of the various acts of congress relating to the national forests, leaving a total net national forest area for the state of 13,354,944 acres.

The administrative headquarters for Colorado national forests is located at Denver, the national forests of the state, except the very small part of the La Sal forest located in the extreme western part, being in what is known as the Rocky Mountain District. The chief executive officer of the district

is the district forester, and each forest is in charge of a forest supervisor, whose headquarters is at some central place within or near the forest area. The total number of national forest officers in the state at present is about 319. The accompanying table gives the name of each national forest wholly or partly in the state, together with its net area within this state and the headquarters of the supervisor:

National Forest	Headquarters	Net Area
Arapahoe	Hot Sulphur Springs	634,775
Battlement	Grand Junction	650,596
Cochetopa	Saguache	905,813
Colorado	Ft. Collins	847,328
Durango	Durango	616,630
Gunnison	Gunnison	906,491
*Hayden	Encampment, Wyoming	65,598
Holy Cross	Glenwood Spgs.	576,113
†La Sal	Moab, Utah	27,444
Leadville	Leadville	930,585
Montezuma	Mancos	696,044
Pike	Denver	1,079,150
Rio Grande	Monte Vista	1,136,539
Routt	Steamboat Spgs	832,152
San Isabel	Westcliffe	598,912
San Juan	Pagosa Spgs	617,498
Sopris	Glenwood Spgs.	596,508
Uncompahgre	Delta	789,959
White River	Glenwood Spgs.	846,809

*Lies principally in Wyoming.
†Lies principally in Utah.

These forests lie almost exclusively in the mountainous districts of the central and western parts of the state. Their boundaries are very irregular and most of them lie in two or more counties, while some of them are made up of two or more separated tracts. The location of the various forests wholly or partly in the state, by counties, is as follows:

Arapahoe forest: Grand and Jackson counties.

Battlement forest: Delta, Garfield, Gunnison, Mesa and Pitkin counties.

Cochetopa forest: Chaffee, Gunnison, Hinsdale and Saguache counties.

Colorado forest: Boulder, Gilpin, Jackson, Jefferson and Larimer counties.

Durango forest: Archuleta, Hinsdale, La Plata and San Juan counties.

Gunnison forest: Delta, Gunnison and Montrose counties.

Hayden forest: Jackson county.

Holy Cross forest: Eagle, Garfield and Pitkin counties.

La Sal forest: Mesa and Montrose counties.

Leadville forest: Chaffee, Lake, Park and Summit counties.

Montezuma forest: Dolores, La Plata, Montezuma and San Miguel counties.

Pike forest: Clear Creek, Douglas, El Paso, Teller and Jefferson counties.

Rio Grande forest: Conejos, Hinsdale, La Plata, Mineral, Rio Grande, Saguache and San Juan counties.

Routt forest: Grand, Jackson, Moffat and Routt counties.

San Isabel forest: Alamosa, Chaffee, Custer, Fremont, Huerfano, Las Animas, Pueblo and Saguache counties.

San Juan forest: Archuleta, Hinsdale, Mineral and Rio Grande counties.

Sopris forest: Eagle, Garfield, Gunnison and Pitkin counties.

Uncompahgre forest: Gunnison, Hinsdale, Mesa, Montrose, Ouray, San Juan and San Miguel counties.

White River forest: Eagle, Garfield, Moffat, Rio Blanco and Routt counties.

The national forests are administered by the secretary of the department of agriculture, through an official created by act of congress and known as the national forester. The secretary of agriculture is authorized by act of congress to issue from time to time regulations governing the use and occupancy of national forest lands and the use of timber and other national forest resources. These regulations are published in what is known as the "Use Book," which may be obtained by actual or prospective users of the national forests from the national forester at Washington, or from any district forester or forest supervisor.

USE OF TIMBER REGULATED

Under the regulations set forth in the Use Book, the timber in the national forests is being constantly used, but in such a way as to prevent the depletion of national timber resources by excessive or ill-advised cutting. Free use of timber is granted to bona fide settlers, miners, residents and prospectors, and to schools, road districts, churches and noncommercial organizations of settlers, for improvements of mutual or public benefit. The amount of free material to any one user generally does not exceed $20 annually in value in this state. Such free timber is granted principally for use as firewood, fence posts, for timbering in mines, road building and for construction work on a small scale. Mature, dead or down timber, which may be cut without injury to the forest, is sold in any desired amount to homestead settlers and to farmers at the actual cost of administering such sales. Such timber must be used for domestic and homestead purposes and its sale or exchange is prohibited. Timber sold under these regulations in Colorado brought an average price of about 75 cents per 1,000 feet, board measure, in 1918, and fuel wood was sold at 25 cents a cord.

The national forest officials estimate

that the commercial stand of timber in Colorado national forests at this time is 18,139,552,000 board feet, having a stumpage value of more than $36,000,000.

GRAZING IN NATIONAL FORESTS

There is a large amount of good pasture land in the national forests of this state, and farmers, homesteaders and stockmen are given every encouragement to make use of it during the grazing season. Preference is given to the small farmer, who is permitted to graze 10 head of milch cows and work animals free of charge, and is also considered before all others in the allotment of additional grazing privileges. The grazing fees are based upon a theoretical charge for the entire year, there being but few ranges in the state where year-long grazing is permitted. The year-long fees for the forests of this state are as follows:

Cattle, $1.00 per head.
Horses, $1.25 per head.
Sheep and goats, 25 cents per head.

The grazing season is fixed to fit conditions on each range and fees for shorter periods than one year are determined upon an established basis, but are not directly proportionate to the annual rates. The various schedules of fees are changed from time to time, and may be obtained from forest officials.

A very considerable part of the national forest area in Colorado lies within the recognized mineral belts, and prospecting for minerals is constantly going on in the forests. These lands are open to prospectors the same as other public lands, and may be filed upon and patented under the public land laws after discoveries of minerals have been made and the proper assessment work done.

HOMESTEADS WITHIN FORESTS

There are also occasional tracts of agricultural land within the forest boundaries, which may be filed upon under the homestead laws. Application for such land is made to the forest service.

A systematic examination of national forest lands has been made to determine what parts of the areas now included in the national forests are more suitable for agricultural than for other purposes. As a result of this examination there was on July 1, 1919, 36,564 acres of land within the Colorado national forests open to entry under the homestead laws. This is made up principally of isolated tracts varying in size from 20 to 160 acres. Information about the homestead land in the various forests may be obtained from the forest supervisors. Since 1906 there has been 261,000 acres of national forest land restored to entry in Colorado in this way.

The following facts, taken from reports of the district forester at Denver, give some idea of the extent of public service rendered through the national forests in Colorado and the various national forest officials in the state:

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, 400,833 cattle, 10,553 horses and 1,106,423 sheep and goats were grazed in the national forests of Colorado. This is an increase of 63,515 cattle and horses and 188,331 sheep and goats over the number grazed in 1917. The number of permits issued for cattle and horses was 4,513, and for sheep 846.

The net receipts of the national forests in the state for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, were $459,878, of which amount 25 per cent, or $114,970 is turned over to the various counties in which the forests are situated, to be used for the benefit of the public schools and public roads. An additional 10 per cent, or $45,987 is available for the construction of roads and trials within the national forests. The net receipts of the national forests of the state for 1918 were $356,415.

There is available during the current year, out of federal funds, for the construction of roads in and near the national forests, in co-operation with the state and counties, $574,934. The co-operation offered through the state agencies is $181,747, making the total fund available $729,681. The roads now being constructed include some of the most important scenic highways in the state, and include aboutt 100 miles of highway.

The national forests of Colorado are coming to be more popular as national playgrounds each year. During the past year the number of visitors in the Colorado national forests was above 853,000, or 86 per cent of the total number of visitors in all the 147 national forests. These visitors were from forty states and thirteen foreign countries, and they spent an average of from one to seven days in the forests.

There were 670 commercial sales of timber made from the national forests of the state during the past year, aggregating 100,915,000 board feet, the value of which was $162,091.24. In addition to this there were 322 sales of timber at cost, aggregating 2,547,000 board feet, amounting to $1,934.68.

Colorado Water Power

ONE of the most valuable of Colorado's natural resources is water power. Although the volume of water carried in the streams of the state is generally comparatively small, most of these streams have their sources at high altitudes and a vast amount of power is developed as they descend over precipitous courses from the mountain sides to the plains below. The principal river systems having their origin in the state and developing sufficient water power to be utilized commercially are: The Colorado, on the western slope, the principal tributaries of which are the Yampa, White, Grand, Gunnison, Dolores and San Juan; the Rio Grande, in the south, draining the San Luis valley; the Arkansas, in the southeast, and the Platte, in the northeast. These streams have scores of comparatively small tributaries rising in the mountains, which drop from 1,000 to 6,000 feet in their courses. There is considerable variation in the amount of power available in these streams, due to the fact that the volume of water they carry differs widely at different seasons of the year. A maximum development could be obtained only through the storage of water in reservoirs during the flood seasons, so that a uniform flow of water could be obtained through the year. The following figures, taken from reports of the United States geological survey, furnish a good idea of the immense amount of water power available for commercial use in the state:

Minimum horsepower available from direct stream flow....	828,500
Horsepower available from storage of water.....	2,568,200
Minimum horsepower from direct flow and storage.....	3,396,700
Maximum horsepower available during flood seasons.....	4,241,300

According to the report of the National Conservation commission, made in 1908, the total hydro-electric energy developed in the entire country at that time was 5,356,680 horsepower, and the total development in Colorado was 78,878 horsepower. Since that time the development in some parts of the country has been very marked, but the total horsepower now in use is less than three times the maximum amount available in the state of Colorado. Water power development in this state since 1908 has been slow, due largely to the withdrawal from entry of many of the best power sites, which are on government land. Congress has been working for several years on the perfection of a law to regulate the leasing of government power sites, with a view to developing vast water power resources of the west, and the era of real development will perhaps not begin until some satisfactory basis is established by law upon which the government and private enterprises can cooperate in the utilization of this vast national resource.

In 1914, when the latest detailed inquiry of the census bureau into manufacturing development was made, the factories of Colorado were using but 162,828 primary horsepower of energy in their operations. Of this amount only 57,278 horsepower was electric, not all of which was hydro-electric. The total development of hydro-electric energy in the state at present is perhaps not in excess of 125,000 horsepower, most of which is being utilized in lighting, operating street railway and traction lines and furnishing power for the operation of mine machinery and ore-treatment mills. Much of the electric energy for street lighting in Denver is generated nearly 200 miles from the city, at the town of Shoshone, Garfield county, and is carried across the range by high voltage transmission lines. This example is cited to show the possibilities for the distribution of hydro-electric energy, and should be conclusive evidence that the power generated from the streams in the most remote parts of the state can be utilized profitably in the development of manufacturing and other industries in the cities and more thickly populated rural districts.

The need for further development of water power occasioned by the war demand for greatly increased production from the country's factories has emphasized anew the manufacturing possibilities of the Rocky Mountain west, where raw materials of nearly all kinds are abundant, and where hydro-electric energy can be developed in large volume, at comparatively small expense. The people of Colorado are keenly alive to the wonderful possibilities in this direction offered in the Centennial state, and there is every indication that, as soon as financial conditions will permit following the close of the war, large investments will be made in the development of water power in the state, and in the establishment of industries that will make use of such power.

Irrigation in Colorado

FARMING under irrigation began in Colorado almost as soon as gold mining. Its development was not so rapid in the beginning, but it was steady and persistent, and today the value of the annual output of the state's irrigated farms is more than four times as great as that of its gold mines.

David K. Wall, one of the pioneer agriculturists of the state, farmed a two-acre tract of land at Golden in 1859, which he irrigated by direct flow from one of the small tributaries of Clear creek. His experiment proved so successful that he increased his irrigated area to eight acres the following year. Again he was very successful and the story of his success spread rapidly.

It was not until about 1870, however, that large community irrigation enterprises began to be undertaken. Up to this time only short ditches had been in operation, carrying water directly from the streams to the low lands lying in the narrow creek and river valleys. Most of these pioneer irrigation systems were individual enterprises, watering from 10 to 100 acres each. With the new era of development large community enterprises were undertaken and ditches were constructed that carried water to the fertile uplands, far back from the narrow valleys. Irrigation on a large scale was first undertaken in the Greeley district, in northern Colorado, the water being taken from the South Platte river and its tributaries. The undertakings were generally successful and other districts immediately followed the example of northern Colorado. In 1889, when the United States census bureau made its first detailed report on irrigation enterprises, Colorado ranked second among the states in irrigation development, with 890,775 acres of land under ditch. California was first at that time, with 1,004,223 acres irrigated.

The two decades following 1889 witnessed Colorado's greatest irrigation development. In 1899 the census bureau found that this state had taken first rank, with 1,611,271 acres of irrigated land, an increase of 80.9 per cent over the acreage irrigated in 1889. California, in the meantime, had shown an increase of but 44 per cent, having a total irrigated area of 1,445,872 acres. In 1909 Colorado still ranked first, with 2,792,032 acres of land under irrigation, and California second, with 2,664,104 acres.

Completed irrigation enterprises in this state at present are capable of watering approximately 3,000,000 acres of land, and the total amount spent on all irrigation enterprises to the beginning of 1919 was in excess of $60,000,000. The accompanying table gives important irrigation statistics as compiled by the United States census bureau for 1909 and 1910:

IRRIGATION IN 1909

Number of farms irrigated in 1909	25,857
Acreage irrigated in 1909	2,792,032
Acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910	3,990,166
Acreage included in projects	5,917,457
Main ditches—number	8,405
Length—miles	17,564
Laterals—number	5,612
Length—miles	5,006
Reservoirs—number	1,084
Capacity—acre-feet	2,646,593
Flowing wells—number	313
Pumped wells—number	121
Pumping plants—number	206
Cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910	$56,636,443.00
Average cost per acre enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910	$14.19
Estimated final cost of existing enterprises	$76,443,239.00

In 1909 62.7 per cent of the area cultivated in Colorado was irrigated. Since that time there has been a comparatively small increase in the irrigated acreage, but a very large increase in the cultivated acreage of nonirrigated land. In 1918 the irrigated acreage was somewhat less than one-half of the entire acreage cultivated. In 1909 the value of crops grown on irrigated land was 79.6 per cent of the value of all crops grown in the state, while in 1918 it was perhaps less than 60 per cent.

A survey of the various irrigation projects in the state conducted by the immigration department early in 1919 revealed the fact that there is in the neighborhood of 200,000 acres of land in the state for which irrigation water is available, but which for various reasons has never been put under cultivation. It also brought out the fact that something more than 1,500,000 acres of additional land could be irrigated through the completion of irrigation enterprises that are already under construction. A special committee appointed at the suggestion of the Colorado Council of Defense in 1918 re-

ported to the members of the twenty-second general assembly that there was special need for some sort of supervision over the financial affairs of many of the irrigation districts organized under the state irrigation laws. As a result of this report a law was enacted providing for the creation of a commission which shall co-operate with those financially interested in the various irrigation districts, including bondholders as well as land holders, in an effort to straighten out some of the financial tangles that have interfered with the completion of the irrigation systems undertaken in many of these districts. This commission has been appointed and during 1919 and 1920 will make an effort to bring to completion many of the district irrigation enterprises that have been held back in their work on account of financial troubles.

For the purpose of making it possible to secure comparative statistics of any value concerning the development of irrigation in Colorado, the laws relating to the administration of the public waters of the state are in need of material amendment. Under the law as it now stands the state engineer has no authority by which he can compel the commissioners of the various districts to render accurate reports each year on the various phases of irrigation development which are of vital interest to the country.

By reason of that condition it is impossible to secure from the biennial reports of the state engineer any authoritative comparative data by which the development of irrigation may be traced. The amount of irrigation and storage water used on the irrigable land of the state varies materially from year to year, being governed largely by precipitation and other climatic conditions. This information, together with the capacity of ditches and reservoirs, the number of acres irrigated and the number of miles of main and lateral ditches, should be prepared each year by the commissioners and submitted to the state engineer for compilation.

For the purpose of administering the waters, the state is divided into five divisions, each in charge of a division engineer; the divisions in turn are divided into districts, of which there are 70 in the state, each in charge of a water commissioner. The state engineer is appointed by the governor; the division engineers are appointed by the governor, with the approval of the state senate, and the water commissioners are appointed by the governor upon recommendation of the county commissioners of the counties included in each district. As will readily be seen, the system confers upon the state engineer no authority which he can enforce, consequently the comparative records in the office of the state engineer are comparatively of less value than they would be had he the authority to require accurate information from each commissioner each year.

Reports of all county assessors for 1918 showed a total of 2,144,617 acres of irrigated farm land in the state and 29,394 acres of orchards, practically all of which are irrigated. In addition to this the same records showed 242,626 acres of natural hay land, a very large percentage of which is irrigated. These figures include approximately all the land that is actually being cultivated under irrigation, though not all for which irrigation water is available. Competent authorities estimate that there has been close to 1,000,000 acres of irrigated land in the state so damaged from over-irrigation combined with lack of proper drainage that it is not now producing to anything like its former capacity and much of it is not now being cultivated at all.

PRODUCTION OF COAL AND PETROLEUM IN COLORADO

Year	Coal Short Tons	Petroleum Barrels
Previous to 1882	2,348,966	.....
1882	1,061,479	.....
1883	1,229,593	.....
1884	1,130,024	.....
1885	1,356,062	.....
1886	1,368,338	.....
1887	1,791,735	76,295
1888	2,185,477	297,612
1889	2,597,181	316,476
1890	3,077,003	368,842
1891	3,512,632	665,482
1892	3,510,830	824,000
1893	4,102,389	594,390
1894	2,831,409	515,746
1895	3,082,982	438,232
1896	3,112,402	361,450
1897	3,361,703	384,934
1898	4,076,347	444,383
1899	4,776,224	390,278
1900	5,244,364	317,385
1901	5,700,015	460,520
1902	7,401,343	396,901
1903	7,423,602	483,925
1904	6,658,355	501,763
1905	8,826,429	376,238
1906	10,111,218	327,582
1907	10,790,236	331,851
1908	9,634,973	379,653
1909	10,716,936	310,861
1910	11,973,736	239,794
1911	10,157,383	226,926
1912	10,977,824	206,052
1913	9,232,510	188,799
1914	8,170,559	222,773
1915	8,624,980	208,475
1916	10,522,185	202,330
1917	12,511,481	204,000
1918	12,658,055	198,000
Totals	227,848,960	11,461,948

Agriculture

FOR more than a quarter of a century following the discovery of gold in the mountains west of where Denver now stands Colorado was known to the industrial world almost exclusively through its metal mines. It was a leader among the states in the production of gold and silver, but its agricultural output was almost negligible. The eastern part of the state was still classed as desert land, and the reclamation of the river valleys by means of irrigation had not begun. The natural result is that Colorado is still best known in other parts of the country as a mining state, though the annual value of the output of its farms today, including livestock, poultry and dairy products, is more than four times that of its mines and quarries.

It is not the purpose of this volume to enter into any extended discussion of the development of agriculture or of any other industry that has grown up in the state. A few figures will be given from census reports, however, for the purpose of illustrating the rapidity with which farming developed in Colorado after it was demonstrated that it could be carried on profitably. The principal crops grown in the state on which acreage reports have been returned to the census bureau each decade beginning with 1879 are corn, oats, wheat, barley, hay, forage and potatoes. The following table shows the acreage devoted to these crops as returned to the census bureau in four census reports:

Year	Acres
1879	211,936
1889	859,429
1899	1,519,395
1909	2,299,711

From this tabulation it will be seen that the acreage devoted to these crops was more than 10 times as great in 1909 as it was in 1879. In 1919 the acreage devoted to the same crops is approximately 3,350,000, an increase of more than 1,000,000 acres in ten years and an increase of approximately 1,500 per cent in 40 years. In addition to this there is a very substantial acreage devoted to field peas, orchards, field beans, melons, seed crops, truck crops and various other crops for which acreage reports have not been kept by the census bureau.

Under a law enacted by the twenty-second general assembly early in 1919 county assessors are required to collect annually for the state immigration department a large amount of information regarding agricultural operation, including the acreage cultivated to all crops each year. The work was first undertaken in 1919, assessors being furnished blanks for obtaining reports on the acreage of all crops planted in for the 1919 harvest. These blanks are prepared jointly by the state immigration department, the Colorado field agent of the bureau of crop estimates of the United States department of agriculture and the Colorado Agricultural college. All county assessors have obtained remarkably complete reports on these schedules, considering the short time available for preparation, as the law was signed less than a week before the annual property assessment was begun and it requires that all agricultural data be gathered when the property assessment is being made.

Tables published elsewhere in this volume show the acreage by counties devoted to all important crops grown in the state in 1919, as returned by the several county assessors, and the total acreage in cultivation in each county. It is believed that this information will be found especially valuable to all interested in the production, movement and marketing of farm products, since it has never before been available except for census years. The law above referred to requires that it be published annually in the Colorado Year Book, so that a permanent record of agricultural data will eventually be established in keeping with the importance of the state's principal industry.

The same law referred to above provides for co-operation between the state immigration department and the bureau of crop estimates of the United States department of agriculture in collecting, compiling and publishing information relating to acreage, condition and production of all crops. Under the authority thus granted the immigration department has entered into a contract with the United States department of agriculture specifying the manner in which this work shall be done and authorizing the establishment of the Colorado Co-operative Crop Reporting Service, which publishes monthly bulletins showing the progress and development of all crops from planting time to harvest.

Through this service accurate information will be available showing the production of all crops by counties.

Such information is not available for 1918 and will not be available for 1919 until late in the year. It will be published in the Year Book for 1920 and annually thereafter. The following table gives the acreage and production of the principal crops for 1918 for the state as a whole, as reported by the bureau of crop estimates:

Crop	Acreage	Production
Hay, tons	1,402,000	2,469,000
Wheat, bu.	1,044,000	13,335,000
Corn, bu.	527,000	11,067,000
Rye, bu.	117,000	735,000
Oats, bu.	192,000	6,336,000
Barley, bu.	176,000	4,928,000
Beans, bu.	252,000	1,335,000
Sugar beets, tons	126,500	1,412,200
Grain sorghums, bu.	92,000	1,748,000
Potatoes, bu.	72,000	11,376,000
Broom corn, tons	30,000	5,200
Apples, bu.	.....	1,845,000
Peaches, bu.	.....	754,000
Pears, bu.	.....	194,000

The total value of all crops grown in Colorado in 1918, as estimated by the bureau of crop estimates, was $153,639,000, based upon prices prevailing December 1. By way of comparison it should be noted that the census bureau found the value of all crops grown in the state in 1899 to be $16,970,588, and in 1909, $50,974,958.

There has been a remarkably rapid increase in the value of farm property in Colorado in the past 40 years, as well as in the number of farms and the acreage of land in farms. The acreage of land cultivated has increased very rapidly in this period, but it is still far below the available area that can be farmed. In the agricultural tables published elsewhere in this volume will be given figures by counties showing the acreage of privately-owned land capable of cultivation that has not yet been broken, as reported by county assessors. These figures are too low in many cases, for deputies frequently were not so careful in obtaining this information as they were in learning the acreage in actual cultivation. Figures will also be found showing, by counties, the acreage of raw land first planted to crops for the 1919 harvest, which will give some idea of how rapidly the agricultural acreage is being increased. There is also a very considerable acreage of homestead land and state land capable of producing crops that has never been put in cultivation.

The following tabulations, compiled from the census reports for 1890, 1900 and 1910, and from the records of the state immigration department for 1919, show how rapid the increase in farm area and value of farm property has been:

Number of farms: 1890, 16,389; 1900, 24,700; 1910, 46,170; 1919, 60,000.

Land in farms, acres: 1890, 4,598,941; 1900, 9,474,588; 1910, 13,532,113; 1919, 16,300,000.

Average size of farms, acres: 1890, 281; 1900, 384; 1910, 293; 1919, 275.

Value of farm property: 1890, $110,358,040; 1900, $161,045,101; 1910, $491,471,806; 1919, $650,000,000.

The number of farms in 1919 is compiled from reports made to the state immigration department by county assessors, and is not absolutely accurate, since some estimates were necessary in nearly all counties. It is believed, however, that the number is correct to within less than five per cent. The land in farms includes patented land, homestead land and some leased homestead land and is also within less than five per cent of the actual farm area. The average size of farms has been calculated from information furnished by county assessors and is very nearly accurate. There has been a general tendency toward larger farms in most sections of the state since 1910. Most of the homesteads entered since that date have been 320-acre tracts, or larger, since the grazing homestead act permits the entry of 640 acres and there have been many filings under this act in the past three years. Many established farmers also have purchased additional land and added it to their farms, particularly in the eastern part of the state and in the fruitgrowing districts of the western slope and the upper Arkansas valley. The total number of farms in Colorado in 1870 was 1,738, with an area of 320,346 acres, while in 1880 there were 4,506 farms, having an aggregate area of 1,165,373 acres.

Of course not all the land in Colorado now classed as farm land is capable of profitable cultivation. Much of it is being used exclusively for grazing purposes and will never be of value for any other purpose. There is, however, close to 20,000,000 acres of land in the state capable of being farmed successfully, including state land and homestead areas. In view of the fact that the greatest area ever cultivated in the state, being that in crops in 1919, is less than 5,000,000 acres, the possibilities for agricultural development are much greater than most Colorado people realize.

Dairying

THERE has been very rapid development in the dairying industry in Colorado during the past decade, but the output of dairy products is still considerably short of consumption and there is excellent opportunity in nearly all agricultural districts for further development. The following tabulation, compiled under the direction of the state dairy commissioner, shows the number of commercial establishments in the various branches of the dairying industry in the state at the beginning of 1919:

Creameries making butter	68
Condenseries	5
Cheese factories	9
Process butter factories	2
Oleomargarine plant	1
Ice Cream plants	60
Cream receiving stations	340

The United States department of agriculture estimated the number of dairy cattle in Colorado on January 1, 1919, at 264,000, as compared with 254,000 for 1918, 237,000 for 1917 and 219,000 for 1916. The census bureau found the number of milch cows on farms in the state April 1, 1910, to be 144,734. The number of milch cows not on farms at that time was 11,772, making a total for the state of 156,506.

The latest data available showing the value of dairy products manufactured in the state are those compiled by the state dairy commissioner for the year ending July 1, 1918. The following figures are taken from that report:

	Quantity	Value
Butter, pounds	13,530,858	$5,458,346.94
Condensed milk, cases	438,492	2,103,837.32
Ice cream, gallons	972,905	1,089,653.60
Cheese, pounds	429,387	86,111.31
Total		$8.737,949.17

There was a sharp increase in the value of dairy products as here reported over the year ending July 1, 1917, the total value of the items mentioned above in that year being $6,366,976.

No record of the amount of whole milk sold is available, and as a considerable amount of the milk so sold does not enter into the manufacture of any of the products mentioned above the total value of the state's dairy business can not be calculated. From the figures given above it is not difficult to see, however, that the amount of dairy products manufactured in the state is not sufficient to supply the demands of a population of 1,000,000 and at the same time to take care of the needs of the large number of tourist visitors that come to Colorado annually.

There is no strictly authentic record available showing the present distribution of dairy cattle by counties. The reports of the various county assessors on livestock assessed, published elsewhere in this volume, show but 137,126 dairy cattle in the state in 1918, as compared with 254,000 reported by the United States department of agriculture. In this report Weld county leads in the number of milch cows, with Larimer county second, Elbert county third, Logan county fourth and Kit Carson county fifth. In a general way it may be stated that the most rapid development in the dairy industry during the past decade has been in the nonirrigated districts of eastern Colorado. This has been largely the result of a very general change in farming methods in these districts. Forage crops are now being grown extensively and nearly all farmers are keeping a few dairy cattle to consume this forage. Few sections of the country have shown a more rapid increase in the number of silos during the last five years than eastern Colorado, and they are being built rather rapidly in all sections of the state, principally to preserve winter feed for dairy cattle. The state dairy commission estimates the number of silos in the state at 2,500. During the past year the increase has been much less rapid than it would have been normally, because of the high cost of construction and the difficulties in obtaining necessary materials. It is generally conceded that no branch of agriculture offers better opportunities in this state than dairy farming.

The following figures, taken from the reports of county assessors before referred to, are given here, not because they show accurately the number of dairy cattle now on hand in the leading dairying counties, but as an indication of where the industry is most extensively developed:

County	Number of Dairy Cows	Value
Weld	12,894	$869,980
Larimer	5,765	417,180
Elbert	5,703	376,600
Logan	5,458	385,545
Kit Carson	5,353	321,180
Morgan	5,314	343,420
Boulder	5,050	348,990
El Paso	4,821	295,590
Douglas	4,587	320,115
Mesa	4,579	319,980
Adams	4,199	318,820
Otero	4,118	290,640
Jefferson	4,106	296,015
Arapahoe	4,025	276,370
Pueblo	3,921	287,017

Livestock

STOCKRAISING is, next to mining, Colorado's oldest industry. In the territorial days, when perhaps not one person in one hundred who knew anything about Colorado had any confidence in its agricultural possibilities, the stockmen already were establishing themselves on the free range and were pasturing thousands of cattle and sheep on the rich native meadows of the mountain parks and the more favored lowlands. Almost the entire state was open range then and cattle and sheep were pastured at very small expense during the summer and shipped east to be finished for the packers' markets. At first stockraising was confined largely to the mountain valleys and the lowlands near the foothills, but gradually the herds overran the plains of eastern Colorado, where government land was abundant and there was almost no farming.

In the late 70's and early 80's homesteaders began to take up the free range and to restrict somewhat the activities of the stockmen. There was really plenty of land for all, however, and open range stockraising continued to thrive in all parts of the state until far into the 90's. Since that time the settlement of the farming lands has been very rapid and at the present time open range pasture is confined largely to the national forests and to government land in the northwestern part of the state. Range regulations within the national forest are strict and are carefully enforced, while the remaining homestead land is being filed upon so rapidly under the grazing homestead act that free government range will become obsolete in Colorado within a very few years.

But the passing of the range has proved a blessing to the stockraising industry in this state. While it has greatly diminished the number of stock cattle marketed it has made Colorado one of the leading states in the production of high-grade fat cattle, hogs and lambs. The production of feeder stock has given place largely to a more intensive industry, that of producing finished animals of the best grades, ready for selling to the packers at the highest market price. There has also been a very substantial development of the dairying industry in the past two decades. In 1910 74.1 per cent of the farms in the state reported cattle of some kind and 70.7 per cent of them reported dairy cattle. Perhaps 90 per cent of the farms in the state today have some cattle on them, and most of those which have no cattle belong to homesteaders who have not yet found the means to stock them.

A table published elsewhere in this volume gives the number of domestic animals of all kinds in the state, as reported to the county assessors. These figures are considerably below the actual number of domestic animals in the state, but they are of great value in showing the distribution of these animals by counties. The following tabulation, taken from reports published by the United States department of agriculture, shows the number of domestic animals in the state on January 1, 1919, and January 1, 1918:

	1919	1918
Horses	419,000	399,000
Mules	31,000	30,000
Milch cows	264,000	254,000
Other cattle	1,361,000	1,272,000
Sheep	2,303,000	2,350,000
Hogs	406,000	387,000

The census bureau found the value of all domestic animals sold in the state in 1909 to be $22,453,959. The value of those slaughtered on farms was placed at $1,754,216, making a total value of $24,208,175. This figure includes horses and mules sold, as well as food animals. Although no accurate data are available showing the value of domestic animals sold and slaughtered in 1918, estimates have placed it close to $125,000,000, or about 400 per cent greater than for 1909. While this increase is due partly to increased prices for food animals as well as for horses and mules, the greater part of it results from a substantial increase in the number of animals produced and a very pronounced improvement in the quality of the stock marketed.

Detailed information regarding the localities where various branches of the livestock industry are being most extensively followed in Colorado is found in that portion of the volume dealing with the activities and resources of the respective counties. In a general way it may be stated here that very large numbers of feeder cattle still are produced on the excellent grazing lands in the national forests, in the mountain park districts and on the open range in the northeastern part of the state, while stockfeeding is most extensively developed in the irrigated districts of the South Platte watershed, the Arkansas valley,

the San Luis valley, the western slope and southwest Colorado. Sheep are still kept in large numbers for shearing, principally in southern Colorado, while lambs are fattened for market principally in the South Platte valley, the Arkansas valley and the San Luis valley. The total wool clip for 1918 was estimated by the United States department of agriculture at 9,261,000 pounds, Colorado ranking eleventh among the states in wool production. The following table shows the rank of the state in the number of domestic animals on farms January 1, 1919:

	Rank
Horses	20
Mules	20
Milch cows	29
Other cattle	12
Sheep	10
Hogs	29

Colorado undoubtedly ranks considerably higher in the value of livestock and livestock products marketed annually than these figures would indicate. It is difficult to obtain anything like accurate data showing actual returns from the sale of livestock and livestock products, there being no state department and no single commercial or shipping organization which gathers all the information. The act passed by the twenty-second general assembly giving the state board of immigration authority to demand this information from those having it in their possession and providing a penalty for failure to supply such information when it is properly requested will eventually make it possible for the immigration department to collect these statistics annually. At the present time, however, the funds available for the use of the department are not sufficient to meet the expense of gathering and tabulating them, in addition to the other duties imposed by law upon the board.

Poultryraising

CLIMATIC conditions are especially favorable for poultryraising in Colorado. Comparatively little rain and an abundance of sunshine make it possible for fowls to spend much of the time out of doors, with the result that disease is less prevalent than in most sections of the country and young fowls make quick and vigorous growth. Since Colorado is a comparatively new state, however, the poultry industry is not yet extensively developed, and offers exceptional opportunities for good profits in nearly all sections of the state except the mountain counties, where the climate is too severe. In 1909, when the latest detailed survey of the poultry industry for the entire country was made by the census bureau, Colorado ranked thirty-third in the number of fowls of all kinds reported, with 2,149,556, valued at $1,106,197. Of the 46,170 farms in the state at that time 34,491 reported fowls of some kind on hand, and by far the largest part of fowls reported were found on farms. At that time the leading poultryraising counties, with the number of fowls reported in each, were as follows:

Weld	181,096
Larimer	91,048
Yuma	82,146
Jefferson	73,026
Boulder	68,242
*Otero	66,267
Mesa	60,673

*Included Crowley county at that time.

The fowls reported at that time were not segregated as to kind, but chickens were raised then and are still raised far more extensively than any other kind. The number of eggs reported in 1909 was 10,652,000 dozen, valued at $2,444,000.

The poultryraising industry has developed very rapidly in this state since 1909, though authentic data are not available regarding the output by counties. Elsewhere in this volume will be found reports by county assessors of the number of poultry assessed in the various counties in 1918 and the number of hens on farms when assessments were made in 1919. The assessment figures are evidently far below the actual number of poultry in the state and the figures showing the number of hens on farms this year are undoubtedly 20 per cent below the actual number. They are of much value, however, as showing the comparative importance of the poultry industry by counties, but are not entirely reliable in this respect, as the reports for some counties are far more nearly complete than for others. It is estimated that the total number of domestic fowls of all kinds on farms at this time is in excess of 5,000,000 and that the value of poultry and eggs marketed in 1918 was approximately $7,000,000, or perhaps more. Well informed poultry dealers estimate that at least $5,000,000 worth of poultry and

eggs still are brought into the state annually to supply the local demand.

It will be seen from the tables above referred to that most of the poultry in Colorado is raised in the important agricultural counties. Poultryraising as a separate industry has not been developed extensively, though it is followed to some extent in the neighborhood of Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo. In all the counties of the non-irrigated section of eastern Colorado poultryraising is developing very rapidly in connection with farming. In all the irrigated districts considerable poultry has been raised for a good many years, and within the past four or five years the poultry industry has made rapid advances in the northeastern part of the state, where formerly cattleraising was about the only industry followed.

Horticulture

SOIL and climatic conditions in certain sections of Colorado are especially suited for the production of nearly all orchard and small fruits adapted to this latitude. In 1917 the Centennial state ranked twenty-first among the states in the production of apples, eighth in the production of peaches and twelfth in the production of pears. Other fruits grown rather extensively are cherries, plums, apricots, grapes, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, loganberries, gooseberries and currants.

While Colorado does not yet rank among the leaders in the amount of fruit produced annually, for the reason that the fruitgrowing districts are of restricted area, it is among the first in the production of high-grade fruits, which always command the best market price. High altitude, an abundance of sunshine, cool nights and water for irrigation just when it is needed are the principal conditions that unite to make Colorado fruit of the highest quality in form, color and flavor. The following table shows approximately the amount of fruit produced in the state in 1918 and its market value:

Kind	Quantity	Value
Apples, bu.	1,845,000	$3,126,500
Peaches, bu.	754,000	1,508,000
Pears, bu.	194,000	291,000
Cherries, crates	115,000	235,000
Other fruits		1,100,000
Total		$6,260,500

The most important fruitgrowing districts are the western slope, in the valleys of the Grand and Gunnison rivers and tributary streams, comprising parts of Garfield, Mesa, Delta and Montrose counties; the Canon City district, comprising a part of Fremont county; the Arkansas valley, comprising parts of Crowley, Otero, Pueblo, Bent and Prowers counties; southwestern Colorado, comprising parts of La Plata and Montezuma counties, and comparatively small areas near the foothills along the eastern side of the mountains. The western slope area ranks first in importance from the standpoint of production, with the Canon City district second. Apples and peaches are the principal fruit crops in the Grand valley and in the valleys of tributary streams, though practically all fruits grown in the state are produced here. This district produces nearly all the commercial peach crop of the state and a very large proportion of the apple crop. Southwest Colorado produces as fine a variety of all kinds of fruit as is grown in any part of the state, but lack of adequate transportation facilities has retarded development of the fruitgrowing industry in this district. In the Canon City district the principal crop is apples, with a considerable production of cherries and small fruits. Some apples, cherries and small fruits are grown in the Arkansas valley, especially in Crowley and Otero counties, and cherries are grown rather extensively in several of the counties just east of the mountains. Apples have been grown to a considerable extent in this same area for a good many years, but the yield is not so dependable as on the western slope and the quality of the fruit is not so high. In the irrigated district immediately north of Denver, including parts of Boulder, Adams, Larimer and Weld counties, berries and other small fruits are grown successfully and always find a good market in Denver. Routt county is especially famous for its strawberries, which come into market late in the summer, after the berries from most other districts are gone, and for that reason command exceptionally high prices.

Accurate statistics showing the fruit production by counties are not available at this time. In 1909, when the census bureau found the total production of apples in the state to be 3,559,094 bushels, Mesa county was the leader, with 980,273 bushels. Other

leading counties in their order were: Delta, 727,122 bushels; Fremont, 403,242 bushels; Montrose, 264,769 bushels; Jefferson, 207,796 bushels; Larimer, 196,742 bushels; Otero (including Crowley), 177,595 bushels; Boulder, 148,286 bushels; Garfield, 131,953 bushels, and Pueblo, 51,176 bushels. The production of peaches that year was found to be 692,258 bushels, of which Delta county produced more than one-half, or 351,865 bushels. Other leading peach-producing counties that year were: Mesa, 286,992 bushels; Montrose, 25,065 bushels, and Garfield, 19,497 bushels. There has been comparatively little change in the relative importance of the various counties as fruit producers since 1909, and but little increase in the acreage devoted to orchard and other fruits. The 1909 apple crop was one of the largest ever produced in the state, but the peach crop was considerably short of that grown in 1917, though larger than the 1918 crop.

Some attention has been paid in the past few years to the growing of orchards in the nonirrigated districts of eastern Colorado, and a few small trees of hardy varieties are being grown on many of the farms. In the irrigated sections of eastern Colorado apples and some other tree fruits are grown successfully. Late spring frosts frequently damage fruit in all sections of the state, but the organization of community forces in the principal fruit-producing districts to heat orchards with specially devised heaters on nights when the temperature falls below the frost point has in a large measure eliminated the danger of loss from this source.

Bee Keeping

IN 1910 Colorado ranked twenty-third among the states in the number of colonies of bees reported to the census bureau, which was the same rank it held in 1900. Since that time there has been a very substantial increase, both in the number of colonies in the state and in the average amount of honey produced annually per stand, so that Colorado undoubtedly ranks considerably higher as a honey producing state than it did in 1910.

The number of colonies of bees reported to the census bureau in 1910 was 71,434. The aggregate production the previous year, as reported to the same board, was 2,306,492 pounds of honey, or a little less than 36 pounds for each stand of bees reporting honey. Although there was practically the same number of stands of bees in the state in 1909 as in 1910, only 64,358 stands were reported as yielding honey in 1909.

There has been no collection of accurate statistics on the progress of bee keeping and honey production in Colorado since the last decennial census. The county assessors report annually a considerable number of stands of bees assessed, but this number is always very much short of the actual number in the state. Expert authorities who have kept in close touch with the development of the industry in the past decade estimate the number of stands of bees in Colorado at the present time all the way from 125,000 to 150,000, which means an increase of at least 75 per cent since 1910. The bureau of estimates of the United States department of agriculture placed the average production per stand at about 57 pounds for 1918, as compared with about 42.4 for the country at large. This would account for a production of not less than 7,125,000 pounds of honey in the state last year, which with a small additional production of wax, was worth, at prevailing prices, approximately $1,350,000. Perhaps half this amount was derived by bee keepers from the sale of honey and wax, the remainder of the production being consumed by producers. Those who are keeping in close touch with the development of the industry are convinced that this development will be much more rapid in the coming decade than it has been since the 1910 census. There is also a rapid increase noticeable in the production of honey per stand of bees, due to the fact that the bees are passing more and more each year into the hands of commercial producers, who frequently obtain from 50 to 100 pounds of honey annually from a single bee colony.

The bee keeping industry is confined largely to the principal alfalfa-producing and fruit-growing districts of the state, where the bees find an abundance of honey-bearing blossoms from which to harvest their crop. The statistics furnished by reports of county assessors on the number of colonies of bees in the various counties are published elsewhere in this volume. While they are of comparatively little value as showing the actual number of colonies, they are

of much value in showing the distribution. The following figures, taken from the assessors' reports, show the relative importance of the leading honey-producing counties:

County	Stands of Bees
Otero	4,586
Montrose	4,460
Delta	4,254
Garfield	3,964
Mesa	3,593
Boulder	3,188
Weld	2,898
Jefferson	2,736
Larimer	2,563
Prowers	2,121
Crowley	2,043
Logan	1,860
La Plata	1,324

The total number of stands of bees assessed for 1918 was 44,404, but, as has been pointed out before, this is far below the actual number in the state. During 1918 more than 60 cars of honey was shipped out of the state in straight carload lots and a large amount was shipped in less than carload lots. The home consumption was heavy, due partly to a shortage of sugar. The outlook for the 1919 honey production is exceptionally good, though there was a considerable loss of bees in some sections during the past winter.

Mineral Resources

No state except California has so wide a variety of mineral resources as Colorado. Nearly every useful mineral produced in the United States is found in the Centennial state and most of them have been mined to some extent. About 250 useful metallic and nonmetallic minerals and compounds have been reported in the state, and undoubtedly numerous others are yet to be found. The extreme irregularity of the state's surface and the wide range of geological formations exposed for examination present excellent opportunities for the production of valuable minerals.

METALS

Mining is Colorado's oldest industry. Gold was the first metal produced and has surpassed all others in the total value of its output. The first important discovery of gold was made in the summer of 1858, and since that time the value of the state's gold output has been approximately $656,000,000. The production of silver began soon after that of gold and the white metal ranks second, the total value of the state's output to date being approximately $473,000,000. At the present time zinc ranks second in the annual value of its output, only a little way behind gold. The zinc production, on a commercial scale, did not begin, however, until 1902. Copper has been produced steadily since 1870 and lead since 1872. The total value of gold, silver, lead, copper and zinc marketed in Colorado to the beginning of 1919 is approximately $1,420,000,000.

While these are the principal metals being produced in Colorado, almost every useful metal found in the United States exists here. Tungsten has been produced commercially since 1904, and uranium, vanadium and radium have been produced since 1906. Colorado ranks first in the production of these metals. Molybdenum is also being produced in considerable quantities at the present time and promises soon to take an important place in the statistics of the state's metal output.

The following table shows Colorado's rank among the states in the production of the principal metals, in 1918:

Metal	Output	Rank
Tungsten	$ 1,833,600	1
Radium metals	$ 7,500,000	1
Gold	$12,944,600	2
Lead (pounds)	64,282,841	2
Zinc (pounds)	88,641,748	5
Silver (ounces)	7,071,768	5
Copper (pounds)	6,423,919	10

The production of metals in Colorado is confined largely to the mountainous counties in the central and western parts of the state. The metals occur usually in compound ores found in well-defined veins or lodes. Up to the present time approximately thirty metals have been produced. The most important of these, in the order of their annual output at the present time, are gold, zinc, silver, lead and copper.

Free gold is found in numerous widely separated districts and has been mined in the following counties: Chaffee, Clear Creek, Costilla, Eagle, Jefferson, Moffat, Park, Routt, San Miguel and Summit. Free gold is the principal output of the placer mines, and Summit county has led all other counties in the state for fifty years in the output of its placer mines. There is a wide variety in the gold ores found in Colorado. Among the compound ores from which gold is obtained are amalgam, calaverite, petzite and sylvanite.

Zinc is the predominant metal in many of the ores which carry gold. The principal compound ores carrying zinc are auricalcite, calamine, calcophanite, hetaerolite, hydrozincite, nicholsonite, smithsonite and sphalerite.

Silver is found very commonly associated with both zinc and gold as well as with lead. Native silver has been mined in the following counties: Boulder, Clear Creek, Dolores, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Lake, La Plata, Montrose, Pitkin and Teller. The principal compound ores in which silver is found are acanthite, amalgam, calaverite, cerargyrite, embolite, empressite, hessite, krennerite, pearceite, petzite, polybasite, proustite, pyrargyrite, stephanite, stromeyerite and sylvanite.

Lead is perhaps more widely distributed than any other metal found in the state and is often associated with both gold and silver. The principal compound ores from which lead is produced are altaite, anglesite, cerusite, cosalite, galena, massicot, mimetite, minium, plumbojarsite and pyromorphite.

Copper is very widely distributed, but usually occurs in comparatively small quantities. Native copper has been reported in the following counties: Dolores, Jefferson, Mesa, Montrose, Park and Routt. The principal compound ores containing copper are azurite, bornite, brochantite, chalcamthite, chalcocite, chalcopyrite, chryscocolota, covellite, cuprite, enargite, malachite, melaconite, stromeyerite, tennantite and tetrahedrite.

The following tabulation gives the principal metals found in Colorado and the counties in which they occur:

Aluminum (alunite, bauxite, cryolite)—Chaffee, Conejos, Custer, El Paso, Fremont, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Lake, Mineral, Ouray, Rio Grande, Saguache.

Antimony (bournonite, polybasite, stibnite)—Boulder, Clear Creek, Dolores, Grand, Gunnison, Ouray, Pitkin, San Juan, San Miguel, Teller.

Arsenic (arsenopyrite)—Gilpin, Gunnison, Pitkin, San Juan, San Miguel.

Barium (barite)—Boulder, Mineral, Pitkin, San Miguel.

Bismuth (beegerite, bismuthinite, bismutite, cosalite, tetradymite)—Boulder, Chaffee, Fremont, Grand, Gunnison, Jefferson, Lake, La Plata, Larimer, Montezuma, Ouray, Park, San Miguel.

Cadmium (greenockite)—Lake.

Cerium (allanite, gadolinite, monazite)—Boulder, Chaffee, Costilla, Douglas, Routt, Washington.

Cobalt (erythrite, smaltite)—Gunnison.

Copper — Archuleta, Baca, Boulder, Chaffee, Clear Creek, Conejos, Custer, Dolores, Eagle, Fremont, Garfield, Gilpin, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, Lake, La Plata, Larimer, Mesa, Mineral, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Park, Pitkin, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, Summit, Teller.

Gold — Archuleta, Boulder, Chaffee, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Dolores, Douglas, Eagle, Fremont, Garfield, Gilpin, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, Lake, La Plata, Mineral, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Park, Pitkin, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, Summit, Teller.

Hellarite—Mesa, Montezuma.

Iron (brown iron ore, hematite, magnetite, marcasite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, siderite)—Chaffee, Costilla, Dolores, Fremont, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Jefferson, Lake, Ouray, Pitkin, Routt, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, Summit, Teller.

Pyrite is found in nearly every metal producing county in the state.

Lead — Archuleta, Boulder, Chaffee, Clear Creek, Custer, Dolores, Eagle, Fremont, Gilpin, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Lake, La Plata, Mineral, Montezuma, Ouray, Park, Pitkin, Routt, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, Summit, Teller.

Lithium (amblygonite)—Fremont.

Manganese (alabandite, chalcophanite, psilomelane, pyrolusite, rhodochrosite)—Boulder, Chaffee, Custer, Dolores, Eagle, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Lake, Park, Saguache, San Juan, Summit.

Mercury (amalgam, cinnabar, quicksilver)—Boulder, La Plata.

Molybdenum (molybdenite)—Boulder, Chaffee, Clear Creek, Grand, Gunnison, San Juan, Summit, Teller.

Nickel (annabergite, niccolite)—Custer, Fremont, Gunnison.

Platinum—Clear Creek, Chaffee, Gunnison, Pitkin, Saguache, San Miguel.

Silver—Archuleta, Baca, Boulder, Chaffee, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Dolores, Douglas, Eagle, Fremont, Garfield, Gilpin, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Jackson, Lake, La Plata, Mineral, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Park, Pitkin, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, Summit, Teller.

Tantalum (columbite)—Fremont, Jefferson, Teller.

Tellurium—Boulder, Teller.

Tin (cassiterite)—Garfield.

Titanium (ilmenite, rutile, perofskite)—El Paso, Gunnison.

Tungsten (ferberite, hubnerite, scheelite)—Boulder, Chaffee, Clear Creek, Gilpin, Gunnison, Lake, Ouray, San Juan, San Miguel, Summit.

Radium, Uranium, Vanadium (carnotite, pitchblende, volborthite) — Clear Creek, Custer, Dolores, Eagle, Garfield, Huerfano, Jefferson, La Plata, Mesa, Moffat, Montrose, Park, Rio Blanco, San Miguel.

Yttrium (allanite, gadolinite)—Boulder, Douglas, Washington.

Zinc—Archuleta, Chaffee, Clear Creek, Conejos, Dolores, Eagle, Fremont, Gilpin, Hinsdale, Lake, Mineral, Ouray, Park, Pitkin, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, Summit.

Zircon—El Paso.

NONMETALS

The range of useful nonmetals found in Colorado is almost as wide as that of the metals, but their production has not been so extensive up to the present time. Coal ranks first among the nonmetals in value of output and, perhaps, in the total value of known deposits.

Colorado ranks fourth among the states in available coal supply, and eighth in annual output. According to the United States geological survey, the coal fields of the state cover approximately 19,750,000 acres, and the available coal supply is about 317,500,000,000 short tons. The only states surpassing Colorado in total available coal are North Dakota, Wyoming and Montana. The Colorado state geological survey estimates the area of Colorado's coal fields somewhat below the estimates of the United States geological survey, but places estimated tonnage considerably higher. The following tabulation shows the area of the various fields and the estimated tonnage, according to this authority:

	Area (Square Miles)	Estimated Tonnage
Denver region...	4,300	13,590,000,000
Durango field...	1,900	21,428,000,000
North Park.....	500	453,000,000
Trinidad	1,080	24,462,000,000
Uinta region	6,000	271,810,000,000
Yampa field.....	3,700	39,639,000,000
Scattered fields..	350	388,000,000
	17,830	371,770,000,000

Colorado coal ranges in quality from black lignite and sub-bituminous varieties through various grades of bituminous to true anthracite. The bituminous varieties include high-grade coking coal found in the Trinidad district, in the Glenwood Springs area and in Gunnison county. High-grade bituminous coal is also found in Jackson, Routt, Moffat, Rio Blanco, Mesa, Delta, Montezuma, La Plata, Fremont and Huerfano. True anthracite coal is found near Crested Butte, in Gunnison county, and is found in several localities in Routt and Moffat counties. A table published elsewhere in this volume shows the annual output of coal from the state since 1864.

Although Colorado has never ranked high in petroleum output it has produced crude oil steadily since 1887. The maximum annual output was recorded in 1892, being 824,000 barrels. The total output of the state to the end of 1918 was approximately 11,500,000 barrels. The most important producing fields are in Fremont county, in and about the city of Florence, and in Boulder county, near the city of Boulder. There has been some production from Rio Blanco county, near the town of Rangely, Garfield county, near the Colorado-Utah line, and Mesa county, near DeBeque. Drilling has been done in several other sections and favorable showings of oil have been found in some localities, but no production of importance has been made from districts other than those named above.

Colorado has immense deposits of oil shale, which promise in the near future to become one of the most important sources of petroleum production in this country. The constantly increasing demand for petroleum products during the past few years has caused both the federal and state governments to make special investigations of the economic possibilities of these shale deposits and reports have been made which promise much in the direction of speedy and extensive development. Several private companies have been organized for the purpose of extracting petroleum and other valuable products from the Colorado oil shales, but so far as the public is at present informed there is no process developed which will handle the Colorado shales at sufficiently low cost to justify extensive commercial development.

Colorado's oil shales are found in what is known as the Green River formation, in the western parts of the state, chiefly in Mesa, Garfield, Rio Blanco and Moffat counties. They cover an area of perhaps 2,000 square miles and the various shale strata sometimes attain an aggregate thickness of 100 feet or more. Tests made by the United States geological survey have shown a recovery of from 10 to 68 gallons of petroleum from a ton of shale, and in one case the recovery was 90 gallons per ton. Experts of the geological survey have estimated the amount of petroleum available in the Colorado shales at 20,000,000,000 barrels, and the amount of ammonium sulphate which should be recovered from the same shales, by the same processes, at 300,000,000 tons. The process of distillation by which oil is recovered may also result in the recovery of large quantities of producer gas, dyes and other valuable by-products.

Perhaps no state has a wider variety or greater deposits of high-grade stone than Colorado. Sandstones, granites and basalts are perhaps most abundant, but marbles, lavas, abrasives, limestones, slates and shales are common. Onyx and various gem stones are found in several localities.

Sandstone, granite and marble have been extensively quarried for building purposes and marble and granite have been produced rather extensively for interior decorating and monumental purposes. The most extensive marble deposits are in Gunnison county near the town of Marble. Along the course

of Yule creek, in this neighborhood, are said to be the largest deposits of pure white marble in the world. These deposits have been worked extensively, but the company working them is now in the hands of a receiver and it is understood that a reorganization is under way. They have been closed down for some time.

Brick clay is found in practically every county in the state and has been dug to some extent in perhaps two-thirds of the counties. Fire clay, plastic clay and kaolin are also rather widely distributed. Many varieties of high-grade pottery are being manufactured at Golden, chiefly from clays mined in Jefferson county, near that city. Colorado pottery is rapidly making for itself a wide reputation, and there are several known deposits of good pottery clay that have not yet been developed.

The accompanying tabulation shows the principal valuable nonmetals found in the state, together with the counties where they have been reported:

Abrasive stones—Gunnison.
Amber—Boulder.
Asbestos—Boulder, Chaffee, Fremont; Rio Grande.
Asphalt—Garfield, Grand, Jefferson, Mesa, Routt, Rio Blanco.
Basalt—Boulder, Delta, Eagle, Garfield, Grand, Huerfano, Jefferson, Las Animas, Mesa, Rio Blanco.
Cement materials—Boulder, Chaffee, Fremont and many others.
Corundum—Chaffee, Clear Creek.
Coal—Adams, Arapahoe, Archuleta, Boulder, Delta, Dolores, Douglas, Elbert, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Gunnison, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, La Plata, Las Animas, Larimer, Mesa, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Park, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Routt, Weld.
Feldspar—El Paso.
Fire clay—Bent, Boulder, Custer, Douglas, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Gunnison, Huerfano, Jefferson, Larimer, Las Animas, Pueblo.
Fluorspar — Boulder, Chaffee, Clear Creek, Custer, Dolores, Douglas, El Paso, Gilpin, Jefferson, Mineral, Park, San Juan, San Miguel, Teller, Washington.
Fuller's earth—Chaffee, Washington.
Gem stones—Chaffee, Clear Creek, Eagle, El Paso, Fremont, Hinsdale, Jefferson, Lake, Larimer, Moffat, Park, Saguache, Teller.
Glass sand—Bent, Fremont, Prowers, Pueblo.
Granite—Archuleta, Boulder, Chaffee, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Delta, Dolores, Douglas, Eagle, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Gunnison, Jackson, Jefferson, La Plata, Larimer, Las Animas, Mineral, Moffat, Ouray, Park, Pueblo, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande.
Graphite—Chaffee, Gunnison, Las Animas.
Gypsum—Custer, Delta, Dolores, Eagle, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Larimer.
Kaolin—Boulder, El Paso, Fremont, Huerfano, Jefferson, La Plata, Pueblo, Morgan.
Limestone—Boulder, Chaffee, Douglas, Fremont, Gunnison, Jefferson, La Plata, Blanco, Rio Grande. Larimer, Las Animas, Mesa, Mineral, Ouray, Park, Pueblo, Rio Blanco.
Marble—Boulder, Chaffee, Gunnison, Larimer, Pueblo.
Mica—Clear Creek, Fremont, Larimer, Mesa.
Oil shale—Garfield, Gunnison, Mesa, Moffat, Montrose, Rio Blanco.
Onyx—Gunnison.
Petroleum—Boulder, Delta, Fremont, Mesa, Montrose, Pueblo, Rio Blanco.
Potash—Costilla, Delta.
Sandstone—Archuleta, Boulder, Chaffee, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Delta, Dolores, Douglas, Eagle, Elbert, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Gunnison, Jackson, La Plata, Larimer, Las Animas, Mesa, Mineral, Ouray, Park, Pueblo, Rio

Salts of sodium—Alamosa, Saguache.
Slate—Gunnison.
Sulphur—Gunnison, Mineral.

RANK OF COUNTIES IN AREA

COUNTY	Rank	Area
Las Animas	1	3,077,760
Moffat	2	3,033,600
Weld	3	2,574,080
Rio Blanco	4	2,062,720
Gunnison	5	2,034,560
Mesa	6	2,024,320
Saguache	7	2,005,120
Garfield	8	1,988,480
Larimer	9	1,682,560
Lincoln	10	1,644,800
Baca	11	1,633,280
Washington	12	1,613,440
Pueblo	13	1,557,120
Yuma	14	1,514,880
Montrose	15	1,448,960
Routt	16	1,425,280
Park	17	1,415,680
Kit Carson	18	1,381,760
El Paso	19	1,357,440
Montezuma	20	1,312,640
Grand	21	1,194,240
Elbert	22	1,188,480
La Plata	23	1,184,540
Logan	24	1,166,080
Kiowa	25	1,150,720
Cheyenne	26	1,137,280
Jackson	27	1,044,480
Prowers	28	1,043,200
Eagle	29	1,036,800
Fremont	30	996,480
Bent	31	975,360
Huerfano	32	960,000
San Miguel	33	824,320
Morgan	34	823,040
Costilla	35	810,000
Adams	36	807,680
Archuleta	37	780,800
Delta	38	768,640
Otero	39	762,080
Conejos	40	714,960
Chaffee	41	693,120
Dolores	42	667,520
Pitkin	43	652,160
Hinsdale	44	621,440
Rio Grande	45	574,720
Crowley	46	560,800
Mineral	47	554,240
Douglas	48	540,800
Arapahoe	49	538,880
Jefferson	50	536,320
Alamosa	51	500,000
Boulder	52	488,960
Custer	53	478,080
Phillips	54	440,320
Summit	55	415,360
Teller	56	350,080
Sedgwick	57	339,840
Ouray	58	332,160
San Juan	59	289,920
Clear Creek	60	249,600
Lake	61	237,440
Gilpin	62	84,480
Denver	63	37,120
		66,341,120

Manufacturing in Colorado

THE manufacturing industry in Colorado has developed rather rapidly in the past 20 years. During that period the number of manufacturing establishments has nearly doubled, the capital invested has increased about 225 per cent, the number of persons engaged in manufacturing has more than doubled, and the value of manufactured goods produced annually has increased approximately 110 per cent. The following table compiled by the United States census bureau shows the growth of the industry from 1899 to 1914, when the last manufacturing census was taken:

	1914	1909	1904	1899
Number of establishments	2,126	2,034	1,606	1,323
Persons engaged	33,715	34,115	25,888	*
Proprietors and firm members	1,716	1,722	1,398	*
Salaried employes	4,721	4,326	2,677	1,870
Wage earners (average number)	27,278	28,067	21,813	19,498
Primary horsepower	162,828	154,615	124,907	43,434
Capital	$181,776,339	$162,667,801	$107,663,500	$ 58,172,865
Salaries	6,367,863	5,647,684	3,549,043	2,058,798
Wages	20,199,754	19,912,342	15,100,365	11,707,566
Rent and taxes (inc. internal revenue)	2,195,394	2,003,281	†1,020,434	*
Cost of materials	89,756,302	80,490,904	63,114,397	60,750,784
Value of products	136,839,321	130,044,312	100,143,999	89,067,879
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of material)	47,083,019	49,553,408	37,029,602	28,317,095

* Figures not available.
† Exclusive of internal revenue.

Since 1914 there has been a very substantial increase in manufacturing activities due largely to demands created by the war, although no accurate data are available. Careful estimates show that there are now approximately 2,500 manufacturing establishments in the state, producing close to $200,000,000 worth of goods annually. This large increase in the value of the output is due partly to increased production, but principally to higher prices prevailing on account of the war. The 1914 census is based on figures compiled before the war began. Since that time the prices of all manufactured articles have increased steadily.

But Colorado, in spite of its rapid growth as a manufacturing state, still holds only a low rank in manufacturing activity. In 1914 it ranked thirty-second among the states in the value of manufactured products, thirty-sixth in the number of wage earners, and thirty-third in the value added by manufacture. The value of goods manufactured in Colorado in 1914 represented only six-tenths of one per cent of the total value of goods manufactured in the United States. While the increase in the value of goods manufactured here since 1914 has been very substantial, it has not kept pace with the increase in other states where the production of goods needed for the prosecution of the war was carried on more extensively, consequently Colorado ranks perhaps no higher as a manufacturing state now than it did in 1914, and the value of its manufactured goods is no doubt smaller in comparison with the total value produced in the United States than it was at that time.

In 1914 the beet sugar industry ranked first in the total value of its product, with $17,635,556, or 12.9 per cent of the value of all goods manufactured in the state. Since that time the wholesale price of sugar has almost doubled and the value of beet sugar manufactured in Colorado in 1918 was in excess of $27,000,000, or nearly 60 per cent greater than for 1914. A new sugar factory was put in operation at Brighton in 1917, making a total of 14 operating factories in the state. The present indications are that the output will be considerably increased in 1919, perhaps exceeding the previous maximum output for the state, that for 1915.

Slaughtering and meat packing ranked second among the state's manufacturing industries in 1914, the total value of the output being $12,726,127. Since 1914 there has been a considerable increase in the price of packinghouse products and a very substantial increase in the output, so that the value of all packinghouse products for the state in 1918 was in the neighborhood of $35,000,000.

Flour and gristmill products ranked third in 1914, with an output valued at $7,535,633. Since that time there has been a slight increase in the out-

put and a very large increase in the market price of the products for 1918. The value of flour and gristmill products was more than 100 per cent greater than for 1914.

Among the other manufacturing industries which have shown large increases in the value of their output since 1914 are iron and steel works, rolling mills, and makers of chemicals and explosives. The Colorado Fuel & Iron company, which is the largest steel manufacturing establishment in the west, has until within the past month or two been operating at full capacity and turning out a much larger production than at any time in its history. The price of all steel products increased very materially as a result of the heavy demands caused by the war, in consequence of which the total annual value of the state's steel products now is perhaps 200 per cent greater than in 1914. Several new chemical factories have been put in operation and old factories are greatly increasing the output as a result of the demands caused by the war, and the needs of the reconstruction period, especially those engaged in the production of acids and dyes.

The census bureau does not segregate manufacturing output by counties and it is impossible under present conditions to supply any accurate data on these industries showing the comparative ranks of the various counties. In 1914 there were seven cities in the state having a population of more than 10,000 each, which reported 40.1 per cent of the value of the state's manufactured products. These cities are Boulder, Colorado Springs, Denver, Fort Collins, Greeley and Pueblo. From these figures it may be seen that the manufacturing industry is being developed very substantially in the smaller cities and rural districts since they produce a larger percentage of the total manufactured output than is produced in the larger cities. All of the state's 14 sugar factories are located in places having less than 15,000 population and the big steel mills of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company, usually credited to the city of Pueblo, are not located in the city's limits and their output is not assigned by the census bureau to that city.

The butter, cheese and condensed milk industries are growing very rapidly in the rural districts. All of the condenseries and most of the creameries and cheese factories are located in small communities. In 1914 the value of butter, cheese and condensed milk manufactured in the state was $3,596,565. It is probably double that at the present time and is increasing steadily.

The twenty-second general assembly passed a law giving the state immigration department authority to call upon manufacturers for data regarding their operations and providing a penalty for refusal to furnish such data when properly requested. The appropriation made to the department, however, was not sufficient to meet the expense of a general manufacturing census for the state. The industrial bureau of the city of Denver has undertaken a survey of the manufacturing industry in that city and the immigration department is developing plans for co-operating with other larger cities in the state in making similar surveys in such cities. The department hopes to be able to publish in its 1920 Year Book considerable information by counties regarding all branches of manufacturing. The demand for this class of information has been very large and at the present time it is not obtainable from any single source in the state.

Colorado offers exceptional opportunities for the development of manufacturing in a wide variety of lines. It has a great wealth of raw material. Its supply of coal is practically inexhaustible and is so distributed as to be conveniently located to furnish fuel for all of the manufacturing centers of the state.

Some data regarding the manufacturing development in the various counties and the raw materials available for further development is given in that part of this volume devoted to the several counties. The following list contains some of the most important raw materials available here for manufacturing purposes: Apples, apricots, alfalfa, asbestos, asphaltum, asphaltic rock, arsenic, aquamarine, aluminum, agate, alunite, anthracite coal, antimony, amethyst, amber, abrasive stone, basalt, barite, bauxite, building sand, beans, bismuth, barley, bitumen, bituminous rock, brick and tile clay, broomcorn, beets, berries, cadmium, cattle, celery, cement materials, chalcedony, chalk, copper, cherries, corn, cobalt, coal, coke, clays, corundum, carnotite, cucumbers, diatomaceous earth, dolomite, eggs, elaterite, emmer, earthenware materials, fuller's earth, feldspar, flaxseed, fluorspar, feterita, fire clay, glass sand, graphite, grain sorghum, granite, gold, gypsum, garnet, gilsonite, honey, hogs, horses, hides, hay (many varieties), iron ore, kaolin, kafir corn, lava, lead,

limestone, mica, mineral paint, moulding sand, molybdenum, mercury, melons, marble, milo maize, manganese, magnesium, millet, mineral waters, milk, oats, oil shale, opal, onyx, petroleum, potash, plastic clay, producer gas, pyrite, platinum, potatoes, peaches, pears, plums, pumpkins, quartz, radium salts, rutile, rye, road metal, sandstone, salts of sodium, salts of potassium, speltz, shale, slate, silver, sand, sulphur, sheep, sugar beets, tellurium, tantalum, tungsten, timber (pine, cedar, spruce, hemlock, aspen, pinon, cottonwood, etc.), turnips, topaz, tourmaline, trona, turquoise, uranium, vanadium, volcanic ash, vegetables, wheat, wool, wood (see timber), water power (more than 2,000,000 horsepower), wurtzilite, zinc, zircon.

Colorado's Educational System

COLORADO'S public school system compares favorably with the best state public school systems in the country. It is being enlarged and expanded rapidly to meet the demands of a growing population, there being few states where the percentage of increase in the number of school buildings and teachers employed has been greater in the past decade. At present there are 1,880 school districts in the state, according to the records of the state superintendent of schools, with approximately 3,125 schools, employing about 7,500 teachers. Tabulations published elsewhere in this volume show the number of schools in the several counties, with the number of teachers employed, but the figures are not absolutely accurate, as a few counties failed to report and estimates had to be made from available records.

There are 44 consolidated schools in the state and the number is increasing steadily. There are 36 centralized schools and many joint schools, in which two or more counties are interested. The school population of the state for the school year ending June 30, 1918, according to the records of the state superintendent of schools, was 257,884, as shown in tables published elsewhere in this volume. The total enrollment in public schools for the same year was 191,199. Public school expenditures for the year were $9,892,699.13, and the total receipts were $11,572,155.05. Expenditures for teachers' salaries were $5,421,874.81, the average salaries paid being $106.45 in highschools, $68.84 in one-teacher schools, $76.20 in two-teacher schools, and $80.92 in schools employing three or more teachers.

The total amount invested in school property in the state, as shown by the records of the state superintendent of schools, with four counties not reporting, is $15,212,622, or an average of $79.08 for each pupil enrolled during the school year ending June 30, 1918. Bonds and warrants outstanding June 30, 1918, amounted to $7,414,950.56, with five counties not reporting.

The state has a large permanent school fund, derived from the sale of land turned over to the state by the federal government for the benefit of the public schools. On November 30, 1918, according to the report of the state board of land commissioners, there was in this permanent fund $4,948,492.23, either in cash or invested in approved bonds, state warrants and farm loans. On the same date there was in the income fund, arising from the administration of these lands, $851,699.49. Deferred payments on school land sold for the benefit of the public schools on that date amounted to $4,532,326.51, which amount bears six per cent interest. The interest on these deferred payments, interest on investments from the permanent school fund and receipts from leases of school land are apportioned once a year among the school districts of the state according to the school population. This apportionment at present amounts to approximately $600,000 annually, or about $2.35 per capita for the school population. State lands are being sold more rapidly now than heretofore and are bringing higher prices, so that the permanent school fund is showing a very substantial increase each year and the annual apportionment is increasing correspondingly. On November 30, 1918, there was 2,882,277.56 acres of state school land unsold, conservatively valued at $25,000,000, and coal and other mineral reserves on state land valued at $100,000,000, most of which is on school land. Coal and mineral rights are reserved on state land when it is sold, and the school fund derives a substantial revenue from royalties on the mining of such minerals. More than 2,000,000 acres of unsold school land is leased for various purposes and the school fund derives considerable revenue from this source.

Institutions of higher learning sup-

ported by the state are the State Agricultural college at Fort Collins, with a branch school at Fort Lewis, La Plata county; the State Normal school, at Gunnison; the State Teachers' college, at Greeley; the State School of Mines, at Golden, and the University of Colorado, at Boulder. All these are partially supported by legislative appropriations and by substantial mill levies. They also derive some revenue from the sale and administration of special grants of land made by the federal government for their benefit, these lands being administered through the state board of land commissioners in the same manner as the public school lands.

Besides the educational institutions previously mentioned there are the state industrial school for boys, located at Golden; the state industrial school for girls, at Morrison; the state school for deaf and blind, at Colorado Springs; the state home and school for dependent and neglected children, at Denver, and the state home and training school for mental defectives, at Ridge, Jefferson county. These institutions are supported by special legislative appropriations.

In addition to the public schools and institutions of higher learning supported by the state there are numerous private and sectarian schools and colleges and many business, trade and professional schools, most of which are specifically mentioned in that part of this volume devoted to the respective counties.

In addition to the funds derived from the state school permanent and income funds a very substantial amount is collected in the state each year for public school purposes from general county school tax levies and from district levies. While the income to the various districts from state funds is increasing rather rapidly as a result of increased sales of state lands and higher sale prices and larger revenues from leased lands, the tendency of the counties and districts is to increase rather than decrease their tax levies, so as to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing school population and to keep abreast of the times in providing better school buildings and equipment and higher wages for teachers. Tables published elsewhere in this book show the average salaries paid teachers in the various counties. Salaries for teachers are being increased steadily each year and the averages for the current year are undoubtedly considerably greater than the averages found in these tables. Colorado ranks well with other states in average salaries paid to teachers, but it is quite generally conceded that they are still considerably below what they should be in this state. The following table, compiled from the records of the state superintendent of schools, shows the amounts collected from county and district school tax levies in the various counties for the school year ending June 30, 1918, and the total amount collected for schools from all sources in the various counties for the same period:

County	From Special School Tax	Total Receipts
Adams	$ 99,037.67	$ 191,022.04
Alamosa	44,812.31	98,840.31
Arapahoe	74,952.88	162,927.87
Archuleta	12,470.49	35,164.14
Baca	35,931.06	65,328.80
Bent	56,630.87	102,593.07
Boulder	233,799.05	347,259.55
Chaffee	54,452.69	87,163.19
Cheyenne	39,977.07	69,359.08
Clear Creek	30,555.78	57,268.05
Conejos	46,999.77	94,783.89
Costilla	14,648.60	59,989.69
Crowley	49,100.51	139,358.92
Custer	9,680.52	18,525.23
Delta	107,606.49	156,338.52
Denver	1,190,068.08	2,001,464.52
Dolores	4,741.90	11,125.48
Douglas	21,254.20	53,434.34
Eagle	37,617.34	61,705.69
Elbert	46,354.02	97,701.88
El Paso	325,195.91	598,917.16
Fremont	133,602.02	222,941.41
Garfield	59,144.61	109,141.12
Gilpin	16,316.71	36,578.62
Grand	10,086.99	30,658.74
Gunnison	41,451.13	69,149.94
Hinsdale	7,185.82	9,750.36
Huerfano	91,678.72	148,681.47
Jackson	4,598.93	13,798.04
Jefferson	70,857.60	135,486.94
Kiowa	.....	.....
Kit Carson	87,451.68	143,750.43
Lake	47,369.28	132,302.77
La Plata	75,822.66	152,361.47
Larimer	183,191.76	398,264.20
Las Animas	266,811.86	435,411.12
Lincoln	86,303.12	119,766.66
Logan	379,011.04	489,259.90
Mesa	141,487.17	312,420.39
Mineral	4,369.25	20,095.90
Moffat	21,819.55	36,322.23
Montezuma	41,837.10	73,800.05
Montrose	80,619.60	113,878.91
Morgan	162,952.01	234,926.48
Otero	162,468.02	413,522.25
Ouray	14,935.09	28,793.66
Park	14,448.99	38,759.65
Phillips	34,756.65	167,861.06
Pitkin	13,905.89	45,469.51
Prowers	101,852.75	185,858.89
Pueblo	422,884.67	775,297.97
Rio Blanco	14,167.90	66,955.27
Rio Grande	53,919.85	184,394.51
Routt	62,357.16	149,957.79
Saguache	38,401.39	101,066.06
San Juan	15,283.81	36,110.54
San Miguel	50,535.60	76,418.37
Sedgwick	26,658.61	54,336.54
Summit	16,296.26	30,815.66
Teller	157,648.80	204,270.24
Washington	63,193.11	124,627.26
Weld	507,076.12	795,927.68
Yuma	90,631.81	142,693.57
Total	$6,411,278.30	$11,572,155.05

Colorado Highways

THE latest data available on the mileage of highways of all kinds in the state by counties were compiled by the state highway commission at the close of 1916. This compilation, published elsewhere in this volume, shows a total of 40,067 miles of highways in Colorado, of which 7,083.49 had at that time been designated as state highways. Since that time there has been about 800 miles of state highway laid out, and the total mileage of roads has been increased to approximately 45,000 miles. This does not include streets in incorporated cities and towns, which have a total length of perhaps 3,500 miles for the state. From the tabulations previously referred to it will be seen that Weld county ranks first in total road mileage, with 3,101 miles; Mesa county second, with 2,200 miles, and El Paso county third, with 2,000 miles. Fourteen counties in the state had 1,000 miles or more of highways when this compilation was made.

The following tabulation shows approximately what is available from various sources for highway construction, improvement and repairs in 1919:

State Funds		
Balance in state highway fund November 30, 1918		$ 271,570
Estimated receipts for fiscal year:		
Internal improvement fund	$ 125,000	
Motor license fees	205,000	
Gasoline tax	280,000	
Half-mill tax levy	700,685	
Interest and miscellaneous	12,500	
Total receipts		1,323,185
County Funds		
County tax levies	$2,625,834	
Motor license fees	205,000	
Forest Service revenue	89,104	
Total receipts		2,919,938
Federal Funds		
Forest Service	$ 25,000	
National Park	5,000	
Federal Aid	1,600,000	
Total receipts		1,630,000
Grand Total		$6,144,693

A tabulated statement of expenditures by counties published elsewhere in this volume shows a total of $848,866 distributed by the highway commission among the various counties for road work in 1918, $2,463,232 spent by the counties from funds arising from special tax levies and automobile license taxes, and a grand total of $3,312,098 spent on road work in the various counties. In addition to this the state apportioned to certain counties $132,239 for special road projects not included in the tabulated statement, and $92,505 to meet proceeds of which go into the state road funds, and to various other less important causes. Though there may be some difficulty in using all these funds this year, due to labor shortage, shortage of material and some trouble in obtaining satisfactory contracts for the work, yet the amount of money spent on highways in Colorado in 1919 should be fully $2,000,000 greater than that spent in 1918.

Colorado has a state highway commission, which exercises general supervision over the construction and main-

requirements on federal aid projects, and $80,112 was distributed among the counties for work on projects in which the forest service was interested and met a part of the expense. The federal government spent about $120,000 in the state under the so-called federal aid road acts and the forest service appropriated to the various counties about $115,000 from the income arising from the administration of the national forests. From these figures it will be seen that the total expenditures on roads in Colorado for 1918 were approximately $3,700,000, the largest amount ever spent for that purpose in one year in the state.

The 1919 figures here given are estimates, but the total will be very close to that shown. The large increase is due to a very substantial increase in the amount of federal aid for road building arising from the enactment of new federal aid road laws, to the increase in automobile license taxes resulting from legislation enacted by the twenty-second general assembly, to the levying of a license tax on petroleum products under an act passed by the twenty-second general assembly, to the

tenance of such roads as have been designated by this commission as state highways. The boards of county commissioners in the several counties have general supervision over the construction and maintenance of county roads and co-operate with the state highway commission in all work on state highways within their respective counties. All work on county roads and bridges is paid for from county funds, derived from special county tax levies and from other less important sources, including 50 per cent of the net receipts from motor license fees and certain funds derived from the administration of the national forests, turned over by the forest service to the counties in which such forests are located. Federal aid funds are administered through the state highway commission, and must be met dollar for dollar by funds from the counties in which the federal aid projects are located. The highway commission in many cases helps the counties to meet the federal aid requirements by the appropriation of state road funds to the counties for that purpose. The expense of the construction and maintenance of state highways is met jointly by the state and the respective counties in which the roads are located, the counties paying not to exceed one-half the cost. The state highway fund, the expenditure of which is directed by the highway commission, on state highways exclusively, is derived: (1) From a special half-mill tax levy, authorized by the vote of the people at the general election in November, 1914. (2) From such appropriations as may be made by the legislature to the state highway fund. (3) From all money now in or hereafter to be paid into the internal improvement income fund and all money derived from the investment of the internal improvement permanent fund. (4) One-half the net revenue arising from the registration of motor vehicles, from chauffeurs' licenses and from fines and penalties for violation of the automobile vehicle regulations. (5) From all public donations, including allotments made by the federal government to the state for highway purposes. (6) All the net revenue arising from the tax on petroleum products authorized by the twenty-second general assembly for 1919, and one-half of such revenue for subsequent years.

The balance of the state highway fund at the end of last November was all appropriated for work laid out during that year, but was unpaid because the work was not completed and accepted, so that it cannot properly be classed as 1919 funds. However, there is always a balance from the appropriation of one year that must be carried over into the next, so that the 1918 balance will no doubt be offset by a balance of larger proportions at the end of 1919. The receipts from taxes given in the table published above are the maximum amounts that would accrue from a full collection of all road and bridge levies, and the full amount is never collected. A very considerable portion of the revenues given by this table will be required for administrative purposes. Making such deductions as apparently will be necessary, the actual amount of money available in the state for road work this year apparently will be in the neighborhood of $5,700,000.

Based upon a total of 45,000 miles of highways in the state this means an average of approximately $127 per mile of highway. Based upon an estimated population of 1,070,000 for the state, it means a per capita road revenue of $5.32. It amounts to $0.40 on each $100 of assessed valuation, or, in other words, is equal to the revenue from a levy of four mills. The latest compilation of statistics on highways made by the bureau of roads of the United States department of agriculture, that for 1914, shows that the average revenue for each mile of road in the country that year was $98.22. Colorado ranked far down in the list then, with an average of $48.70 for each mile of highway. New Jersey was the leader then, with $486.49; Maryland ranked second, with $364.60; Massachusetts third, with $326.08, and California fourth, with $314.09. Colorado has shown very rapid progress since that time, for the mileage of highways has increased very materially since 1914, yet the revenues available per mile of highway are more than two and one-half times as great as they were then. The per capita expenditure of the country at large for road purposes in 1914, based upon the population of 1910, was $2.62, and Colorado's average was $2.42. California ranked first in per capita expenditures, with $8.06; Oregon second, with $7.89, and Montana third, with $7.68.

Although Colorado still ranks somewhat low among the states in road expenditures, as shown by the above comparisons, it has made remarkable progress in road building since 1914. That year the total receipts for highways from all sources were $1,937,546.23. The following table shows the county tax levies for road purposes for 1919 and maximum revenues to be collected under them, the total being much more than was available for road work from all sources for 1914:

County	Road and Bridge Levy	Road Revenue
Adams	2.	$ 56,774.78
Alamosa	1.75	14,954.98
Arapahoe	1.32	26,033.18
Archuleta	2.5	14,168.69
Baca	2.	15,024.00
Bent	2.5	30,318.19
Boulder	2.40	106,547.85
Chaffee	1.75	19,474.61
Cheyenne	1.	11,606.44
Clear Creek	5.50	30,627.44
Conejos	3.	29,225.87
Costilla	3.50	19,959.79
Crowley	1.1	10,585.58
Custer	2.50	6,417.83
Delta	1.90	31,421.15
Denver*	...	.....
Dolores	2.	3,548.25
Douglas	2.6	29,880.49
Eagle	4.01	30,467.25
Elbert	3.5	53,435.68
El Paso	1.5	100,790.61
Fremont	2.5	50,105.25
Garfield	5.	96,794.79
Gilpin	3.05	11,102.50
Grand	2.4	12,102.06
Gunnison	2.2	35,405.15
Hinsdale	4.	4,084.52
Huerfano	2.5	34,489.83
Jackson	3.	16,951.29
Jefferson	2.49	58,498.07
Kiowa	1.	10,874.60
Kit Carson	2.	42,571.13
Lake	.80	8,664.88
La Plata	2.26	35,770.55
Larimer	2.52	109,286.50
Las Animas	1.25	49,619.83
Lincoln	2.50	48,027.71
Logan	5.2	196,685.72
Mesa	2.7	80,494.75
Mineral	5.	7,659.42
Moffat	6.	41,008.59
Montezuma	7.	45,636.47
Montrose	2.90	48,869.71
Morgan	2.2	56,920.20
Otero	2.	57,727.86
Ouray	5.	27,594.55
Park	4.	36,201.35
Phillips	1.25	19,800.99
Pitkin	2.5	14,378.47
Prowers	2.	40,204.00
Pueblo	1.3	91,602.33
Rio Blanco	3.88	24,166.04
Rio Grande	1.8	19,937.98
Routt	3.23	51,109.51
Saguache	3.	37,759.00
San Juan	3.	13,734.24
San Miguel	3.	27,377.58
Sedgwick	1.39	14,499.40
Summit	3.	19,831.54
Teller	2.5	34,747.56
Washington	3.	60,629.58
Weld	2.52	243,052.06
Yuma	2.42	45,036.71
Total		$2,622,276.93

*No county levy for roads.

Colorado—Brief Land History

THE territory now included in the state of Colorado did not all become the property of the United States at the same time, nor was it all conveyed in the same manner or by the same nation. Parts of it have at times belonged to the territories of Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico and Utah, and a very considerable section of it was claimed by the Republic of Texas when that enterprising little nation won its freedom from Mexico.

The Louisiana Purchase, a vast tract of land acquired by the United States from France in 1803, extended, in a general way, westward from the Mississippi river to the Rocky mountains. About half of the land now comprising the state of Colorado was included in this purchase, the entire cost of which was about $27,250,000.

The area south of the Arkansas river and west of the Rocky mountains was first claimed by Spain and later by Mexico. When Texas, after winning its independence from Mexico, was admitted to the Union in 1845, it claimed that part of what is now Colorado lying south of the Arkansas river, and in addition a rectangular strip extending north through the mountains into Wyoming, lying between the 106th and the 108th meridians. By reference to the map it will be seen that a considerable part of this territory claimed by Texas was included in the Louisiana Purchase, but the controversy over the northern boundary of Texas was amicably settled before Colorado territory was organized.

The western part of Colorado and the territory in the south lying west and south of the Rio Grande river was included in the immense tract of land ceded to the United States by Mexico in 1848, following the war with that country. The eastern boundary of this ceded land was at about the 108th meridian, except in the south, where its boundary, as before stated, was the Rio Grande river.

The territory of Utah was organized in 1850. It extended east to the main range of the Rocky mountains, including nearly one-half of what is now Colorado. In 1854 the territories of Kansas and Nebraska were created by the famous Kansas-Nebraska act. Kansas territory then extended west to the territory of Utah, the southern boundary being the territory of New Mexico, which at that time extended north to the Arkansas river, and the northern boundary being at the 40th parallel, which passed near the present site of the city of Brighton. That part of what is now Colorado, lying north of this parallel and extending west to the boundary of Utah terri-

tory, was included in Nebraska territory.

In 1885 that part of Colorado then included in Kansas territory was organized into Arapahoe county, and Allen P. Tibbitts, Levi Mitchell and Jonathan Atwood were named as commissioners to locate the countyseat of the new county, which was to be called Mountain City. They were likewise to act as commissioners for the new county, but there is no record available showing that they ever assumed their duties. In 1856 an election was held in Arapahoe county, K. T., and Benjamin F. Simmons was chosen as the first representative from this county in the Kansas territorial legislature.

Even before this time the people in the new towns and mining camps, dissatisfied with a government the seat of which was several hundred miles away, and could be reached only after a week's hard travel, had started a movement for the organization of a new territory, to include that part of Kansas territory known as Arapahoe county. This movement gained strength rapidly, and some of the more ambitious conceived the idea that the creation of a new state was the proper procedure. They spent some months working on the plan, and finally agreed that the new state should be called Jefferson and should extend north far into what is now Wyoming. An election held late in 1859 showed that a majority of the voters were in favor of trying a territorial government before attempting statehood, and Robert W. Steele was elected as the first governor of "Jefferson Territory." The following counties were provided for in the organization of the so-called "Jefferson Territory": Arapahoe, Cheyenne, El Paso, Fountain, Jackson, Jefferson, Mountain, North Park, Saratoga, Steele and St. Vrain.

In the meantime, however, steps were being taken at Washington to bring about the organization of a territory through the regularly constituted legislative channels. In February, 1861, Colorado territory was regularly organized, its boundaries being substantially the same as those of the state today. On June 6, 1861, Mr. Steele formally abdicated as governor of "Jefferson Territory," and that unique political subdivision passed into history.

The organization of Colorado territory did not settle the numerous controversies regarding land titles that existed when the territory was organized. Within the area formerly claimed by the state of Texas, as well as that ceded by Mexico, there were numerous land grants, made by the Spanish and Mexican governments, all of which were confirmed by the United States when this area became a part of the Union. A special land court was created for the examination and adjudication of these titles, and in all cases where the records showed that the grants were properly made they were formally approved by this court. In addition to these old grants there were large tracts of land which had been set apart for Indian tribes who had long claimed this territory as their own. Those who are familiar with the early history of the state will know that the controversies with these Indians were not settled without many bloody battles, which resulted in heavy loss of life among both the Indians and the pioneer settlers. In 1861 the federal government entered into a treaty with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, under which the Indians ceded to the government their lands in eastern Colorado. The Indians did not abide by this treaty, however, and they waged vigorous warfare against the white settlers for several years, with a view to driving them from the plains of eastern Colorado. On October 28, 1867, they signed another treaty with the United States, ceding all their lands between the Platte and Arkansas rivers and agreeing to their removal to Indian Territory.

In the western part of the state settlers came in contact with the Ute Indians. In 1868 a treaty had been made between these Indians and the government, by which the government confirmed their title to a large tract of land in the southern and western parts of the state. After the discovery of rich metal values in the San Juan district white settlers began to come in rapidly, and steps were taken to recover the land that had been given to the Utes. They were strongly opposed to giving it up, but in 1873, largely through the influence of Chief Ouray, one of the most illustrious leaders of the red men in Colorado, a treaty was signed by which the Utes ceded to the government the mineral lands in the San Juan district.

They still retained, however, more than 15,500,000 acres of land on the western slope. Numerous encounters occurred between these Indians and the white men during the early settlement of the agricultural lands in this territory, and it was not until 1881 that the Indians in this region, usually known as the Uncompahgre Utes, were removed to the Uinta reservation, in eastern Utah.

Colorado by Counties

THE descriptive matter relating to the 63 counties in Colorado, to be found in the succeeding pages, was prepared in the office of the bureau of immigration, and copy and proofs were submitted to well-informed persons in the various counties for revision and correction. The general outline followed in the stories of the several counties is practically the same, the object being to give as nearly as possible all useful information about the resources and possibilities of each county. It should be understood, of course, that this publication is not intended for general distribution among those who apply to the state immigration department for information regarding the opportunities offered in Colorado for homeseekers and investors. It is meant rather as a source of official information to Colorado people regarding the opportunities for development offered in their own state, and it is the hope of the board of immigration that it will serve as the basis for all conservative literature sent out from the various communities advertising Colorado's advantages to those who contemplate locating in the state. The county stories have been written in the plainest possible form, special care having been taken to avoid all appearance of what is generally referred to as "booster" style. Official information has been used wherever it has been available, and where official reports were lacking on any line of necessary information such information has been obtained from reliable and well-informed persons in the various counties.

Ready and intelligent co-operation has been accorded the immigration bureau in practically every county in the state, and whatever merit there may be in these county stories and in other parts of this volume is due largely to this co-operation.

ADAMS COUNTY

General Description—Adams county lies in the north-central part of the state, the city of Denver forming a part of the western boundary. It is an irregular rectangle, with an extreme length, east and west of 72 miles, and a width of 18 miles. Its area is 807,680 acres, or about 125,000 acres more than that of the state of Rhode Island. The surface is generally level prairie with narrow valleys crossing it north and south. The altitude varies from about 4,500 feet in the east, to 5,300 feet in the extreme west.

Early History—Adams county was organized in 1902 from a part of Arapahoe county. Parts of it were annexed to Washington and Yuma counties in 1903, and in 1909 a part of Denver county was added. Long's expedition crossed the northwestern corner of what is now Adams county, in 1820. Numerous other exploring and prospecting expeditions followed this same route along the South Platte river previous to the discovery of gold in 1859. The early gold seekers wasted comparatively little time in Adams county, though some prospecting was done for placer gold in the sands of the Platte river north of the present location of Denver. A few temporary camps were established by gold seekers south of the present site of the city of Brighton in the early 60's, but no permanent settlements were made. The agricultural development of the western part of the county began in the late 80's. The prairie lands in the east were utilized for grazing purposes and agricultural development here was slower than in districts further east, because the rainfall here is somewhat lighter than it is in the extreme eastern part of the state.

Surface and Soil—The Platte river flows across the extreme western end of the county and most of the irrigated land lies in this district. The broad valley of the river here is very fertile, the soil being principally a sandy loam of great depth. In the eastern part the surface is generally level, with numerous creek valleys extending across it north and south. The soil is principally a sandy loam with occasional patches of adobe and gumbo. In a few sections there is too much sand for successful farming operations. The creek valleys, before referred to, are very fertile and in recent years have proved to be wonderfully productive agricultural areas, chief of them being the Kiowa and Bijou valleys. There is no detailed soil survey of this area available.

Population—The population of the county in 1910 was 8,892. The present population is about 12,500. In 1910 the foreign-born population was 22.7 per cent of the total. The principal foreign nationalities were Italian, German, Swedish and Greek. Most of the foreigners live in the western end of the county, being employed in the city of Denver or on irrigated farms and market gardens in this district.

Drainage and Water Supply—The county lies wholly in the South Platte watershed. The South Platte river crosses the western end and its principal tributaries are Box Elder creek, Kiowa creek, Bijou creek, and Badger creek, all of which rise near the Arkansas divide further south, and flow almost due north. Water for domestic purposes is obtained principally from wells and is reached at depths varying from 15 feet to 150 feet, with an average of 75 feet.

Industries—The principal industries are general farming, market gardening, stockraising, dairying, stockfeeding and manufacturing. Dairying is carried on extensively in the western part of the county near Denver and along the line of the Union Pacific railroad as far east as Strasburg. Market gardening is followed principally in the territory immediately surrounding the city of Denver. The irrigated area is confined principally to the western end of the county. Development of farming without irrigation in the eastern part of the county has been rapid in the past decade, especially in the valleys of the various creeks mentioned before. Stockraising is also an important industry in this section of the county. The principal manufacturing enterprise in the county is a beet sugar factory located at Brighton. There are two large canning and pickle factories located here, also a cheese factory, an alfalfa meal mill and other small manufacturing establishments.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa and other hays, sugar beets, wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn, potatoes, pinto beans and garden vegetables; peas, snap beans, cucumbers and like crops grown for canning purposes.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clays, rather extensively used for the manufacture of brick; coal, building sand, gravel and building stone.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was about 696,000 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or approximately 86 per cent of the total

area. Of this amount, according to the records of the county assessor, 89,341 acres was being farmed under irrigation, 434,769 acres was classed as non-irrigated farm land and 165,390 acres as grazing land. The remainder of the privately-owned land is principally town and city lots and railroad rights of way. Irrigated land sells at from $100 to $200 an acre, and nonirrigated land at from $18 to $40 an acre. At the beginning of the year there was about 25,500 acres of state land in the county, most of which is suitable for cultivation and may be purchased through the state land board on favorable terms. On July 1, 1918, there was 40 acres of government land open to homestead entry, consisting of small isolated tracts of little value for farming purposes.

Transportation—The Kansas City branch of the Union Pacific railroad runs along the south boundary of the county from Denver east to Strasburg, thence south and east through Arapahoe, Elbert, Lincoln and Cheyenne counties into Kansas. The Union Pacific runs north along the Platte river by way of Brighton, the county-seat, and the Burlington railroad runs northeast only a few miles east of the Union Pacific. A branch of the Union Pacific railroad runs directly north from Denver through the irrigated district in the western part of the county. The Denver, Laramie & Northwestern railroad, recently acquired by the Great Western Sugar company, runs north along the west bank of the Platte river from Elm to Brighton and north into Weld county. The Colorado & Southern road to Boulder passes through the southwestern part of the county.

Highways—The principal state highways passing through this county to Denver are the Limon road, which connects with the Pikes Peak or Ocean to Ocean highway at Limon, and the Denver - Greeley - Cheyenne road, which follows the Platte river north from Denver through the county. There are numerous other important highways leading into Denver through the western part of the county. In the eastern part of the county the roads are not in good condition at present, owing to the fact that the land is being rapidly fenced to prevent stock from destroying crops and travelers are forced to follow the section lines, abandoning routes that have in the past been used as roads. The county commissioners have laid out many new roads for this district, which will give Adams county one of the best highway systems in the state. Numerous north and south roads are being constructed to connect with the Morgan and Adams county road on the north, the Irondale road in the center and the Limon road in the south, making all parts of the county easily accessible.

Educational—There are 80 public district schools in the county, employing 118 teachers. There are three highschools having a full four-year course, located at Brighton, Aurora and Adams City. The schools at Bennett and Strasburg give two years of highschool work and that at Westminster one year. There is one consolidated school, recently organized, located at Eastlake. Westminster college is located at Westminster, a few miles north of Denver.

Climatological Data—The climate here is very similar to that of the city of Denver, which is well known throughout the country. It is generally mild and equable and not subject to extreme temperatures either in the winter or summer. The average temperature in the eastern part is somewhat higher than that in the west. The summers are moderately long and the percentage of sunshine is considerably higher than that of the country as a whole. The average annual rainfall varies from 13 to 15 inches, being heaviest in the extreme western part. It is usually heaviest in the spring and early summer and about three-fourths of it comes between April 1 and October 1. In the eastern part, where farming without irrigation is largely followed, the rainfall is generally sufficient for the production of such crops as are best adapted to this locality. The most reliable crops are forage crops, pinto beans and other drought-resistant products.

Tourist Attractions—Thousands of automobile tourists travel annually over the automobile roads leading through this country into Denver. There is comparatively little natural scenery here of interest to the tourist, but the county derives considerable benefit from the heavy automobile travel to the mountainous districts further west.

Cities and Towns—Brighton, the countyseat and principal city, is located in the Platte valley, on the Union Pacific railroad, near the northwestern corner of the county. It is a prosperous agricultural center and is growing rapidly. Within the past year a large sugar beet factory and a large

canning and pickle factory have been put in operation here. Few cities in Colorado have grown more rapidly in the past five years than Brighton. Other important towns in the irrigated districts are Henderson, Hazeltine, Derby, Celeryvale, Welby, Westminster and Eastlake, located on the various railroads immediately north of Denver. The principal towns in the nonirrigated districts in the eastern part of the county are Bennett and Watkins, located on the Union Pacific railroad. There are a number of small inland towns of growing importance in the northern and eastern parts of the county. About one-half of the town of Aurora lies in Adams county.

Special Opportunities — There has been rapid and successful development of nonirrigated farming in the eastern part of the county in the past half dozen years. There is perhaps 300,000 acres of arable land in the county not yet broken, all of which has good soil and offers much the same opportunity for development as the nonirrigated land now in cultivation offered a few years ago. Although the rainfall here is not so heavy as in some of the nonirrigated districts further east, it is generally ample for producing good crops where proper agricultural methods are followed. Those who are best informed regarding the agricultural possibilities of this county are convinced that within 10 years fully 60 per cent of the area of the county will be successfully cultivated and that ultimately 75 per cent of it will be farmed.

ALAMOSA COUNTY

General Description—Alamosa county lies in the south-central part of the state, in the heart of the San Luis valley. In outline it is an irregular pentagon, with an extreme length, east and west, of 30 miles, and an extreme width, north and south, of 27 miles. Its area is approximately 500,000 acres, or about one-fourth less than the area of the state of Rhode Island. The surface is generally level except in the northeast, where it rises into broken hills which culminate in the two massive peaks, Old Baldy and Sierra Blanca, on the boundary line between Alamosa and Costilla counties. The altitude ranges from about 7,300 feet in the south to above 14,000 feet at the summits of the peaks on the northeastern boundary.

Early History—The territory now included in Alamosa county was perhaps visited by those Spanish explorers who are said to have found gold near the present site of Fort Blanca, Costilla county, in 1600. The early attempts at colonization in Costilla county, however, did not extend into what is now Alamosa county. Early in 1807, after unsuccessful attempts to scale Pikes peak, Captain Zebulon Pike's expedition crossed the Sangre de Cristo range, skirted the base of Sierra Blanca and camped on the banks of the Rio Grande, near the present site of the city of Alamosa. Captain Pike's diary contains the first authentic record of any American traveler in this territory. Numerous exploring parties at various times, including John C. Fremont, followed the Rio Grande river through this county in their search for gold further west. The town of Alamosa was founded in 1878. The county of Alamosa is the youngest in the state, having been created by the state legislature in 1913 from parts of Conejos and Costilla counties.

Surface and Soil—The surface is very level, except in the extreme northeast. The soil in general is a sandy loam of great depth and wonderful fertility, with occasional patches of coarser gravelly soil. Most of the area was at one time included in the bed of a great lake, and the soil is made up chiefly of silt and other matter deposited from its waters. There is an excess of alkali in the soil in some parts of the county but drainage and other projects are now under way which promise successfully to carry off or neutralize the harmful salts. The only soil survey available is a general survey of the San Luis valley, made by the bureau of soils of the United States department of agriculture, and published in 1904.

Population—Since Alamosa county was not created until 1913 there are no data available giving the population for 1910. The population at the beginning of 1919 was approximately 6,500, of which about 4,000 is urban, living in the city of Alamosa. The percentage of foreign-born inhabitants is small, probably less than six per cent, though no accurate data are available. A good many of the early settlers were Mexicans and there are now a considerable number of Spanish-speaking people in the county.

Drainage and Water Supply—The Rio Grande river flows through the southwestern part of the county, and with its tributaries furnishes the drainage and water supply for irrigation. This stream and the various small tributaries in the county carry a

good supply of water the year round, sufficient for the watering of all irrigable land. Reservoirs impound considerable water for use during the drier parts of the summer. Water for domestic purposes is obtained chiefly from artesian wells, the flow being reached at depths ranging from 100 to 600 feet.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, stockraising, stockfeeding, dairying, and manufacturing. Conditions in this county are especially favorable for stockfeeding, because of the open winters, excellent water supply, abundance of feed crops and good railway facilities, and the number of cattle and sheep fattened annually for market is increasing steadily. The town of Alamosa is an important railroad center and has large shops for the fourth division of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad system, which afford employment for a considerable number of people. This is also an important retail merchandise center and is beginning to handle considerable jobbing business. The dairy industry has been growing steadily for several years, and the city of Alamosa might still afford a market for considerably more milk than is being produced in the county.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa, wild hay, other hays, field peas, potatoes, cabbage and other garden crops; barley, oats, wheat, and various root crops used for stock feed.

Mineral Resources—The county has few known mineral resources. Considerable deposits of clay exist, which have been utilized to some extent for brick making. Building sand is found in abundance and there is some stone of comparatively little commercial value at present. Salts of sodium and potassium are found in considerable quantities but have not been commercially developed.

Land Values—There is approximately 305,000 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or about 60 per cent of the total area. The records of the county assessor show that about 21,000 acres of this is being farmed under irrigation and 37,000 acres is classed as natural hay land, most of which is irrigated. The amount of dry farming land is placed at 105,000 acres and grazing land at 139,131 acres. Much of the land now included in these two classes will ultimately be cultivated under irrigation. Irrigated land with good water right may be obtained in this county at prices ranging from $35 to $150 an acre, the price depending upon location, character of soil, improvements and various local conditions. Nonirrigated land, much of which will ultimately be placed under irrigation, may be purchased at from $8 to $30 an acre. At the beginning of 1919 there was about 45,000 acres of state land in the county, much of which is suitable for farming. On July 1, 1918, there was 60,347 acres of government land open to homestead entry, most of which is of little value except for grazing purposes.

Transportation—The principal standard gauge railroad line is that entering the county from the east, running from Denver and Pueblo to Alamosa. A standard gauge line, known as the San Luis Valley branch, runs northwest through the valley from Alamosa to its terminus at Creede. Another line, narrow gauge, leads southward from Alamosa to Antonito, Conejos county, where it branches, one line running westward to Durango and the other directly south to Santa Fe, N. M. Another narrow gauge line runs northward from Alamosa through the valley to a connection with the main line at Salida. All these roads belong to the Denver & Rio Grande system, centering at Alamosa, which is the headquarters of what is known as the fourth division of this system. They make Alamosa the principal railroad center in the San Luis valley and one of the most active railroad towns in the state.

Highways—The principal state highway is the Spanish Trail, which follows the standard gauge line of the Denver & Rio Grande east and west across the county. Another state highway leads southward along the Rio Grande road to Antonito, and another westward from Alamosa to the mining camps in the southwestern part of Rio Grande county. These, with numerous county roads, afford ample routes for the transportation of farm products to market.

Educational—There are 14 public schools in the county, employing 47 teachers. The towns of Alamosa and Hooper have highschools offering a full four-year course. Mosca offers two years of highschool work and the Stanley school in consolidated district No. 2 in the western part of the county gives one year of highschool work. In addition to the Stanley school there are consolidated schools at Hooper and Mosca. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—Except in the extreme northeast the average annual rainfall varies from 7 to 10 inches. In

the higher land near Sierra Blanca the precipitation is heavier, varying from 10 to 21 inches. The climate is ideal, the summers somewhat shorter than in the lower altitudes in the eastern part of the state and the winters open.

Cities and Towns—Alamosa, the countyseat, is the principal town in the San Luis valley. Its population in 1910 was 3,013 and at present it is about 4,000. Other towns are Hooper and Mosca, north of Alamosa on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad.

Special Opportunities—There is much undeveloped agricultural land in this, as in all San Luis valley counties, so that the principal opportunities are for agricultural development. Since Alamosa is the chief distributing center for the valley, good opportunities will be offered in the various business and professional lines as the agricultural lands of the valley are further developed.

ARAPAHOE COUNTY

General Description—Arapahoe county lies in the north-central part of the state, a portion of its western boundary being formed by the city of Denver. It is an irregular rectangle, 72 miles long and 12 miles wide. Its area is 538,880 acres, or about 140,000 acres less than that of the state of Rhode Island. The surface is principally a level plateau and the altitude varies from 4,600 feet in the northeast to about 5,600 feet in the extreme southwest.

Early History—Early visitors to Colorado frequently crossed the western corner of what is now Arapahoe county along the Platte river valley. The Long expedition traveled this way in 1820. Trappers and hunters frequently crossed this area but no settlements were made until late in the 50's. In 1858 Green Russell, with a party of prospectors, began the search for gold along the various streams in this territory and in July James H. Pierce, a member of this party, panned out $100 worth of gold dust from a sandbar near the mouth of Cherry creek. This was the first important discovery of gold in Colorado. The news of the find spread rapidly and within a year thousands of fortune hunters had crossed "The Great American Desert" for the gold fields of what is known as the Pikes Peak region. Arapahoe county has never found a permanent place in the statistics of gold production, for Green Russell and his party evidently collected all there was in the sands of the Platte river and its tributary streams. The prairies of this county were the pasture grounds for large herds of cattle during the 70's and early 80's. Within the past decade farming without irrigation has been developed rapidly in this territory and grazing of large herds of cattle has become a thing of the past. The county was one of the original 17 counties in Colorado territory as organized in 1861. It was originally much larger than it is now, having extended at one time to the Kansas line. Parts of it were taken to form Adams and Denver counties in 1902 and Washington and Yuma counties in 1903.

Surface and Soil—The surface is a rolling prairie except in the extreme southwest, where there is a small area of broken, hilly land. It is crossed by the narrow valleys of numerous streams flowing north to the Platte river. The soil is principally a sandy loam with occasional patches of adobe and gumbo. In some sections there is too much sand for successful farming, although such areas are generally very small. The soil is generally very fertile and yields readily to cultivation. No soil survey of this area is available.

Population—The population in 1910 was 10,263. At present it is about 15,800. In 1910 the foreign-born white people made up 16.4 per cent of the total population. The principal foreign nationalities are German, English, Swedish and Canadian.

Drainage and Water Supply—The county lies in the South Platte watershed, the South Platte river crossing the extreme western end. Numerous creeks have their sources near the Arkansas divide to the south and flow north across the county to the Platte river. Chief among these are the Box Elder, Kiowa, Bijou, Badger and Big Beaver creeks. None of these creeks carries any reliable supply of water for irrigation. Water for domestic purposes is obtained principally from wells and is reached at depths ranging from 12 to 40 feet in the eastern end of the county, and from 40 to 800 feet in the western part. Wells 350 feet deep or more usually are artesian.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, dairying, stockraising and manufacturing. There is considerable irrigated land in the western end of the county and farming has long been followed here successfully. In the eastern part the creek valleys have been farmed for a good many years, but it is only recently that the higher

lands lying between these creeks have been broken and placed under cultivation. Agricultural operations here have been generally successful. Dairying has been followed rather extensively in the territory immediately tributary to Denver for a great many years. More recently it has been extended into the western section of the county, especially along the line of the Union Pacific railroad. Manufacturing is confined principally to Englewood, Littleton and points immediately about the city of Denver.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa, wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn, potatoes, milo, kafir and other forages, pinto beans and garden vegetables.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clays, utilized to a considerable extent for the manufacturing of brick; building sand, gravel and building stone.

Land Values—The records of the county assessor show 486,317 acres of privately-owned land in the county at the beginning of 1919, or approximately 90 per cent of the total area. Of this amount about 39,000 acres is irrigated land, 375,000 acres is classed as non-irrigated farming land and 67,400 acres as grazing land. Most of the land in the last named classes is suitable for cultivation and ultimately perhaps 75 per cent of it will be farmed. At the beginning of 1919 there was 14,780 acres of state land in the county, nearly all of which is suitable for farming and may be purchased through the state land board on reasonable terms. On July 1, 1918, there was 160 acres of government land open to homestead entry in the county, consisting of small isolated tracts of comparatively little value. Irrigated land sells here at from $100 to $200 an acre, depending chiefly on location and character of improvements. Nonirrigated land sells at from $18 to $40 an acre.

Transportation—The Kansas City branch of the Union Pacific railway runs along the northern boundary of the county from Denver to Strasburg, thence southeast across the county into Elbert county. A branch of the Colorado & Southern railway runs southeast from Denver into Douglas and Elbert counties. The main lines of the Denver & Rio Grande, Colorado & Southern and Santa Fe railways between Denver and Pueblo cross the extreme western end of the county.

Highways—The principal state highway is the Limon road, which follows in general the course of the Union Pacific railway through the county. In the western part there are numerous well improved state highways leading into the city of Denver. In the eastern part the county roads are fairly well improved and are ample to take care of the present agricultural development.

Educational—There are 52 public schools in the county, employing 92 teachers. The schools at Englewood and Littleton offer a full four-year highschool course. There is a consolidated school at Englewood, a centralized school at Deer Trail. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data — The climate here is very similar to that of the county of Denver, which is well known throughout the country. It is comparatively dry, with a high percentage of sunshine, and is extremely healthful. The rainfall varies from 13 inches to 16 inches, being heaviest in the extreme southwest corner. It varies considerably from year to year but is almost always ample for the production of crops best suited for this territory.

Tourist Attractions—There is heavy automobile tourist travel during the summer season, principally bound for the city of Denver and for the mountainous areas further west. There are few points of scenic interest within the county but considerable local benefit is derived from the heavy travel to points beyond.

Cities and Towns—Littleton, the countyseat, is located on the Santa Fe, Colorado & Southern and Denver & Rio Grande railways, in the southwestern part of the county. It is the center of the principal irrigated farming district. Englewood, just south of the city of Denver, is the principal town. Other towns are Sullivan and Melvin on the Colorado & Southern railway, Deertrail, Byers, Strasburg and Peoria on the Union Pacific.

Special Opportunities—There is possibly 250,000 acres of arable land in this county that has never been broken. Although it lies close to the city of Denver, agricultural development has been slow here for the reason that the rainfall has been slightly less than in sections further east, and it was formerly thought that crops could not be successfully grown without irrigation. Experience of the past 10 years has shown, however, that the adoption of proper methods of farming and the selection of crops adapted to the soil and climate insure at least moderately profitable returns from the cultivation of the soil. Dairying is usually carried on in connection with general

farming and is made the basis of operations for the reason that forage crops suitable for feeding to dairy cattle make the best yields here from one year to another. Approximately thirteen per cent of the total area of Arapahoe county was under cultivation in 1918, according to the best information available. Though the cultivated acreage has been increased substantially in 1919 there is still a very large amount of arable land in the county that has never been broken. It is only within the past half dozen years that farming has been undertaken on a large scale in the nonirrigated lands of the county, and the success that has attended these operations promises much for further development in this direction. Pinto beans and forage crops give the most reliable returns, but corn and small grain do well. Dairy farming is increasing steadily in importance in the nonirrigated districts and promises to become one of the leading industries of the county.

ARCHULETA COUNTY

General Description—Archuleta county is located in the southwestern part of the state, the southern boundary being formed by the state of New Mexico and the eastern boundary by the main range of the Rocky mountains. It is rectangular in outline with an extreme length, east and west, of about 60 miles, and an extreme width of about 33 miles. Its area is 780,800 acres, or about 100,000 acres greater than the state of Rhode Island. The surface is mountainous in the north and east and the southwest is broken by numerous narrow valleys, containing a limited amount of arable land. The altitude varies from about 6,000 feet in the extreme southwest to about 14,000 feet at the summits of some of the peaks on the eastern boundary.

Early History—The first known white explorers in the territory now included in Archuleta county were Spaniards, who came in 1776. The only evidence remaining from their visit is the large number of Spanish names for mountains, rivers, etc., in this territory. When Colorado territory was organized in 1861, what is now Archuleta county was included in Conejos county. Archuleta county was organized in 1885, and was named in honor of J. M. Archuleta, then a prominent citizen of old Conejos county.

Surface and Soil—There is little arable land in the county, except in the southwest, where the San Juan river and several of its tributaries have cut numerous narrow and comparatively level valleys. The soil of these valleys is a deep fertile loam made up principally from the weathering of rocks in the mountains above. Numerous mountain valleys in the central part of the county produce an abundance of fine natural hay. The northern and eastern parts of the county are extremely rugged and have been but little explored. No detailed soil survey of this territory is available.

Population—In 1910 the population of the county was 3,302. The population at the beginning of 1919 was estimated at 4,100. In 1910, according to the census bureau, 94.6 per cent of the population was native whites, and the percentage is perhaps about the same today. There are a few Spanish speaking people in the settlements near the southern border. The population is entirely rural, there being no town in the county having more than 1,000 people.

Drainage and Water Supply—The headwaters of the San Juan river are in the San Juan mountains in this county and Mineral county, and numerous tributaries to this stream have their sources in the mountains in the northern part of the county. The rainfall here is extremely heavy and these streams carry an abundance of water the year round. Water for domestic purposes is obtained from these streams, from numerous lakes and natural springs, and in some sections from wells. Underground water for domestic purposes is found at depths ranging from 10 to 100 feet. Farming under irrigation is carried on to a limited extent in the valleys and there is plenty of water available for all lands suitable for cultivation.

Industries—The principal industries are stockraising, farming and lumbering. There has been considerable prospecting for minerals in the county, but no development worthy of note has taken place, chiefly because of the remoteness of the mineralized district from lines of transportation. There are extensive coal deposits in the western part, which have been but little developed. Lumbering in the past has been the leading industry of the county and is still being followed extensively in the territory along the Rio Grande railroad.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa, natural hay, small grain, potatoes and garden vegetables. There is some tree fruit and small fruit is plentiful.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc, clays, granite, sandstone and a wide variety of other stones. There has been no mineral development worthy of note.

Timber—Excellent pine and spruce timber is to be found in nearly all sections of the county. Cedar and pinon are found in the south and west.

Land Values—The report of the county assessor shows that there was 275,121 acres of patented land in the county at the beginning of 1919, or approximately 35 per cent of the total area. Of this amount about 10,000 acres was being farmed under irrigation, 8,300 was classed as nonirrigated farming land and 241,000 acres as grazing land. At the beginning of 1919 there was approximately 18,500 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, a considerable amount of which is suitable for farming. On July 1, 1918, there was 72,575 acres of government land open to homestead entry, most of which is of little value except for grazing purposes. The national forest area within the county is 396,948 acres, in which is included a considerable amount of fine grazing land. Irrigated land in this county brings from $30 to $125 an acre and nonirrigated land, which is suitable principally for grazing purposes, sells at from $5 to $12 an acre.

Transportation — The Durango branch of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, narrow gauge, crosses the extreme southeast corner of the county, runs south into New Mexico and then re-enters the county near the town of Juanita, in the southwestern part. A branch line leaves this road at Pagosa Junction and runs northward to Pagosa Springs, the countyseat.

Highways—The principal state highways is the Spanish Trail, which enters the county at the north end runs south to Pagosa Springs and west into La Plata county. A secondary state highway runs south from Pagosa Springs to Chama and Santa Fe, New Mexico. There are numerous imperfectly improved county highways in the southwestern part, but in most sections there is comparatively little highway development.

Educational—There are 24 public schools in the county, employing 31 teachers. The school at Pagosa Springs offers a full four-year high-school course, and those at Arboles and Allison each offer one year of high-school work. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatalogical Data—The rainfall is extremely varied. In the southeast it averages about 14 inches annually but increases rapidly toward the north and east, being about 25 inches along the Continental divide on the eastern boundary. The climate is fairly mild at lower altitudes in the south, but is subject to extremely low temperatures in the high altitudes in the north and east. Snowfall is extremely heavy in the San Juan mountains along the eastern boundary.

Tourist Attractions—The opening of the Spanish Trail has greatly increased automobile tourist travel to this territory. The road passes through a very picturesque mountain territory and touches Pagosa Springs, which has been an important resort for tourists and health seekers for a good many years because of the large mineral springs located here. The water in one of these hot springs is very similar to that of the famous Carlsbad Sprudel springs. A large area of picturesque mountain territory in the east and in the northwest is almost wholly without highways and, therefore, is inaccessible to visitors. Excellent trout fishing is to be had in all of the mountain streams and considerable game is found in the lower regions of the San Juan mountains.

Cities and Towns—Pagosa Springs, the countyseat, is the principal town. It is the center of a good stockraising territory and an important outfitting point for campers, hunters and fishermen. Pagosa Junction is an important shipping point on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. Other towns are Dyke, a shipping point on the Pagosa Springs branch of the Denver & Rio Grande, and Piedra, a small town on the Spanish Trail.

Special Opportunities — Opportunities are offered here for development along many lines. There is considerable agricultural land not yet under cultivation and range available for pasturing perhaps twice as many head of livestock as are now being fed. The timber resources are perhaps better than those of any other county in the state. Large areas of supposedly mineralized territory in the northern and eastern parts of the county have had but little prospecting and it is not beyond the range of possibility that rich mineral areas may be opened up in this region at some future time.

BACA COUNTY

General Description—Baca county lies in the extreme southeastern corner of the state, being bounded on the east by Kansas, and on the south by Oklahoma and New Mexico. It is a regular rectangle 55 miles long, east and west, and 44 miles wide. Its area is 1,633,280 acres, or about 400,000 acres more than that of the state of Delaware. It is a comparatively level plateau, broken by a low range of hills in the south. The altitude varies from about 3,800 feet in the extreme east, to 5,700 feet in the southwest.

Early History—It is generally believed that Coronado in his explorations of the west and southwest crossed the corner of what is now Baca county, in 1542. Such accounts of his travels as are available indicate that his course lay up the Cimarron river over a portion of what later became the Santa Fe Trail. Early in the last century there was considerable travel through this part of Colorado between the Missouri river and Santa Fe. The old Santa Fe Trail crossed what is now Baca county, along the north side of the Cimarron river. Three granite markers now show the course of this historic trail through Baca county. Although travel here was considerable there were no settlements made until the early 60's. For some twenty years isolated ranchers made their homes in the valleys of streams in this territory. The actual settlement of the county, however, did not begin until 1887, when there was a considerable influx of stockmen and some farmers to this part of Colorado. The county was created in 1889 from a part of Las Animas county.

Surface and Soil—Baca county lies in the great prairie district of eastern Colorado. The surface is generally level, with narrow valleys of numerous streams traversing it east and west. It rises almost imperceptibly from the east toward the southwest. The soil is principally a rich alluvial loam or sandy loam, usually chocolate colored. In the south and southwest it is broken by a range of low sand hills. It is suitable for cultivation in most districts except a few restricted areas where there is too much sand. No soil survey of this county is available.

Population—There has been a greater fluctuation in the population of this county than in that of any other agricultural district in Colorado. Its development began early in the 60's, the first settlers being principally stockmen. In the early 80's the first real homeseekers began to come in and take up free government lands, depriving the stockmen of their wide range. In 1890, one year after the county had been created from a part of Las Animas county, the population was 1,479. Ten years later, after a series of dry seasons had discouraged many of the farmers, the census bureau found but 750 people in the county. A re-settlement began immediately afterward, and in 1910 the population was 2,516. Since that time perhaps no section of Colorado has been developed more rapidly. The state provost marshal, in making his calculations as a basis for the military draft, estimated the population of Baca county, in 1917, at 14,582, an increase of nearly 500 per cent in seven years. The present population is somewhat short of this figure. In 1910 the foreign-born population was 4.2 per cent of the total. It is somewhat less at the present time.

Drainage and Water Supply—The county is drained by numerous small streams which have their sources either in the western part of this county or in the eastern part of Las Animas county, and flow east into Kansas. The principal streams are the Cimarron river, Sand Arroyo creek, Bear creek, Horse creek and Two Buttes creek. Most of these streams have their sources in comparatively level districts where the rainfall is only moderate, and they carry but little water during the drier parts of the summer. Few of them have a supply sufficiently reliable to justify efforts at irrigation. Water for domestic purposes is obtained principally from wells. There is an artesian belt in the northeastern part of the county, where water is reached at about 350 feet. In the other districts water is obtained from wells by pumping, principally with windmills, and is reached at depths varying from 30 feet to 300 feet.

Industries—The principal industries are farming and stockraising. Dairying has been followed to a limited extent and is growing in importance each year. There has been some mining in the southwestern corner, but the mineral deposits here have had comparatively little development because of remoteness from transportation.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa, native hay, wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, beans, broomcorn, potatoes and garden vegetables.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clays, gravel, silver, copper, sand, building stone, and a variety of shales.

Timber—There is some small timber in the southwestern and northwestern parts, principally cedar.

Land Values—On January 1, 1919, there was, according to the records of the county assessor, 829,247 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or approximately 51 per cent of the total area. Of this amount 804,020 acres is classed as dry farming land, 24,787 acres as grazing land. The records of the county assessor show no irrigated land in the county, though there is approximately 13,000 acres being cultivated under irrigation in the neighborhood of Two Buttes, while small areas in various parts of the county are irrigated partly by direct flow from streams and partly by water pumped from wells. On January 1, 1919, there was 77,426 acres of state land in the county, most of which is suitable for farming and may be purchased through the state land board at reasonable prices and on very favorable terms. On July 1, 1918, there was 56,532 acres of government land open to homestead entry, a small amount of which is suitable for farming, but most of which is suitable only for grazing purposes. Irrigated land in this county sells at from $50 to $150 an acre and nonirrigated land from $8 to $25 an acre.

Transportation—This is the only county in Colorado in which there is no railroad. A branch of the Santa Fe railroad extends west to Elkhart, Kansas, about six miles from the Baca county line. This road was originally surveyed to extend west through Baca and Las Animas counties to Trinidad. More recent surveys have been made for a branch of the Santa Fe further north through the central part of the county by way of Springfield and west to Trinidad. Most of the products of the county are moved by wagon to Lamar and other points on the main line of the Santa Fe.

Highways—The Dallas-Canadian-Denver highway, joining the Santa Fe Trail at Lamar, runs north and south through Baca county. This is the most direct route connecting Denver with the Cotton Belt road. Another state highway runs south from Holly through the eastern part of Baca county to the town of Lamport. Numerous county roads are more or less imperfectly developed but usually in good condition for transportation of supplies to and from the farms.

Educational—There are 91 public district schools in the county. The school at Springfield offers three years of highschool work and those at Two Buttes and Stonington have a two years highschool course. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The climate is perhaps milder than that of any other Colorado county. The rainfall in the southwestern part varies from 13 to 15 inches. In the remainder of the county, including about three-fourths of the total area in the north and west, the rainfall varies from 15 to 19 inches. Most of it comes during the growing season, between the months of April and October. The summers here are longer than in most other sections of Colorado and the climate is suitable for growing many crops that are not produced in counties further north. The winters are open and very favorable for the feeding of livestock.

Tourist Attractions—There is considerable tourist travel through the county on the D-C-D highway. Although the Santa Fe Trail at one time passed through a corner of the county, the road known now as the Santa Fe Trail runs further north, along the valley of the Arkansas river. There is some attractive scenery in the southwestern part of the county and the construction of good automobile roads through this territory would bring in thousands of tourists annually. There is good trout fishing in the Two Buttes reservoir.

Cities and Towns—Two Buttes is in the heart of the only large body of irrigated land in the county and is the principal trading station for the entire northwest section. Springfield, the countyseat and largest town, is located near the central part of the county. Among other towns are Richards, Campo and Carrizo, in the southern part; Stonington, Blaine and Monon, in the east; and Maxey, in the northwest.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are along the line of agricultural development. This county would perhaps support fully twice as large an agricultural population as it has at the present time. Development in this section, however, will be retarded until better transportation facilities are offered. The prices being asked for farming land here are very low and many people from states further east, especially from Kansas, are coming in each year and purchasing farms.

BENT COUNTY

General Description — Bent county lies in the southeastern part of the state, and includes a portion of the Arkansas valley. But one county, Prowers, lies between it and the Kansas line. It is nearly a perfect rectangle, 42 miles long, north and south, and 36 miles wide. Its area is 975 360 acres, or about three-fourths that of the state of Delaware. The surface is generally level and rolling and the altitude varies from 3,600 feet, at the point where the Arkansas river crosses the eastern boundary, to about 5,000 feet in the southwest.

Early History — Captain Zebulon Pike followed the Arkansas river on his expedition to the Rocky mountains in 1806, and it was from a point in what is now Bent county that he had his first view of the peak which now bears his name. It was on November 15 that he and Dr. Robinson caught their first glimpse of the peak and the notation on Pike's map gives the location of the point from which the mountain was seen. There were numerous trappers and fur traders in this section of Colorado in the early part of the last century, among them being Charles and William Bent, agents of the American Fur company. About 1828 they began the erection of a fort near the eastern boundary of what is now Bent county. It was an adobe structure and was finished in 1832. It was first called Fort William and afterwards came to be generally known as Bent's Fort. It was the earliest trading post established in southern Colorado. For a great many years it was a stopping point and rendezvous for trappers and fur traders between the Missouri river and Santa Fe. Colonel William Bent, for whom the county was named, destroyed the fort in 1852. The following year he built another fort near the present site of Las Animas. In 1859 this fort was leased to the United States government and was occupied by the government troops. The walls of this structure were undermined in the flood of 1866 and another fort was erected on higher ground a mile or two north, called Fort Lyon. This is the location of a hospital for United States sailors afflicted with tuberculosis. Bent county was organized in 1874 from a part of Greenwood county and named in honor of Colonel William Bent.

Surface and Soil — The Arkansas river crosses the north central part of the county and most of the irrigated land lies in the valley of this stream and its tributaries, chief of which is the Purgatoire river. The surface of the valley is level and rises to broken prairies in the north and south. Most of the land is suitable for cultivation except some of the broken areas in the southwest. The soil is principally an alluvial loam in the Arkansas valley and a sandy loam, with a considerable variety of color and texture, in the south. It is very deep and fertile, easily worked and produces excellent crops under irrigation. In recent years farming without irrigation has been followed to a considerable extent and is proving successful. The soils of the Arkansas valley and of most of the tributary streams are sediments of the Dakota formation. In the extreme southwestern corner there are beds of Purgatoire and Morrison stone, and in the southeastern corner Niobrara and Tertiary rocks are exposed. A detailed soil survey of the irrigated district in this county has been made by the bureau of soils of the United States department of agriculture.

Population—The population of this county has grown steadily for the past 30 years. In 1890 it was 1,313; in 1900 it had increased to 3 046, and it was 5,043 in 1910. The present population is about 8,500. In 1910 the foreign-born population was 9.9 per cent of the total. The principal foreign nationality represented is Mexican. The population is nearly all rural, Las Animas being the only town in the county with as many as 2,500 inhabitants.

Drainage and Water Supply—The Arkansas valley and its tributaries drain the county and furnish water for irrigation. The principal tributaries are the Purgatoire river and Rule creek, from the south, and Adobe and Horse creeks from the north. Among the irrigation canals in this county are Fort Lyon, Las Animas Consolidated, Las Animas Town, Highland and Keesee. All are among the first canals constructed in the valley and enjoy early rights to the use of water. Domestic water in most sections is obtained from wells and is reached at from 20 to 50 feet in the bottom lands along the streams, and at from 100 to 250 feet on the uplands.

Industries—The principal industries are agriculture, stockraising, stockfeeding and manufacturing. The irrigated portions of this county are equal to the best in Colorado for general farming and the nonirrigated districts are becoming more and more productive each year as improved

methods of farming are introduced. Large numbers of cattle and sheep are shipped into this county annually and fed along the Arkansas valley during the fall and winter months. The principal manufacturing industry is the making of beet sugar, at Las Animas, where a 1,000-ton factory of the American Beet Sugar company is located.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa and other cultivated hay, native hay, wheat, oats, barley, corn, beans, sugar beets, broomcorn, garden vegetables and a variety of seed crops.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clays of many varieties suitable for brick, earthenware, drain tile; gravel, building and glass sand, and building stone.

Land Values—According to the records of the county assessor there was 238,715 acres of privately-owned land in the county at the beginning of 1919, or approximately 25 per cent of the total area. Of this amount 47,894 acres is irrigated, 6,415 acres is classed as nonirrigated farming land and 180,840 acres as grazing land. The remainder is principally railroad rights of way and town and city lots. On January 1, 1919, there was approximately 142,000 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, including a considerable amount of good agricultural land. On July 1, 1918, there was 51,845 acres of government land open to homestead entry, most of which is of little value except for grazing purposes. Irrigated land in this county sells at from $50 to $250 an acre, depending on a variety of local conditions. Nonirrigated land sells at from $10 to $45 an acre.

Transportation—The main line of the Santa Fe railroad runs east and west through the county along the south side of the Arkansas river. The Arkansas valley branch of this road traverses the irrigated sections north of the river. It is connected with the main line by a branch road from Las Animas to Waveland Junction.

Highways—The principal state highway is the Santa Fe Trail, which follows the north side of the Arkansas river as far west as Waveland Junction, then runs south to Las Animas and follows the south side of the river to the county line. Numerous county roads are comparatively well developed and are in a general way ample for the transportation of crops to market.

Educational—There are 50 public district schools in the county, employing 86 teachers. The Bent County highschool located at Las Animas has a full four-year highschool course, while the Wiley union highschool, which is supported jointly by Bent and Prowers counties, offers a two years course. The school at McClave has at different times given one year of highschool work. There are no private schools and no colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The climate is mild and unusually healthful. The United States government, after a careful survey of climatic conditions in all parts of the United States, selected Fort Lyon, in this county, as a location for the United States Naval sanitarium. The selection was made principally because of the favorable climatic conditions there. The rainfall in the northern part of the county, including the Arkansas valley, varies from 12 to 15 inches annually, and in the southern part from 15 to 18 inches.

Tourist Attractions—The improvement of the Santa Fe Trail through this county has opened up one of the principal automobile tourist routes from the east to the mountainous sections of Colorado. This county contains many points of interest to tourists, especially the ruins of Bent's Fort, and the naval sanitarium at Fort Lyon. There is some attractive scenery in the southwestern part of the county. On the cliffs along the Purgatoire river, about 20 miles from its mouth, is found a life size representation of a cinnamon bear delineated in the rocks. Whether this is a natural formation or was carved by some prehistoric tribe is not known. The Indians who were in this region when the white men first came testified that they knew nothing of its origin.

Cities and Towns—Las Animas, the countyseat and principal city, is located on the south bank of the Arkansas river, on the main line of the Santa Fe railroad. It is the principal shipping point for a large agricultural district. Other towns are Caddoa and Prowers, on the main line of the Santa Fe, and McClave and Hasty, on the Arkansas valley branch.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are in the line of agricultural development. There is water available for perhaps 50 per cent more land than is being irrigated. The more elevated lands beyond the reach of irrigation water are fertile and their agricultural development has been rapid in the past three or four years. The county is perhaps capable of supporting an agricultural population twice as large as it has at present.

The clays, sands and building stones are of considerable economic value and their development offers good opportunities for investment.

BOULDER COUNTY

General Description—Boulder county lies in the north central part of the state, the Continental divide forming the western boundary. It is of a somewhat irregular rectangular outline, 33 miles long, east and west, and 24 miles wide. Its area is 488,960 acres, or about 194,000 acres less than that of the state of Rhode Island. The surface is extremely varied, being a rolling or broken valley in the east and rising to the summit of the Continental divide on the western boundary. The altitude ranges from about 4,950 feet, in the eastern part, to more than 14,000 feet at the summits of some of the peaks in the western part and along the western boundary.

Early History—Boulder county was one of the original 17 counties included in Colorado territory when it was organized in 1861. Its boundaries have never been changed. It was visited by numerous early explorers and settlers previous to the advent of the early gold seekers. Longs peak, named in honor of the leader of the Long expedition, which visited Colorado in 1820, is in the northwestern corner of the county. Although the first descriptions of this mountain were made by members of Long's party, these explorers never approached the mountain itself. Green Russell and his party of gold seekers prospected Boulder creek in 1858, but found nothing to pay them for their trouble. Late in the same year a small party of gold hunters from Nebraska arrived at the mouth of Boulder canon and pitched their tents near the present site of the city of Boulder. They had faith in the territory in spite of the failure of Russell to find gold there. Game was abundant and they decided to remain over winter and begin prospecting in the spring. They built some log cabins for shelter, thus laying the foundation of the city of Boulder. The winter was mild and they began prospecting in January. On the 15th day of the month they discovered pay sand in the gulch about 12 miles from the entrance of the canon, this being the first important discovery of gold in Boulder county. Prospectors came to the new territory in great numbers and Boulder City, as it was then called, grew very rapidly. The city and county both were named because of the large numbers of immense boulders found in the vicinity of the mouth of Boulder canon. The first public school in Colorado was opened in Boulder in the fall of 1860, and the same year a movement was started which resulted later in the establishment of the state university there.

Surface and Soil—No county in the state has so wide a range in altitude within so small an area as Boulder county. The eastern part lies in the Platte valley and contains extensions of the valleys of numerous tributary streams. It is generally level and rolling and contains some of the best agricultural land in the state.. The soil is principally a sandy loam with a wide variety of color and texture. There are occasional patches of adobe and gumbo and in some small areas there is too much shale and slate for profitable cultivation. Westward the surface rises rapidly to a series of mountain peaks and high plateaus containing good nonirrigated farm land and excellent pasture land. In the extreme western part the surface is very rugged, containing little good farming land, but a considerable amount of excellent pasture. No soil survey of this county is available.

Population—The population of Boulder county has grown steadily and rapidly. In 1880 it was 9,723; in 1890 it was 14,082; in 1900 it was 21,544, and in 1910 it was 30,330. The present poplation is about 36,500. In 1910 foreign-born white people made up 15.2 per cent of the total population, the principal foreign nationalities being English, Italian, Swedish and German. The urban population in 1910 was 45.5 per cent of the total.

Drainage and Water Supply—This county lies in the South Platte watershed and is crossed by numerous small streams, tributaries of the Platte river which have their sources in the mountainous areas in the western part. The principal streams are St. Vrain creek, Boulder creek and Left Hand creek. These streams carry most of the water used for the irrigation of land in the eastern part of this county, and some of the water supply for land in southern Weld county. Water for domestic purposes in the eastern part of the county is obtained largely from wells and is reached at depths varying from 12 to 40 feet.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, stockraising, stockfeeding, dairying, market gardening, bee keeping, coal mining, metal mining and manufacturing. Farming, dairying and stockfeeding are carried on principally

in the eastern part of the county. There is an immense production of feed crops in this section and thousands of cattle and sheep are shipped in annually to be fattened for market. Coal mining is confined largely to a comparatively small area near the eastern boundary. The largest manufacturing enterprise is a beet sugar factory, belonging to the Great Western Sugar company, located at Longmont, and this city is one of the most important grain milling centers in the state. There is also a large canning factory located here. Numerous small manufacturing enterprises are located at Longmont, Louisville and Boulder. Metal mining is carried on most extensively in the southeastern part of the county. Boulder county has been producing gold steadily since 1860. It is the principal tungsten producing county in the state and perhaps the most important tungsten area in the United States.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa and other hays, including native hay; sugar beets, wheat, oats, corn, rye, barley, potatoes, beans, forages, garden vegetables, including peas, snap beans and other vegetables raised for canning purposes; raspberries, blackberries, loganberries and other small fruits. Apples and other tree fruits are produced on a limited scale.

Mineral Resources—Few counties in the state have a wider variety of mineral resources than Boulder. The known minerals are amber, antimony, asbestos, barium, bismuth, cement material, cerium and yttrium (allanite), clays of many varieties, including kaolin, and fire clay; coal, copper, fluorspar, natural gas, gold, gravel, lead, marble, mercury, molybdenum, petroleum, pyrite, several varieties of shale; silver, titanium, tungsten, uranium, granite, sandstone, limestone and other valuable building stone.

Timber—There is considerable good timber in the western part of the county, principally pine, spruce and aspen.

Land Values—The records of the county assessor show 265,860 acres of privately-owned land in the county at the beginning of 1919, or approximately 54 per cent of the total area. Of this amount 82,621 acres was being farmed under irrigation, 4,649 was classed as natural hay land, 23,512 acres as nonirrigated farming land and 137,801 acres as grazing land. There is a considerable amount of producing coal land in the eastern part of the county and a large area of producing mineral land in the west, of which about 600 acres is patented. In the eastern part there is a small amount of seep land in the irrigated districts that has been damaged by over-irrigation. Plans are being worked out for the reclamation of this land chiefly by means of drainage. On January 1, 1919, there was 8,572 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, much of which is fine agricultural area. On July 1, 1918, there was 720 acres of government land open to homestead entry consisting of small isolated tracts of little economic value. The national forest area in this county is 126,970 acres. Irrigated land here sells at from $100 to $250 an acre, the price depending chiefly on soil, water rights and character of improvements. Non-irrigated land sells at from $15 to $40 an acre.

Transportation—The eastern and southern parts of this county are well supplied with railroad facilities. The railroads serving the county are the Burlington, Colorado & Southern, Union Pacific, Great Western, Denver & Salt Lake and Denver, Boulder & Western.

Highways—The principal primary state highway is the North and South road which passes through the extreme eastern part of the county from Denver by way of Lafayette and Longmont to Fort Collins and Cheyenne. There are numerous well improved secondary state roads, state highways and county roads, generally well improved and maintained, including two of the principal roads leading to the main entrance of the Rocky Mountain national park. Few counties in Colorado have better road systems than Boulder.

Educational—There are 63 public district schools in the county, employing 221 teachers. A full four-year highschool course is offered in the schools at Boulder, Longmont, Louisville and Lafayette. Niwot, Nederland, Lyons, Marshall and Hygiene offer two years of highschool work, while District No. 45, supported jointly by Boulder and Weld counties, and District No. 33 each give one year of highschool work. The Colorado State university is located at Boulder, having been established here in 1879.

Climatological Data—The climate in this county shows a wide variation as a result of the variations in altitude. In the eastern part it is mild and very healthful, with comparatively light rainfall, moderate variations in temperature and a high percentage of sunshine. The city of Boulder and other towns in the eastern part of the county

are famous for their healthful climate. The Boulder-Colorado sanitarium, a branch of the sanitarium at Battle Creek, Mich., is located at Boulder, the site having been chosen because of the favorable climate. In the western part, in the high altitudes, the climate is more severe, subject to low winter temperatures and extremely heavy snowfall. The average annual precipitation in the extreme eastern part is about 15 inches. Further west it increases rapidly, ranging from 15 to 20 inches, over a narrow strip including the city of Boulder, and west of there from 20 inches to as high as 30 inches along the slopes of the Continental divide.

Tourist Attractions—Tourist travel to the city of Boulder and the picturesque foothills and mountain districts directly west has been very heavy for a great many years. This territory has always been one of the most popular sections of the state with tourists and vacationists. In recent years tourist travel to the northern part of the county has been greatly increased through the establishment of the Rocky Mountain national park, which is reached by excellent automobile highways passing through this county. Eldorado Springs, on a branch of the Colorado & Southern railroad, in the southern part of the county, is famous for its mineral springs and its large open air bathing pool, as well as for the beauty of its surrounding foothill territory. It is visited by thousands of vacationists and sightseers annually. Railroad tourist travel to Eldorado, Ward and other points on the Denver, Boulder & Western railroad has been heavy ever since the construction of this road. The main route from Denver to the Rocky Mountain national park passes through the agricultural districts of eastern Boulder county and during the summer months is perhaps as heavily traveled as any automobile tourist highway in the state.

Cities and Towns—Boulder, the countyseat, is located near the mouth of Boulder canon in the southeastern part of the county. It is one of the most beautiful foothill cities in the state and is the principal supply point for an extensive agricultural and mining territory. It is a delightful residence city and is the home of the Colorado state university. The famous summer Chautauqua is held here on a picturesque site overlooking the city and the agricultural valley below. Longmont, in the northeastern part of the county, is the center of a very prosperous agricultural district, and is one of the most thriving cities in northern Colorado. In addition to the sugar factory and canning factory mentioned above, it has two flour mills, one planing mill, two brick yards, two silo manufacturing plants, building tile factory, iron foundry and bottling works. Lafayette and Louisville, in the southeastern part of the county, are important coal mining centers and are surrounded by good agricultural land. Lafayette has a cheese factory and Louisville a meat packing plant. Lyons, in the northern part of the county, is the center of a prosperous agricultural and stockraising district and is an important tourist station, being the point where many railroad tourists transfer to automobiles for the trip to the Rocky Mountain national park. Among the other towns are Nederland, Ward and Eldora, mining communities in the western part of the county, and Niwot, a prosperous farming community on the railroad between Boulder and Longmont.

Special Opportunities—A wide variety of opportunities for investment in the development of natural resources is offered in this county. There is still a limited amount of uncultivated agricultural land. Especially favorable opportunities are offered for the development of the dairying industry in nearly all parts of the agricultural district. There are extensive deposits of good clay and kaolin in the neighborhood of Boulder, for the development of which capital is needed. Opportunities are offered at Longmont and other towns for the erection of factories to utilize agricultural products. There is much mineral land in the western part of the county, where a very wide variety of mineral deposits is found. Although mining has been carried on extensively here for more than 50 years there are still good opportunities offered for development in this direction.

CHAFFEE COUNTY

General Description—Chaffee county lies near the central part of the state, the western boundary being formed by the Saguache mountains, which here constitute the Continental divide; and the eastern boundary by the Park range. It has an extremely irregular outline, about 45 miles long, north and south, and about 25 miles wide near the central part. Its area is 693,120 acres, or about 10,000 acres more than that of the state of Rhode Island. The surface is principally mountainous and the altitude ranges from about 7,000

feet, at the point where the Arkansas river crosses the southern boundary, to more than 14,000 feet at the summits of some of the peaks in the Saguache range.

Early History—Captain Zebulon Pike visited this part of Colorado in December, 1806. Soon after his historic attempt to scale Pikes peak, Captain Pike and his party spent Christmas day near the present site of the town of Salida. Numerous hunters and prospectors entered the territory in the year following, but no attempt at settlement was made until the advent of the gold hunters of 1859 and 1860. Early in 1860 the prospectors crossed the Park range and found placer gold in the northeastern part of what is now Chaffee county. Several mining camps sprang up and for a good many years placer gold in large quantities was panned from the mountain streams in this section. During the early boom days of Leadville, what is now Chaffee county was a part of Lake county and the town of Granite was its countyseat. In 1879 Chaffee county was organized from a portion of Lake county and was named in honor of Jerome B. Chaffee, one of Colorado's first United States senators.

Surface and Soil—The county contains the upper valley of the Arkansas river, in which there is a considerable amount of good agricultural land. Though the seasons are short because of the high altitude, the soil is extremely fertile and stockraising and general farming have been carried on for a good many years. The western half of the county is extremely mountainous, culminating in the Saguache range. Among the principal peaks are three well known mountains of the Collegiate range: Mt. Harvard, 14,375 feet; Mt. Yale, 14,187 feet; and Mt. Princeton, 14,196 feet. Other prominent peaks are La Plata mountain, near the northern boundary, 14,342 feet; Mt. Shavano, 14,249 feet; and Mt. Antero, 14,245 feet. The extreme eastern part is also highly mountainous, but the peaks are not nearly so elevated. No soil survey of this area is available.

Population—The population in 1910 was 7,622, compared with 7,085 in 1900. The present population is about 8,000. In 1910 foreign-born white people made up 15.7 per cent of the total population. The principal foreign-born nationalities previous to the beginning of the war were Italian, Austrian, Irish and German.

Drainage and Water Supply—The Arkansas river has its source in Lake county and flows southeast through Chaffee county. This stream, with its tributaries, carries an abundant water supply and furnishes much of the water for irrigation of lands in this county and in the lower Arkansas valley further east. The watershed here is in a region of high precipitation and is one of the most reliable sources of irrigation water in the state. Water for domestic use in some sections is obtained from wells and reached at depths varying from 5 feet to 40 feet.

Industries—The principal industries are metal mining, farming, stockraising, quarrying and lumbering. Stockraising is confined principally to the Arkansas valley. Metal mining is carried on extensively in the western and northeastern parts of the county. Important granite quarries are being operated in the neighborhood of Salida.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa, native hay, small grain, potatoes and garden vegetables.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are asbestos, bauxite, bismuth, cerium (monazite), corundum, copper, fluorspar, fuller's earth, gold, graphite, iron, lead, marble, mimetite, molybdenum, platinum, silver, zinc, granite, sandstone, and other valuable building stones; aquamarine, beryl, garnet, sapphire and other gem stones; limestone and other cement materials.

Timber—There is an abundance of good heavy timber on the mountain slopes, principally pine, spruce and cedar.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919, there was 100,535 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or approximately 14 per cent of the total area. Of this amount, according to the records of the county assessor, 20,271 acres was being farmed under irrigation and 59,059 acres was classed as grazing land. The county assessor's records show over 14,000 acres of nonproductive mineral land in the county and nearly 400 acres of producing mineral claims. The remaining patented land is principally town and city lots and railroad rights of way. On January 1, 1919, there was 18,967 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, a considerable amount of which is good farming area. On July 1, 1918, there was 71,831 acres of government land open to homestead entry, most of which is of little value except for grazing purposes. The national forest area in this county is 423,592 acres. Irrigated land sells here at from $75 to $175 an acre and nonirrigated land at from $5 to $20 an acre.

Transportation—The main line of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad follows the course of the Arkansas river through the county. The Colorado Midland railroad crosses the Park range near the town of Bath, on the eastern boundary, runs southwest to Buena Vista and north along the Arkansas valley to Lake county. A branch of the Colorado & Southern railroad follows the same general course. The main narrow gauge line of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad leaves the main standard gauge line at Salida and runs southwest across the corner of the county. A branch line leaves this road at Poncha Junction and runs west to Maysville, Garfield and other mining camps near the western border. A branch road of the Colorado & Southern railroad leaves Buena Vista and runs west to St. Elmo, Romley and other mining camps near the Continental divide.

Highways—The principal state highway is the Midland Trail, which follows in a general way the course of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad through the county. It is joined at Buena Vista by the Pikes Peak or Ocean to Ocean highway, which runs west from Colorado Springs. The Rainbow Route runs west from the Midland Trail at Salida through the southern part of the county. A branch of this road runs south into Saguache county. Numerous county roads and trails traverse all sections of the county and are in a general way sufficient for moving the products of the mines and farms to market.

Educational—There are 27 public schools in the county, employing 65 teachers. There are highschools at Salida and Buena Vista each offering a full four-year course. There are no private schools and no colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The precipitation here is widely varied. A small area near the central part of the county, including the city of Buena Vista, has an average annual rainfall of about 10 inches. A belt immediately surrounding this, including most of the Arkansas valley, has an average rainfall of from 10 to 15 inches. Immediately east and west of this is a larger belt having an average annual rainfall varying from 15 to 20 inches. A narrow belt along the Saguache range has an annual rainfall varying from 20 to 25 inches. The climate of the Arkansas valley section of the county is comparatively mild, with short, warm summers and long open winters. In the higher altitudes the climate is more severe with extremely heavy snowfall.

Tourist Attractions—This county contains some of the most rugged and picturesque mountain scenery in the state. The principal mountain peaks which have been named above are all well known to automobile and railway tourists. Cottonwood Hot Springs, six miles west, and Hortense Hot Springs, nine miles south of the town of Buena Vista, are famous for the curative properties of their waters, said to be of special value in cases of catarrh, rheumatism and lead poisoning. Poncha Springs, near the town of Salida, is also a health resort of considerable importance. There are 99 springs in this group, whose waters contain minerals of recognized curative values. A sanitarium is located here. The completion of the various state highways named above has greatly increased automobile travel through this county and there are few counties in the state that are visited by a larger number of automobile travelers annually. There are large areas of splendid mountain scenery that are still inaccessible because of lack of transportation facilities. The streams here are well stocked with trout and are much frequented by fishermen.

Cities and Towns—Salida, the principal city, is situate in the southwestern corner of the county on the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. The main narrow gauge line of this road also leaves the standard gauge line here, one branch running west to Montrose and Grand Junction and another south to Alamosa. Salida has large railroad shops, which give employment to a considerable number of its inhabitants. Buena Vista, the countyseat, is situate near the central part of the county in the heart of the principal agricultural district. It is one of the most picturesque mountain towns in the state. Among the other towns are Nathrop and Granite, on the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad; and Romley, Monarch, Garfield, St. Elmo, and Sherrod, mining camps in the western part.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are in the line of mineral development. There are large areas of mineralized land that have been only imperfectly prospected. Rich deposits of granite and other monumental and building stone have been worked only to a limited extent and offer exceptional opportunities for further development. There is considerable good grazing land in the county that is not being pastured to its full capacity.

CHEYENNE COUNTY

General Description — Cheyenne county lies in the eastern part of the state, bounded on the east by the state of Kansas. It is a part of the great plains section of eastern Colorado and western Kansas. It is rectangular in outline, 60 miles long, east and west, and 30 miles wide. Its area is 1,137,280 acres, or about 120,000 acres less than that of the state of Delaware. Its surface is level or rolling, broken by low hills in the northeast. The altitude varies from 3,875 feet, on the eastern boundary, to about 4,600 feet in the southeast.

Early History — Hundreds of Colorado's earlier gold seekers traveled through what is now Cheyenne county on their journey to the Pikes Peak region, following what is known as the Smoky Hill route. This territory was at that time looked upon as a desert almost wholly unfit for habitation. The Great American Desert, as it was then called, was the most formidable obstacle to be overcome in the journey to the gold fields of the Rocky mountains. In the late 60's stockmen began to establish ranches in this area, and the subsequent history of Cheyenne county is much the same as that of the rest of eastern Colorado. For nearly twenty years stockraising was followed almost exclusively, and the ranchers led a precarious life, unfavorable seasons making it difficult for them to feed their stock and the hostile Indians who inhabited this region being always on the lookout for an opportunity to steal their cattle and horses and occasionally to scalp a few of the defenseless ranchmen. Following an Indian uprising in 1879 peace was established between the settlers and the Indians here and a new era of agricultural development began. The stockmen began to cultivate the soil to a limited extent and hundreds of homesteaders located here and divided the range with the cattle raisers. The county was organized in 1889 from parts of Bent and Elbert counties and was named for a band of plains Indians that frequented this region.

Surface and Soil — The surface is principally a rolling prairie with some extremely level valley lands along the creeks and a broken hilly region in the northeast, known as the Smoky Hills. The soil is principally a sandy loam, with restricted areas of adobe, gumbo and other hard soils. In some sections there is slightly more sand than is favorable for successful cultivation. Possibly 90 per cent of the area of the county is suitable for farming. The soil is deep and fertile, very retentive of moisture and yields readily to cultivation. No soil survey of this county is available.

Population—The population of this county has grown steadily since 1900. That year it was 510, and in 1910 the population was 3,687, an increase of 635.9 per cent in ten years. This is the largest increase in population shown by any county in Colorado during this period. The present population is about 5,000. In 1910 the foreign population was 9.5 per cent of the total. The principal foreign-born nationalities at that time were German, Norwegian and Swedish.

Drainage and Water Supply—This county lies entirely in the Arkansas river watershed and is drained by numerous small streams flowing south and east. The principal streams are Rush creek and Big Sandy creek. Smoky Hill river has its source in the Smoky Hill region in the northeastern part of the county and flows east. These streams have their sources in regions of comparatively light rainfall and during the drier parts of the summer most of them carry very little or no water. They do not furnish a reliable source of supply for irrigation purposes. There is little irrigated land in the county. Water for domestic purposes is obtained principally from wells. A shallow water belt covers most of the western part of the county, where water is reached at depths ranging from 10 to 40 feet. In the eastern part, water is found at depths ranging from 30 to 150 feet. In 1883 an attempt was made to utilize underground water for irrigation purposes, and an artesian well was sunk at Cheyenne Wells, where an abundant supply of water was found at a depth of 1,700 feet. There has been no further attempt to utilize this water supply. Water from the shallower wells is pumped by means of windmills and engines and in some cases it is used for irrigating small areas.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, dairying and stockraising. Dairying has been developed rapidly in the past half dozen years and the success of the dairy farmers along the Union Pacific railroad indicates that this is to become the leading industry of the county. Forage crops make good yields almost every year and where farmers are properly equipped with silos for saving their forage for winter feeding they have been uniformly successful. Stockraising was formerly followed on a large scale, the

stock being grazed on the open range. This range is now being cut up into small farms and grazing activities are considerably restricted. Large quantities of feed crops have been raised, however, and livestock are being fattened for market here instead of being sold as feeders.

Crops—The principal crops are milo, kafir corn and similar forage products; small grains, corn, beans, alfalfa and garden vegetables. The production of alfalfa in this section of Colorado is steadily increasing, the crop usually being planted in rows and cultivated until a good stand is obtained.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clays, building sand and building stone.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 990,903 acres of patented land in the county, or approximately 87 per cent of the total area. The county assessor classes 988,364 acres of this as nonirrigated farm land, though not nearly all of it is being farmed. The remaining privately-owned land is town and city lots and railroad rights of way. At the beginning of 1919, there was 52,786 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, most of which is suitable for farming and is for sale through the state land board at reasonable prices and on favorable terms. On July 1, 1918, there was 1,646 acres of government land open to homestead entry, consisting of small isolated tracts of little economic value. The assessor's records show no irrigated land in this county, though the census bureau reported 200 acres irrigated in 1910. Some water for irrigation is available from direct flow of streams and a small amount from wells. Nonirrigated land sells at from $15 to $50 an acre, depending chiefly on location, character of soil, water supply and improvements.

Transportation—The Kansas City-Denver line of the Union Pacific railroad runs through the central part of the county.

Highways—The principal state highway is that following in general the course of the Union Pacific railroad, known as the Union Pacific highway. This is a direct road between Kansas City and Colorado. It is now one of the best improved of the state highways entering Colorado from the east and is enjoying heavy automobile travel. A state highway extends north from Cheyenne Wells to Burlington and another north from Kit Carson to Vona, in Kit Carson county. A secondary state highway runs directly south from Kit Carson to Eads, in Kiowa county, and another south from Kit Carson to Sheridan Lake, in the same county. The county roads and secondary state roads are in good condition, the county having made remarkably rapid progress in road development in the last few years.

Educational—There are 60 public schools in the county. The Cheyenne County highschool, located at Cheyenne Wells, offers a full four-year highschool course. There are centralized schools located at Mount Pearl, Kit Carson, Wild Horse and Arroya. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The climate is comparatively mild. Although there is considerable wind at some seasons of the year, the hot winds which cause so much damage to crops in western Kansas are practically unknown here. The summers are comparatively long and warm and the winters are mild. The rainfall in the northern and eastern parts varies from 15 to 18 inches, and in the south and west it varies from 12 to 15 inches. Most of it comes during the growing season, between the months of April and October.

Tourist Attractions—There are few points of scenic interest in the county, but the improvement of the state highways leading in from the east has greatly increased automobile tourist travel by this route to the mountainous districts further west. As a result the county enjoys considerable benefit from automobile tourist travel.

Cities and Towns—Cheyenne Wells, the countyseat and principal city, is on the Union Pacific railroad, in the eastern part of the county. It is the center of a rapidly developing farming and dairying section. Other towns are Kit Carson and Wild Horse, on the Union Pacific railroad, in the western part of the county.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are along the line of general agricultural development. Not to exceed 10 per cent of the arable land in the county is now being cultivated. Farming without irrigation has proved very successful in the past 10 years, especially where dairying and stockraising have been made the basis of farming operations. There are probably 750,000 acres of unbroken land in the county which will be placed in cultivation in the near future.

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY

General Description — Clear Creek county lies in the north-central part of the state, the western boundary being formed by the Continental divide. It is of an irregular outline, with an extreme length, east and west, of about 25 miles, near the central part, and an extreme width of about 20 miles. Its area is 249,600 acres, or a little more than one-third of that of the state of Rhode Island. The surface is principally mountainous and the altitude varies from 6,880 feet, at the northeastern corner, to more than 14,000 feet at the summits of some of the peaks in the western part.

Early History—This county has played a very important part in the history of Colorado. In January, 1859, the first important discovery of placer gold in Colorado was made by George A. Jackson, in the sands of Chicago creek, near the present site of Idaho Springs. Green Russell and others had found traces of gold, a few months before, in the sands of the Platte river, but their discoveries were of little importance, as the deposits there were far from their source and were very small. In one week Jackson and his associates washed out $1,900 of gold dust from the bar where his first discovery was made. The news of this find spread rapidly and experienced miners at once began their search for the veins from which this float gold originated. The result was the discoveries made by John Gregory and Green Russell in Gilpin county. From these discoveries dates the beginning of mining in Colorado. In 1860 the first discovery of silver in Colorado was made by a party of prospectors near the present site of Georgetown, in Clear Creek county. Other discoveries of both gold and silver soon followed and the population of this district grew rapidly. The county was organized in 1861, soon after Colorado territory had been formed. It was named for the stream, along the course of which most of the early prospecting was done. The Georgetown district developed rapidly, being principally a silver producing area. In the vicinity of Idaho Springs the principal value in the compound ores found in the fissure veins was gold. The total mineral output of the county to date has been in excess of $100,000,000, most of which has been gold and silver.

Surface and Soil—There is very little level land except in the narrow valleys of the numerous streams which flow through the eastern part of the county. The soil is fertile, but the altitude is so high that farming can be carried on only on a very limited scale. In the western part are some of the most majestic mountain peaks in the state, most of which are visible from the city of Denver; among them are Mount Evans and Lincoln peak, and on the western boundary Mount McClellan, Grays peak and Torreys peak. There is no soil survey of the county available.

Population—There has been considerable fluctuation in the population of this county. In 1880 it was 7,823, that being almost the crest of mining activities; in 1890 it was 7,184; in 1900 it was 7,080; and in 1910 it had fallen to 5,001, the decrease being principally due to a decline in mining activity. The present population is about 5,000. In 1910 the foreign-born population was 25.1 per cent of the total, the principal foreign nationalities being Swedish, English and Canadian.

Drainage and Water Supply—The county lies in the South Platte watershed and numerous small streams have their sources here, flowing east to the Platte. The principal stream is Clear creek. The precipitation in the western part of the county, where these streams have their sources, is extremely heavy and they carry a substantial supply of water the year round. A considerable part of the water used for the irrigation of lands in the vicinity of Denver has its origin in Clear Creek county.

Industries—The principal industry is metal mining. Farming is carried on to a limited extent in the lower valleys. Stockraising is also followed here, the stock being grazed on the fine grass lands within the national forest. There has been some lumbering, principally to supply local demands. Excellent building stone is found in the county and much of it has been quarried for local and general uses, Silver Plume granite having a wide reputation.

Crops—The principal crop is natural hay. Small amounts of potatoes and other root crops and hardy garden vegetables are grown.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are antimony, bluestone, clays, copper, corundum, fluorspar, gold, mica, pitchblende, platinum, silver, tungsten, zinc, and a wide variety of building stone. A molybdenum deposit of great importance occurs at Camp Urad, west of Empire, where large production has been made.

Timber—There is considerable timber in all parts of the county, principally pine, cedar, spruce and aspen.

Land Classification—At the beginning of 1918 there was 58,421 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or a little more than 23 per cent of the total area. Of this amount 32,804 acres was classed by the county assessor as grazing land and 23,380 acres as non-producing mineral land. The remainder is producing mineral land, railroad rights of way and town and city lots. At the beginning of 1919, there was 4,654 acres of state land in the county, most of which is of little value except for grazing purposes. On July 1, 1918, there was 20,320 acres of land open to homestead entry, chiefly mountainous and hilly and valuable principally because of possible mineral deposits. This land is open to prospecting under the public land laws and may be patented after ore bodies have been properly located. The national forest area in this county is 147,607 acres.

Transportation—A branch of the Colorado & Southern railroad extends from Denver up Clear Creek canon to Georgetown and Silver Plume. Another road, popularly known as the Grays Peak route, runs from Silver Plume to the mining camp of Waldorf and westward to the summit of Mount McClellan.

Highways—The principal state highway is that which runs west from Denver by way of Golden and Idaho Springs, Dumont, Lawson and Empire and crosses the Continental divide at Berthoud pass. This is the famous Lookout mountain route, passing through Denver's mountain parks, and one of the most heavily traveled automobile roads out of Denver. Branch automobile highways from this are well improved, and furnish many delightful scenic and fishing trips. They are, from Lawson to Georgetown, thence to Silver Plume and Greymont, the one time terminus of the Colorado & Southern railway, from which point the proposed Loveland pass route will climb the Continental divide, making a short cut from Denver to Leadville, 110 miles shorter than any present road; from Georgetown to Green and Clear lakes, is an excellent automobile road, unsurpassed in its scenic beauties. This branch has been improved to Naylor lake, a fishing resort of the first class, located at the edge of timber line, at an altitude of 11,500 feet, where comfortable cabins and excellent service invite the sportsman who likes his fish large and gamy. Chicago lakes, Lake Edith and Echo lakes, all charming, are reached by good wagon roads from Idaho Springs. Central City, of fame as an enormous gold producer, is reached by automobile road from Idaho Springs. There are numerous other county roads and trails, generally poorly improved, constructed principally for the service of metal mines, lumber and timber hauling.

Educational—There are 10 public schools in the county, employing 34 teachers. The schools at Georgetown and Idaho Springs each offer a full four-year highschool course and that at Silver Plume gives three years of highschool work. There are no private schools and no colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The climate here is somewhat severe. The winters are long, with heavy snowfall and extremely low temperatures at the higher altitudes. The rainfall in the southern part varies from 13 to 15 inches, and in the north and west it increases very rapidly, being about 20 inches along the Continental divide.

Tourist Attractions—Tourist travel to Idaho Springs, Georgetown and Silver Plume has always been heavy. Before automobile highways were constructed into this section of the state, there was much summer tourist travel over the Colorado & Southern railroad. This route contains the famous "Georgetown Loop," which has been a great attraction for tourists during the past 20 years. The road to the summit of Mount McClellan has also been a popular tourist route. In the past few years automobile tourist travel to this section has grown rapidly and travel by rail still continues heavy. Idaho Springs, which takes its name from a group of mineral springs located here, is one of the most popular health and tourist resorts in the state, both summer and winter. These waters contain mild solutions of carbonate and sulphate of sodium and are said to be impregnated with radium salts. Their temperature ranges from 75 degrees to 120 degrees Fahrenheit.

Cities and Towns—Georgetown, the countyseat, is located near the central part of the county on the Colorado & Southern railroad. It is the center of one of the most active mining districts in the state. Idaho Springs, the principal city, is located on the Colorado & Southern railroad, in the northern part of the county. Among the other towns are Silver Plume, Dumont, Lawson, Freeland, Alice, Lamartine, Waldorf, Empire and Daily, mining camps.

Special Opportunities — There are large areas of government land in this county, which presumably contain mineral deposits. Though mining has been followed extensively here for nearly 60 years, the ore values have not nearly played out and new discoveries are being made very frequently. Deep mining here is profitable and rich deposits are opened up at great depths, from which there are no surface outcroppings. It is generally conceded that the future success of mining operations in this county depends upon the extent of deep mining enterprises.

CONEJOS COUNTY

General Description—Conejos county lies in the south central part of the state, and contains a portion of the southern end of the San Luis valley. The Rio Grande river forms the eastern boundary and the main range of the Rockies forms the western. It is of rectangular outline, with an extreme length, east and west, of 45 miles, and an extreme width, north and south, of 30 miles. The area is approximately 714,960 acres, or about 32,000 acres greater than the area of Rhode Island. The surface is a level valley in the east, rising rather abruptly in the west to the Continental divide. The altitude ranges from about 7,000 feet in the extreme southeast to more than 13,000 feet at the summit of some of the mountain peaks near the western border.

Early History—The territory now included in this county was visited by Spanish explorers perhaps as early as 1600. The first authentic records of the visit of American explorers is contained in the writings of Captain Zebulon Pike, who entered this region in the spring of 1807, shortly after his historic attempt to climb Pikes peak. On the banks of the Conejos river, about five miles above its mouth, Captain Pike and his party built a stockade, which was the first structure erected by Americans in this region. It was then Spanish territory, and Pike was captured by the Spaniards and taken to Santa Fe soon after the erection of the stockade. The territory now included in Conejos, Costilla and Alamosa counties was ceded by Mexico to the United States in 1848. The first settlement in what is now Conejos county, and one of the first settlements in Colorado, was made in 1854 by Major Lafayette Head and a party of about 50 Mexicans, near the present site of the town of Conejos. Conejos was one of the original 17 counties in Colorado territory, and was originally much larger than it is today.

Surface and Soil—In the eastern part the surface is level and the soil is a very fertile sandy loam of great depth. This section was at one time a part of an immense lake, and the soil is made up largely of mineral and vegetable matter laid down by its waters. Further west the surface becomes broken and rises rapidly to the San Juan range, which here forms the Continental divide. The soil here is coarser, being formed almost wholly by the weathering of the rocks of these mountains. There is an excess of alkali in the soil in some sections, but projects are now under way which promise by drainage to remove much of the harmful substances, or to neutralize their effect by the use of gypsum or other similar substances. The only soil survey available is a general survey of the valley made by the bureau of soils of the United States department of agriculture and published in 1904.

Population—The boundaries of Conejos county have been changed since 1910 and no comparison can be made between the present population and that returned by the last census. The present population is approximately 5,000. The population of the county as it was constituted in 1910 was 5,494. This included the city of Alamosa, with a population at that time of 3,013, which is now in Alamosa county. The entire population of Conejos county as it is now constituted is classed as rural, there being no town having a population in excess of 2,500. The percentage of foreign-born population in 1910 was 3.4 and it is perhaps about the same at this time. A good many of the earlier settlers were Spaniards or Mexicans, and there is now a considerable number of Spanish speaking people, though most of them are native born. Development in the agricultural districts has been comparatively rapid since 1910 and the population in these districts has increased materially.

Drainage and Water Supply—The Rio Grande river and its tributaries afford drainage and water supply for irrigation. The principal tributaries are the Conejos, La Jara and Alamosa rivers, all of which have their origin near the eternal snows of the San Juans and carry good supplies of water the year round. Artesian wells supply most of the water for domestic purposes and for livestock in the agricultural districts, the flow of water

being reached at depths ranging from 100 to 600 feet.

Industries—The principal industries are agriculture, stockraising and dairy farming. There is some mining in the extreme northwestern part and lumbering and tie-making are followed to some extent in the mountain districts. There is considerable undeveloped agricultural land and the county would support a much larger agricultural population than it has at present.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919, there was 218,267 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or about 30½ per cent of the total area. Of this amount, according to the records of the county assessor. 85,300 acres was being farmed under irrigation, 9,600 acres was classed as natural hay land and 120,750 acres as grazing land. The remainder is principally railroad rights of way and town and city lots. On January 1, 1919, there was about 60,600 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, including a considerable amount of excellent agricultural area. On July 1, 1918, there was 188,647 acres of government land open to homestead entry, most of which is valuable chiefly for grazing purposes. The national forest area in this county is 271,399 acres. Irrigated land here with good water right may be purchased at prices ranging from $60 to $150 an acre. Nonirrigated land, some of which will ultimately be placed under irrigation but most of which is useful only for grazing purposes, costs from $15 to $40 an acre.

Mineral Resources—The principal minerals found in this county are gold, silver, copper, zinc, granite, sandstone and other building stone, clays, sand and gravel. There has been some production of gold and silver, but the deposits that have been worked are remote from a railroad and the development has been but slight.

Timber—There is considerable timber in the mountains in the western part of the county, principally pine, spruce and cedar.

Transportation — A narrow gauge line of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad system coming from Alamosa runs south through the county to Antonito, where it branches, one line running west to Durango and on to a connection with the main line of the system at Montrose and the other running south to Santa Fe. N. M.

Highways—A state highway runs south along the route of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad to Conejos and Antonito. From the latter place this road swings west and makes a passage across the mountains at Cumbres pass, one branch going south to Santa Fe, N. M., and another west to Durango. A part of this highway is in New Mexico and it is not in good condition for automobile travel across the mountains at present. From Antonito a road runs south into New Mexico along the railroad line and another east to San Luis, Costilla county. A road from the Alamosa-Antonito line runs west near the north boundary of the county to the mining camps in and near Stunner. There are numerous county roads in the eastern end of the county, sufficient for the present needs of the farmers and stockmen.

Educational—There are 29 public schools in the county, employing 58 teachers. The schools at La Jara and Antonito offer a full four-year high-school course, while that at Romeo gives three years of highschool work; that at Sanford two years and that at Elcelsior one year. There is a consolidated school at La Jara. There are no private schols and no colleges in the county.

Climatological Data — The average annual rainfall in the eastern part of the county varies from 6.5 to 10 inches, being too light for profitable farming without irrigation. Westward it increases rapidly as the elevation increases, being above 25 inches near the summit of the main range on the western boundary. These regions of high rainfall contain the headwaters of the streams that irrigate the valley lands of the county. The climate in the valley section of the county is equable, the winters being open and especially favorable for stockfeeding. Further west, in the higher altitudes, the climate is more irregular, with extreme cold in winter.

Tourist Attractions—There is a wealth of beautiful mountain scenery in the western part of the county, most of which at present is very difficult of access because of lack of transportation facilities. The tributaries of the Rio Grande afford excellent trout fishing, especially in their upper courses.

Cities and Towns—Antonito, the principal railroad center, situated in the southern part, has a population of about 700. Manassa, the largest town, is the center of a prosperous agricultural and stockraising section in the eastern part. Sanford is a prosperous agricultural town in the same district. La Jara and Romeo are important railroad towns. Conejos, the countyseat,

is one of the oldest settlements in the county and is about one mile from Antonito. Other towns are Oritz, Ephriam, Richfield and Guadalupe.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are along the line of agricultural development. There is perhaps 150,000 acres of arable land in the county not under cultivation and the county would support perhaps 50 per cent more farmers than it has at present. There are also good opportunities for stockraising and dairy farming. The opportunities in the various towns depend to a considerable extent upon further agricultural growth. Mineral resources in the western part of the county are largely undeveloped, but further development will depend largely upon extension of transportation facilities.

COSTILLA COUNTY

General Description—Costilla county is located in the south-central part of the state, and includes a portion of the southern end of the San Luis valley. The Rio Grande Del Norte river forms a part of the western boundary, the Sangre de Cristo mountain range the northern and eastern part, and the state of New Mexico the southern part. The area is approximately 810,000 acres, or about 100,000 acres more than the combined areas of the state of Rhode Island and the District of Columbia. The county is of an irregular rectangular shape, with an extreme length, north and south, of about 54 miles and an extreme width, east and west, of about 32 miles. The surface in the southwest is a level valley, which rises rather rapidly toward the east and northeast, culminating in the high peaks of the Sangre de Cristo range. The altitude ranges from about 7,500 feet in the southwest to more than 14,000 feet at the summits of old Baldy and other peaks of the Sangre de Cristo range.

Early History—The territory now included in Costilla county was visited by Spanish explorers as early as 1600, and some gold is said to have been found at that time near the present site of Fort Garland. Attempts at colonization were first made about 1849, and later settlements were attempted on a large tract of land known as the Sangre de Cristo Grant, a part of which lay in New Mexico, but some of the northern part in what is now Costilla county. The first attempts at settlement were made in the southern part of the county, and later colonies were established on the Trinchera river. In 1852 the United States government established Fort Massachusetts in the sheltered valley near the Sierra Blanca, on the west bank of Ute creek. Six years later the fort was moved a short distance and renamed Fort Garland. It was dismantled and abandoned in 1883, but the town of Fort Garland now occupies the same site. Costilla county was organized as one of the original 17 counties of Colorado territory in 1861, being at that time considerably larger than now. A large part of the area was included in old Spanish land grants.

Surface and Soil—The surface is level in the southwest, but becomes more broken as it rises toward the summits of the Sangre de Cristo range. The valleys of several small streams extend across it from the mountain slopes toward the southwest. The soil is principally a sandy loam, of a coarse, gravelly mixture, easily worked and usually very fertile. In the southwest this soil is formed principally by detritus laid down on the bed of an ancient lake, which formerly occupied this area. Further north and east it is formed chiefly from the weathering of the rocks of the Sangre de Cristo range. It is well adapted for general agriculture, and under irrigation raises excellent crops. The only soil survey of the district ever made was that of the bureau of soils of the United States department of agriculture, published in 1904.

Population—Though Costilla county was one of the first sections of Colorado to be settled, its development has been slow, chiefly because its area is made up largely of immense land grants, whose owners showed little inclination to break them up into smaller agricultural units and populate them. Its first settlers were Spaniards and Mexicans, and the population today includes a great many Mexicans, especially in the older towns in the southern part. In 1910 the population was 5,498. Since that time a part of the county has been taken away to form a portion of the new county of Alamosa, and the present population of what is left is about 5,000. There are no large cities, all of the population being classed by the U. S. census bureau as rural. The percentage of foreign-born white people is very small, native whites forming about 96 per cent of the total population in 1910 and perhaps a larger percentage today.

Drainage and Water Supply—The Rio Grande river and its tributaries afford the principal drainage and the

tributaries supply water for the irrigation of practically all irrigable land. The chief tributaries are the Trinchera, Culebra and Costilla rivers, which have their sources in the snows of the Sangre de Cristo range and flow south and west across the county. Irrigation reservoirs in the county have an aggregate capacity of about 130,000 acre feet, and water from them supplements the direct flow from the streams during the drier periods of the summer, affording thus an ample supply for crops at all times during the growing season. Water for domestic purposes is obtained from these streams and from wells.

Industries—Farming and stockraising are the principal industries. This is an excellent stockraising district, especially for cattle and sheep. The higher lands in the eastern and northern parts afford excellent summer pasture, and hay in abundance, while field peas, barley, oats and like grain crops supply an abundance of winter feed. Dairying is being followed more extensively each year and conditions are favorable for the further development of the industry. There has been some mining in the county for many years, but the annual mineral output is comparatively small.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919, there was 743,596 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or nearly 92 per cent of the total area. According to the records of the county assessor, 81,000 acres of this is irrigated farm land, 5,500 acres is natural hay land, 2,400 acres is nonirrigated farming land, 252,000 acres is grazing land and 297,382 acres is classed as desert area. The remainder is principally mineral land, railroad rights of way and town and city lots. There is but 64 acres of state land in this county and no government land open to homestead entry. Irrigated land here sells at from $50 to $150 an acre and nonirrigated land, suitable chiefly for grazing purposes, at from $5 to $30 an acre.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are gold, silver, magnetic iron ore, granite and other varieties of stone, potash, brick clay and building sand.

Timber—There is considerable timber in the mountains in the east and north, principally pine, spruce and some cedar. Lumbering and tie-making are important industries in these sections.

Transportation—The Denver & Rio Grande standard gauge railroad passes east and west across the northern end of the county. The San Luis Southern railroad leaves this line at Blanca and extends south through the heart of the principal agricultural section to Jaroso, near the New Mexico line. Pueblo is the nearest large market reached over these lines.

Highways—The principal state highway is the Spanish Trail, crossing the north end of the county, north of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. A secondary state highway leaves this line at Fort Garland and runs south through San Luis, the countyseat, to Taos, N. M. Another extends westward from San Luis to a connection at Antonito, Conejos county, with the road across Cumbres pass to Durango. There are numerous county roads, ample in a general way for moving the products of the farms to railway points.

Educational—There are 16 public schools in the county, employing 24 teachers. The school at Blanca offers a full four-year highschool course, while that at Mesita gives two years of highschool work and that at San Acacio one year. There is a consolidated school at Mesita. There are no private schools and no colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—In the principal farming district, in the southwest part of the county, the average annual rainfall varies from 7 to 10 inches, being too low for profitable farming without irrigation. It increases rapidly toward the mountains, being above 20 inches at the summits and along the slopes of the Sangre de Cristo range. This area furnishes the water supply for irrigation, which is ample for all purposes. Because of the high altitude the growing season in the county is shorter than in the agricultural districts of the eastern part of the state, but with an abundance of sunshine and plenty of water for irrigation crops mature very rapidly. The winters are open and not excessively cold, and in the agricultural districts are very favorable for feeding stock in the open.

Tourist Attractions—Some of the finest mountain scenery in Colorado is to be found in and about the Sierra Blancas, on the northern boundary, and in the Culebra range, along the eastern boundary. The streams all afford good trout fishing. Recently several of the private lakes and reservoirs have been stocked with trout and now are fine fishing waters, though special permits must be obtained to use them.

Principal Towns—There are no towns of more than 500 population in the county. San Luis, the countyseat, is the center of a prosperous agricultural district in the southern part. Other agricultural towns in this section are San Acacio and Chama. Jarosa is the terminus of the San Luis Southern railroad and the point from which three stage lines radiate into nearby New Mexico towns. Blanca and Fort Garland, on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, are the principal shipping points.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities here are for agricultural development. The county can support fully twice as large an agricultural population as it has today. There is little state land and no government land open to homestead entry in the county. Stockraising is usually carried on in this county in connection with cultivation of the soil, and there is considerable room for the development of this industry as well as dairy farming. There are two successful dairies in this county. Considerable mineralized territory, almost wholly undeveloped and but little prospected, is to be found in the north and east.

CROWLEY COUNTY

General Description—Crowley county lies in the southeastern part of the state, including a portion of the Arkansas valley. It is an irregular square, 30 miles long by 30 miles wide. Its area is 560,800 acres, about 120,000 acres less than that of the state of Rhode Island. The surface is generally level or rolling. The altitude varies from 4,100 feet, in the southwest, to about 4,500 feet in the north.

Early History—Hunters and trappers visited this section of Colorado frequently in the early part of the last century, but no permanent settlements were made. The agricultural development of this portion of the Arkansas valley began in the 70's and was comparatively rapid. The county is one of the younger group of Colorado counties, having been created in 1911 from the northern part of Otero county. It was named in honor of the Hon. John H. Crowley, who was state senator from Otero county at the time the division was made.

Surface and Soil—The southern part lies in the Arkansas valley and is a broad, level stretch of excellent agricultural land. It rises in the north into a level or broken prairie, where agriculture has been followed to a limited extent in the past half dozen years. The soil in the southern part is principally an alluvial or sandy loam with small adobe areas. In the north it is principally sand, with occasional stretches of shale or adobe soil. It is very fertile and generally easy to work. A detailed soil survey of most of the irrigated area in this county has been made by the bureau of soils of the United States department of agriculture.

Population—Since the county was organized in 1911, there are no data available showing its growth in population. The agricultural sections of the southern part have been developed for a great many years and the population has increased steadily and at present is about 7,300. The percentage of foreign-born inhabitants is very small, perhaps less than five per cent.

Drainage and Water Supply—The Arkansas river flows along the southern boundary and, with its tributaries, supplies water for irrigation. The principal tributary is Horse creek, which has its source in the Arkansas divide and flows south across this county into the Arkansas. There is water available for considerable more land than is now being cultivated under irrigation. Water for domestic purposes is obtained principally from wells and is reached at depths ranging from 50 to 75 feet. Artesian water is reached in some sections at from 1,200 to 1,500 feet. At various points in the county springs furnish abundance of water for domestic purposes. The shallower wells are pumped by means of wind mills and in some sections furnish a limited supply of water for irrigation.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, stockraising, stockfeeding and manufacturing. Farming is carried on principally in the southern part of the county in the irrigated districts. In recent years there has been considerable development of the nonirrigated districts in the north, which have proved to be fairly profitable agricultural areas. Stockfeeding is followed extensively in the southern part. Thousands of cattle and sheep are shipped in here annually for fattening during the fall and winter months. The principal manufacturing industry is the making of beet sugar. At Sugar City the National Sugar company has a factory; at Ordway, Crowley and Olney there are alfalfa meal mills, and at Olney there is a canning factory.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa and other cultivated hays, native hay, sugar beets, wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, beans, garden vegetables, apples and other fruits, and a variety of seed crops.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clays, road surfacing materials, building sand and building stone.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919, there was 195,926 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or nearly 35 per cent of the total area. Of this amount, according to the records of the county assessor, 588 acres was improved fruit land, 53,529 acres was irrigated farm land, 4,007 acres was nonirrigated farm land and 136,232 acres was grazing land. The remainder consists of railroad rights of way and town and city lots. At the beginning of 1919, there was about 64,000 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, much of which is excellent agricultural area. On July 1, 1918, there was 8,000 acres of government land open to homestead entry, consisting chiefly of small isolated tracts of little economic value. Irrigated land sells here at from $100 to $300 an acre, depending chiefly on location and character of improvements. Nonirrigated land sells at from $15 to $50 an acre.

Transportation—The Missouri Pacific railroad runs across the southern part of the county by way of Sugar City and Ordway. The main line of the Santa Fe runs along the southern boundary and furnishes transportation for some of the farm products in the extreme southern part.

Highways—The principal state highway is the Central Kansas Boulevard, which follows the line of the Missouri Pacific railroad across the county and joins the Santa Fe Trail near the southwestern corner. Numerous county roads have been fairly well improved and are in a general way sufficient for the transportation of farm crops to market.

Educational—There are 22 public schools in the county, employing 52 teachers. Ordway and Sugar City have highschools offering a full four-year course and the school at Crowley gives one year of highschool work. There are no private schools and no colleges in the county.

Climatological Data — The climate here, as in other parts of the Arkansas valley, is mild and very healthful. The summers are long and warm and the winters are comparatively short, with moderate temperatures. The rainfall varies from 12 to 15 inches annually.

Tourist Attractions—The improvement of the Central Kansas Boulevard across this county has greatly increased the automobile travel, this being one of the principal highways leading into Colorado from the east. The county is generally level and destitute of natural scenic attractions, but is of keen interest, however, to visitors from the east, because of the extensive development of farming under irrigation. Olney Springs derives its name from large natural springs located near here. Water from these springs is pumped to the towns of Olney Springs and Ordway for domestic use. The distance from the springs to Ordway is 18 miles, and farmers along the route have tapped the watermains to obtain their domestic water supply.

Cities and Towns—Ordway, the countyseat, is located on the Missouri Pacific railroad, near the central part of the county in the heart of the prosperous agricultural district. Sugar City is the site of the second sugar factory built in eastern Colorado, which was first operated in 1900. Other towns are Crowley and Olney Springs, on the Missouri Pacific railroad.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are in the line of agricultural development of the land of the northern part of the county which is suitable for cultivation. Improved methods of farming without irrigation have been introduced in the past few years, proving that this area can be farmed at a profit. There is perhaps sufficient undeveloped agricultural land in the county to support as large an agricultural population as is now being supported by the land under cultivation.

CUSTER COUNTY

General Description—Custer county lies in the south-central part of the state, the Sangre de Cristo mountain range forming the western boundary. It is of irregular triangular shape, with an extreme length at the base, which is the north boundary, of 38 miles, and a width of 25 miles. Its area is 478,080 acres, or about 200,000 acres less than that of the state of Rhode Island. It is a plateau, rising into a rugged range of hills near the eastern boundary and culminating in the Sangre de Cristo range on the west. The altitude varies from about 6,700 feet, at the northern boundary, to more than 14,000 feet at the summit of some

of the peaks of the Sangre de Cristo range.

Early History—Early Spanish explorers and fortune hunters who visited southern Colorado are believed to have reached as far north as Custer county, but no authentic records of their travels here are extant and no evidences of their activities are to be found. Captain Pike left the camp which he established at the mouth of the Royal Gorge early in 1807 and wandered south along the course of Grape creek into the Wet Mountain valley near the present site of Silver Cliff. He was in search of the headwaters of Red river. About January 15 he led his men to the base of the Sangre de Cristo range, near the southwestern corner of what is now Custer county. The party was overtaken here by a blizzard and nine men were frozen in the extremely cold winter that followed. Immediately after the rush of gold hunters to the Pikes Peak region, prospectors found their way into the Wet Mountain valley and discovered small traces of gold and silver along Hardscrabble creek. No important discoveries were made, however. The first permanent settlement in the valley was in 1869. A German colony, led by Carl Wulsten, located in the south half of the valley and their descendants are among the leading farmers in that locality today. Rich strikes of gold were made in the early 70's and the towns of Silver Cliff and Rosita were established. In 1879 and 1880 there was a rush of miners to this district, and in 1880 Silver Cliff was the third largest town in the state, with a population of over 5,000. The county was organized in 1877 from a part of Fremont county.

Surface and Soil—The Wet Mountain valley, one of the most prosperous agricultural districts in the state, occupies the central part of the county and extends into Fremont county. The surface here is level and the soil is extremely fertile. Surrounding this valley is a large area of more elevated plateau land which for many years has been a prosperous stockgrowing district. The surface rises very abruptly in the west to the Sangre de Cristo mountains. A range of low hills extends across the southern boundary and through the eastern part. No detailed soil survey of this area is available.

Population—The population of this county has shown wide variations. It was largest in 1880, being at that time 8,080. In 1890 it was 2,970; 1900, 2,937; and in 1910 it was 1,947. The present population is about 2,500. The decline after 1880 was due to a sharp falling off in mining activities. In 1910 the foreign-born white people made up 16.5 per cent of the total population. The principal foreign-born nationalities prebious to the war were German and English.

Drainage and Water Supply—The principal streams in the county are Grape creek and Texas creek, which flow north into the Arkansas river. Hundreds of small streams have their sources in the Sangre de Cristo range and flow across the valley below, forming a natural irrigation system the equal of which can scarcely be found anywhere else in the west. There is water available for considerably more land than is now being cultivated under irrigation. Water for domestic purposes in the agricultural districts is obtained principally from wells and is reached at depths ranging from 10 feet to 40 feet.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, stockraising and metal mining. Farming is carried on principally in Wet Mountain valley. Good grazing land surrounds this valley on all sides and recently a considerable amount of the hay land has been put in cultivation without irrigation. The rainfall here is sufficient for the production of almost any crops grown in Colorado.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa, native hay, small grain, potatoes and garden vegetables.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are alunite, copper, fluorspar, gold, gypsum, lead, nickel, silver, granite, sandstone and a variety of other stones.

Timber—There is good timber on the high lands in the east and west, principally pine, spruce and cedar.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919, there was 218,391 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or more than 45 per cent of the total area. Of this amount, according to the records of the county assessor, 10,577 acres is natural hay land, 9,399 acres is nonirrigated farm land and 104,196 acres is grazing land. There is a considerable amount of producing mineral land in the county and over 3,000 acres of nonproducing mineral land. Although the records of the county assessor show no irrigated farm land, the natural hay land is practically all irrigated and some of it is being cultivated. On January 1, 1919, there was 13,800 acres of state land in

the county, some of which is suitable for farming. On July 1, 1918, there was 27,960 acres of government land open to homestead entry, some of which is suitable for farming, but most of it is suitable only for grazing purposes. The national forest area is 160,776 acres. Irrigated land here sells at from $50 to $125 an acre and nonirrigated land, including some farming land, brings from $10 to $30 an acre.

Transportation—A branch of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad leaves the main line at Texas creek, in Fremont county, and runs south to Westcliffe. This is the only railroad in the county.

Highways—The state highway runs west from Pueblo to Silver Cliff, the countyseat. It branches here and one line runs northeast to Canon City and another runs northwest to Cotopaxi. Another state road runs south and east from Silver Cliff to a connection with the main north and south road north of Walsenburg, in Huerfano county. There are numerous county roads, sufficient in a general way for the movement of crops to market.

Educational—There are 16 public district schools in the county, employing 17 teachers. There is one private school at Westcliffe, but no colleges.

Climatological Data—The climate in the Wet Mountain valley is comparatively mild and very favorable for general agriculture. In the high surrounding lands it is more severe and subject to extremely heavy winter snowfall in the south and west. The average annual rainfall in the northern part of the county is from 17 to 20 inches. South and west of this territory is a larger belt having an average precipitation of from 20 to 25 inches. A small area in the southern part of the county has a precipitation of over 25 inches annually.

Tourist Attractions—This valley is comparatively little known even to Colorado people, although it contains much beautiful mountain scenery. It is little visited by tourists because of lack of good highways and favorable railway facilities. The mountain streams are all well stocked with trout and promise to become among the most popular fishing waters in Colorado when they are better known.

Cities and Towns—Westcliffe, the principal city, is the terminus of a branch of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. Silver Cliff, the countyseat, is located about two miles east of Westcliffe. Among the other towns are Rosita, Queriba, Wetmore and Greenwood.

Special Opportunities—Opportunities are offered here for both agriculture and mining development. State and government lands suitable for cultivation are to be found in considerable quantity and privately owned land may be obtained at reasonable prices. The county would support perhaps a 50 per cent larger agricultural population than it now has. Mining has been followed here for more than 35 years and important ore discoveries have been made within the last two or three years. There is a large area of mineralized land in the county that has enjoyed but comparatively little development.

DELTA COUNTY

General Description—Delta county lies in the western part of the state and includes a considerable part of the agricultural area known as the Uncompahgre valley. It is of an irregular triangular outline, with an extreme length east and west across the base of 48 miles and an extreme width north and south of 40 miles. Its area is 768,640 acres, or about 85,000 acres more than that of the state of Rhode Island. The surface is irregular, being a high plateau rising into mountain peaks in the northeast and extending into level or broken valleys in the south and southeast. The altitude varies from about 4,750 feet, at the point where the Gunnison river crosses the western boundary, to more than 9,000 feet on the Grand mesa in the northern part.

Early History—This territory lies in the large tract of land that was occupied by the Ute Indians during the early period of the settlement of Colorado. By treaty made between those Indians and the United States the Indians were removed to the Uinta reservation in Utah in 1881 and settlers soon began to flock into the valley lands throughout this district. The first known white settler was a Frenchman, Antoine Roubideau, who built a trading post near the present site of the town of Delta about 1840. Gunnison's expedition traveled down the Uncompahgre river in 1853. No settlements of importance were made, however, until after the removal of the Ute Indians above referred to. Delta county was organized in 1883 from a part of Gunnison county.

Surface and Soil—The valleys of the Gunnison and Uncompahgre rivers are from 3 to 12 miles wide, with exten-

sive sloping table lands lying further back both north and south. The North Fork and Surface Creek valleys both contain much excellent agricultural land. The soil in all of these valleys is extremely fertile, but shows a very wide range of composition and texture. The soil on the table lands is principally a sandy loam, fertile, but readily susceptible to irrigation. A detailed survey of the Uncompahgre valley area, made by the bureau of soils of the department of agriculture in 1910 and published in 1912, describes the soils of a considerable part of the agricultural lands in this county.

Population—The population was 13,688 in 1910, compared with 5,487 in 1900. The increase was due largely to agricultural development which followed the completion of the government reclamation project, by which water was diverted from the Gunnison river for the irrigation of lands in the Uncompahgre valley, and to the wonderful opportunities for farming, fruitgrowing and stockraising in nearly all parts of the county. The present population is about 15,500. In 1910 the foreign population was 7.7 per cent of the total, the principal foreign nationalities being Russian, German and Canadian.

Drainage and Water Supply—The Gunnison river flows through the southern part of the county and with its tributaries furnishes the drainage and water supply. The principal tributaries here are the Uncompahgre, North Fork and Tongue creek. Water for irrigation is obtained principally from the North Fork and its tributaries for the lands along this stream; from Tongue creek and its tributaries for lands directly north and east of Delta, and from the Gunnison river by way of the tunnel and diversion canal for the irrigation of the Uncompahgre valley lands. Water for domestic purposes in the agricultural districts is obtained largely from wells and is found at depths ranging from 8 to 25 feet.

Industries—The principal industries are general farming, including stockraising, dairying and fruitgrowing. Coal mining is followed to a considerable extent. There has been some drilling for oil and gas, though development in this direction has not yet reached any considerable proportions.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa and other hays, both cultivated and wild, wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn, potatoes, onions, apples, pears, peaches and other tree fruits and some small fruits.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clays, coal, oil shale, petroleum, gypsum, natural gas, sand, sandstone, granite and other building stone.

Timber—There is considerable timber within the national forest areas, on the Grand mesa and elsewhere, principally yellow pine and spruce.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 213,521 acres of patented land in the county, or a little less than 28 per cent of the total area. Of this amount, according to the records of the county assessor, 6,966 acres was improved fruit land, 64,840 acres was irrigated farm land, 36,490 acres was nonirrigated farm land, 99,694 acres was grazing land, 535 acres was productive coal land and 3,136 acres was nonproductive coal land. The remainder consists of railroad rights of way and town and city lots. This county has but two acres of unappropriated state land, due to the fact that there was an Indian reservation here when selections of state land were made. On July 1, 1918, there was 244,692 acres of government land open to homestead entry, most of which is of little value except for grazing purposes. The national forest area in this county is 231,711 acres. Improved fruit land here sells at from $100 to $300 an acre, while irrigated farm land brings from $75 to $150 an acre. Nonirrigated land, suitable principally for grazing purposes, brings from $8 to $30 an acre.

Transportation—A standard gauge line of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad passes through the southwestern corner of the county, by way of the town of Delta, following in a general way the valleys of the Uncompahgre and Gunnison rivers. A branch of this road runs northeast from Delta up the North Fork of the Gunnison river by way of Hotchkiss and Paonia to the coal mining towns of Bowie, in Delta, and Somerset, in Gunnison county.

Highways—The principal state highway is the Rainbow Route, which passes through the southwestern corner of the county from Montrose to Grand Junction by way of Delta. A branch of this road, or, more properly, a co-ordinate route with the one previously mentioned, is that which extends east from Delta to Hotchkiss and thence southeast through Crawford to a connection with the other route at Sapinero. This is known as the Black Mesa road. A new highway has recently been completed through Cedaredge to the top of the Grand mesa, affording an automobile route to the

many lakes and reservoirs in this territory.

Educational—There are 24 public schools in the county, employing 121 teachers. There are five highschools, located at Cedaredge, Delta, Eckert, Hotchkiss and Paonia. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The rainfall in this county is comparatively light except in the high altitudes on the Grand mesa. In the Uncompahgre valley it averages less than 10 inches annually; in Surface Creek and North Fork valleys it averages perhaps 12 inches. On the Grand mesa, which contains the headwaters of some of the streams supplying water for irrigation in this county, the average annual rainfall is as high as 30 inches. The climate ranks with the best in Colorado. The summers are comparatively long and warm and the winters are short and open.

Tourist Attractions—The completion of the Rainbow Route has greatly increased automobile tourist travel to this district. The Grand mesa is a popular section for tourists. It has more than 100 lakes and reservoirs, most of which may be reached by good automobile roads, and afford some of the finest fishing to be found in the west. Most of the smaller streams in the county also are well supplied with trout.

Cities and Towns—Delta, the county-seat, located at the mouth of the Uncompahgre river, is the principal town and the main distributing point for one of the finest agricultural and fruit-growing districts in the west. Other towns are Paonia, Hotchkiss, Lazear, and Austin, on the North Fork branch of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad; Eckert, Coalby and Cedaredge, in the Surface Creek valley; and Escalante and Roubideau, on the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, and Crawford in the southeastern part of the county.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are for agricultural development and such commercial development in the various towns as will follow the growth of the rural agricultural population. There are valuable coal deposits that are yet only partially developed. The oil shale deposits in the northern part of the county are attracting considerable attention. There has also been intermittent prospecting for oil and some drilling for a great many years.

DENVER COUNTY

General Description—Denver county is identical as to boundaries with the city of Denver. It lies near the foothills on the eastern side of the Rockies, in the north-central part of the state. It is the smallest county in Colorado, having an area of 37,120 acres. The South Platte river flows north through the central part of the county, and Cherry creek, coming in from the southeast, enters the Platte near the business center of the city. The valleys of these streams contain the lowest altitudes in the county and the surface rises gradually to the east and west of these streams, being generally level or gently sloping. The altitude varies from 5,180 to 5,300 feet.

Early History—There is a tradition that a wandering trader washed out some gold from the sands of Cherry creek near where that stream enters the South Platte river, more than 70 years ago, and that the story of his discovery is what brought Green Russell and other gold hunters to this particular section of Colorado. At any rate Russell and his party did find gold in the sands of Cherry creek, near the present site of the city of Denver, in the summer of 1858, and Denver had its birth in a rough village built by gold seekers on both banks of the stream in the latter part of that year. At first the settlement was in reality two villages. That on the west bank of the stream was called Auraria, and that on the east bank received the name "Denver," in honor of James W. Denver, then governor of Kansas territory, which at that time extended west to the Rocky mountains. For a few years these villages remained separated and a certain amount of rivalry existed between them. These jealousies were soon forgotten, however, and the two settlements united into one town, which was proudly called Denver City. It was originally in Arapahoe county, as Denver county was not organized until 1902. The county was then considerably larger than at present. In 1909 part of its territory was annexed to Adams county, leaving the boundaries of Denver county as they are at present.

Population—No better idea of the rapid growth of Denver can be obtained than is shown by the following statistics of its population from 1860 to the present time:

Year	Population
1860	2,500
1870	4,759
1880	35,629
1890	106,713
1900	113,859
1910	213,859
1919	270,000

The census report of 1910 was compiled after the boundaries of Denver county had been reduced to their present limits. Previous to that time the figures were only for the city of Denver, which was included in Arapahoe county. The boundaries of the city were extended between 1900 and 1910, so that the increase in the decade ending with 1910 is partly accounted for by additions of suburbs to the city. In 1900 the population of all the territory now included in the city of Denver was 140,472, making the increase for the decade ending with 1910 approximately 62 per cent, as compared with an increase of 48 per cent for the entire state. In 1910 the foreign-born white population in the city was 18.2 per cent of the total, the principal foreign nationalities, in the order named, being German, Russian, Swedish, English, Irish, Canadian, Italian, Austrian and Scotch.

Government—Under an amendment to the state constitution the Denver county and city governments have been consolidated, the functions assigned by the constitution to county officials being in nearly all cases performed by city officials whose duties under the city charter are similar. The official style of the joint political corporation is the City and County of Denver. The city of Denver has had several forms of government. Until the adoption of the amendment to the state constitution before referred to its government was separated from that of the county. Litigation for several years after this amendment was adopted preventing the actual consolidation of the functions of the like city and county officials, and both city and county governments were independently maintained in some departments. At the present time the consolidation is practically complete so far as is possible under existing constitutional regulations and statutes. The so-called "mayor form" of government, with bi-cameral legislative council, was abolished in 1913 and a type of commission government was adopted. This proved unpopular, and in 1916 a modified "mayor form" of government, non-partisan and having some features of the so-called "manager form," was adopted.

Public Utilities—There are few cities in the country having a better water supply than Denver's, which is drawn from mountain streams many miles west and south of the city. The water system is municipally-owned, having been acquired by the city from the Denver Union Water company in 1918, after many years of bargaining and litigation. Electric light is furnished by a private corporation, much of the current being developed by water power on the western slope of the Rocky mountains and brought across the range over high voltage transmission lines. Gas for heating and light is supplied by the same company. The street railway system is privately-owned, operated by a single company, which also operates many traction lines to nearby cities and towns. The telephone company serving Denver operates throughout Colorado and several other western states. It has about 47,000 subscribers in the city of Denver.

Railway Transportation—Eight railroads enter the city and furnish excellent facilities for bringing the products of the state here for market and distributing the manufactured articles produced here to other parts of the country. These roads are the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Colorado & Southern, Denver & Rio Grande, Denver & Salt Lake, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Great Western, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and Union Pacific. Several of the roads named have more than one line entering the city, some of them having as many as four.

Financial—Denver has 42 banking institutions, including five national banks. On December 31, 1918, their combined assets were $141,383,924.38 and their total deposits were $122, 969,578.99. Denver is the financial center of the Rocky Mountain west and most of the big mining, manufacturing, irrigation and other concerns operating in Colorado and neighboring states do some or all of their banking business through the banks of this city.

Public Improvements—The following tabulation, taken from the records of the office of the manager of improvements and parks, gives some idea of the character and extent of street and drainage improvements:

All streets	1,000 miles
Surfaced	224 miles
Paved streets	57 miles
Parked boulevards	18 miles
Double parkways	10 miles
Curbing	751 miles
Paved alleys	49 miles
Sidewalks	775 miles
Sanitary sewers	495 miles
Storm and combination sewers	141 miles

The city boulevard system comprises 125 miles of improved driveways, connecting the principal parks and other points of interest in the city. There are 30 city parks, with an aggregate area of 1,300 acres, and 15 public playgrounds, comprising about 20 acres. The Civic Center adjoining the state capitol grounds, contains nine acres. Its improvement is not complete, but a comprehensive plan has been worked out under which it is to be made one of the most attractive city centers in the world. The municipal auditorium is one of the finest in the country, having a seating capacity of about 12,000. A municipal pipe organ has recently been installed here and frequent free public organ recitals are given. There is one central city library, located on the Civic Center, and seven branch libraries, with two yet to be constructed. The value of all public properties of the city, exclusive of streets, alleys and sewer system, was approximately $30,900,000 on May 1, 1919.

City Finances—On Jan. 1, 1919, there was outstanding $4,884,900 in park and local improvement bonds. At the same time there was $430,016.88 of cash on hand in the sinking fund for the payment of these bonds, leaving a net bond debt for parks and local improvements amounting to $4,454,883.12. These obligations are assessed against the property in specified districts, for the purchase and improvement of parks and the construction of street, sewer and other like improvements in those districts. They represent obligations that are met by special tax levies, and not by the revenue from general taxation. On Jan. 1, 1919, there was outstanding $15,320,400 in general city bonds, which are to be met by the revenues from general taxation. At that time the city had cash on hand and investments against these bonds amounting to $973,358.11, leaving a net general bond debt of $14,347,041.89. As stated above, the value of all public properties, exclusive of streets, sewers, etc., on May 1, 1919, was $30,900,000. The report of the city auditor shows the value of all property of the city, including roads, sewers, etc., was $41,336,039.45 at the close of 1918.

Manufacturing—The city has grown very rapidly as a manufacturing center in recent years, and during parts of 1917 and 1918 its factories turned out a considerable volume of goods in different lines for the use of the government in the prosecution of the war. No accurate data on the city's manufacturing output for 1918 can be secured, but the following tabulation, taken from census reports, shows something of its activity in this line from 1909 up to the beginning of the war:

1914—Number of establishments, 885; number of wage earners, 11,062; wages and salaries, $11,326,000; value of output, $46,982,000; capital invested, $44,679,000.

1909—Number of establishments, 765; number of wage earners, 11,065; wages and salaries, $11,424,000; value of output, $46,925,000; capital invested, $47,534,000.

1904—Number of establishments, 722; number of wage earners, 9,672; wages and salaries, $8,529,000; value of output, $36,660,000; capital invested, $27,434,000.

1899—Number of establishments, 574; number of wage earners, 8,500; wages and salaries, $6,417,000; value of output, $37,906,000; capital invested, $31,271,000.

The number of wage earners shown in the table is the average through the year. In 1909 there were engaged in the manufacturing industry in Denver, in addition to those classed as wage earners, the following: Proprietors and firm members, 668; salaried officers, superintendents and managers, 713; Clerks and other office employes, 1,969. The figures for 1914 are somewhat different from those published with the 1910 census report, since that report contained statistics for a few manufacturing establishments not within the city limits. They have since been revised to include only factories in the city, and the statistics here given are taken from the revised sheets. Since 1914 there has been a very material increase in the value of goods manufactured, resulting partly from increased output and partly from the very substantial increase in the value of manufactured goods. More than 100 different lines of goods are produced. Meat-packing takes first rank in the value of output. In 1914 bread and bakery products ranked second, with foundry and machine-shop products third. At present foundry and machine products probably rank second and flour-mill and grist-mill products third. The Denver Manufacturers' association, a bureau of the Denver Civic and Commercial association, has done active and effective work in encouraging the manufacturing industry of the city, largely by stimulating the use here of Colorado-made goods and by bringing large war contracts to the city. The Industrial bureau of the city, recently established, is at present conducting a detailed survey of the manufacturing industry in Denver, with a view to encouraging further manufacturing development.

General Business—Denver is the principal wholesale and jobbing center of the Rocky Mountain west and its trade territory is steadily expanding.

It is also distributing headquarters for many large manufacturing industries located in other parts of the country.

Educational Facilities—The city has 68 public schools. They include 59 elementary schools, five highschools, two manual training highschools, one trade school and one combined opportunity school. In addition there are the Denver university, Colorado Woman's college, and numerous private and sectarian schools, academies and colleges and many business, trade and professional schools. The city is recognized as one of the best educational centers in the west.

Churches—There are in the city approximately 270 churches, including nearly all established denominations. Twenty-one of these are Catholic and 14 Jewish. Methodists lead the Protestant denominations, with 51 churches. There are five Christian Science churches, one Unitarian, one Universalist and one United Brethren.

Building Regulations—Denver's building regulations are rigid, particularly with regard to provisions affecting fire protection, and uniformity of building lines and structures. The building code at present requires fireproof construction of some type in all parts of the business sections and forbids the erection of frame structures except in the most remote residence districts. As a result Denver's residences are almost exclusively of brick, stone, cement or some type of fireproof material. Few cities of the size of Denver have so large a number of beautiful small homes. Twelve stories is the limit for the height of buildings in the business district and but few buildings are that high. Usually they occupy more extensive ground space than do office buildings in cities that permit the erection of structures of greater height. The strict enforcement of fireproofing regulations in building construction, together with an efficient fire department, has kept the fire loss in the city at a low figure.

State and Other Public Buildings—Denver is the capital of Colorado, and the capitol building, situated on very attractive grounds adjoining the Civic Center on the east, is one of the most impressive buildings in the west. It is constructed of Colorado granite. Just across Fourteenth avenue to the south is the state museum, and across Colfax avenue, opposite the capitol, was the state military headquarters, the office of the adjutant general, which has become one of the busiest departments in the state government as a result of the heavy duties added by the participation of the United States in the World War. The new state office building, authorized by the Twenty-second General Assembly, is to be located here and the wrecking of the present building was begun in the summer of 1919. The postoffice, in the downtown business district, is built of Colorado white marble, cost more than $2,500,000, and is one of the handsomest structures in the city. The Denver branch of the United States mint is on Colfax avenue just west of the Civic Center. The Denver Civic and Commercial association and the various bureaus connected with it are housed in the association's building on Champa street, half a block from the postoffice.

Federal Department—About 40 federal offices and bureaus, exclusive of special war bureaus, have their headquarters in Denver, among them being the following: Reclamation service, forest service, bureau of animal industry, general land office, geological survey, Indian service, bureau of mines, immigration department, grain standards inspection service, public roads and rural engineering, secret service, postoffice inspection, and various bureaus of the interstate commerce commission, department of labor, department of the treasury and department of commerce. Most of these bureaus are headquarters from which the work in a considerable part of the Rocky Mountain west is directed.

Tourist Attractions—It is beyond the scope of this volume to catalogue in detail the many attractions for tourists to be found in and about Denver. The city's mountain parks, however, are unique and deserve special mention. Under an amendment to the state constitution Denver is authorized to condemn and acquire land for park purposes within a radius of 30 miles from the city limits, and the people of the city have voted a special tax levy to provide for the maintenance of the parks. On May 1, 1919, there was approximately 2,700 acres in these mountain parks, located in the scenic foothills region directly west of the city. Through these parks the city has built more than 50 miles of highway and has aided in the construction of roads leading to the parks from Denver to Golden and from Denver to Morrison. The circle drive through the parks covers 63 miles and is one of the most popular short automobile drives in the state. There are within the parks numerous shelter houses, open-air ovens, camp sites and other accommodations for visitors.

Climatological Data—The general characteristics of the climate of Denver are fairly well known throughout the country and are becoming better known each year, as the number of tourist visitors increases. Its special advantages can not be adequately stated in figures for few people are able to appreciate the effects of high altitude, low humidity, moderate air movements and like climatic conditions without actually experiencing them. General figures published elsewhere in this volume show the important climatic conditions peculiar to Denver and other cities and towns in the state. A few comparisons are given here, however, as a guide by which those who have enjoyed the climate of Denver and vicinity may explain why Colorado climate is perhaps the best in the United States. The average annual precipitation in Denver is 14.02 inches, as compared with 44.6 inches in New York, 33.3 inches in Chicago, 37.2 inches in St. Louis, 37.3 inches in Kansas City, Missouri; 43.5 inches in Washington, D. C.; 28.7 inches in St. Paul, 49.4 inches in Atlanta, 57.4 inches in New Orleans, 47.1 inches in Galveston, 22.3 inches in San Francisco, and 45.1 inches in Portland, Oregon. The mean annual humidity in Denver is 52 per cent, against 72 per cent in New York, 74 per cent in Chicago, 70 per cent in St. Louis, 70 per cent in Kansas City, Missouri; 72 per cent in Washington, D. C.; 72 per cent in St. Paul, 72 per cent in Atlanta, 78 per cent in New Orleans, 81 per cent in Galveston, 80 per cent in San Francisco, and 74 per cent in Portland, Oregon. The altitude of Denver is one mile above sea level, which accounts in a large measure for many of the advantages of its climate. It should be stated here that other cities in Colorado show even more favorable comparisons with the cities named above than does Denver and that in all parts of the state the special climatic advantages peculiar to Denver are present.

DOLORES COUNTY

General Description—Dolores county is in the southwestern part of the state, bounded on the south by Montezuma county and on the west by Utah. It is of rectangular outline with an extreme length, east and west, of 65 miles, and an extreme width of 24 miles. The area is 667,520 acres or slightly less than the area of the state of Rhode Island. It is broken table land in the west which rises to the summits of the La Plata and the San Miguel mountains, on the eastern border. The altitude varies from about 5,900 feet in the extreme southwest to about 13,000 feet at the summits of some of the peaks on the eastern boundary.

Early History—That this territory was visited by Spanish explorers and fortune hunters in the 18th century is proven by traces of ancient mining operations in the vicinity of Rico similar to those known to have been carried on by other Spanish explorers in southwestern Colorado. There is no indication of any important discoveries of gold made. A party of trappers employed by the St. Louis Fur company made a temporary settlement on the Dolores river about 1833. The Baker expedition which set out from California Gulch, in what is now Lake county, in 1860, reached this territory in the spring of 1861. There were numerous other stray prospectors and fur hunters in the territory previous to 1874, but no settlements of importance were made until after the treaty with the Southern Ute Indians in 1873. The Rico mining district was first worked systematically in 1878. The territory now included in Dolores county was first a part of La Plata county. It was organized as a part of Ouray county in 1877 and Dolores county as it now exists was created in 1881.

Surface and Soil—In the western part the surface is a succession of high mesas cut by numerous canons and narrow valleys. Much of the mesa land is suitable for cultivation but most of the valleys are too narrow for farming. The surface is rugged and broken in the central part and rises rapidly toward the east to the summit of the mountains on the eastern and northeastern boundaries. The soil in the valleys and on the mesas is a sandy loam, very fertile in some districts but in others coarse and unsuitable for cultivation. There is no soil survey of this territory available.

Population—Dolores county is the least developed and most thinly populated county in Colorado. Its population in 1910 was 642, about one person for every 1,040 acres of land. The density of population of the entire state in 1910 as calculated by the United States census bureau, was 7.7 per square mile and for Dolores county it was 0.6 per square mile. The population at the beginning of 1919 was approximately 1,100. In 1910 the native white population was 71.8 of the total. The percentage of foreign-born people is considerably lower than it was in 1910. Previous to the war the foreign-

born population was made up chiefly of Austrians, Italians and Germans.

Drainage and Water Supply—The Dolores river and its tributaries furnish the principal drainage. The river has its source in the San Miguel mountains in the eastern part of the county, flows south into Montezuma county and turning north again, crosses the west end of Dolores county. A few small tributaries of the San Juan river have their sources in the southwest corner of the county. There is water available for the irrigation of considerable land but irrigation development at the present time is very limited. Water for domestic purposes in some sections is obtained from wells at depths ranging from 25 to 125 feet.

Industries—Mining is the principal industry. The Rico mining district has been producing steadily for nearly 40 years. There has been some agricultural development in the river valleys and stockraising is carried on rather extensively. Lumbering and tie-making have also been important industries at various times in the past.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa, natural hay, wheat, oats, barley, corn, potatoes, garden vegetables and some fruits.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are alunite, antimony, carnotite, clays, coal, copper, fluorspar, gold, gypsum, lead, silver, zinc, granite and other building stone. Gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc have been mined in large quantities and are still being produced. The Rico district was formerly one of the biggest silver producing sections of the state. There are extensive deposits of stone and clay but they are almost wholly undeveloped because of remoteness from market.

Timber—There is considerable heavy timber in the mountainous districts in the eastern part of the county, principally pine and spruce. Some cedar and pinon are found on the higher lands in the western part.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 30,451 acres of patented land in the county, or only about 4½ per cent of the total area. Of this amount, according to the records of the county assessor, 1,595 acres was irrigated farm land, 6,504 acres was nonirrigated farm land, 13,060 acres was grazing land and 4,404 acres timber land. The remainder is mineral land, town and city lots and railroad rights of way. On January 1, 1919, there was 9,093 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, some of which is suitable for farming purposes and may be purchased through the state land board at very low prices and on favorable terms. On July 1, 1918, there was 89,105 acres of government land open to homestead entry, a considerable amount of which is suitable for farming purposes, though remote from railroads. The national forest area is 310,943 acres. Irrigated land here sells at from $75 to $150 an acre and nonirrigated land at from $5 to $30 an acre.

Transportation—The Rio Grande Southern railroad passes through the eastern part of the county.

Highways—Road building has been slow in this county, but remarkable progress is being made at present. A state highway from Cortez by way of Rico to Ridgway is now being improved and soon will be one of the principal north and south thoroughfares in the western part of the state. Another state road is under construction from Cortez through the central part of Dolores county to a connection with the Paradox valley road near Norwood. It is expected that these roads will be so far completed in 1919 as to afford good automobile routes into the San Juan basin from the Rainbow Route and other highways passing east and west across the state.

Educational—There are 10 public district schools in the county, employing 12 teachers. The school at Rico offers three years of highschool work. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The rainfall varies from about 13 inches in the west to about 25 inches in the mountain districts in the eastern part. There is plenty of water for farming without irrigation in most of the dry farming districts but little progress in this direction has been made. The climate in the western part is mild and equable while in the eastern part the winters are severe with extremely heavy snowfalls.

Tourist Attractions—There is a wealth of picturesque mountain scenery in the eastern part of the county which is comparatively little known even to Colorado people, because of lack of transportation facilities. The completion of the state highway previously referred to will greatly increase tourist travel to this section. Good trout fishing is to be had in most of the mountain streams and in a few of the mountain lakes.

Cities and Towns—Rico, the county-seat, is the only important town. Other smaller settlements are Dunton, a mining town, with important hot springs, and Dove Creek, center of a prosperous nonirrigated district. These are principally postoffices and supply stations.

Special Opportunities—Opportunities are offered here for both agricultural and mining development. It has been previously pointed out that there is a large amount of land in the western part of the county which, under favorable conditions, might be cultivated successfully, but which has been allowed to lie idle because remoteness from railroads. While the Rico mining district has been producing extensively for a great many years, there is still a large area of mining territory which has been only imperfectly prospected and which may reveal rich metal deposits. The Rio Grande Southern railroad passes through the eastern part of the county so that the agricultural lands in the western part are at least 50 miles from any railroad. There are deposits of carnotite ore of uncertain richness in the western part of the county which have never been developed because of lack of transportation facilities.

DOUGLAS COUNTY

General Description—Douglas county lies in the north-central part of the state, the western boundary being formed by the Platte river and the South Fork of the Platte. In outline it is a truncated triangle with the southern boundary forming the base. It is 30 miles long and its width is 30 miles at the southern boundary, and about 20 miles at the northern boundary. Its area is 540,800 acres, or about 142,000 acres less than that of the state of Rhode Island. The surface varies from level or gently rolling plains, in the west and north, to a rugged foothill district in the southwest. The altitude varies from 5,400 feet in the northwest, to about 7,600 feet in the extreme southwest.

Early History—The Long expedition explored a considerable part of what is now Douglas county in 1820. Dr. Edwin James, the historian of this expedition, explored the colossal rock ruins in the vicinity of the present countyseat and gave them the name of Castle Rock because of their resemblance to an ancient castle. They bear that name today and the town established at their base nearly 60 years later is called Castle Rock. Fremont's party traveled through the eastern part of the county in 1843 on the way to the site of Pueblo. In the middle of the last century military expeditions frequently passed back and forth over a well beaten path along Cherry Creek, in the eastern part of the county. Green Russell and his historic band of gold seekers passed this way down Cherry creek to its mouth near the present site of the city of Denver in 1858. A few settlements were made in 1859 and 1860. The county was one of the original 17 counties of Colorado territory as it was organized by the act of the first Colorado territorial legislature in 1861. It was named for Stephen A. Douglas. At that time the county extended eastward to the Kansas line. A part of it was taken to form Elbert county in 1874.

Surface and Soil—The principal agricultural areas are located in the valleys of the various streams in the northern and central parts of the county. The Platte river forms the western boundary and the principal tributaries flowing through this area are Cherry creek and Plum creek. The soil in the valleys of these streams is principally a rich alluvial loam of great depth. There are numerous small mountain parks, suitable for cultivation, having principally a black or chocolate loam soil of exceptional fertility. In the eastern part of the county there is a considerable area of broken land suitable only for grazing purposes, and the rugged foothill district in the southwest lies in the Pikes Peak national forest. No soil survey of this area is available.

Population—The population of this county has grown steadily, though not very rapidly. In 1880 it was 2,486; in 1890 it had increased to 3,006; in 1900 it was 3,120; and in 1910 it was 3,192. The present population is in the neighborhood of 4,000. In 1910 the foreign-born population was 16.4 per cent of the total, the principal foreign nationalities being German, British, Irish, Mexican and Swedish.

Drainage and Water Supply—The county lies wholly within the South Platte watershed, the divide between this and the Arkansas river watershed passing just south of the county line. The Platte and South Fork rivers both carry a substantial water supply here and the small streams usually carry a considerable amount of water the year round. Irrigation is confined largely to the valleys of these streams, the water rights being principally old filings on direct flow from the various streams. Water for domestic purposes and livestock is obtained largely from

wells and springs, and is reached at depths varying from 20 feet, or less, to 75 feet.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, dairying, stockraising, quarrying, lumbering and manufacturing. There is a large amount of good grazing area in the county and stockraising has always been carried on extensively. Dairying is an important industry, but is confined principally to the territory tributary to the branch line of the Colorado & Southern railroad in the northeastern corner, and to the valleys of Cherry creek, and its tributaries, and Plum creek, east and west, and its numerous affluents. The first sawmill in Colorado was set up in the Plum creek valley, in this county, in 1859, and lumbering has been carried on to a limited extent ever since. There is an abundance of good building stone in the county and several quarries have been put in operation, principally in the vicinity of Castle Rock.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa and other hay, including considerable natural hay; corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, forage crops, pinto beans and garden vegetables.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clays, suitable for pressed brick, earthenware, drain tile and similar products; coal, fluorspar, gold, silver and a wide variety of building stone. There was much prospecting in this territory during the early settlement of Colorado and some production of gold and silver resulted. The coal deposits are considerable, but have not been developed.

Timber—There is considerable timber in the southeastern and southwestern parts of the county, principally pine, cedar and spruce.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 276,095 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or a little more than 69 per cent of the total area. Of this amount, according to the records of the county assessor, 6,643 acres was under irrigation, 5,257 acres was natural hay land, 64,513 acres was nonirrigated farm land and 296,539 acres was grazing land. On January 1, 1919, there was 9,051 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, most of which is suitable for farming or stockraising operations. On July 1, 1918, there was 2,120 acres of government land open to homestead entry, principally small isolated tracts of comparatively little value. The national forest area is 149,327 acres. Irrigated land here sells at from $40 to $150 an acre and nonirrigated land at from $10 to $40 an acre.

Transportation—The Elbert county branch of the Colorado & Southern railroad passes through the northeastern corner of the county. The main lines of the Denver & Rio Grande, Colorado & Southern, and Santa Fe railroads between Denver and Pueblo run through the central part of the county. The Platte canon branch of the Colorado & Southern railroad follows the Platte canon along the western boundary of the county to the town of South Platte.

Highways—The principal state highway is the North and South road, which runs through the central part of the county. This is perhaps the most heavily traveled automobile road in the state, being the principal route between Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo. There are numerous secondary state highways and county roads in all parts of the county, usually well improved. Good second and third state highways are those along Cherry and West Plum creeks, passing through Parker. Few counties in the state have better road systems.

Educational—There are 34 public schools in the county, employing 44 teachers. The Douglas county highschool at Castle Rock offers a four-year highschool course, the school at Parker a two-year course and the school at Franktown gives one year of highschool work. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The climate here is much the same as that in other counties lying along the eastern foothills of the Rocky mountains. The rainfall in the northeastern corner is about 15 inches annually, but increases gradually toward the southwest, being perhaps 20 inches in the more elevated areas in the southwestern corner. The summers are not unpleasantly hot and the winters are usually comparatively mild. The same dry, healthful atmosphere, with high percentage of sunshine and low percentage of moisture, that characterizes most sections of Colorado is to be found here.

Tourist Attractions—This county is being visited by increasing numbers of automobile tourists each year. There is heavy tourist travel over the highways between Denver and Colorado Springs as well as over the main railroads passing through this county. The South Platte canon branch of the Colorado & Southern railroad has been one of the most popular tourist roads

in the state for a good many years. There is much attractive mountain scenery in the western and southwestern parts of the county. Decker's Springs is a tourist resort of great popularity, which may be reached over good automobile highways from Denver. The mineral springs located here are noted for their curative waters. Lake Cheesman, one of the principal sources of water supply for the city of Denver, is on the western border of the county, in a picturesque foothill region. Perry Park, in the south-central part of the county, about four miles west from Larkspur, is an attractive resort, now reached over a direct highway between Denver and Colorado Springs. It is much admired for its fantastic rock formation.

Cities and Towns—Castle Rock, the countyseat, is situated on the Santa Fe, Colorado & Southern and Denver & Rio Grande railroads, near the central part of the county. It was incorporated in 1881, but its growth has been only moderate. It is the center of a prosperous farming, stockraising and dairying district. Louviers, on the Santa Fe railroad, near the northern part of the county, is the location of one of the largest munitions manufacturing plants in the Rocky Mountain region. It belongs to E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and company. Among the other principal towns are Greenland, Larkspur, Sedalia and Douglas, located on the various railroads running through the central part of the county; Parker, on the Colorado & Southern railroad, in the northeastern part; and Franktown, an inland town east of Castle Rock.

Special Opportunities—There is considerable agricultural land in this county not yet under cultivation, though not nearly so much as in the prairie counties further east. Extensive stone deposits have been only partially developed and offer encouraging opportunities for investment of capital in conservative quarrying operations. There is considerable area here that shows indications of being mineralized and the possibilities of developing ore bodies in this county are moderately encouraging.

EAGLE COUNTY

General Description—Eagle county lies in the west-central part of the state and includes a large part of the mineralized area known as the sulphide belt. The surface is principally mountainous and the eastern boundary is formed by the Gore range of mountains. Its area is 1,036,800 acres, or about 200,000 acres less than that of the state of Delaware. It is of a rectangular outline with an extreme length east and west of 48 miles and an extreme width of 38 miles. The altitude ranges from about 6,150 feet, where the Grand river crosses the western boundary, to over 13,000 feet at the summit of the mountain peaks in the east and southeast.

Early History—The territory now included in Eagle county was first visited by explorers and prospectors in the early 50's, but no permanent settlement was made until 1879. At that time prospectors from Lake county entered the valley of the upper Eagle river and made discoveries of gold and silver near the present site of the town of Redcliff. The county was organized in 1883 from a part of Summit county.

Surface and Soil—There is considerable agricultural land in the northwestern part of the county, in the valleys of the Grand and Eagle rivers and on the bench lands lying just above these valleys. The soil here is formed principally by the weathering of neighborhood rocks and is very fertile, being especially rich in the mineral foods necessary for the production of crops. These valleys are very narrow, but the bench lands above them are usually broad and contain thousands of acres of good pasture land. The eastern and southeastern parts are mountainous, with considerable good grazing land in the small mountain valleys and along the upper courses of some of the streams. There is no soil survey of this area available.

Population—The population in 1910 was 2,985, as compared with 3,008 in 1900. The present population is about 4,000. In 1910 the foreign-born white population was 19.3 per cent of the total. Previous to the war the principal foreign-born nationalities were Swedish, Canadian, English and Greek.

Drainage and Water Supply—The Grand river flows through the northwestern corner of the county. The Eagle river has its source in the southeastern corner and flows north and west to a junction with the Grand river near the western boundary. These streams, with their numerous small tributaries, furnish the drainage and supply an abundance of water for all necessary purposes. There is some irrigated land along these streams, especially along the Eagle river, and there is water available for much more land than is now being irrigated in the western part. Water for domestic

purposes is, in some cases, obtained from wells and is found at depths varying from 10 to 75 feet.

Industries—Mining is the principal industry. General farming, including dairying and stockraising, is followed to a considerable extent along the valley of the lower Eagle river and is growing in importance each year. Lumbering and tie-making have been followed to a limited extent in the eastern part. There has been some quarrying of stone, principally for local uses.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are carnotite, copper, gold, gypsum, lead, manganese, iron, silver, zinc, turquois and other gem stones, granite and various other building stones.

Timber—There is considerable heavy timber in the eastern and southern parts, principally pine and spruce.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 102,074 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or a little less than 10 per cent of the total area. Of this amount, according to the records of the county assessor, 21,830 acres was irrigated farm land and 71,923 acres was grazing land. The remainder is mineral land, railroad rights of way and town and city lots. On January 1, 1919, there was 18,429 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, a considerable amount of which is suitable for farming and stockraising purposes and may be purchased through the state land board on favorable terms. On July 1, 1918, there was 250,399 acres of government land open to homestead entry, a small amount of which is suitable for farming purposes, and some of which will ultimately be irrigated. Irrigated land here sells at from $40 to $200 an acre and nonirrigated land at from $5 to $30 an acre, depending principally upon location and topography.

Transportation—The main line of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad passes through the county, following in a general way the course of the Eagle river. The Colorado Midland railway passes through the southwestern corner, as does the Aspen branch of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. The Denver & Salt Lake railroad enters the county for a few miles in the north.

Highways—The principal state road is the Pikes Peak or Ocean to Ocean highway, which follows in general the valley of the Eagle river through the county. A state highway runs north from the Ocean to Ocean road at Wolcott to Kremmling, in Grand county, where it connects with another primary state highway running by way of Berthoud pass to Denver and west over Rabbit Ear pass into Routt and Moffat counties. There are numerous other county roads and trails, developed principally for the mining camps.

Educational—There are 31 public schools in the county, employing 46 teachers. The county highschool located at Gypsum and the highschools at Redcliff and Basalt each offer a complete highschool course, while the school at Minturn gives two years of highschool work and that at Eagle one year. There are no private schools and no colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The rainfall in the northwest is comparatively light, ranging from 13 to 15 inches annually. It increases rapidly toward the east and southeast, being above 25 inches annually in the extreme southeastern corner. The climate is comparatively mild in the lower Eagle valley, but it is much more severe in the high altitudes in the east and southeast. The snowfall is extremely heavy in the southeastern corner.

Tourist Attractions—Some of the most magnificent mountain scenery in Colorado is found in Eagle county. The Mount of the Holy Cross, one of the most impressive mountain peaks in Colorado, with an altitude of 14,170 feet, is in the southwestern part. A cluster of sandstone cliffs near the town of Basalt, known as the Seven Castles, is admired annually by thousands of tourists. There is a large bed of black lava of considerable interest to tourists near the town of Dotsero. There is excellent trout fishing in most of the mountain streams and in the numerous mountain lakes.

Towns—Redcliff, the countyseat, is the principal town and the most important mining camp. It is located on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad in the upper valley of the Eagle river. Other towns are Wolcott, Eagle, Gypsum and Dotsero, on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, Orestod and State Bridge, on the Denver & Salt Lake railroad; and Basalt and Ruedi, on the Colorado Midland railroad.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are along the line of mineral development. Although mining has been followed extensively for more than 35 years, there is still considerable mineralized territory that has enjoyed but little de-

velopment. There is considerable grazing land here that is not being pastured to its full capacity, and opportunity is offered for further development of the livestock industry. There is also some good farming land that has never been placed in cultivation.

ELBERT COUNTY

General Description—Elbert county lies east and north of the central part of the state and includes a part of the territory known as the Arkansas divide, an elevated area extending from the mountains north of Colorado Springs eastward to the county line and forming the divide between the watersheds of the South Platte and Arkansas rivers. The county is a double rectangle about 51 miles long, east and west, across the northern boundary, and 50 miles wide in the central part. The main portion of the county is 30 miles wide, with an extension 18 by 18 miles square at the southeastern corner, popularly known as the "L" of the county. Its area is 1,188,480 acres, or about 62,000 acres less than that of the state of Delaware. The surface is generally level or rolling except in the extreme southeast, where there is some broken and hilly territory. The altitude varies from 4,700 feet, in the northeast, to about 6,600 feet in the southwest.

Early History—This county was organized in 1874 from parts of Douglas and Greenwood counties. In 1889 parts of Elbert county were taken to form Kit Carson and parts of Cheyenne and Lincoln counties. It was a favored grazing territory during the early history of Colorado when most of the eastern part of the state was regarded as of no value except for grazing purposes. The valleys of the streams here have excellent natural grass and most of them carry somewhat more water during the drier parts of the summer than is found in other sections of eastern Colorado. These were the principal features which led the stockmen to select the "divide region" as a favorite pasture district. The cultivation of the soil did not begin until late in the 80's and even at the present time large areas of land in the county which ought to be farmed to advantage are being pastured.

Surface and Soil—The surface in the southwestern part is slightly hilly or broken. From here it spreads out northward into a prairie country, broken by low ranges of hills and occasional ravines cut by the numerous streams which have their sources in the Arkansas divide. The soil of the numerous valleys is very fertile, being principally a sandy loam with clay subsoil. In some districts there are restricted areas where the soil contains more sand than is favorable for agriculture. No detailed soil survey of the county is available.

Population—The population of this county has grown steadily. In 1890 it was 1,856; in 1900 it had increased to 3,101; and to 5,331 in 1910. The present population is about 8,000. In 1910 the foreign-born population was 11.9 per cent of the total, the principal foreign nationalities at that time being German, Austrian and Swedish.

Drainage and Water Supply—The divide between the South Platte and the Arkansas river watersheds extends across the southern part of the county. Numerous tributaries of the Platte river rise in this divide and flow northward, chief of which are Box Elder, Kiowa, Bijou, Comanche and Big Sandy creeks. A few tributaries of the Arkansas river also rise in this portion of the divide and flow across the "L" of the county, chief of which are Rush and Horse creeks. Most of the streams carry considerable water the year round, though not enough to afford any reliable supply for irrigation. Water for domestic purposes and for livestock is obtained largely from wells. In the southern part of the county, on the divide and just south of it, water is reached at depths varying from 10 feet to 100 feet. In the north and northeastern sections it is reached at from 10 feet to 75 feet.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, dairying and stockraising. The southwestern part of the county, adjacent to the Colorado & Southern railroad, is one of the best dairying districts in the state. Stockraising is the principal industry in the large territory lying between the Union Pacific and the Colorado & Southern railroads in the northern part of the county. Farming without irrigation has been developed very rapidly in the southeastern corner of the "L" of the county in the past decade as well as in other districts. The rainfall is usually somewhat heavier than in other counties immediately adjoining, and farming operations, where they have been properly conducted, have been uniformly successful.

Crops—The principal crops are corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, pinto beans, forage crops, alfalfa, native hay, potatoes and garden vegetables.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clay, coal, gravel, sand, road building material and building stone.

Timber—There is some timber on the higher lands, especially in the south and southwestern part of the county, principally pine and cedar.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 1,015,057 acres of patented land in the county, or a little more than 85 per cent of the total area. Of this amount, according to the records of the county assessor, 419,894 acres was classed as nonirrigated farm land, 583,425 acres as grazing land, 8,048 acres as natural hay land and 340 acres as irrigated land. The remainder is railroad rights of way and town and city lots. On January 1, 1919, there was 84,223 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, most of which is suitable for farming and stockraising purposes. On July 1, 1918, there was 800 acres of government land open to homestead entry, chiefly small isolated tracts of little economic value. Irrigated land in this county, of which there is a small amount, sells at from $40 to $100 an acre. Nonirrigated land sells at from $20 to $50 an acre.

Transportation—The Kansas City branch of the Union Pacific railroad runs across the northeastern corner of the county, and the main line of the Rock Island road crosses the southeastern corner. A branch of the Colorado & Southern railroad, formerly the main route between Denver and Co'orado Springs, passes through the western end.

Highways—The principal state highway is the Pikes Peak or Ocean to Ocean route, which follows in a general way the course of the Rock Island road through the southeastern part of the county. The Limon road leaves this at Limon and runs across the northeastern corner of the county along the Union Pacific railroad and state highway No. 3 runs from Denver to Limon via Elizabeth and Kiowa. Numerous other secondary state highways and county roads are moderately well improved and generally are ample to care for the present agricultural development.

Educational—There are 92 public schools in the county, employing 105 teachers. The Union highschools at Simla and Elizabeth each offer a complete highschool course and the schools at Kiowa and Elbert give two years of highschool work. There is a consolidated school at Elbert. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data — The climate here is little different from that of other sections of eastern Colorado except that the rainfall is somewhat heavier than in counties immediately adjoining. A belt of heavier rainfall extends east from the mountains north of Colorado Springs, following in a general way the elevated area known as the Arkansas divide. This strip of land passes across the south end of Elbert county and the rainfall here varies from 15 to 18 inches annually. North of this the average annual rainfall is about 14 or 15 inches. The precipitation is heaviest in the spring and early summer and perhaps three-fourths of it comes between April 1 and October 1.

Tourist Attractions—There is little natural scenery of interest to tourists in the county, but automobile tourist travel over the highways mentioned above is very heavy and is growing steadily from year to year.

Cities and Towns—Kiowa, the county-seat, is situate in the west-central part of the county, about 7½ miles east of the Colorado & Southern railroad. Among other important towns are Elizabeth and Elbert, on the Colorado & Southern railroad; Simla and Matheson, on the Rock Island railroad; Agate, Godfrey and River Bend, on the Union Pacific railroad; and Kuhns Crossing, Fondis, Keysor and Kutch, inland towns.

Special Opportunities—There is perhaps 300,000 acres of arable land in this county that has never been broken. Much of it has been used exclusively for grazing purposes and in that way is producing perhaps not to exceed one-tenth of what it would produce under proper cultivation. The fact that there is an abundance of natural grass in this area has been perhaps the principal reason why many of the valleys have never been placed in cultivation. The agricultural development that has taken place in the past ten years is the best proof of what may be expected from the increase of the cultivated areas to include practically all of the arable land in the county.

EL PASO COUNTY

General Description—El Paso county lies in the east-central part of the state and is, as its name implies, a sort of open door or "pass" between the great plains region of eastern Colorado and the picturesque gold bearing mountain region beyond. It is almost a perfect rectangle, with some

slight irregularities on the western boundary. Its extreme length, east and west, is 55 miles, and its width is 42 miles. Its area is 1,357,440 acres, or a little more than one-third that of the state of New Jersey. The surface is principally a level or somewhat broken plain, rising abruptly in the extreme west to the summit of Pikes peak and other elevated mountains in the district immediately west of Colorado Springs. The altitude ranges from about 5,000, in the southeast, to 14,110 feet at the summit of Pikes peak, near the western boundary.

Early History—The area now included in El Paso county played a very important part in the early history of Colorado. In November, 1806, Captain Zebulon Pike obtained his first view of the mountain which now bears his name, from a point in Bent county along the Arkansas river. On the afternoon of November 24 Pike and three of his companions started on their historic attempt to scale Pikes peak. They succeeded in reaching the summit of one of the intervening mountains, possibly Mt. Rosa, but their experience in getting this far convinced Pike that the summit of the "grand peak" could not be reached by man. An entry made in his journal on November 27, the day after he had reached the top of one of the lower peaks, contains this statement: "I believe no human being could have ascended to its pinnacle." Dr. Edwin James, a member of the Long expedition, accomplished in the summer what Captain Pike and his associates found impossible in the winter. They ascended to the summit of Pikes peak on July 13 and 14, 1820. For a time the mountain was called James peak and on some earlier maps it is called Longs peak. The name Pikes peak was not permanently assigned to it until about the time of the early gold rush to Colorado, when the entire mountainous territory in the central part of what is now Colorado came to be known throughout the country as the Pikes Peak region. The gold seekers of 1859 started westward with the shibboleth "Pikes Peak or Bust." Although they were all bound for the Pikes Peak region, no gold discoveries of importance were made in the vicinity of this peak until much later, when the Cripple Creek district was opened. In 1873 the government established a meteorological station at the summit of Pikes peak. In October, 1890, the Manitou and Pikes Peak railroad was finished and the first passenger train made a trip to the top of the peak in 1891. The first important settlement in the limits of El Paso county was on the site of Colorado City in 1859. This settlement was maintained more or less permanently from that time on. It was the first capital of Colorado territory and the territorial legislature met here for four days in 1862. El Paso county was one of the original 17 counties included in Colorado territory. A part of it was taken in 1899 to form Teller county.

Surface and Soil—The surface is principally a rolling prairie, crossed in the northern part by the Arkansas divide and traversed by several narrow creek valleys, extending southward from the divide region. The extreme western part is rugged and mountainous. The principal soils are heavy clay, clay loam and sandy loam on the prairie lands, and alluvial soils in the valleys and mountain parks. Sandy loam is the prevailing soil in the eastern part of the county. It is of great depth, very fertile, easily worked and retentive of moisture. No detailed soil survey of this county is available.

Population—The population of this county has grown steadily and very rapidly; in 1880 it was 7,949; in 1890 it was 21,239; in 1900 it was 31,602; in 1910 it was 43,321. The present population is approximately 52,000. In 1910 the foreign-born population was 10 per cent of the total. The principal foreign nationalities then were English, German, Hungarian, Swedish and Canadian. The urban population at that time was 77.1 per cent of the total. It is perhaps somewhat less at the present time, as the agricultural communities have been growing very rapidly in the past few years.

Drainage and Water Supply—The divide between the Arkansas and the South Platte rivers crosses the northern part of the county and a few small tributaries of the Platte river have their sources in the extreme north. By far the greater part of the county lies in the Arkansas river watershed. The principal tributaries of the Arkansas river are Haynes creek, Black Squirrel creek, Fountain creek and Turkey creek. These streams have their sources in regions of comparatively light rainfall and do not carry any considerable amount of water that is available for irrigation. Water for domestic purposes in the agricultural districts is obtained principally from wells and is reached at depths varying from 15 to 150 feet.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, stockraising, dairying, manufacturing, coal mining and the reduction of ores for the recovery of metals. Farming under irrigation is confined principally to the western and southern parts of the county. Farming without irrigation has developed very rapidly in the eastern part of the county in the past decade and has usually been fairly successful. Dairy farming is carried on extensively along the principal railway lines leading into Colorado Springs from the east, north and south. Coal mining is confined principally to a small area in the vicinity of Colorado Springs. There are about 150 manufacturing and industrial establishments of various sizes in the county which employ approximately 4,000 men and have an average pay roll of perhaps $3,500,000 annually. This includes large gold reduction plants and smelters at Colorado City, now a part of Colorado Springs. One of the best known pottery manufacturing establishments in the west is located at Colorado Springs.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa and other hay, including some native hay; wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn, potatoes, pinto beans, garden vegetables, forage crops and some small fruits.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are aluminum, clays of several varieties, including good brick clay and fire clay; coal, fluorspar, granite, gypsum, smoky quartz and other gem stones; sandstone, granite and other building stone.

Timber—There is some timber in the western and northern parts, principally pine, cedar and spruce.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 935,972 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or about 69 per cent of the total area. Of this amount, according to the records of the county assessor, 320 acres is classed as improved fruit land, 20,500 acres as irrigated land, 3,800 acres as natural hay land, 198,890 acres as nonirrigated farm land and 688,188 acres as grazing land. The remainder is principally coal and other mineral land, railroad rights of way and town and city lots. On January 1, 1919, there was 191,494 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, most of which is suitable for farming and stockraising purposes and may be purchased through the state land board on very favorable terms. On July 1, 1918, there was 5,120 acres of government land open to homestead entry, consisting of small isolated tracts of comparatively little value. The national forest area in this county is 135,969 acres. Irrigated land sells here at from $75 to $175 an acre and nonirrigated land at from $10 to $40 an acre.

Transportation—The main line of the Rock Island railroad enters the northeastern part of the county and runs southwest to Colorado Springs, this being the principal railway line from the east. The Denver & Rio Grande, Santa Fe and Colorado & Southern railroads all run north and south through the western part of the county by way of Colorado Springs. The Colorado Midland railroad runs westward from Colorado Springs over Ute pass into Teller county, South park and west to Grand Junction. The Cripple Creek & Colorado Springs railroad runs southwest from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek and other mining towns in that district.

Highways—The North and South highway, one of the most important state highways in Colorado, runs north and south through the county by way of Colorado Springs. The Pikes Peak or Ocean to Ocean highway follows in general the course of the Rock Island railroad to Colorado Springs, being one of the most important automobile highways entering Colorado from the east. It runs west from Colorado Springs over Ute pass to South park, and on to Salt Lake City and the Pacific coast by way of Leadville, Tennessee pass, Meeker and the Uinta basin of Utah. There are numerous well improved secondary state highways and county roads. This county has one of the best highway systems in the state.

Educational—There are 93 public schools in the county, employing 375 teachers. A full four-year highschool course is given by the highschools at Colorado Springs, Manitou, Calhan and Fountain, while two years of highschool work is given at Palmer Lake, Falcon, Rush, Ramah, Table Rock, Ellicott, Payton, Drennan, Monument, Eastonville and Tructon. The school at Woodman gives one year of highschool work. Colorado college, one of the leading educational institutions of the state, is located at Colorado Springs. There is also a good business college at Colorado Springs as well as a number of private schools. The Colorado state school for the deaf is also located here.

Climatological Data—The climate is mild and healthful. The percentage of sunshine, especially in the vicinity of Colorado Springs and other cities of the Pikes Peak region, is very high, there being an average of more than 310 sunshiny days annually. The climate of Colorado Springs is famous throughout the country because of its dry air, high percentage of sunshine and general healthfulness. There are a number of sanatoriums located here because of the peculiar climatic advantages, among them being the Union Printers home, Modern Woodmen's National sanatorium, and the Cragmor sanatorium. The rainfall in the southeastern part varies from 13 to 15 inches. In the north and west, including the Arkansas divide, it ranges from 15 to 20 inches annually. A small area in the Pikes Peak region, west of Colorado Springs, has an average annual precipitation of above 20 inches. In the agricultural region close to three-fourths of the precipitation comes between April 1 and October 1.

Tourist Attractions—Colorado Springs is one of the best known and most popular tourist resorts in Colorado. The Pikes Peak district, including Colorado Springs and a number of tourist resorts in the west, is visited by perhaps a greater number of tourists and health seekers annually than any other region of equal area in Colorado. The points of interest to tourists in this district are too numerous to be catalogued in detail. They include Pikes peak, the best known mountain in Colorado, the summit of which is reached by a railway popularly known as the "Cog Road," and by an excellent automobile highway recently completed. Manitou, at the foot of Pikes peak, is a popular tourist resort and is much visited by health seekers. It is famous for its mineral springs, and Manitou water, bottled at these springs, is sold throughout the world. Among the points best known to tourists are the Garden of the Gods, Stratton park, North Cheyenne canon, South Cheyenne canon, Williams canon, Cliff Dwellers canon, Cave of the Winds and Ute pass.

Cities and Towns—Colorado Springs, the countyseat and the third city in Colorado in size, lies in the central-western part of the county, at the entrance to the Pikes Peak region. It is a tourist resort of great popularity and importance and is also the principal market and supply point for a large and prosperous agricultural district and for one of the richest mining areas in the world. Colorado City, west of Colorado Springs, is one of the oldest towns in the state, and was the seat of the Colorado state government for a short time in 1862. It is an important smelter town and contains the Colorado Midland railroad shops. It is now a part of Colorado Springs, having been taken into the larger city in June, 1917. Manitou. at the base of Pikes peak, is one of the best known tourist resorts in the state. The name means "Great Spirit" and was the title given by the Indians to the deity that was supposed to reside on Pikes peak and control the destinies of the inhabitants of the surrounding territory. Perhaps no place of its size in Colorado has a larger number of tourist visitors annually than Manitou. Calhan, located on the Rock Island railroad in the northeastern part of the county, is the center of a rich and prosperous agricultural community, in what is known as the divide region. Fountain, on the Denver & Rio Grande, Colorado & Southern, and Santa Fe railroads, south of Colorado Springs, is also the center of a prosperous agricultural community. Other good agricultural towns are Peyton, Monument, Eastonville, Falcon and Ramah. Palmer Lake, in the extreme northern part of the county, on the Denver & Rio Grande, Colorado & Southern and Santa Fe railroads, is a popular summer resort and the supply point for an agricultural area of considerable importance.

Special Opportunities—There is perhaps 300,000 acres of unbroken arable land in this county. The nonirrigated areas in the eastern part of the state have been used almost exclusively for grazing purposes until within the past decade. They are now being broken up rapidly and placed in cultivation, usually with very favorable results. The coal deposits in the county are considerable and are only partially developed. There is a considerable mineralized area in the western part of the county which offers some possibilities for development. The clay and stone resources are extensive and are being gradually opened. Good opportunities for manufacturing are offered because of the abundance of coal and raw material and the ready availability of abundant hydro-electric power.

FREMONT COUNTY

General Description—Fremont county lies in the south-central part of the state on the eastern boundary of the mineralized belt. A part of the western boundary is formed by the

Sangre de Cristo mountain range. It is of a rectangular outline, about 60 miles long, east and west, and about 30 miles wide. Its area is 996,480 acres, or a little less than two-thirds that of the state of Connecticut. The surface is principally rolling or mountainous. The altitude varies from about 5,000 feet, at the point where the Arkansas river crosses the eastern boundary, to more than 12,000 feet at the summit of some of the peaks in the southwestern part.

Early History—The first known white visitors in this area were the members of Captain Zebulon Pike's party, who made their camp near the eastern end of the Grand Canon of the Arkansas river on December 13, 1806. A month later, after visiting the upper Arkansas river, they returned to the neighborhood where Canon City is now located. The site of Captain Pike's camp is an object of considerable interest to tourists and is located near the mineral springs in the vicinity of Canon City. In 1820 Dr. Edwin James and Captain Bell, members of the famous Long expedition, left the encampment at Pueblo and rode on horseback up the Arkansas river to the mouth of the Royal Gorge. A group of mineral springs located here has been named Bell Springs, in honor of Captain Bell, who first described them. Trappers and hunters frequently visited the territory in the vicinity of the Royal Gorge during the next 10 years. The first actual settlement was made in 1830 by a Frenchman named Morris, near the present site of the town of Florence. In 1860 numerous gold seekers from the Pikes peak region wandered into this area and a settlement was soon begun near the mouth of the canon and called Canon City. Petroleum was discovered in 1862 by A. M. Cassedy, north of Canon City on what is known as Four Mile creek or Oil creek, where it seeped from crevices in the rocks. The first drilling was done by James A. McCandless and another man, with a hand drill, in July, 1864. This oil was refined by Mr. Cassedy in a small portable refinery. The old stills are now at Florence, owned by A. H. Denforth. This oil was sold for $6 per gallon. The next oil discovery of any consequence was made by Mr. Cassedy, who had a contract with the coal company at Coal creek to drill for water for domestic use, and struck a small streak of oil. Mr. Cassedy often told James A. McCandless, who owned the farm where Florence stands and afterward platted the town of Florence, that there was a large pool of oil somewhere between the oil spring north of Canon City and Mace's hole, which lies about 20 miles southeast of Florence. The first well that produced any great quantity of oil was drilled by A. M. Cassedy about two miles south of Florence, and wells in that vicinity have since been drilled that have produced over 500 barrels daily. In 1868 the territorial penitentiary was located at Canon City. Fremont is one of the original 17 counties in Colorado territory, organized in 1861, and was named in honor of John C. Fremont, who crossed this territory several times in his efforts to discover a feasible railway route across the Rocky mountains.

Surface and Soil—The surface is a broken plateau, containing a portion of the Arkansas valley near the eastern boundary, and rising into a rugged, mountainous area in the southwest. The Arkansas river has cut a deep canon through this plateau in the central part of the county and several of the tributary streams enter this canon by smaller canons from the north and south. There is some good grazing and agricultural land on the heights north and south of the river and considerable area of excellent agricultural land in the valley of the Arkansas river just east of its exit from the canon. The soil here is a deep sandy loam of excellent fertility. On the high lands the soil is a rich, deep sandy loam, which produces a variety of farm crops. No detailed soil survey of this area is available.

Population—The population in 1910 was 18,181; in 1900 it was 15,636, and the present population is about 21,000. In 1910 the foreign-born white population made up 18.8 per cent of the total population. Previous to the war the principal foreign nationalities were Italian, Austrian, English, Welsh and German.

Drainage and Water Supply—The Arkansas river flows eastward through the central part of the county and is fed by numerous small tributaries which have their sources in the high lands north and south of the main stream. It carries plenty of water for irrigation, but only the land lying in the valley east of Canon City is now irrigated. The land in the remaining parts of the county is too high to be reached by water except at considerable expense. The Arkansas river has a sharp fall in this county and is utilized for the generation of hydroelectric power. Water for domestic purposes in the eastern part of the county is obtained from wells and is

reached at depths varying from 20 feet to 35 feet. Good domestic water is abundant in all parts of the county.

Industries—The principal industries are general farming, which includes stockraising, fruitgrowing and dairying; coal mining, metal mining, quarrying, manufacturing, oil refining and lumbering. Agriculture is confined largely to the Arkansas valley about Canon City and Florence. Coal mining is carried on principally in the southeastern part of the county. The principal manufacturing industry is cement making. The cement factories at Portland and Concrete are the largest in the state. The oil fields in the vicinity of Florence are the largest in Colorado and have been producing since 1864. The Standard and United Oil companies have expended, in the past two years, over three quarters of a million dollars in improvements and up to date equipment, which makes the plant one of the best equipped in the west. The various plants cover an area of about 100 acres, and will employ about 250 men. The capacity of the plant will be 2,000 barrels of crude oil per day, manufacturing all the by-products derived from crude oil, comprising illuminating and lubricating oils, gasoline, wax, etc. The River Smelting and Refining company has made very extensive improvements at its plant the past year, and has a pay roll of about 125 men. Six miles east of Florence is located the Colorado Portland Cement company, with a capacity of 1,000,000 barrels per year. A mile further east is the United States Portland Cement company, with a large production.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa and other hays; potatoes, small grains, garden vegetables, apples and other tree fruits; raspberries, strawberries and other small fruits.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are asbestos, clays, kaolin, coal, copper, gold, gypsum, lava, lead, cement material, lithium, aluminum, mica, nickel, petroleum, natural gas, silver, tantalum, titanium, zinc, granite, sandstone and other building stone; agate, amethyst, beryl, rose quartz, tourmaline and other gem stones. The bituminous coal mined in Fremont county, and known generally as "Canon City coal," has been famous all over the west since the days of pioneer settlement of Colorado. The first coal claim in the Canon City field was staked out in April, 1860, at the site of the old Coal creek slope. A few years later the first coal in the district was mined at that property. The first operator was "Uncle" Jesse Frazer, of Florence, who disposed of his output to settlers along the Arkansas river. In the later 60's the property was acquired by the Colorado Coal and Iron company, one of the predecessors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company.

Timber—There is good timber in all parts of the county except the agricultural district in the vicinity of Canon City, principally pine, spruce and cedar.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 241,649 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or a little more than 24 per cent of the total area. Of this amount, according to the records of the county assessor, 2,265 acres is classed as improved fruit land, 13,363 acres as irrigated land, 900 acres as natural hay land, 18,495 acres as nonirrigated farm land and 165,864 acres as grazing land. The remainder is coal and other mineral land, railroad rights of way and town and city lots. On January 1, 1919, there was 58,342 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, including some good farming and stockraising area. On July 1, 1918, there was 360,180 acres of government land open to homestead entry, most of which is of little value except for grazing purposes. The national forest area is 66,240 acres. Irrigated land sells here at from $75 to $175 an acre, while bearing orchards bring from $150 to $350 an acre. Nonirrigated land, including grazing land, sells at from $5 to $20 an acre.

Transportation—The main line of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad runs east and west, following in general the course of the Arkansas river. A branch line leaves this road at Texas creek and runs south to Westcliffe, in Custer county. A branch of the Santa Fe railroad runs west from Pueblo to Canon City. Branch roads from the Santa Fe and Denver & Rio Grande railroads extend to numerous coal camps and cement factories in the vicinity of Canon City and Florence.

Highways—The principal state highway is the Rainbow Route, which follows in general the course of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad through the county. There are numerous well improved county roads and secondary state roads. Fremont county has perhaps as fine a system of roads as any other area of similar size in Colorado. A new road worthy of special mention is the Phantom Canon highway, now completed, which will

be the tourists' ideal route from Canon City and Florence to the Cripple Creek district, completing the circuit to Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Florence and Canon City. This highway follows the old Florence & Cripple Creek railroad grade and is being put in fine condition for travel. The road bed has been resurfaced, regraded, and substantial floors and railings placed on all bridges, making it thoroughly safe for automobile travel.

Educational—There are 56 public schools in the county, employing 154 teachers. Two highschools at Canon City and one at Florence offer full four-year highschool courses, while the schools at Penrose and Cotopaxi give two years of highschool work and those at Howard, Garden Park and Cramer give one year. There are consolidated schools at Penrose and Cotopaxi. Mt. St. Scholastica academy, a private school, is located at Canon City.

Climatological Data.—The rainfall here varies from 12 inches, in the eastern part, to more than 25 inches along the summits of the Sangre de Cristo range, in the southwest. The agricultural district in the eastern part of the county has a rainfall of from 12 to 15 inches. The higher plateau regions have from 15 to 20 inches of rainfall annually. The Canon City and Florence districts enjoy exceptional climatic advantages. The summers are comparatively long and not unpleasantly warm, and the winters are comparatively short and open. In the high altitudes the climate is more severe, with comparatively heavy snowfall in the southeast.

Tourist Attractions—Canon City and the territory immediately surrounding it is one of the most popular tourist districts in the state. The Royal Gorge of the Arkansas river, sometimes called the Grand Canon of the Arkansas, is one of the scenic wonders of the world. It begins one mile west of Canon City and extends west for about 20 miles. The vast walls of granite tower above the river here to a height, in some places, of more than 2,500 feet. The Rainbow Route follows this canon for a considerable distance and a road has been built from Canon City to the upper rim of the canon, where the traveler may look down 2,500 feet to the waters of the Arkansas river below. There are numerous other scenic highways from Canon City, one of the most popular of which is the Sky Line drive, from which an excellent view of Canon City and the orchard territory surrounding it may be had. Bell's mineral springs, near the mouth of the Royal Gorge, are noted for the curative properties of their waters. South of Florence is South Hardscrabble creek, in the San Isabel forest reserve, noted for its beautiful scenery, where the citizens of Florence have secured a municipal camping ground, fitted for the convenience and comfort of the camper. Here one may camp for a day, a week, or as long as desired. The road to the Hardscrabble has also been made a state highway, which renders the grounds easy of access.

Cities and Towns—Canon City, the countyseat and principal town, is one of the most beautiful cities in Colorado. It is located on the Arkansas river near the eastern end of the Royal Gorge, in a region of delightful scenic beauty. It is widely known as a health resort on account of its delightful climate and the mineral springs in its vicinity. It has one of the largest light and power plants in the state, which supplies power for the operation of various coal mines in the county, as well as power and light for the city and for the town of Florence. The state penitentiary is located here. Florence, a few miles east of Canon City, on the Denver & Rio Grande and Santa Fe railroads, is the center of the oldest and most productive petroleum field in Colorado. It is a manufacturing town of considerable importance, having a pay roll of nearly $200,000 per month. Among the other important towns of the county are Portland and Concrete, noted for their cement factories; Chandler, Rockvale, and Coal Creek, important coal camps; and Penrose, six miles northeast of Florence, a growing agricultural town with many square miles of fruit farms adjoining.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are in the line of mineral development. A large area of the county is presumably mineralized and offers opportunities for prospecting and development. There is an immense amount of building stone which is certain to be developed as the demands of the west require. The coal deposits of this county are of excellent quality and are being worked to a considerable extent at the present time. There is, however, much room for further development in this direction. There are excellent deposits of glass sand, clay and similar materials awaiting development and general farming, fruitgrowing and gardening are all expanding industries.

GARFIELD COUNTY

General Description—Garfield county lies in the western part of Colorado and includes a part of Grand valley, which is one of the best known agricultural and fruitraising districts in the state. It is of an extremely irregular rectangular outline, 110 miles long, east and west, and about 50 miles wide at the eastern end. Its width at the extreme west end, where it touches the state of Utah, is about 20 miles. Its area is 1,988,480 acres, or a little more than the combined areas of the states of Delaware and Rhode Island. The surface is extremely irregular, varying in altitude from about 4,700 feet at the western boundary to over 13,000 feet at the summit of some of the peaks in the northeastern part.

Early History—The territory now included in Garfield county was originally occupied by the Ute Indians. There was no development worthy of note until after 1881, when the Indians were, by treaty, removed from this part of Colorado to western Utah. Small prospecting parties explored the mountainous areas, both north and south of the Grand river, about 1879 and built a fort not far from the present site of Glenwood Springs, which they called Fort Defiance. Glenwood Springs was first settled in 1882. The county was organized in 1883 from a part of Summit county and was named in honor of President James A. Garfield, whose assassination occurred a short time before it was created. A part of it was taken to form Rio Blanco county in 1889.

Surface and Soil—The principal agricultural territory in the county is in the valleys of the Grand river and the Roaring Fork river, one of its tributaries. There is some good agricultural land on the high plateaus both north and south of the Grand, and a large amount of good grazing land. The soil of the valleys is extremely fertile and under irrigation produces some of the best crop yields in Colorado. There is no detailed soil survey available. The surface rises abruptly north of the Grand river, in the eastern part of the county, into the rugged mountain area included in the White River national forest.

Population—The population in 1910 was 10,144, as compared with 5,835 in 1900. The present population is approximately 13,500. In 1910 the foreign-born white population was 16.6 per cent of the total. Previous to the war the principal foreign nationalities were Italian, German, Austrian, Irish and Canadian.

Drainage and Water Supply—The Grand river flows through the center of the eastern half of the county and turns south near the town of Grand Valley, into Mesa county. This stream, with its tributaries, affords the drainage and furnishes the water supply for irrigation and other purposes. The principal tributary is the Roaring Fork. The Grand river is the largest stream in Colorado. It carries an abundance of water for irrigating all land in this county that is capable of being irrigated, and furnishes water for a large amount of land in Mesa county. One of the largest hydroelectric power plants in the state, located on this stream at a station called Shoshone, furnishes light and power for many of the towns on the Western slope, for numerous mines and mining towns in the central part of the state and a considerable portion of the electric current used in the city of Denver. Water for domestic purposes in many sections is obtained from wells, and is found at depths of from 10 feet to 25 feet.

Industries—The principal industries are general farming, including fruitraising, dairying and stockraising, coal mining, lumbering and some metal mining. The valley lands in the neighborhood of Carbondale are especially famous for their potatoes. Fine orchards occupy the valley land from New Castle west and large stock ranches are found in all parts of the county. The coal deposits are among the largest and best in Colorado.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa and other hays, both cultivated and wild; potatoes, small grain, corn, sugar beets; strawberries, peaches apples and other tree fruits.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are asphaltic rock, carnotite, cassiterite, clays, coal, copper, gold, silver, oil shale, sandstone, granite and other building stone.

Timber—There is considerable timber, especially in the northeastern part, principally pine and spruce.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 239,185 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or about 12 per cent of the total area. Of this amount, according to the records of the county assessor, 1,142 acres was classed as improved fruit land, 56,868 as irrigated farm land, 29,724 acres as nonirrigated farm land and 142,367 acres as grazing land. The

remainder is principally coal land, town and city lots and railroad rights of way. The national forest area is 539,260 acres. Irrigated land sells here at from $50 to $150 an acre, while improved fruit land brings from $125 to $350 an acre. Nonirrigated farm land sells at from $10 to $30 an acre and grazing land at from $5 to $15 an acre.

Transportation—The main line of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad follows the Grand river through the county. The Colorado Midland railroad follows the valley of the Roaring Fork river to Glenwood Springs and the Grand valley westward to Grand Junction. A branch of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad runs southeast along the Roaring Fork river to the town of Aspen, in Pitkin county. The Crystal River railroad leaves the Denver & Rio Grande railroad at Carbondale and runs south through Pitkin county to Marble, in Gunnison county.

Highways—The principal state highway is the Midland Trail, which follows in general the course of the Grand river through the county. Another state highway leaves this line at Rifle and runs north to Meeker, in Rio Blanco county, and thence west to Salt Lake City and the Pacific coast. This is known as the Ocean to Ocean highway. A secondary state highway follows the roaring Fork valley southeast from Glenwood Springs to Aspen and east to a connection with the Midland Trail in southern Lake county. The county is spending over $100,000 on roads this year.

Educational—There are 45 public schools in the county, employing 85 teachers. The county highschool at Glenwood Springs and the union highschools at Grand Valley, Rifle, Carbondale and Silt each offer a full four-year highschool course, while the New Castle school gives one year of highschool work. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The rainfall in the Grand valley and the western part of the county varies from 12 to 15 inches. A narrow belt along the south edge of the eastern end of the county has an average rainfall of about 16 inches. The precipitation increases rapidly in the northeastern corner to about 30 inches. The climate is mild and very favorable to agriculture except in the extreme northeast, where the winters are long and severe, subject to very heavy snowfall. The west end of the county is arid and devoted principally to stockraising.

Tourist Attractions—Glenwood Springs is one of the best known and most popular tourist resorts in Colorado. There are numerous mineral springs here, having a wide variety of mineral waters of recognized medicinal value. One of these, the Yampah, is said to have a flow of about 2,000 gallons per minute, being one of the largest mineral springs in the world. The open-air bathing pool located here is fed from these mineral springs, the temperature of the water being about 90 degrees Fahrenheit. It is visited by thousands of tourists annually and is one of the most popular open-air bathing pools in the United States. There is a wealth of magnificent mountain scenery in the territory north and south of Glenwood Springs and automobile roads are being rapidly extended to make this territory easily accessible to tourists.

Cities and Towns—Glenwood Springs, the countyseat and principal city, is located on the Denver & Rio Grande and Colorado Midland railroads at the junction of the Roaring Fork with the Grand river. It is best known to Colorado people as a tourist resort, but it is also an important distributing center and supply station for the agricultural territory in the Grand and Roaring Fork valleys. Other towns are Carbondale, in the Roaring Fork valley; New Castle, Rifle, Grand Valley and Silt, in the Grand valley.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities for development here are perhaps in stockraising and farming. There is an immense amount of good grazing land not being pastured to its full capacity. Coal deposits afford unlimited opportunity for development, but they will perhaps not be worked much more extensively until larger markets for coal are opened up near to this territory. Much of the mountainous area in this county is mineralized and it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that various metals may be found in paying quantities. The stone deposits are very extensive and valuable, but their development will wait upon market and transportation conditions. There are extensive deposits of rich oil shale in the northwestern part of the county belonging to the well known Green river shale deposits of western Colorado. The federal government has set aside 45,000 acres of shale land in Garfield county as a naval oil reserve. This shale is very easily mined and runs from 15 to 90 gallons of oil per ton in addition to a considerable amount of ammonium sulphate and other valuable by-products.

GILPIN COUNTY

General Description—Gilpin county lies in the north-central part of the state, a portion of the western boundary being formed by the Continental divide. It is an irregular triangle with an extreme length of about 16 miles near the center, and an extreme width on the eastern boundary of 13 miles. It is the smallest county in Colorado save Denver, which includes only the city of Denver. Its area is 84,480 acres, or about one-eighth that of the state of Rhode Island. The surface is almost all mountainous and the altitude varies from 6,880 feet, at the southeastern corner, to approximately 14,000 feet at the summits of some of the peaks on the western boundary.

Early History—Gilpin county is often referred to as the birthplace of Colorado. It was here that the first discovery of gold "in place" was made by John Gregory on May 6, 1859. Previous to this Green Russell and others had found placer gold in the sands of the Platte river, Cherry creek, Clear creek and other streams, but these discoveries amounted to little and the gold was all panned out within a few months. Gregory lode is producing ore today. Only a few weeks after Gregory's discovery Green Russell, who first found placer gold in the sands of the Platte river, discovered fissure gold veins in the southwestern part of Gilpin county. These veins, in what is popularly known as Russell Gulch, are being worked at the present time. It was in Gilpin county that the first real metal mining in Colorado was done. Central City, the countyseat, was founded in the summer of 1859, and in the early 60's was the rival of Denver as the leading city in Colorado. The first smelter in Colorado was opened at Black Hawk in 1868. During the 20 years following the discovery of gold in this county more than $28,000,000 in the precious metals, principally gold, was taken from its mines. The total production has been in excess of $100,000,000. The Colorado Central railway was extended to Black Hawk in 1872 and to Central City in 1878. This small mountainous area was one of the most populous districts in Colorado when the state was admitted to the union in 1876. The county was one of the original 17 counties included in Colorado territory as organized in 1861. It was named in honor of William Gilpin, the first governor of the territory.

Surface and Soil—The surface is extremely rugged, with a very limited amount of level land in the creek valleys. The soil is fertile, but the seasons are short. Agriculture is carried on to a very limited extent. No soil survey of the territory is available.

Population—There has been a wide variation in the population of this county. In 1870, when the first United States census was taken, it was 5,490; in 1880 it was 6,489, though hardly as large at that time as it had been five years previous; in 1890 it was 5,875; in 1900 it was 6,690, and in 1910 4,131. The present population is about 3,000. In 1910 the foreign-born population was 29.5 per cent of the total. The principal foreign nationalities were English, Austrian and German.

Drainage and Water Supply—Clear creek and other small tributaries of the Platte river furnish the principal drainage and supply water for domestic purposes and for use in the mines. The streams all have their sources in regions of heavy precipitation and carry plenty of water throughout the year. A considerable amount of water used in irrigation of lands north of Denver has its origin in Gilpin county.

Industries—The principal industry is metal mining, which has been carried on extensively here for 58 years. Stockraising is followed to a limited extent and there is some farming in the lower creek valleys. Lumbering has been followed to a limited extent to supply material for local consumption. Small amounts of building stone have been quarried.

Crops—Native hay is about the only crop grown here. Potatoes and some garden vegetables are grown to a limited extent in the lower creek valleys.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are arsenopyrite, clays, copper, fluorspar, gold, lead, molybdenum, pitchblende, pyrite, silver, tungsten, zinc and a wide variety of building stone.

Timber—There is considerable timber in all parts of the county, principally pine, spruce, cedar and aspen.

Land Classification—At the beginning of 1919 there was 31,322 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or about 37 per cent of the total area. According to the records of the county assessor, 16,399 acres of this is classed as grazing land, while the remainder is divided among mineral lands, railroad rights of way and town and city lots. At the beginning of 1919 there was 1,681 acres of unappropriated state land in the county of little value except for grazing purposes or for min-

erals. On July 1. 1918, there was 11,520 acres of government land open to homestead entry, valuable principally for the mineral deposits it may contain. This land is open to prospecting under the public land laws and may be patented as mineral claims after discoveries of mineral deposits have been made. The national forest area in this county is 40,394 acres.

Transportation—A branch of the Colorado & Southern railroad extends from Denver to Central City, the countyseat. The Denver & Salt Lake railroad runs through the north edge of the county.

Highways—The state highway, which crosses the Continental divide at Berthoud pass, runs along the southern boundary of the county. A secondary state highway runs north from this road at Idaho Springs, through Central City into Boulder county. There are numerous county roads and trails, most of which are imperfectly improved, of use principally in carrying supplies to the various mining camps.

Educational—There are 14 public schools in the county, employing 20 teachers. The county union highschool at Central City gives a full four-year highschool course. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The climate here is somewhat severe. The altitude is high and as a result the summers are short, with frost in some sections every month in the year. The principal mining districts are at an altitude of above 8,000 feet. The rainfall in the extreme southern part of the county varies from 16 to 20 inches and in the northern part from 20 to 25 inches.

Tourist Attractions—For a great many years there has been considerable tourist travel to this territory. The mountain scenery here is equal to the finest found in other sections of Colorado, and the fact that this county is the birthplace of gold mining in Colorado adds interest for the traveler. There are numerous active mining claims and a good many abandoned workings, all of which are important tourist attractions. The highways leading through the county at present are not in a high state of improvement, but are being extended and made better each year. Automobile travel through this part of Colorado is increasing rapidly.

Cities and Towns—Central City, the countyseat, is the center of one of the most productive mining districts. It is also one of the oldest cities in Colorado. Black Hawk is still an important mining and smelting point. Among the other towns are Rollinsville and Tolland, on the Denver & Salt Lake railroad, and Nevadaville, Baltimore, Russell Gulch and Apex, mining camps.

Special Opportunities—Although mining has been followed here for nearly 60 years, there is still a large amount of unoccupied land, principally government domain, on which rich ore deposits may yet be found. The ores here are found principally in fissure veins and do not always show on the surface. Deep mining has proved very profitable in this county and the future production will depend largely on further extension of the deep workings.

GRAND COUNTY

General Description—Grand county lies in the north-central part of the state, the eastern boundary being formed by the Continental divide, the northern boundary by the Rabbit Ear range, and part of the southern boundary by the Williams Fork mountains. It is made up principally of a mountain park known as Middle park, surrounded by mountain ranges. Its outline is irregular. The greatest length, north and south, is about 55 miles, and the greatest width is about 52 miles. Its area is 1,194,240 acres, or about 50,000 acres less than that of the state of Delaware. The altitude varies from about 7,800 feet in the extreme southwest to more than 13,000 feet at the summit of some of the peaks on the eastern boundary.

Early History—The county takes its name from the largest river in Colorado, which has its headwaters here. It was originally a part of the domain claimed by the Northern Ute Indians and was one of their most popular hunting grounds. It was visited frequently by prospectors in the early 60's, but no gold discoveries of importance were made. The early settlers were principally stockmen. The county was organized in 1874 from a part of Summit county.

Surface and Soil—The central part of the county is a beautiful mountain park with rolling surface and alluvial soil of wonderful richness. It is largely covered by natural grass and is one of the best grazing sections of Colorado. On the north, east and south the surface rises rather abruptly to the mountain ranges which

form the boundary of the county on these sides. On the southeast the Grand river cuts its way through the rim rocks surrounding this park and forms the famous Gore canon. No detailed soil survey of this area is available.

Population—The population in 1910 was 1,862. In 1900 it was 741 and the present population is about 2,500. In 1910 the foreign-born whites made up 15.2 per cent of the total. Previous to the breaking out of the war the principal foreign nationalities were German, Swedish and Swiss. The population is entirely rural, there being no towns of more than 500 inhabitants in the county.

Drainage and Water Supply—The Grand river has its headwaters in this county and with its tributaries furnishes the principal water supply for irrigation and other purposes. These streams all have their sources in the mountains which surround Middle park and carry a good supply of water the year round. A considerable amount of land is now being irrigated in Middle park, but there is water available for perhaps twice as much land as is now being farmed under irrigation. Water for domestic uses in some sections is obtained from wells.

Industries—The principal industry is general farming, including stockraising and dairying. Mining has been followed to a limited extent and lumbering to supply local needs.

Crops—The principal crops are natural hay, timothy, alsike, potatoes, small grain raised principally for forage, and root crops for stockfeed.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are antimony, asphaltic rock, bituminous rock, gold, molybdenum, silver and building stone.

Timber—There is good timber in considerable amounts on the mountain slopes surrounding the valley, principally white pine and spruce.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 201,298 acres of patented land in the county, or nearly 17 per cent of the total area. The records of the county assessor show 28,668 acres classed as irrigated land, 123,911 acres as grazing land and 46,051 as timber land. The remainder is railroad rights of way and town and city lots. The irrigated area is largely natural hay land, hay being the principal agricultural product of the county. A considerable amount of the land classed as grazing area is also natural hay land. On January 1, 1919, there was 60,021 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, including a considerable amount of good hay land, which may be purchased through the state land board at reasonable prices and on favorable terms. On July 1, 1918, there was 124,210 acres open to homestead entry, most of which is hilly or mountainous and suitable only for grazing purposes. There is, however, some good agricultural land in this county yet open to entry. The national forest area is 513,020 acres. Irrigated land here sells at from $50 to $100 an acre and nonirrigated land at from $5 to $20 an acre.

Transportation—The Denver & Salt Lake railroad enters this county in the southeastern part, crossing the divide at the town of Corona. It runs north and west through Middle park by way of Sulphur Springs and Kremmling, and southwest from Kremmling into Eagle county by way of Gore canon.

Highways—The principal state highway is the Vernal road or Midland Trail, which enters the county by way of Berthoud pass from Clear Creek county and runs north and west through Middle park, passing out of Grand county near the northwestern corner. A road leaves this highway at Kremmling and runs southwest to a connection with the Midland Trail at Wolcott. A road from Sulphur Springs runs north and east to Grand Lake, the western entry to the Rocky Mountain national park. Another road from Sulphur Springs runs north across the Rabbit Ear range to Walden, the countyseat of Jackson county. There are numerous county roads, sufficient in a general way for moving the products of the farms to market.

Educational—There are 17 public schools in the county, employing 20 teachers. The union highschool at Kremmling offers a full highschool course. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The rainfall in this county varies widely. A narrow strip along the Grand river in the western part has an average annual rainfall of from 13 to 15 inches. Immediately north and east and south of this is an area comprising the principal parts of Middle park, where the rainfall varies from 15 to 20 inches. Directly east of this the precipitation increases more rapidly, being above 25 inches annually near the summit of the Continental divide. The climate is much more mild than might be expected at the prevailing altitudes in

this county. The park is shielded from winds by mountain ranges which surround it on nearly all sides, and though very low temperatures prevail during the winter, the cold is not felt so keenly as in other sections more subject to wind and to greater extremes of moisture in the atmosphere. The snowfall is heavy, especially in the eastern part of the county.

Tourist Attractions—The Rocky Mountain national park extends into the northeastern part of this county. This is the most popular national park in the United States and one of the most popular tourist centers in Colorado. Just west of the border of the park is Grand lake, the largest lake in Colorado, lying at an altitude of 8,369 feet. It is a popular summer resort and is noted as the home of the only yacht club in Colorado. Hot Sulphur Springs is a health resort of some importance, the waters of the hot springs located here having recognized medicinal qualities. A sanitarium is located here. The territory known as Middle park is one of the most attractive mountain park districts in Colorado and is being visited by increasing numbers of automobile tourists every year. The streams here are all well stocked with trout and are very popular with local as well as visiting fishermen.

Cities and Towns—Hot Sulphur Springs, the countyseat, is located on the Denver & Salt Lake railroad, near the central part of the county. Kremmling, the principal town, is located on the same road about 18 miles further west. Other towns are Granby, Troublesome, Fraser and Grand Lake.

Special Opportunities—The special opportunities here are along the line of agricultural development. This county is especially suitable for stock-raising and dairying. There is water available for at least twice as much as is now being irrigated and the agricultural land is capable of supporting perhaps twice as large a rural population as it now maintains. The mountainous areas surrounding the valley on all sides are presumably mineralized and offer encouraging opportunities for prospectors.

GUNNISON COUNTY

General Description—Gunnison county lies in the north-central part of the state, the eastern boundary being formed principally by the Continental divide. It is of a very irregular triangular outline with an extreme length, north and south, of about 90 miles and an extreme width of 65 miles. Its area is 2,340,560 acres, or a little more than the combined areas of the states of Delaware and Rhode Island. The surface is extremely irregular and in most parts mountainous. The altitude varies from about 6,875 feet where the Gunnison crosses the western boundary, to about 14,000 feet at the summits of some of the peaks in the north and east.

Early History—The first white visitors in this region, so far as is known, were the members of the party led by Captain John W. Gunnison, who made an expedition to the Rocky mountains in 1853 in search of a feasible railroad route from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. In the early 60's the territory now included in Gunnison county was visited by numerous prospectors and some signs of gold were found. In 1872, a party of prospectors, of which Dr. Sylvester Richardson was geologist, entered this area. Two years later Dr. Richardson led another party into the Gunnison valley and established a colony near the present site of the city of Gunnison. The county was organized in 1877 from a part of Lake county. One of the first important discoveries of silver in the state was that of the Forest Queen lode near the present site of Crested Butte, in this county. In the early days of mining activity Gunnison county was one of the biggest mineral producers in the state.

Surface and Soil—The Gunnison river has its source near the eastern boundary of the county and with Tomichi creek, a tributary, divides the county into two sections. The central part, known as the Gunnison valley, is a comparatively level mountain park of considerable area, of fertile soil and some agricultural development. The northern part is mountainous and contains comparatively little level land. The southeastern corner rises rather rapidly to the San Juan mountains and is also extremely rugged except for some level land along the Lake fork of the Gunnison river. There is no soil survey of this county available.

Population—The population in 1910 was 5,897; the present population is slightly in excess of 6,500. The census bureau found the foreign-born white population in 1910 to be 27.7 per cent of the total. It is perhaps somewhat less at the present time. Previous to the war the principal foreign nationalities were Italian, Austrian, German

and Hungarian. These were mostly metal and coal miners.

Drainage and Water Supply—The Gunnison river and its tributaries furnish the principal drainage. These streams all have their sources in regions of high precipitation, and carry an abundant supply of water the year round. There is some irrigation in the Gunnison valley and the Gunnison river carries water for the irrigation of large areas further west. A small section of the northwestern part of the county is drained by tributaries of the Grand river.

Industries—The principal industries are mining, stockraising, lumbering, quarrying and farming. Mining is carried on in nearly all sections of the county. Farming is followed principally in the Gunnison valley and most of the stockmen have their home ranches in this area. There is a large amount of good grazing land in the national forest areas, especially in the northern part of the county. This range is used principally by Gunnison county stockmen. The marble deposits on Yule creek, in the northwestern part of the county, are perhaps the finest in America. Quarries have been opened near the town of Marble and white marble from these immense beds of stone has been used for building and monumental purposes in all parts of the country. The postoffice at Denver, Colorado, Cuyhoga county courthouse at Cleveland, Ohio, and the Lincoln Memorial at Washington, D. C., are among the principal public structures built of Colorado Yule marble.

Crops—The principal crops are natural hay, potatoes, and grain crops cultivated for hay.

Mineral Resources—Few counties have a finer variety of minerals than Gunnison county. The known minerals are aluminum, antimony, bismuth, clay, including fire clays; coal, cobalt, copper, gold, granite, graphite, grindstone and other abrasive stones; iron, lead, limestone, manganese, marble, mineral paint, molybdenum, nickel, oil shale, platinum, sandstone, slate, silver, sulphur, titanium and tungsten. Most of these have been produced in considerable quantities.

Timber—There is much heavy timber in the mountain sections of the county, principally pine and spruce. Lumbering and tie-making have been followed to a considerable extent in the past.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 188,761 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or only about 9 per cent of the total area. Of this amount, according to the records of the county assessor, 33,742 acres was classed as irrigated land, 106,249 acres as grazing land and the remainder as coal and other mineral land, railroad rights of way and town and city lots. On January 1, 1919, there was 19,920 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, including some good hay land. On July 1, 1918, there was 562,380 acres of government land open to homestead entry, most of which is remote from railroads and is suitable only for grazing purposes. The national forest area is 1,129,043 acres. Irrigated land here sells for from $30 to $100 an acre and nonirrigated land at from $5 to $30 an acre. Grazing land in some cases may be bought at less than $5 an acre. The county contains much mineralized area and a considerable part of the homestead land may be valuable for the mineral it contains. This land, as well as the national forest area, is open to prospecting under the government land laws and may be patented after mineral discoveries have been properly made.

Transportation—The main narrow gauge line of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad runs east and west across the county by way of the town of Gunnison. A branch road extends from this line to the mining camps at Ohio City, Pitkin and Quartz and to the coal camps in the vicinity of Crested Butte and the mining camps of Baldwin and Kubler. The Lake City branch of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad leaves the main line at Lake Junction and follows the course of the Lake Fork branch of the Gunnison river to Lake City, the countyseat of Hinsdale county.

Highways—The principal state highway is the Rainbow Route, which runs east and west through the county. A secondary state highway runs north from Gunnison to Crested Butte. Another secondary state highway runs south from Lake Junction to Lake City. Numerous county roads and trails have been developed, principally for service of the mines in the different parts of the county.

Educational—There are 32 public schools in the county, employing 48 teachers. The Gunnison county highschool at Gunnison offers a full four-year highschool course, and two years of highschool work are given at the schools at Crested Butte and Somerset. A state normal school is located at Gunnison. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The rainfall in this county is extremely varied. A small area in the Gunnison valley has an average annual rainfall of about 10 inches and the territory just surrounding this has an average annual rainfall of 14 inches. In the north the rainfall increases very rapidly, being about 25 inches in the mountainous areas along the northern boundary. The climate in the Gunnison valley is comparatively mild, with short summers and long, open winters. In the northern part the snowfall is extremely heavy and very low temperatures are common.

Tourist Attractions—This is one of the most picturesque mountainous regions of Colorado. The Black canon of the Gunnison river in the western part of the county has long been greatly admired by railroad tourists. The Rio Grande railroad follows this canon for several miles. The mountainous regions in the northern part of the county are almost wholly inaccessible. There are mineral springs at Cebolla and Waunita whose waters are famous for their curative properties.

Cities and Towns—Gunnison, the countyseat, is located on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad in the heart of the Gunnison valley. Other towns are the mining camps of Crested Butte, Pitkin, Kubler, Tincup and Tomichi, the resorts of the Waunita and Cebolla Hot Springs and the shipping points of Lake Junction, Sapinero and Doyle.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are in the line of mining development. There is an immense area of mineralized land in this county which has never been adequately prospected. Extensive coal deposits are found in the northern part of the county and are being worked at Crested Butte, Somerset and various points. The only anthracite coal produced in Colorado comes from the northern part of Gunnison county, in the vicinity of Crested Butte.

HINSDALE COUNTY

General Description—Hinsdale county lies in the southwestern part of the state in what is known as the San Juan mining district. It is of an irregular rectangular outline, considerably broadened at the north end. Its extreme length north and south is about 52 miles and extreme width east and west is 26 miles. Its area is 621,440 acres, slightly less than the area of the state of Rhode Island. The surface is nearly all mountainous, the altitude varying from about 8,500 feet where the Lake Fork branch of the Gunnison river crosses the north boundary, to more than 14,000 feet at the summits of some of the peaks in the San Juan range near the central part.

Early History—So far as is known the first white people to enter this territory were the members of John C. Fremont's fourth expedition, which started out with the object of proving the feasibility of the railway route across the Rocky mountains at this point. This expedition passed up the Rio Grande river late in 1848 and established a camp some time in December near the present boundary between Hinsdale and Mineral counties. This was the famous "Camp Starvation," the exact location of which has never been determined. The weather became so severe that more than half of the members of the party perished from cold and starvation. Those who remained with Fremont retraced their steps down the San Luis valley early in 1849 and finally made their way to Taos, New Mexico. Hinsdale county was included in the tract bought from the Southern Ute Indians in 1873. Prospectors flocked into this region immediately following the purchase and important discoveries of gold and silver were made. Among the early prospectors here were Otto Mears and Enos Hotchkiss, who supervised the construction of the famous Slumgullion wagon road as the principal outlet from the new mining camp of Lake City to the towns in the San Luis valley. The county was organized in 1874 from parts of Conejos, Costilla and Lake counties. Hinsdale county was the pioneer mineral-producing district of the San Juan region, Ouray, Silverton, Telluride, and Rico all having followed Lake City in mineral development. During the silver excitement of the early 70's Lake City, via Del Norte, was the mecca toward which the adventurous steps of thousands of fortune hunters were turned, and for many years Hinsdale county poured out millions into the channels of the world's trade. Hidden Treasure, Golden Fleece and other pioneer mines of that district are among the best known in Colorado. While the continued decline in the price of silver during the 80's and 90's reduced this district to a state of drowsiness it is not dead by any means, but only awaits the magic touch of real development, encouraged by higher prices for the white metal, to awaken the old-

time activity, for it is conceded that some of the richest values in the fabulously rich San Juan district lie yet untouched in Hinsdale county.

Surface and Soil — The San Juan mountains cross the southern part and the Continental divide forms a part of the eastern boundary. There is little level land except in the valleys of a few of the numerous streams having their sources in this region. The soil in these valleys is very fertile, but the seasons are extremely short and natural hay is the only important crop grown. Potatoes, unsurpassed in quality, and other vegetables, such as cabbage, carrots, onions, radishes, beets, etc., are grown to a limited extent.

Population—The population in 1910 was 646 as compared with 1,609 in 1900. The decrease was due largely to the decline in the mining industry. The population at the beginning of 1919 was about 700, mostly confined to Lake City and the narrow valley of Lake Fork. In 1910 the foreign-born white population was 18.7 per cent of the whole. The percentage is considerably lower at present; the foreigners being principally metal miners.

Drainage and Water Supply — Numerous small streams have their sources in this county, flowing in three directions. The Rio Grande river flows across the central part just north of the San Juan mountains. A number of small streams tributary to the San Juan river have their sources just south of these mountains. Lake Fork and Cebolla creek, tributaries of the Gunnison, rise in the northern part and flow north. These streams have their sources in regions of high precipitation and carry plenty of water the year round. Irrigation is practiced to a limited extent in some of the valleys and there is plenty of water available.

Industries—Mining is the principal industry. Lumbering is carried on to a limited extent, principally to supply local demands. Agriculture and stock-raising are followed in some of the lower mountain valleys, principally in the valley of the Lake fork of the Gunnison river.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are alunite, clays, copper, gold, iron, lead, oxide of manganese, silver, sand, a wide variety of stone, and zinc. There has been little development except in the production of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc.

Land Classification—At the beginning of 1919 there was 20,542 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or only a little more than 3 per cent of the total area. This is classified, according to the records of the county assessor, as follows: 1,942 acres of irrigated land, 12,132 acres of grazing land, 5,861 acres of nonproducing mineral land and the remainder producing mineral land, railroad rights of way and town and city lots. On January 1, 1919, there was 9,166 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, most of which is of little value except for grazing purposes or for possible mineral content. On July 1, 1918, there was 115,480 acres of government land open to homestead entry, principally valuable for grazing purposes or for minerals. The national forest area is 513,020 acres.

Transportation — A branch of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad runs south from the main narrow gauge line at Sapinero to Lake City, the countyseat, this being the only railroad in the county.

Highways—The principal state highway extends from the Rainbow Route, in Gunnison county, south to Lake City, and this road has been partially improved to Creede and plans are being considered for opening it up as one of the principal state automobile routes. Another road has been planned across the county from Creede, in Mineral county, to Silverton, in San Juan county. This road is practically impassable at the present time.

Educational—There are four public schools in the county, employing seven teachers. The Lake City school offers a full four-year highschool course. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data — The rainfall is heavy in practically all parts of the county. A belt of high precipitation crosses the central part, the average annual rainfall being above 25 inches. It is somewhat lower north and south of this belt. The climate is severe, with short summers and long winters, marked by heavy snowfall and extremely low temperature in the mountain areas.

Tourist Attractions — Like other mountainous districts in Colorado, this area contains much beautiful scenery. It is noted for its picturesque lakes, one of the best known of which is Lake San Christobal, four miles from Lake City. There is good trout fishing in all the streams and in the lakes. Big game is also found in the mountains. The county has comparatively few tourist visitors, however,

because of poor transportation facilities and lack of improved highways.

Towns—The principal town is Lake City, the countyseat, and terminus of the Lake Fork branch of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. It was, at one time, one of the most active mining camps in the state. Other towns are principally mining camps in the mountains south of Lake City, among them being Henson, Capitol City, Sherman and Whitecross.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities here are in the direction of mining development. All the forest area and government homestead land is open to prospecting and may be patented under the federal land laws after mineral deposits have been properly located. There is a large area here which has never been adequately prospected and which undoubtedly contains rich mineral deposits. There is considerable timber on the mountain slopes, principally pine and spruce, and an extension of railway into this territory might make its development profitable. During the early part of 1919 there has been considerable activity in the mining districts of the county as a result of the recent advances in the price of silver. Some of the richest silver deposits in the state are in this county and larger production may be expected here in the near future.

HUERFANO COUNTY

General Description—Huerfano county lies in the south-central part of the state, the western boundary being formed by the Sangre de Cristo and Culebra mountain ranges, this being but one range, but having different names in different places. It has a more irregular outline than any other county in the state. Its extreme length, east and west, is about 48 miles, and its width, north and south, near the central part, is about 40 miles. Its area is 960,000 acres, or 300,000 acres more than that of the state of Rhode Island. The surface is an irregular plateau, broken by numerous narrow valleys in the east and rising into a rugged mountainous area in the west. The altitude varies from about 5,690 feet, at the north boundary, to more than 13,000 at the summits of some of the mountain peaks in the south and west.

Early History—This territory was visited by numerous early Spanish explorers, principally in search of gold. The only relic of Spanish occupation of what is now Huerfano county is the crumbling ruin of an old fort. Captain Pike and his party traversed the northwestern corner of this county early in 1807 and crossed the Sangre de Cristo range, over what is now called Medino pass. Fremont crossed this territory on two or three of his expeditions to the Rocky mountains. The first settlers were principally farmers and stockmen. The county was organized in 1861 as one of the original 17 counties in Colorado territory, being much larger at that time than it is at present.

Surface and Soil—The surface is extremely varied. Most of the eastern part is a plateau, broken by narrow valleys through which flow Huerfano river, Cuchara river and other small streams, all tributaries of the Arkansas river. The soil in most of this area is fertile and raises excellent crops under irrigation. The rainfall is also sufficient to grow good crops without irrigation. In some sections the soil contains considerable slate and shale and is not suitable for cultivation. The higher lands in the western part contain large areas of good grazing territory and the irrigated valleys provide excellent farm land for hay and small grain crops. There is no soil survey of this section available.

Population—The population in 1910 was 13,320; in 1900 it was 8,325. The present population is about 17,500. In 1910 the foreign-born white population made up 20 per cent of the total. Previous to the war the principal foreign nationalities were Austrian, Italian and Scotch, being found largely in the coal camps.

Drainage and Water Supply—This county is crossed by numerous streams having their sources in the mountainous areas in the west and flowing north and east to the Arkansas river, the principal ones being the Huerfano and Cuchara rivers, which carry sufficient water to irrigate perhaps twice as much land as is now being cultivated under irrigation. Water for domestic purposes is obtained principally from wells and is reached at depths varying from 10 feet to 300 feet.

Industries—The principal industries are coal mining, farming and stock-raising. Huerfano county ranks second in coal output, being surpassed in this respect only by its neighbor, Las Animas county. Coal deposits cover about one-third of the county, in the southern part, but mining is confined largely to the area along the Denver & Rio Grande and Colorado &

Southern railroads. Farming is carried on in nearly all sections of the county and agricultural operations are being rapidly extended. Lumbering is carried on to a limited extent, principally to supply local demands.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa, native hay, small grains, potatoes, forage crops, pinto beans, corn and vegetables.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clays, coal, gold, building and moulding sand and building stone, including much basalt.

Timber—The timber is found principally in the north and west and is mostly pine and spruce.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 368,704 acres of patented land in the county, or a little more than 38 per cent of the total area. According to the records of the county assessor, 21,720 acres of this is classed as irrigated farm land, 3,840 acres as nonirrigated farm land, 315,101 acres as grazing land and the remainder coal land, railroad rights of way and town and city lots. On January 1, 1919, there was 41,381 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, including some good agricultural land which may be purchased through the state land board on very favorable terms. On July 1, 1918, there was 73,559 acres of government land open to homestead entry, most of which is valuable principally for grazing purposes. The national forest area is 117,892 acres. Irrigated land sells here at from $50 to $150 an acre and nonirrigated land at from $5 to $20 an acre. There is a considerable amount of good coal land in the county, most of which is privately owned or is state school land.

Transportation—The Denver & Rio Grande and Colorado & Southern railroads both run through the eastern part of the county, serving the principal coal mining districts. The Alamosa branch of the Denver & Rio Grande runs west from Walsenburg and crosses into Costilla county by way of La Veta pass. Numerous branch lines from both of these roads serve coal mines lying near the main lines.

Highways—The principal highway is the North and South road, which runs north and south through the eastern part of the county. This is the highway which connects all of the principal cities lying on the eastern slope of the main range, and is surfaced to Walsenburg from Pueblo. The Spanish Trail leaves this road at Walsenburg and runs west to Alamosa, Del Norte and Durango. There are numerous other county roads and secondary state highways, sufficient in a general way for the marketing of crops from the agricultural districts.

Educational—There are 65 public schools in the county, employing 106 teachers. The Huerfano county highschool at Walsenburg and the union highschool at La Veta each offer a full four-year highschool course, while the school at Rouse gives three years of highschool work and that at Ideal, District No. 22, gives two years. There is a consolidated school, District No. 26, at Apache. There is a parochial school at Walsenburg. There are no colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The climate in the eastern part of the county is comparatively mild, but subject to rather low temperatures and somewhat heavy snowfall in the winter. In the western and northern parts the climate is much more severe and the snowfall in the winter is extremely heavy. The rainfall varies from about 14 inches, in the extreme east, to more than 25 inches in the northwest. By far the greater part of the county, including nearly all the agricultural area, has a rainfall varying from 20 to 25 inches.

Tourist Attractions—This county has much beautiful scenery, especially in the mountainous areas in the west. The completion of the North and South road and the Spanish Trail has greatly increased automobile tourist travel in the last two years. The large coal mines located along these roads offer an added attraction to visitors. Huerfano butte, from which the county derives its name, is located in the valley of the Huerfano river, and is a point of considerable interest to travelers. The Spanish peaks, located on the southern boundary, are twin peaks that serve as landmarks for many miles in all directions. The streams in this county are all well stocked with fish where their waters have not been muddied by mining operations.

Cities and Towns—The principal town is Walsenburg, the countyseat, located in the eastern part of the county, on the Colorado & Southern and Denver & Rio Grande railroads. Among the principal mining towns are Rouse, Walsen, Ravenwood, Farr, Prior, Maitland, Pictou and Oakdale. La Veta, in the western part, is surrounded by a good agricultural and stockraising district and derives much benefit from coal mining in the neighboring fields.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities here are in the direction of agricultural and mineral development. Although this county ranks second in coal output, there is a large area of coal land not yet developed. There is some mineralized area in the west which has never been worked. The agricultural territory is capable of supporting perhaps 50 per cent greater population than it now has.

JACKSON COUNTY

General Description—Jackson county lies in the north-central part of the state and includes nearly all of the mountain valley known as North park. The state of Wyoming forms the northern boundary. Mountain ranges bound it on all other sides—the Medicine Bow range on the east, the Rabbit Ear range on the south, and the Park range on the west. It is very irregular in outline, with an extreme length, north and south, of about 45 miles, and an extreme width of 42 miles. Its area is 1,044,480 acres, or about 200,000 acres less than that of the state of Delaware. The surface is principally rolling or level mountain valley, rising gradually to mountain ranges on all sides except the north. The altitude ranges from about 7,800 feet, at the point where the North Platte crosses the north boundary, to more than 12,000 feet at the summit of the peaks in the bordering ranges.

Early History—The area now included in Jackson county was visited by John C. Fremont and described by him in 1844. It was visited by numerous early hunters and trappers, and gold hunters did considerable prospecting in the surrounding mountain ranges in the 60's and 70's. The first permanent white settler was J. O. Pinkham, who erected a log house on Pinkham creek toward the north boundary of the county in 1874. The town of Pinkhampton, named in honor of this pioneer settler, is located near the site of the first log cabin. The county was organized in 1909 from a part of Larimer county and named in honor of President Andrew Jackson.

Surface and Soil—The surface of North park, which comprises more than half the area of the county, is level or slightly rolling, traversed by numerous streams, tributaries of the North Platte, which have their sources in the surrounding mountains. The soil is principally a sandy loam or an alluvial loam of wonderful richness. Although the seasons are comparatively short because of the high altitude, this mountain valley is wonderfully productive and is one of the best natural hay sections in Colorado. There is no detailed soil survey available.

Population—The population in 1910 was 1,013, the county at that time being the most sparsely settled district in Colorado, with the single exception of Dolores county. At the present time the population is about 1,200. In 1910 the foreign-born white population was 12.6 per cent of the total. The principal foreign nationalities are Swedish, English and Canadian. The population is entirely rural, there being no town of more than 500 inhabitants in the county.

Drainage and Water Supply—The North Platte river has its source in this county, and is fed by a large number of small streams, rising near the snow-capped peaks of the surrounding mountain ranges and flowing into the North Platte river from the south, east and west. These streams all carry a good supply of water the year round, there being perhaps no county in Colorado where the water supply for all necessary purposes is more abundant. Water for domestic purposes in some sections is obtained from wells and is reached at depths varying from 10 feet to 60 feet.

Industries—Stockraising, with some general farming, including dairying, is the principal industry. North park, because of its abundant supply of natural grasses, is one of the best stockraising districts in the state. Coal mining is followed to a limited extent. There has been some metal mining in the county, but most of the mines have been abandoned because of their remoteness from railroads. Lumbering has been followed rather extensively in the past.

Crops—The principal crops are natural hay, timothy, alsike, alfalfa, small grains, potatoes, garden vegetables and root crops, grown principally for stock feed.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clays, copper, coal, gold, silver and building stone.

Timber—Heavy timber is abundant in the mountains surrounding the valley, being principally yellow pine and white and yellow spruce.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 214,945 acres of patented land in the county, or about 20½ per cent of the total area. According to the records of the county assessor, 66,039 acres is classed as irrigated

land, 138,806 acres as grazing land, 5,195 acres as timber land and the remainder as coal and other mineral land, railroad rights of way and town and city lots. The irrigated area is largely natural hay land and a considerable amount of the grazing land is also valuable for its native hay. This is one of the most important natural hay producing counties in the state. On January 1, 1919, there was 47,349 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, including a considerable amount of good native hay land, which may be purchased from the state land board at reasonable prices and on favorable terms. On July 1, 1918, there was 239,030 acres of government land open to homestead entry, including some good native hay land. The national forest area is 396,467 acres. Irrigated land here sells at from $30 to $75 an acre. Nonirrigated land, suitable principally for grazing purposes, brings from $5 to $10 an acre.

Transportation — The Colorado, Wyoming & Eastern railroad runs south and west from the Union Pacific railroad at Laramie, Wyoming, into this county by way of Walden to its southern terminus at the coal camp of Coalmont. This is the only railroad in the county.

Highways—The principal state highway is that leaving the Vernal road at Sulphur Springs, in Grand county, running north through North park by way of Walden to Laramie, Wyoming, with a branch to Rawlins, Wyoming. Another road runs east from this road at Walden to a junction with the Vernal highway at Steamboat Springs. Numerous county roads in the park are in general ample to care for the marketing of crops and livestock.

Educational—There are 10 public schools in the county, employing 13 teachers. The school at Walden has in the past given a full four-year highschool course and that at Cowdrey has given one year of highschool work. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The climate here is very similar to that of Middle park and South park. The summers are short and warm and the winters, although long, are not nearly so severe as might be expected at this altitude. The valley here is protected from cold winds by high mountain ranges on three sides. The rainfall is extremely varied. In the central part of the park, about the town of Walden, is a narrow belt having an average annual rainfall of about 10 inches, or less. Surrounding this is a larger belt having a rainfall varying from 10 to 15 inches. The mountainous districts in the eastern and western parts have a rainfall varying from 15 to 25 inches. The snowfall in the mountainous sections is extremely heavy and furnishes the water supply for a considerable amount of land, both in Colorado and Wyoming.

Tourist Attractions—There are no better fishing and hunting districts in Colorado than those of North park. The numerous streams here are well stocked with trout and are not fished out early in the season as they are in many other sections of the state. Hunters from all parts of the country have visited the park in search of big game. During the early history of Colorado this park was known as the "Buffalo Pasture" because of the large herds of bison that formerly grazed here. Surrounded as it is by snow-capped mountain peaks on three sides, there is no more picturesque mountain valley in the west than North park. It has not been visited by nearly so many tourists as its scenic attractions would justify because of lack of adequate transportation facilities. The further improvement of automobile highways leading into this county should make it one of the most popular resorts of the state.

Cities and Towns — Walden, the countyseat and principal town, is located near the center of North park, on the Colorado, Wyoming & Eastern railroad. It is the principal trading center for a large agricultural and stockgrowing district. Other towns are Coalmont, Rand, Cowdrey, Pinkhampton, Northgate and Hebron.

Special Opportunities — The principal opportunities offered here are perhaps along the line of agricultural development. This county, perhaps, would support three times as large an agricultural population as it has at present. Its lack of development has been due largely to inadequate transportation facilities. The only railway outlet is into Wyoming. It can be reached by automobile from Denver by crossing one mountain range, over roads not yet well improved, though they are usually in excellent condition. There are extensive deposits of coal in the county, but their development has been retarded by lack of transportation. The same is true of the mineral deposits which are found in the surrounding mountain ranges.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

General Description — Jefferson county lies in the north-central part of the state, the city of Denver forming a part of the eastern boundary. It is an irregular triangle, with an extreme length of 72 miles, north and south, the width being about 20 miles at the north boundary and decreasing to a little more than one mile in the extreme south. Its area is 536,320 acres, or about 146,000 acres less than that of the state of Rhode Island. Its surface is principally mountainous, with some level or rolling valley land along the courses of the various streams. The altitude varies from about 5,300 feet, in the east, to nearly 10,000 feet in the extreme west.

Early History—The early history of this county is closely linked with that of the city of Denver. The first settlements within the present limits of the county were made by gold seekers about the time the foundations of the city of Denver were being laid, in 1859. Green Russell and his party of gold seekers prospected the sands of Clear creek through this county for placer gold, in 1858, and made a few discoveries. The city of Golden was founded in 1859 and was first called Golden City. For a number of years it rivaled Denver for the honor of being the first city in the state. It was made the capital of Colorado territory in 1862 and retained the honor until 1867, when the seat of government was transferred to Denver. The Colorado School of Mines was opened here in 1874. Jefferson county was one of the original 17 counties in Colorado and was named in honor of Thomas Jefferson. The territory itself was first called Jefferson, but the name was afterwards changed to Colorado in honor of the great river of that name whose headwaters are in the Rocky mountains. A part of the county was taken to form Park county in 1908.

Surface and Soil — The agricultural land is found principally in the valley of the Platte river and tributary streams in the eastern part of the county near the city of Denver, and some of the most productive irrigated farming land in Colorado is included in this area. The soil is principally an alluvial or sandy loam, usually dark or black in color, very fertile and easily cultivated. There are numerous small mountain park areas suitable for cultivation that are being farmed with marked success. The western and southern parts of the county are principally mountainous, with little agricultural land. No soil survey of the county is available.

Population—The population of Jefferson county has increased steadily and rapidly. In 1880 it was 6,004; ten years later it had increased to 8,450, and in 1900 was 9,306; in 1910 it was 14,231. The present population is in the neighborhood of 18,000. In 1910 the foreign-born population was 17.4 per cent of the total, the principal foreign nationalities then being German, English and Swedish.

Drainage and Water Supply — The county lies wholly in the South Platte watershed. The South Platte river flows across the south end and for several miles along the eastern boundary. The principal tributaries in the county are Clear creek, Bear creek, Turkey creek and Dry creek. Most of these streams carry a good supply of water the year round and water for irrigation of land in the county is obtained from them principally by direct flow. In some parts of the eastern section of the county domestic water is obtained from wells and is reached at depths varying from 15 feet to 100 feet.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, stockraising, dairying, market gardening, bee keeping, coal mining and manufacturing. There has been some metal mining in the county, but comparatively little metal is being produced here at the present time. The principal manufacturing industries are located at Golden and in the towns near the city limits of Denver. The most important pottery works in the Rocky Mountain west are located at Golden, manufacturing a wide variety of earthenware articles, fire clay retorts, baking utensils, table china, laboratory utensils and similar goods. These are made principally from clays obtained in and about the city of Golden, where some of the best clay deposits in the Rocky Mountain west are to be found. There is also a large malted milk plant located here. Farming and market gardening are carried on principally in the Clear Creek valley, west of Denver. There is a large amount of good grazing land in the national forest in this county and immediately west, and stockraisers here keep large numbers of cattle which are grazed during the summer months in the national forest pastures and fattened for market on the feed crops raised on the lower valley land.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa and other hays, including much native hay; wheat, oats, rye, barley,

corn, potatoes, sugar beets, pinto beans, some forage crops, garden vegetables, apples, cherries, and other hardy tree fruits, and some small fruits are raised.

Timber—There is considerable good timber in the western and southern parts of the county, principally pine, cedar and spruce.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 327,186 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or about 61 per cent of the total area. Of this amount 40,840 acres is classed as irrigated land, 34,200 acres as non-irrigated farm land, 240,217 acres as grazing land and the remainder as coal and mineral land, railroad rights of way and town and city lots. The irrigated land includes some orchards and a considerable amount of natural hay land. On January 1, 1919, there was 18,219 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, including some good farming land. On July 1, 1918, there was 9,380 acres of government land open to homestead entry, principally small isolated tracts of little economic value. The national forest area is 77,179 acres. Irrigated land here sells at from $75 to $800 an acre, the higher priced land being located near the city of Denver and utilized for market garden purposes. Non-irrigated land sells at from $20 to $50 an acre.

Transportation—The Clear creek branch of the Colorado & Southern railroad passes across the county by way of Golden. The Platte canon branch of the same road follows the course of the Platte river along the western boundary of the county to the town of South Platte, whence it runs west across the county into Park county. Another branch of this road runs through the extreme northeastern corner of the county from Denver to Boulder. The Denver & Salt Lake railroad also runs through the northeastern corner. A branch of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad runs west from the main line at Englewood to Morrison.

Highways—The state highway leading from Denver through South park to a connection with the Midland Trail at Buena Vista, runs southwest through this county by way of Morrison. The state highway which crosses the Continental divide at Berthoud pass and runs through Middle park to Steamboat Springs and Craig passes west through this county by way of Golden. This is the famous Lookout Mountain road, which traverses Denver mountain parks, and is perhaps the most heavily traveled tourist road in Colorado. It was built by the city of Denver, the state of Colorado and Jefferson county, and is one of the best constructed and most picturesque mountain highways in the United States. There are numerous other secondary state highways and county roads in all parts of the county, usually well improved and maintained. Few counties in the state have better road systems than Jefferson county.

Educational—There are 56 public schools in the county, employing 116 teachers. There are highschools at Golden, Wheatridge and Arvada, each offering a full four-year highschool course. The Colorado School of Mines, located at Golden, has played an important part in equipping young men to direct the development of mining industry in the west. The state industrial school for boys is likewise located here. The state industrial school for girls is at Morrison and the state home and training school for mental defectives is at Ridge.

Climatological Data—Jefferson county has the same delightful climate peculiar to the entire foothill district of eastern Colorado. Extremes of heat and cold are rare. In the summers the temperature in the day time is seldom above 90 degrees and the nights are always cool. In the winter, periods of zero weather or colder occur frequently, but they seldom last more than a few days. The rainfall varies from 15 to 20 inches, being heaviest in the extreme northeastern part.

Tourist Attractions—Perhaps the most popular tourist attraction in this county is Denver's mountain parks, which are located in picturesque foothill districts west of Golden and Morrison and are reached by highly improved automobile roads. These parks have been acquired by the city of Denver under special constitutional authority and are improved and maintained by the city, though the most remote of them is nearly 30 miles from the city limits. The highways leading to and through these parks have been constructed with funds furnished by the city of Denver, the state of Colorado and Jefferson county, and are maintained principally by Jefferson county and the city of Denver. During the summer season the automobile travel over these highways is perhaps heavier than over any similar length of highway routes in Colorado.

Cities and Towns — Golden, the countyseat, is situated on the Colorado & Southern railroad, in the north-central part of the county. It is one of the most picturesque foothill cities in the state and is especially famous for its delightful climate. Morrison, a few miles south of Golden, is the gateway to a picturesque foothill territory, especially famous for its fantastic rock formations, one of the best known of which is the Park of the Red Rocks. Arvada, near the city limits of Denver, is an important residence and manufacturing town. Other towns are Edgewater, Wheatridge, Mountainview and Ralston, all near the city of Denver; Leyden, a principal coal mining camp, in the northern part; and Buffalo, Pine Grove and South Platte, tourist resorts on the South Platte river.

Special Opportunities — There is comparatively little agricultural land in this county that is not being well utilized. The forest range is also being pastured almost to its full capacity. There are extensive beds of valuable building stone that offer encouraging opportunities for development. The clay deposits are very extensive and are equal to the best to be found in Colorado. The mineral deposits so far discovered are not extensive, but there is considerable mountainous territory in which valuable minerals may yet be found.

KIOWA COUNTY

General Description—Kiowa county is a portion of the great prairie section of eastern Colorado lying in the southeastern part of the state, just north of the Arkansas river. The eastern boundary is formed by the state of Kansas. It is an irregular rectangle, 78 miles long, east and west, and 24 miles wide. The area is 1,150,720 acres, 100,000 acres less than that of the state of Delaware. The surface is principally level or rolling and the altitude varies from 3,500 feet in the east to about 4,200 feet in the northwest.

Early History—Kiowa county lies north of the main route of early travel to the Rocky Mountain district. Groups of hunters and trappers found their way into this territory in the early part of the last century, but hostile Indians were numerous here and visitors were always unwelcome. Some stockmen established ranches on the open range in the early 60's, where they had repeated encounters with Indians. On November 29, 1864, Colonel John M. Chivington led a force of about 1,000 mounted men against a Cheyenne village under the command of Black Kettle, on Big Sandy creek, in the northern part of the county. A desperate battle followed in which nearly 300 Indians were slain. This fight led to a series of Indian wars which made residence in this section of Colorado even more unpleasant than it had been before. The town of Chivington, named in honor of Colonel Chivington, is located about 10 miles south of the battlefield. The settlement of this section did not begin until late in the 80's, and in 1900, one year after the county had been created from a part of Bent county, the population was 1,243. The Missouri Pacific railroad was constructed through this county in 1887.

Surface and Soil—The surface is principally a rolling prairie, with numerous small streams flowing south across the county to the Arkansas river. The soil varies widely in different sections. It is principally a sandy loam with considerable areas of adobe and other harder soils in some sections. Along the Missouri Pacific railroad and further north farming has been carried on to a considerable extent and has proved generally successful, the soil in this section being principally a sandy loam, yielding readily to cultivation. In the southern part the surface is somewhat broken and agricultural development has been much slower. There is comparatively little area here, however, that is not suitable for cultivation. No detailed soil survey of the county is available.

Population—The population of this county has increased steadily since 1900. Earlier than that it showed considerable fluctuation as a result of the variety of experiences on the part of the early inhabitants. In 1890 it was 1,243. Unfavorable seasons during the early 90's discouraged many of the new settlers, and in 1900 it dropped to 701. A new tide of immigration set in during the first years of the present century, and in 1910 the population had grown to 2,899, an increase of 213.6 per cent in 10 years. The present population is about 3,600, an increase of about 24 per cent in the past nine years. In 1910, the foreign-born population was 5.4 per cent of the total. It is perhaps somewhat less today. Previous to the war the principal foreign nationality was German.

Drainage and Water Supply—This county lies in the Arkansas river watershed and is drained by a number

of small streams flowing south from their sources in the counties further north. The principal streams are Rush, Adobe and Big Sandy creeks, which have their sources where the rainfall is comparatively light and where there is no permanent supply of snow to keep up the flow during the summer. In the south-central part of the county is perhaps the largest group of irrigation reservoirs in Colorado, furnishing the water supply for irrigating a large amount of land in northern Prowers and Bent counties, and small areas in southern Kiowa county. Water for domestic purposes is obtained principally from wells and is reached at depths varying from 10 feet to 200 feet. The flow of underground water here is comparatively strong and wells pumped by windmills or engines, in some cases, furnish water for irrigating small areas.

Industries—The principal industry is general farming, which here includes dairy farming and stockraising. Dairy farming has been developed rapidly in the past half dozen years and promises an equally rapid development for the next decade.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa, natural hay, milo, feterita, kafir and other forage crops, broomcorn, potatoes, small grain and garden vegetables.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clays, building sand and building stone. Drilling for oil has been begun in this county and some showings of petroleum have been reported.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 853,022 acres of patented land in the county, or about 74 per cent of the total area. All of this, with the exception of railroad rights of way and town and city lots, is classed by the county assessor as grazing land, though a very considerable amount of it is being farmed without irrigation. The cultivated area is increasing rapidly each year. On January 1, 1919, there was 77,813 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, most of which is suitable for farming purposes and may be purchased through the state land board at reasonable prices and on favorable terms. On July 1, 1918, there was 3,950 acres of government land open to homestead entry, principally small isolated tracts of little practical value. There are a few small tracts of irrigated land in the county for which water is supplied from direct stream flow, small reservoirs and wells. Nonirrigated land sells here at from $10 to $50 an acre.

Transportation—The Missouri Pacific railroad runs east and west through the entire length of the county.

Highways—The principal state highway is the Central Kansas Boulevard, which follows in general the course of the Missouri Pacific railroad through the county. A state highway runs north from Eads to Kit Carson, on the Union Pacific railroad, and another runs north from Arlington to Hugo, Lincoln county. Still another runs south from Chivington to Lamar, on the Santa Fe. There are numerous county roads fairly well improved and in a general way ample for the movement of crops to market.

Educational—There are 43 public schools in the county, employing 64 teachers. A full four-year highschool course is given in the schools at Eads and Haswell, while three years of highschool work is given at Chivington, two years at Towner and Brandon and one year at Arlington. There are centralized schools at Haswell, Arlington, Eads, Chivington, Brandon and Towner. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The climate here is comparatively mild and generally favorable for farming and stockraising. The summers are long and warm and the winters are comparatively short and not subject to extremely low temperatures. There is considerable wind during some seasons of the year, but the hot winds which cause so much damage to crops further east, in Kansas, do not reach this far west. The average annual rainfall varies from 12 to 15 inches.

Tourist Attractions—Although this county offers comparatively little in the way of natural scenery, it lies on one of the principal tourist routes from the east to the mountains of Colorado. The improvement of the Central Kansas Boulevard through this county has increased tourist travel several hundred per cent in the past five years.

Cities and Towns—The principal cities are Eads, the countyseat, located near the central part of the county on the Missouri Pacific railroad; Brandon, in the eastern part, and Haswell, in the west.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are in the direction of agricultural development. Perhaps 95 per cent of the area of this

county is suitable for cultivation, while the report of the county assessor shows that only about three per cent of it is being cultivated. Forage crops, suitable for feeding dairy cattle and other livestock, do well here almost every season, and farmers who have constructed silos for saving such crops have been uniformly successful. Although agricultural development has been surprisingly rapid here in the past 10 years, indications point to a much more rapid development in the coming decade.

KIT CARSON COUNTY

General Description — Kit Carson county lies in the great plains section of eastern Colorado, the eastern boundary being formed by the state of Kansas. It is of rectangular outline, 60 miles long, east and west, and 36 miles wide. Its area is 1,381,760 acres, or about 130,000 acres more than that of the state of Delaware. It is generally a level prairie, with an altitude varying from 4,100 feet in the east to 4,700 feet in the west.

Early History—This county was organized in 1889 from a part of Elbert county and named in honor of Christopher Carson, a pioneer frontiersman popularly known as "Kit Carson." Its early history is very similar to that of other sections of eastern Colorado; many of the gold seekers of 1859-60 crossing the territory now included in this county in their rush for the gold fields of the Pikes Peak region. They considered this territory a worthless desert, however, and made all haste in getting over it to the mountains beyond. Its settlement did not begin until the late 60's, when stockmen began to establish ranches along the sources of the numerous small streams. For 20 years cattle raising was the principal industry here and thousands of Texas long-horns were pastured on the free government range. In the early 80's homesteaders began to come in in increased numbers and farming was followed on a limited scale. In the early 90's, after a series of failures, many of these homesteaders gave up their claims and returned east. A new period of development set in early in the present century and since that time the population of the county has grown steadily and agricultural development has been rapid.

Surface and Soil—The divide between the Republican and Arkansas rivers crosses the extreme southern part of the county. Most of the streams are tributaries of the Republican river. The south fork of the Republican river has its source in Lincoln county and flows northeast across this county. There are numerous small creeks tributary to this stream, rising in Kit Carson county and flowing northeast. The surface is generally level prairie with some valley lands along these streams. The soil is principally a chocolate sandy loam with clay subsoil. There is very little adobe or gumbo. It is extremely fertile, easy to work, retentive of moisture and under proper farming methods, produces excellent yield. There is no detailed soil survey of this county available.

Population—The population of this county has increased very rapidly since 1900. At that time there were 1,580 people in the county; in 1910 there were 7,483; the present population is approximately 10,000. In 1910 the foreign-born population was 7.4 per cent of the total, the principal foreign nationalities being Russian, German and English. The foreign population is somewhat less today than it was in 1910.

Drainage and Water Supply—The small streams here, tributaries of the Republican river, carry a limited supply of water during the drier parts of the summer and furnish no reliable supplies for irrigation. Water for domestic purposes is obtained from wells and is reached at depths varying from 40 to 180 feet. There is a strong underflow of so-called "sheet water" and wells sunk to this are pumped by windmills and engines, furnishing a considerable part of the water for livestock and in some cases a limited amount for irrigation.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, dairying and stockraising. General farming has been developed very rapidly in the past 10 years and dairy farming is steadily supplementing stockraising as a secondary industry.

Crops—The principal crops are small grains, corn, milo, kafir, sudan grass and similar forage, pinto beans, alfalfa and garden vegetables. Alfalfa here, as in other sections of Colorado, is generally planted in rows and cultivated until a good stand is obtained. This crop is growing steadily in importance.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clays, building sand, and building stone.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 1,234,150 acres of patented land in the county, or a little more than 89 per cent of the total area. According to the records of the county assessor, 200 acres of this is classed as irrigated land, 900 acres as native hay land, 100,455 acres as nonirrigated farming land and 1,130,129 acres as grazing land. The remainder is railroad rights of way and town and city lots. On January 1, 1919, there was 61,932 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, most of which is suitable for agricultural purposes and is for sale by the state through the state land board on very favorable terms. On July 1, 1918, there was 4,892 acres of government land open to homestead entry, consisting of small isolated tracts not so large as a regulation homestead and of little practical value. The amount of irrigated land in the county is very small and the prices range from $50 to $100 an acre. Nonirrigated land sells at from $25 to $75 an acre.

Transportation—The Rock Island railroad runs across the central part of the county by way of Burlington, Bethune, Stratton, Vona, Seibert and Flagler.

Highways—The principal state highway is the Pikes Peak or Ocean to Ocean route, which follows in general the course of the Rock Island railroad across the county. This is one of the principal automobile routes from the east into Colorado. Numerous secondary state highways and county roads are generally well improved and sufficient for the transportation of crops to market.

Educational—There are 97 public schools in the county, employing 120 teachers. The highschools at Seibert, Flagler, Burlington, Stratton and Vona each offer a full four-year highschool course, while the first and second centralized rural schools in the southern part of the county each offer two years of highschool work. There is a consolidated school at Burlington. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The climate is very similar to that of other sections of eastern Colorado. The summers are long and favorable for general farming and stockraising; the winters are comparatively short and mild. The county lies in what is known as the rain belt of eastern Colorado, the average annual rainfall varying from 15 to 20 inches. The average at Burlington, in the eastern part of the county, has been 18.71 inches for a period of 20 years. It is somewhat higher in the east than in the west. Most of it comes between April 1 and October 1.

Tourist Attractions—A large percentage of the automobile tourists from the east to Colorado pass through this county over the Pikes Peak highway, this being one of the best automobile roads into Colorado. Although there is comparatively little natural scenery here of interest to tourists, the county derives considerable benefit from automobile travel this way.

Cities and Towns—Burlington, the countyseat, is located on the Rock Island railroad in the eastern part of the county. It is the center of a prosperous agricultural, stockraising and dairying section and is growing rapidly. Other important towns are Stratton, Vona, Seibert and Flagler, all located on the Rock Island railroad.

Special Opportunities—There is more than a half million acres of good agricultural land in this county that has never been broken. Perhaps 95 per cent of the area of the county could be cultivated profitably. The uniform success that has attended agricultural operations properly conducted here in the past half dozen years is the best evidence of the success that will follow the development of the unbroken areas. The towns are all growing steadily and as the agricultural territory is broken and developed there will be excellent business, professional and small manufacturing openings throughout the county.

LAKE COUNTY

General Description—Lake county is an extremely rugged, mountainous area situate near the center of the state at the very crest of the main range of the Rocky mountains. It is comparatively insignificant in size, but is famous the world over as one of the richest known mineral producing districts. It is of an irregular rectangular shape, 24 miles long, north and south, and about 22 miles wide at its southern boundary. It is bounded on the east by the Park range and on the west by the Saguache range, which here forms the Continental divide. Its area is 237,440 acres, or a little more than one-third that of the state of Rhode Island. The surface is nearly all mountainous. The altitude ranges from about 8,935 feet, at the point where the Arkansas river crosses the south boundary, to 14,402 at the summits of Mt. Elbert

and Mt. Massive, the highest points in Colorado.

Early History—Lake county is one of the pioneer mining districts in the state. In the latter part of 1859 gold hunters found their way across the Park range and discovered placer gold in California gulch, at the foot of Mt. Massive. The severe winter drove them away before they had recovered much of the yellow metal, but early the next spring another party of prospectors entered the same region and soon began to pan out rich gold sand. A new mining district was organized and a camp was built and christened Oro City. Within a year it was the most popular spot in Colorado, the gulch then having a population of about 5,000. In a few years more than $5,000,000 in placer gold was taken from the narrow ravine about seven miles in length. Lake county was organized that year as one of the original 17 counties of Colorado, being at that time much larger than it is at present. The placer gold deposits in California gulch soon began to play out and the fortune hunters drifted away into other fields, leaving Oro City almost completely deserted. In 1874 William H. Stevens went into that district and began operating sluices to recover gold that had been passed by as a result of the crude methods employed by the early gold hunters. He obtained some gold for his pains, but his investigations led to the discovery of large masses of carbonate of lead carrying rich silver values. Further exploration revealed vast ore deposits on the slopes of the Mosquito range. In 1876 he was joined by other prospectors and the period of real lode mining in Lake county began. Oro City was abandoned and a new camp was established further north, popularly known as the Cloud City, its altitude being 10,190 feet above sea level. In 1877 it was only a cluster of shanties and rude cabins. The big rush began in the spring of 1878, and the town soon had a population of 15,000. It was named Leadville, from the large deposits of silver-lead ores which were being worked at this time. The Denver & Rio Grande railroad was completed to Leadville in 1880. In the years following the Leadville district was the most important silver producing area in the world.

Surface and Soil—The Arkansas river has its source in this county and the only agricultural land is that found in the upper valley of this stream. It lies, however, at an altitude of above 8,000 feet and agriculture is, of course, carried on to a very limited degree. The soil is very fertile and good crops of mountain hay, potatoes and various garden vegetables are produced in a very restricted area. The remainder of the county is extremely rugged and mountainous, containing the two highest peaks in Colorado, the summits of Mt. Elbert and Mt. Massive. No soil survey of this area is available.

Population—The population of Lake county has shown great variations. In 1880 it was 23,563, the county at that time including a much larger area than it does at the present. In 1890 it was 14,663, and in 1900 it was 18,054. In 1910 the county had been reduced to its present limits and the population was 10,600. There has been a considerable decrease in population in the Leadville district at this time, due to a sharp falling off in mining activities. The present population is about 8,000. In 1910 the foreign-born white population was 35.2 per cent of the total, this being the largest percentage of foreign-born population shown in any county in the state except San Juan. The foreigners were principally metal miners. Previous to the war the principal foreign nationalities were Austrian, Irish, Swedish, English, Canadian and German. This population is largely confined to the city of Leadville, which had a population of 7,508 in 1910, and at the present time has about 6,900.

Drainage and Water Supply—The headwaters of the Arkansas river are in this county, and this stream, with numerous small tributaries, supplies the drainage and abundant water for all necessary purposes. These streams have their sources in regions of high precipitation and much of the water for irrigation of the lands in the Arkansas valley further south and east has its origin here.

Industries—Metal mining is the principal industry. It has been followed here for nearly 60 years and the Leadville district is today the principal metal producing district in Colorado. There is some farming and stockraising in the upper Arkansas valley. Lumbering is carried on to a limited extent, principally to supply local demands.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are alunite, bismuth, clays, copper, cadmium (greenockite), gold, iron, lead, manganese, silver, zinc, topaz, granite, sandstone and other building stone.

Timber—Heavy timber is rather abundant along the slopes, principally pine, spruce and aspen.

Land Classification—At the beginning of 1919 there was 69,185 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or about 29 per cent of the total area. According to the records of the county assessor, 25,459 acres of this is classed as grazing land, 39,050 acres is nonproducing mineral land and the remainder is producing mineral land, railroad rights of way and town and city lots. On January 1, 1919, there was 2,297 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, most of which is of comparatively little value except for possible minerals it contains. On July 1, 1918, there was 8,382 acres of government land open to homestead entry, principally hilly and mountainous territory of little value except for minerals. The national forest area is 159,624 acres. This is one of the most important mineral producing counties in the state and homestead land and national forest area are open to prospecting and patent under the mineral land laws.

Transportation—The main line of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad runs north and south through the central part of the county by way of Leadville, crossing the main range at Tennessee pass, near the northern boundary. The Colorado Midland railroad runs north along the Arkansas river to Leadville and west to Hagerman's pass, on the western boundary, where it crosses the Continental divide. A branch of the Colorado & Southern railroad also enters Leadville and extends north and east to Breckenridge, in Summit county.

Highways—The principal state highway is the Midland Trail, which follows in general the course of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad through the county. Numerous other state and county highways and mountain trails extend into the various mountain districts.

Educational—There are 20 public schools in the county, employing 57 teachers. The school at Leadville offers a full four-year highschool course. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The rainfall here is extremely varied. In the upper Arkansas valley, from Leadville south to the county line, it ranges from 13 to 15 inches annually. A narrow belt surrounding this area has an average annual rainfall of from 15 to 20 inches. The mountainous areas in the north and west have an annual precipitation varying from 20 to 35 inches. The climate is somewhat severe. The summers are short and warm and the winters are long, with extremely heavy snowfall in the high altitudes.

Tourist Attractions—Many features have combined to make Leadville a famous stopping point for tourists from all parts of the world. Its location is extremely picturesque, being near the foot of Mt. Massive, one of the two highest points in Colorado. It is also one of the highest cities in the world, lying at an altitude of above 10,000 feet. The fact that some of the richest metal mines in the world are located here also makes it a point of keen interest to travelers. The surrounding territory is exceptionally rich in rugged mountain scenery, and the completion of the Midland Trail through this territory has greatly increased tourist travel. Another state highway running west from the Midland Trail across the south end of the county to Aspen, in Pitkin county, also opens up a very attractive mountain region.

Cities and Towns—Leadville, the countyseat and principal city, is located near the central part of the county, on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, the Colorado Midland railroad and the Colorado & Southern railroad. It has large smelters which give employment to a considerable number of inhabitants. The richest metal mines of the county are located within the city limits or immediately surrounding them. Other towns are Arkansas Junction, Waco and Snowden, on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, and Twin Lakes, a mining camp in the southwestern part.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are in the line of mining development. Although mining has been carried on here for nearly 60 years, rich metal values are still being opened up at great depth, and considerable areas, presumably carrying good metal values, have not yet been worked. All of the homestead land and national forest area within the county is open to prospecting and patent under the mineral land laws, and most of it is highly mineralized.

LA PLATA COUNTY

General Description—La Plata county is in the southwestern part of the state and includes a considerable

portion of the agricultural territory popularly known as the San Juan basin. Its southern boundary is formed by the state of New Mexico. It has a truncated triangular shape, with an extreme length of about 40 miles, north and south, and an extreme width of 38 miles near the southern end. Its area is 1,184,640 acres, or about 73,000 acres less than that of the state of Delaware. In the south the surface is divided into level tablelands, interspersed with small timbered hills, rising very rapidly into a rugged, mountainous region in the north. The altitude ranges from about 5,900 feet at the southern boundary to more than 14,000 feet at the summits of some of the peaks in the north.

Early History—Early Spanish explorers probably followed the course of the San Juan and tributary streams into this territory, but no authentic account of such explorations is available. In 1860 a party of gold hunters under the leadership of a man named Baker entered what is now La Plata county. They discovered no gold and made no settlement, hostile Indians and hunger being the influences which forced them to cut their visit short. Another party of prospectors entered this region in 1870 and returned the following year, finding placer and lode gold deposits in the La Plata mountains. A treaty was made with the Indians in 1873 and the following year hundreds of settlers entered the Animas valley and the surrounding mountains. The county was organized in 1874, then comprising a territory nearly four times as large as the present county.

Surface and Soil—The surface is extremely irregular. In the south it is crossed by numerous narrow valleys of streams flowing to the San Juan river, most of which contain considerable good agricultural land. Between these valleys there are numerous broad mesas, most of which also have considerable splendid farming area. Further north the surface becomes mountainous, with the La Platas on the west and spurs of the San Juans on the north. The soil in the southern part is a deep sandy loam, usually, with a wide variety of color and texture, well adapted for the growing of any general crops raised in this latitude, as well as for most tree fruits grown in Colorado. No detailed soil survey is available.

Population—The population in 1910 was 10,812 and at the beginning of 1919 was estimated at 14,900. Durango is the only city having a population in excess of 2,500, its population being 4,686 in 1910, and estimated at this time at 5,500. This left the rural population at 65.7 per cent of the total in 1910, and the percentage is perhaps somewhat greater at present. In 1910 the native white population was 83.4 per cent of the total. The foreign-born population at that time was chiefly Indian, German and Austrian. The percentage of foreign population is perhaps considerably lower now than it was then.

Drainage and Water Supply—This region is drained by the San Juan river, which flows through northern New Mexico. The principal tributaries in La Plata county are the Pine, Animas and La Plata rivers. These streams have their headwaters in the San Juan and La Plata mountains, where the precipitation is very heavy, and carry an abundant supply of water for all irrigable land and for all other necessary purposes. Hydro-electric power is developed on the Animas river, above Durango, to furnish power and light for most of the cities and towns. In the agricultural districts domestic water is obtained from wells where it is not available from other sources. Water is found at depths ranging from 10 to 600 feet.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, stockraising, dairying, manufacturing, mining and lumbering. Farming, stockraising and dairying are carried on chiefly in the southern part, though stock is grazed extensively in the forest areas in the northern part during the summer. Metal mining is carried on principally in the La Plata mountains in the northwest. There are extensive coal deposits in the county, most of which remain undeveloped. Coal is being mined in a number of localities along the Denver & Rio Grande railroad west of Durango. A large smelter belonging to the American Smelting & Refining company is located at Durango, handling much of the ore produced in this district and giving employment to a large number of people. Durango is also the principal retail market for this territory and its jobbing business is increasing rapidly. It has a flour mill, an ice plant, a packing plant, a creamery, a brick plant and a planing mill.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa and other hays, wheat, oats, barley, corn, potatoes, garden vegetables, apples and smaller fruits. Experiments made in various parts of La Plata and adjoining counties by the Durango Exchange prove that sugar

beets yield a profitable tonnage with very high sugar content.

Mineral Resources — The principal known minerals in this county are bismuth, coal, clay, copper, cinnabar, gold, silver, lead, sand, granite, limestone and a wide variety of other building stone. Gold, silver, copper and lead have been produced in considerable quantities and are still being mined. The coal mines have been only slightly developed, principally to supply local demand, though considerable highgrade blacksmith coal is shipped out. Clays have been mined near Durango for making brick. Building stone has been quarried to a limited extent, only for local use, and building sand has been developed in the same way.

Timber—There is considerable timber in nearly all parts of the county. Pine and spruce are heavy in the more mountainous parts in the north. Pinon, cedar and pine are found on the higher ground further south.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 302,959 acres of patented land in the county, or a little more than 25 per cent of the total area. According to the records of the county assessor, 55 acres of this is improved fruit land, 50,318 acres is irrigated farm land, 13,446 acres is nonirrigated farm land, 220,879 acres grazing land and the remainder coal and other mineral land, railroad rights of way and town and city lots. On January 1, 1919, there was 14,661 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, including a considerable amount of good agricultural land for sale by the state land board on very favorable terms. On July 1, 1918, there was 95,692 acres of government land open to homestead entry, including some good agricultural land remote from railroads. The national forest area is 373,164 acres. Irrigated land here sells at from $30 to $125 an acre and nonirrigated farm land at from $7 to $30 an acre. Grazing land in some cases may be bought for $3 an acre, or somewhat less.

Transportation — A narrow gauge line of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad system enters the county from the east, coming from Alamosa, and has its terminus at Durango. The Rio Grande Southern, belonging to the same system, runs west from Durango into Montezuma county and north to Ridgway and Montrose. A branch of the Rio Grande runs north from Durango to Silverton and another, standard gauge, runs south to Farmington, N. M.

Highways—The principal state highway is the Spanish Trail, which enters the county from the east and extends to Durango. From here a branch runs west to Mancos and Cortez in Montezuma county, and the Mesa Verde national park. Another branch runs south to Farmington and on to California by way of the Grand Canon. There are many excellent roads radiating from Durango in all directions. A state highway is now under construction from Durango to Silverton, where it will connect with the road to Ouray and north to the Rainbow Route at Montrose.

Educational—There are 62 public schools in the county employing 105 teachers. The highschool at Durango gives a full four-year highschool course, while that at Ignacio gives three years of highschool work and those at Bayfield, Kline, Allison, Tiffany and Upper Spring Creek give two years. The Fort Lewis school of agriculture, mechanical and household arts, connected with the state agricultural college, is located at Hesperus. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The rainfall in the southern part varies from 14 inches to 16 inches. In the western part it runs as high as 18 inches and in the north it reaches nearly 30 inches. The climate is subject to extreme low temperatures in the north, but is equable in the south, especially well adapted to stockraising and general farming.

Tourist Attractions—This is a district of unsurpassed scenic beauty, and the number of visitors has been greatly increased by the opening of the Spanish Trail, which permits automobile travelers to make the trip from the cities in the eastern part of the state to Durango and the Mesa Verde national park. The road to Silverton will open a wide range of beautiful mountain scenery which now is wholly inaccessible to the automobilist. La Plata county is one of the leaders in the construction of good roads. There is excellent trout fishing in many of the mountain streams and exceptionally fine fishing is afforded in some of the mountain lakes. The Ute Indian reservation and school at Ignacio is a point of considerable interest to tourists.

Cities and Towns — Durango, the countyseat, is the principal city and distributing center for the San Juan region. It is an important industrial center and a market of growing importance. The Durango Exchange is

the center of organized commercial activity for La Plata and the surrounding counties. Ignacio, on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad in the Pine River valley, is an important agricultural town. Hesperus, west of Durango, is a prosperous coal mining town. Other towns are Rockwood, Tiffany, Red Mesa, Marvel, Griffith, La Boca, La Plata, Oxford, Perins, Allison, Elco La Posta, Bayfield, and May Day.

Special Opportunities — Opportunities are offered here both for agricultural development and for prospecting and mining development. The homestead land includes some area suitable for farming, and a considerable amount of grazing land. Privately-owned land may be obtained at prices lower than prevail in most sections of the state. There is an extensive mineralized area within the county, much of which has been inadequately prospected. Extensive coal deposits are found, but development has been slow on account of remoteness from large markets. Cheap water power and cheap coal make this area a favorable place for manufacturing development, though it is at present remote from extensive markets. There are immense supplies of building stone and clays, which must wait for development until the surrounding country is settled, so as to provide a better outlet for the products. Cement rock is abundant with a good local market.

LARIMER COUNTY

General Description—Larimer county lies in the north-central part of the state, the north boundary being formed by the state of Wyoming and the western boundary by the Medicine Bow mountain range. It is of an irregular rectangular outline except for the western boundary. Its extreme length, east and west, along the north boundary, is 64 miles, and its width is about 50 miles. Its area is 1,682,560 acres, or a little less than one-third that of the state of Massachusetts. The surface ranges from level plains in the eastern part to an extremely rugged mountainous area in the west. The altitude varies from about 4,800 feet in the east to more than 14,000 feet at the summits of some of the peaks near the western boundary.

Early History—Early Spanish prospectors are said to have visited a part of this territory during the early part of the eighteenth century. They were searching for gold, but there is no record of their having made any important discoveries and no traces of their visit are to be found at this time. Fur traders and trappers frequently visited this part of the state during the early part of the last century, but made no permanent settlements. Kit Carson and his band of trappers at one time spent a season in the neighborhood of what is now Estes Park. Fremont passed this way on his first and second expeditions in 1842 and 1843. On the second expedition he followed the Poudre river to its source and his is the first authentic description of the territory now included in Larimer county. So far as is known the first white settler was Antoine Janis, who in 1844 established a trading post near the present site of the town of La Porte. He remained in this region until the influx of miners and gold seekers in 1878. Tradition tells of a party of French trappers who, on their way to the mountains, buried a supply of powder in a sand bank near one of the streams. This stream is now called Cache la Poudre, thus in its name perpetuating tradition. A granite monument near the town of Bellvue, about seven miles northwest of Fort Collins, marks the spot where this powder is supposed to have been buried. Estes Park, one of the most beautiful natural parks in Colorado, was named for Joel Estes, who visited it in 1859 and settled there the following year. In the early 70's the Earl of Dunraven, infatuated with the beauty of the Estes Park region, acquired a large portion of it and for years used it as a cattle ranch and game preserve. A military post was established on the present site of Fort Collins in 1864 and was named in honor of Colonel William O. Collins, who commanded the 11th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. The town itself was laid out in 1871. Larimer county, one of the original counties of Colorado territory, was named in honor of General William Larimer, a well-known Colorado pioneer and one of the founders of the city of Denver. A part of its original territory was taken to form Jackson county in 1909.

Surface and Soil—Most of the agricultural land lies in the eastern part of the county in the valleys of numerous small streams, tributaries of the South Platte river. The soil here is principally a sandy loam, with small areas of gravelly soil and a very limited amount of adobe. It is generally light, very fertile and possesses marked moisture-retaining properties. Under irrigation it produces excellent yields of all the principal crops grown in Colorado, the eastern part of the

county being one of the best irrigated agricultural districts in the state. Further west there are numerous mountain valleys and plateaus with some agricultural land and a large amount of good grazing land. A detailed soil survey of the irrigated land in the eastern part of the county was made by the bureau of soils of the department of agriculture in 1904 and published in 1905.

Population—The population of this county has grown very rapidly. In 1880 it was 4,892; in 1890 it was 9,712, and in 1900 it was 12,168. In 1910, one year after a portion of the county had been taken to form Jackson county, the population of the remainder was 25,270. The present population is about 37,000. In 1900 the foreign-born population was 14.9 per cent of the total, the principal foreign nationalities being Russian, German, Swedish and English. At that time the urban population was 46.9 per cent of the total.

Drainage and Water Supply—The county lies in the South Platte watershed except a small area in the northwestern corner which is drained by the Big Laramie river, a tributary of the North Platte. The principal streams flowing into the South Platte are the Cache la Poudre, Big Thompson and Little Thompson, all of which have numerous small tributaries. These streams carry an abundance of water the year around and furnish the supply for irrigating most of the land in eastern Larimer county and a considerable amount of land farther east in the Platte river valley. Water for domestic purposes in the eastern part of the county is obtained, in some cases, from wells and is reached at depths varying from 20 to 200 feet.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, stockraising, stockfeeding, dairying, bee keeping and manufacturing. Farming is confined principally to the irrigated areas in the eastern part of the state, though recently considerable amounts of non-irrigated land have been placed under cultivation with marked success. Large amounts of feed crops are produced here and thousands of cattle and sheep are shipped in here annually to be fattened for market. Larimer county feeds more lambs, perhaps, than any other county in the state. There is a vast amount of good grazing land in the central and western parts of the county, lying largely in the national forest areas, on which large herds of cattle are pastured during the summer months. The principal manufacturing industry is the making of beet sugar, factories being located at Loveland and Fort Collins. At Fort Collins there are two flour mills, one creamery, one concrete culvert factory, one head-gate factory, three cigar factories, one brick plant, and other small manufacturing establishments. Loveland has, in addition to the sugar factory, a large canning factory, milk condensery, flour mill, brick plant, plaster mill and a number of small factories. Berthoud has a flour mill, alfalfa meal mill, canning factory, two planing mills and a brick plant.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa and other hays, including native hay; sugar beets, potatoes, wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn, pinto beans, garden vegetables, including peas, snap beans, tomatoes and other vegetables grown for canning purposes; blackberries, raspberries, loganberries and other small fruits. Apples and other hardy tree fruits are grown to a considerable extent in the sheltered regions of the foothills.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are bismuth, clays, copper, granite, gypsum, marble, limestone and other building stones. There is a large mineralized area in the western part, believed to contain gold, silver, copper and other metals, but deposits are found at great depths and their development has not been undertaken because of the immense expense involved.

Timber—There is an abundance of good timber in the western part of the county, principally pine, cedar, spruce and aspen. Lumbering has been followed to a limited extent for a good many years.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 620,049 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or nearly 37 per cent of the total area. According to the records of the county assessor, 111,267 acres of this is irrigated farm land, 15,400 acres natural hay land, 23,552 acres nonirrigated farm land, 462,410 acres grazing land and the remainder railroad rights of way and town and city lots. On January 1, 1919, there was 74,363 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, including a considerable amount of good agricultural land which may be purchased through the state land board on favorable terms. On July 1, 1918, there was 47,020 acres of government land open to homestead entry,

most of which is either mountainous or consists of tracts far below the size of a government homestead. The national forest area is 630,797 acres. Irrigated land in this county sells at from $100 to $300 an acre, depending principally on soil, character of water rights and improvements. Nonirrigated farm land sells at from $10 to $50 an acre, while grazing land may be purchased as low as $5 an acre. About three-fourths of the area of the Rocky Mountain national park lies in the southwestern part of this county.

Transportation—The eastern part of the county is well served with railways, but the western part is wholly without railroad transportation. The Colorado & Southern railroad between Denver and Cheyenne passes through the eastern part of the county by way of Fort Collins. A branch of the same road runs from Fort Collins to Greeley. A branch of the Union Pacific railroad runs north from Denver to Fort Collins. The Great Western railway, a subsidiary of the Great Western Sugar company, serves a considerable area of the beetgrowing districts in the southeastern part of the county.

Highways—The principal state highway is the North and South road, which passes through the eastern part of the county by way of Fort Collins. The main line of this road runs north from Fort Collins to Cheyenne, and a branch runs northwest to a junction with the Lincoln Highway at Tie Siding, Wyoming. The principal entrances to the Rocky Mountain national park are up the Big Thompson from Loveland and Fort Collins, and another leads from Boulder to the picturesque foothills region between the Big Thompson river and the upper St. Vrain creek. There are numerous secondary state highways and county roads, generally well improved and maintained. No section of the state has better highways than eastern Larimer county, and the roads extending westward into the mountainous districts are being extended and improved very rapidly.

Educational—There are 67 public schools in the county, employing 234 teachers. A full highschool course is offered in the schools of Loveland, Fort Collins, Wellington, La Porte, Estes Park and Berthoud. The school at Timnath gives two years of highschool work and is planning to increase its schedule to include a full highschool course. There are consolidated schools at La Porte and Timnath and centralized schools at Waverly and near Wellington. The Colorado State Agricultural college is located at Fort Collins, having been opened in 1879. This is the headquarters of agricultural extension work for Colorado and free public short courses in agriculture are given here each winter for the benefit of the farmers of the state. This is also the headquarters of the United States agricultural experiment station work for the state of Colorado.

Climatological Data—The climate in the eastern part of the county is mild, very healthful and well adapted to general farming and stockraising. The rainfall in this area is comparatively light; the air is dry and bracing and the percentage of sunshine very high. In the western part, where the altitude is much higher, the winters are severe and the snowfall extremely heavy. The average annual precipitation in the agricultural districts in the eastern part of the county ranges from 14 to 17 inches. In the western part it increases rather rapidly, being above 20 inches along the mountain range which forms the western boundary.

Tourist Attractions—Estes park has for a great many years been one of the most popular tourist centers in Colorado. The Rocky Mountain national park, created by act of congress in 1913, includes the picturesque mountain area lying directly west of Estes park. Since its creation this park has become the most popular national playground in the west. Estes park now lies at the eastern entrance of this national playground and an excellent system of highways is being laid out through the magnificent scenic area now included in the national park. Cherokee park, in the northern part of the county on the North Fork of the Cache la Poudre river, is a popular tourist resort and fishing place. Most of the streams in the county are well stocked with trout and are very popular fishing waters. The routes to the mountain resorts in the western part of the county traverse one of the most highly irrigated agricultural districts in Colorado, which fact adds greatly to their popularity.

Cities and Towns—Fort Collins, the principal city, lies in the heart of the agricultural district in the east central part of the county. It is an ideal residence city and has grown very rapidly in the past ten years. Loveland and Berthoud, in the southeastern part of the county, are the centers of prosperous agricultural communities and in recent years have developed

important manufacturing industries. Other important towns are Timnath and Wellington, in the eastern part, and Estes Park, at the entrance of the Rocky Mountain national park.

Special Opportunities—The agricultural area of this county is being as completely utilized as that of any county in the state. There is still, however, considerable non-irrigated land that might be farmed to advantage. The pasture land is also being well utilized. There are good opportunities for the establishment of factories, principally for the utilization of food crops grown here and for the development of various natural mineral resources, principally clays and stone. In the western part of the county, along the base of the Medicine Bow range, there is a vast area of land, probably containing valuable metal deposits, which offers special opportunity to the prospector and investor.

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY

General Description — Las Animas county lies in the southeastern part of the state, the southern boundary being formed by the state of New Mexico, and part of the eastern boundary by the Culebra mountains. It is of an irregular rectangular outline with an extreme length, east and west, of 116 miles, and an extreme width, near the central part, of about 55 miles. It is the largest county in Colorado. Its area is 3,077,760 acres, or about 7,000 acres less than that of the state of Connecticut. The surface is a broken prairie in the east and in the west a plateau rising into a mountainous district west of Trinidad. The altitude varies from about 5,300 feet in the northeastern part, to more than 14,000 at the summits of the highest peaks in the Culebra range.

Early History—This county, during the early part of the last century, was frequently visited by Mexican and Spanish prospectors and fortune hunters, being located in the territory formerly claimed by Mexico. The first white settler to erect a dwelling and occupy it in the territory now known as Las Animas county was John Hatcher, a Virginian. He was in the employ of Vigil and St. Vrain, who claimed a large grant of land, extending north to the Arkansas river. From Taos, N. M., they sent Hatcher, with teams, implements and all needed supplies, to occupy the land and hold it. He built a cabin, dug an irrigating ditch and grew the first crop ever produced in the county. When his corn was in the roasting ear the Indians notified him that they would not permit the white man to farm there. Hatcher refused to move. The Indians drove him out and destroyed his crop. No further attempt was made at settlement until some time afterwards. Hatcher's attempt was made prior to 1850. Eugene Archibald erected the first house on the present site of Trinidad in 1860, being assisted by his brother, A. W. Archibald, and a man named Frazier. Felipe Baca filed on a quarter section of government land where Trinidad now stands and improved it rather extensively. In the spring of 1861 several more settlers arrived and began farming operations in the valley of the Purgatoire river. Prospectors made frequent excursions into the mountainous territory west of Trinidad, but no important discoveries of metals were made. Stockraising was carried on somewhat extensively in the valley of the Purgatoire and other streams in this vicinity, during the 10 years following. The county was organized in 1866 from a part of Huerfano county.

Surface and Soil—The eastern part of the county lies in the great prairie district of eastern Colorado. It is crossed by numerous small streams, most of them having their sources in districts of comparatively light rainfall and being dry a good part of the summer. These streams, as a usual thing, cut narrow valleys or canons, making the country a sort of broken table land. The surface rises gradually toward the west and the territory east and north of Trinidad is crossed by the valleys of the Apishapa and Purgatoire rivers, Timpas creek and a few other streams. West of Trinidad the country becomes much more broken, culminating in the Spanish peaks on the north, and the Culebra range on the west. Most of the eastern part of the county is suitable for cultivation and where irrigation is possible excellent crops are raised. The soil is principally a sandy loam and is very fertile. The rainfall in most of the eastern part of the county is sufficient to produce fair crops without irrigation. No soil survey of this county is available.

Population—The population of this county has grown very rapidly. In 1910 it was 33,643, while in 1900 it was 21,842. At present the population is

about 41,000. In 1910 the census bureau found the foreign-born population to be 23.9 per cent of the total. Previous to the war the principal foreign nationalities were Italian, Austrian and English, most of whom were coal miners.

Drainage and Water Supply—The surface slopes gradually from the mountainous districts in the southwest toward the Arkansas river in the northeast. It lies almost wholly in the Arkansas river watershed. The principal streams are the Apishapa and Purgatoire rivers, which have their sources in the southwest, where the rainfall is comparatively heavy. Carrizo creek and other small tributaries of the Cimmaron river have their sources in the southeastern part. Apishapa and Purgatoire rivers and Timpas creek carry a considerable supply of water and are the principal sources of irrigation. The other streams, as a general thing, do not carry a reliable supply of water. Water for domestic purposes is obtained from wells and is reached at a depth varying from 10 to 500 feet. The underground water supply in the eastern part of the county is uncertain and irregular, some districts having no known underground supply at reasonable depths.

Industries—The principal industries are coal mining, agriculture, stockraising, dairying, manufacturing and lumbering. Las Animas county produces more coal than any other county in the state. The coal mines are located along the railroads, principally north and west of Trinidad. The coal deposits underlie the entire western third of the county. The coal is bituminous, of good quality, containing much good coking coal. Manufacturing is carried on principally in the city of Trinidad. The county is one of the leading stockraising districts in the state, cattle and sheep being the principal livestock. Excellent pasture is available, both in the mountain valleys, in the western part of the county, and on the wide prairie land in the east. Agriculture is carried on largely in the valleys in the north-central and central parts, though in the past three or four years there has been considerable extension of farming without irrigation in the eastern part of the county.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa and other cultivated hays, native hay, potatoes, small grains, beans and garden vegetables.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clays, coal, graphite, sand, granite, sandstone, limestone, basalt and other valuable stone.

Lumber—Considerable heavy timber is found in the western part of the county. It is principally pine, spruce and cedar.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 996,020 acres of patented land in the county, or about 32 per cent of the total area. According to the records of the county assessor, 23,541 acres of this is irrigated land, 6,815 acres natural hay land, 10,149 acres nonirrigated farming land, 883,700 acres grazing land, 3,930 acres productive coal land, 54,790 acres nonproductive coal lands and the remainder town and city lots and railroad rights of way. On January 1, 1919, there was 143,485 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, including a considerable amount of good agricultural land which may be purchased through the state land board on favorable terms. On July 1, 1918, there was 224,656 acres of government land open to homestead entry, some of which is suitable for agriculture, though located at a considerable distance from railroads. The national forest area is 27,398 acres. Irrigated land sells here at from $80 to $150 an acre and nonirrigated land including both grazing and farming land sells at from $5 to $25 an acre. There is a large amount of good coal land, the prices of which may be determined only by a careful examination of local conditions.

Transportation—The western and central parts of this county are well supplied with railroads, but the eastern part is entirely without railroad transportation. The Colorado & Southern and the Denver & Rio Grande railroads run south from Pueblo through this county to Trinidad. The Colorado & Southern railroad extends southeast from Trinidad into New Mexico and Texas. The main line of the Santa Fe runs southwest from La Junta to Trinidad and south into New Mexico. The Colorado & Wyoming railroad extends west from Trinidad, serving the principal coal mining camps in this section of the county. Numerous branch lines from the Santa Fe, Colorado & Southern and Denver & Rio Grande serve the mining camps near to the main lines of these roads.

Highways—The principal state highway is the Santa Fe Trail, which leaves the Arkansas valley at La Junta, follows the Santa Fe railroad

to Trinidad and runs south through New Mexico to Texas and on to the Pacific coast. The main North and South road which connects the principal cities on the eastern side of the main range joins the Santa Fe Trail at Trinidad. Numerous other secondary state highways and county roads are in a general way sufficient for the necessary transportation in the western part of the county, but highway development in the eastern part is inadequate.

Educational—There are 136 public schools in the county, employing 248 teachers. There are highschools at Trinidad, Primero, Aguilar, Morley and Sopris. Trinidad has an academy and a business college.

Climatological Data—The rainfall in the agricultural districts, north and east of Trinidad, varies from 12 to 15 inches. In the eastern part of the county the rainfall varies from 15 to 17 inches, and in the western part the precipitation increases rather rapidly, varying from 15 to 25 inches. The climate in the north and east is comparatively mild, with long, warm summers and open winters. In the western part the climate is more severe. The snowfall in the higher altitudes in the extreme west is very heavy.

Tourist Attractions—Trinidad and surrounding territory has been a popular stopping place for tourists for a great many years. Recently the completion of several good highways in this section has greatly increased automobile tourist travel. The city of Trinidad has recently acquired a scenic mountain park located in what is known as the Stonewall gap, west of the city, in the heart of one of the most attractive scenic regions in the west. This park may be reached by a delightful automobile drive of 35 miles through beautiful canons, following the course of picturesque mountain streams the entire distance. The fact that this is the most active coal mining district in the west offers added inducement to sightseers. The vast mountainous area west of Trinidad contains much beautiful mountain scenery, which becomes more and more popular as highways are constructed, making it accessible to automobile travelers. The mountain streams are well stocked with trout.

Cities and Towns—Trinidad, the countyseat and the principal town, ranks fourth among Colorado cities in population. It was originally settled largely by Mexicans and still has a considerable Mexican population. The census bureau gave it a population of 10,204 in 1910. At the present time it has about 14,000 people. It is the center of the most productive coal fields in Colorado, and one of the most important coke producing districts. It is also the supply point and market for a rich agricultural territory along the valley of the Purgatoire river. It is the principal distributing point for the numerous coal mines located to the northwest and south. It has excellent railroad facilities and an abundance of cheap coal and coke and water power. These conditions all make it an especially favorable location for factories. It has a wool-scouring plant, a brick factory, cement block factory, two ice plants. cold storage plant, bottling works, creamery, candy factory, planing mills, and extensive retail and wholesale trading facilities. Other important towns are principally coal camps, among which are Aguilar, Delagua and Hastings, north of Trinidad; Gray Creek, a few miles south of Trinidad; Morley, south of Trinidad on the Santa Fe railroad; Sopris, Primero, Segundo and Tercio, west of Trinidad, on the Colorado & Wyoming railroad.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are in the line of agriculture, manufacturing and mining development. There is agricultural land sufficient to support a farming population twice as large as the county now has. Although Las Animas is the principal coal mining county in the state, there are still vast deposits of good coal that have not yet been touched. The further development of the farming and mining industries will increase the market for manufactured products and Trinidad promises to become one of the most important manufacturing centers in the Rocky Mountain region.

LINCOLN COUNTY

General Description—Lincoln county lies in the great plains sections of eastern Colorado, including a part of the area known as the Arkansas divide. It is a double rectangle, 72 miles long, north and south, and 48 miles wide in the southern part and 30 miles wide in the northern part. Its area is 1,644,800 acres, or a little more than one-fourth that of the state of Maryland. It is principally a rolling prairie, the altitude varying from 4,500 feet, in the southeast, to about 5,400 feet in the northwest.

Early History—The early history of the territory now included in Lincoln

county is very similar to that of other sections of eastern Colorado. It was on the direct route of travel to the Pikes Peak region in the early gold rush, and hunters and gold seekers passed through here in 1858, 1859 and 1860, bound for that district. The cattlemen began establishing their ranches here in the late 60's and for twenty years this was the heart of the great range territory. As late as 1900, over 100,000 sheep were grazed in the county and this industry is still profitable. Thousands of Texas longhorn cattle grazed on the unbroken prairie. In the late 80's homesteaders began coming in considerable numbers and from that time on the Texas longhorn has been gradually replaced by pure bred stock, until today it would be almost impossible to find in the county a steer of the type that once made eastern Colorado famous. The county was organized in April, 1889, from parts of Bent and Elbert counties, and was named in honor of Abraham Lincoln.

Surface and Soil—The Arkansas divide, a strip of elevated land forming the divide between the tributaries of the Arkansas and South Platte rivers, passes across the northern part of the county. The surface here is higher than it is to the north and south. It is principally a level prairie with numerous narrow valleys and some broken or sandy areas unsuitable for cultivation. The soil is principally a sandy loam, with occasional patches of adobe and gumbo. It is fertile and very easily cultivated, usually containing sufficient sand to make it plow easily and retain moisture for a considerable period. No soil survey of this area is available.

Population—The population of this territory has grown very rapidly. In 1890 it was 689; in 1900 it was 926, and had increased to 5,917 in 1910. The present population is about 9,000. In 1910 the foreign-born population was 7.6 per cent of the total, the principal foreign nationalities at that time being German, Norwegian and Swedish.

Drainage and Water Supply—A few streams in the north flow into the South Platte river. The Arickaree river, a tributary of the Republican river, has its source in the northern part, as does the North Fork of the Republican river. Numerous small tributaries of the Arkansas river have their sources in the high parts of the divide further west and flow into the Arkansas river, chief among these being Rush creek, Big Sandy creek and Horse creek. These streams do not carry a reliable supply of water for irrigation. Water for domestic purposes is obtained principally from wells and is reached at depths varying from 10 to 80 feet. Wells drilled to the underflow here are pumped principally by windmills and furnish most of the water for livestock. In some sections these wells are pumped by engines and furnish a limited supply of water for irrigation.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, dairying and stockraising. The entire area included in this county was once a great stock pasture. In recent years, however, the range has been broken up into comparatively small farms and dairy farming on an intensive scale is taking the place of stockraising as the principal industry.

Crops—The principal crops are small grains, kafir corn, milo, sudan grass and similar forage crops; corn, beans, potatoes, alfalfa and garden vegetables. Forage crops are being raised more extensively every year and farmers who have constructed silos to preserve their forage for winter use are growing more numerous annually.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are building sand, gravel and building stone. Drilling for oil was begun early in 1918, and favorable indications have been encountered.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 1,241,171 acres of patented land in the county, or a little more than 75 per cent of the total area. Of this amount, according to the records of the county assessor, 5,155 acres is natural hay land, 890,895 acres nonirrigated farm land, 341,949 acres grazing land, and the remainder railroad rights of way and town and city lots. There is a small amount of irrigated land in the county for which water is obtained from direct stream flow, reservoirs and wells. On January 1, 1919, there was 127,720 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, most of which is suitable for farming purposes and may be purchased through the state land board at reasonable prices and on favorable terms. On July 1, 1918, there was 5,217 acres of government land open to homestead entry, consisting principally of small isolated tracts of little economic value. Irrigated land here sells at from $80 to $140 an acre and nonirrigated land at from $15 to $40 an acre.

Transportation—The Rock Island railroad runs east and west across the northern part of the county. The main line of this road runs southwest from Limon to Colorado Springs, and Rock Island trains run northwest from Limon over the Union Pacific railroad

to Denver. The Kansas-Denver branch of the Union Pacific railroad enters the county near the town of Boyero and runs northwest by way of Limon to Denver.

Highways—The principal highway is the Ocean to Ocean, or Golden Belt route, one of the principal automobile roads from the east through Colorado. It branches at Limon, the main Pikes Peak road running southwest to Colorado Springs, and a branch called the Limon road running northwest to Denver. Another state highway, known as the Union Pacific highway, runs southeast from Limon along the Union Pacific railroad into Cheyenne county. Numerous county roads are moderately well improved and are in a general way sufficient for taking care of such agricultural development as the county now enjoys.

Educational—There are 130 public schools in the county, employing 132 teachers. The highschools at Hugo, Limon, Arriba, Genoa and Boyero each give a full highschool course, while the school at Bovina gives two years of highschool work and the school at Carvar one year. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The climate is much the same as that of other sections of eastern Colorado. The summers are comparatively long and are generally favorable for farming operations. There is considerable wind during certain seasons of the year, but no hot winds, such as cause much damage to crops in states further east. The rainfall varies from 12 to 18 inches. It is heaviest in the divide section, running across the north-central part of the county, varying here from 15 to 18 inches. Most of the rain comes during the summer season and is usually sufficient for producing good crops without irrigation. Although there are occasional seasons when the growing of grain crops is not profitable, there is seldom a summer so dry that hardy forage crops do not make fairly good yields.

Tourist Attractions—Tourist travel across this county to the mountainous sections is very heavy and growing steadily each year. The Pikes Peak highway is one of the most popular automobile routes in Colorado, and in recent years has been kept in excellent repair. There is comparatively little natural scenery of interest to the tourist here, but the county derives considerable benefit from the general tourist travel.

Cities and Towns—Limon is located on the Rock Island and Union Pacific railroads, in the northeastern part. It is a railway division point and the principal shipping point in the county. Hugo, the countyseat, is a division point on the Union Pacific railroad near the center of the county. Other towns are Genoa, Bovina and Arriba, on the Rock Island, and Boyero, on the Union Pacific.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are in the direction of general agricultural development. There is close to 1,000,000 acres of arable land in this county that has never been broken. The success that has attended farming operations here in the past half dozen years, where proved agricultural methods have been followed, is the best evidence of what may be accomplished in the development of this unbroken area. Hograising and poultryraising are steadily increasing, and are proving very profitable, as both hogs and chickens are exceptionally free from disease in Lincoln county's ideal climate.

LOGAN COUNTY

General Description—Logan county lies in the northeastern part of the state, the northern boundary being formed by the state of Nebraska. The valley of the South Platte river crosses the county diagonally from southwest to northeast. In outline it is an irregular rectangle, 48 miles long, east and west, and 38 miles wide. Its area is 1,166,080 acres, or a little less than one-fourth that of the state of New Jersey. The surface is generally level or rolling except a few hilly areas in the northern part. The altitude varies from 3,600 feet, in the northeast, to about 4,100 feet in the northwest.

Early History—Long's expedition to the Rocky mountains traveled up the South Platte river through what is now Logan county, in the summer of 1820. Fremont followed this route on at least two of his expeditions. The valley of the South Platte river was one of the principal routes of travel to the mining camps during the early history of Colorado, and a stage line was regularly maintained for a good many years. A station on this stage route, near the present location of the town of Merino, was called by the Indians "Fort Wicked" because of the vigorous tactics adopted by its keeper, Hollen Godfrey, in defending himself and his associates against Indian attacks. Although travel through this territory was considerable between 1860 and

1870 there were no permanent settlements made, principally because of the hostile attitude of the Indians. The cattlemen began establishing ranches in the 70's, and early in the 80's agricultural development began. Logan county was created in 1887 from a part of Weld county, extending eastward at that time to the state line. In 1889 Phillips and Sedgwick counties were formed from the eastern part of the county. The county was named in honor of General John A. Logan.

Surface and Soil—The valley of the South Platte river, which crosses the county, averages five miles in width and contains most of the irrigated land. It is comparatively level, skirted on both sides by ranges of low hills. North and south of the valley the country is a comparatively level prairie, with sandy loam soil, well adapted to cultivation without irrigation. The soil in the valley proper is principally an alluvial or sandy loam of great fertility. There is no soil survey of this area available.

Population—The population of this county has grown steadily since its organization. In 1890 it was 3,070; in 1900 it was 3,292, and had increased to 9,549 in 1910. The present population is about 17,500. In 1910 the foreign-born population was 9.3 per cent of the total, the principal foreign nationalities being Russian and German.

Drainage and Water Supply—The South Platte river flows northeast across the county and affords the principal drainage and water supply for irrigation. Frenchman creek, a tributary of the Republican river, drains a small area in the southeastern part. Water for domestic purposes is obtained principally from wells. The underflow is reached, in the valley of the Platte river, at depths ranging from 10 to 40 feet, and on the high land at from 50 to 200 feet.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, stockraising, stockfeeding, dairying and manufacturing. Farming under irrigation has been followed successfully in the valley of the Platte river for more than 30 years. On the prairie lands north and south of the river there has been rapid development of agricultural activities without irrigation in the past decade. On account of the large amount of feed crops raised here thousands of cattle and some sheep are shipped in annually to be fattened for market. Dairy farming has been increasing steadily in importance for the past half dozen years. The principal manufacturing enterprise is a beet sugar factory belonging to the Great Western Sugar company, located at Sterling.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa and other hays, sugar beets, potatoes, wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn, pinto beans, forages and garden vegetables. Fruit crops are grown on a limited scale. Forage crops and pinto beans are grown rather extensively on nonirrigated lands north and south of the Platte river.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clays, utilized to a limited extent for the manufacture of brick; gravel, building stone and potash.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 847,011 acres of patented land in the county, or a little more than 72½ per cent of the total area. Of this amount, according to the records of the county assessor, 50,967 acres is irrigated farm land, 6,012 acres natural hay land, 551,608 acres nonirrigated farming land, 233,080 acres grazing land and the remainder railroad rights of way and town and city lots. On January 1, 1919, there was 141,490 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, most of which is suitable for farming and may be purchased through the state land board on very reasonable terms. On July 1, 1918, there was 4,799 acres of government land open to homestead entry, principally small isolated tracts not large enough for homesteads and of little economic value. Irrigated land here sells at from $100 to $200 an acre and nonirrigated farm land at from $25 to $75 an acre.

Transportation—The Union Pacific railroad follows the course of the Platte river through the county. The Burlington railroad follows the course of the Platte river northeast to Sterling, and a branch line of this system runs east from here through Phillips county into Nebraska. Another line runs north into Nebraska and another west through Weld county to Cheyenne, Wyoming. These roads make the town of Sterling one of the most important railroad points in eastern Colorado.

Highways—The Platte valley road, one of the principal automobile highways from the east into Colorado, follows the course of the Platte river through the county. At Sterling it is joined by the Omaha-Lincoln-Denver road, coming in from the east, and a branch of the Lincoln highway. There are numerous county roads, usually well improved and sufficient in a gen-

eral way for the transportation of farm crops to market.

Educational—There are 104 public schools in the county, employing 191 teachers. The county highschool at Sterling, the union highschools at Merino, Atwood and Crook and the highschools at Fleming and Willard each give a full highschool course, while the schools at Daily and Iliff give three years of highschool work, those at Padroni and Peetz two years and those at Mount Hope and New Haven, south of Sterling, one year. There is a consolidated school at Daily and centralized schools at Merino, Iliff, Padroni, Fleming, Mount Hope, New Haven, Springdale, Crook and Atwood. A new centralized school, to include six schools, is now being built at Willard and will perhaps be ready for occupancy during the 1919-1920 term. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The climate is comparatively mild and well suited for general agriculture and stockraising activities. The winters are comparatively short and are not subject to extremely low temperatures. The rainfall in the western part varies from 13 to 15 inches annually, and in the east from 15 to 17 inches. There is considerable variation from year to year, but a season seldom occurs in which there is not sufficient precipitation during the growing period to insure fair crops of small grain, forage and other products well adapted to this climate. As a usual thing about three-fourths of the rainfall comes during the growing season.

Tourist Attractions—There is heavy automobile tourist travel through this county over the two state highways named above. The county is generally level and devoid of natural scenic attractions, but the agricultural development under irrigation is extensive and visitors from eastern states show considerable interest in the agricultural districts. There are a number of points of historic interest in the county, one of the most important of which is Cedar Canon, about twelve miles northwest of Sterling, where Captain Jacob Downing, with a force of cavalry, fought an engagement with a band of Arapahoe Indians in 1864.

Cities and Towns — Sterling, the countyseat and principal town, is the largest and most prosperous city in northeastern Colorado. There is, perhaps, no town in the state that has shown a more consistent growth and development in the past five years. It is an important shipping point and trading center and is the home of a large beet sugar factory belonging to the Great Western Sugar company. Among the other towns in the county are Iliff, Proctor, Crook, Powell, Atwood and Merino, on the Union Pacific railroad; Fleming, on the Burlington railroad east of Sterling; Peetz and Padroni, on the Burlington railroad north of Sterling; and Willard and Stein, on the Burlington railroad west of Sterling.

Special Opportunities — There is probably 400,000 acres of arable land in this county that has never been broken. Most of it can never be irrigated, but the success of farming without irrigation here in the past ten years has demonstrated that this unbroken area may be expected to become profitable farming land. There is also room for considerable agricultural development in the cultivated areas through the introduction of more intensive methods of farming. Dairying is rapidly increasing in importance and steps are being taken to open a large milk condensery at the town of Sterling, which would result in a big increase of the number of dairy cattle.

MESA COUNTY

General Description — Mesa county is the center of the tier of western Colorado counties bordering on the state of Utah. It is of irregular triangular shape, with an extreme length in the north of about 84 miles, east and west, and a width of 62 miles on the western boundary and about 10 miles in the extreme northeastern corner. Its area is 2,024,320 acres, or a little less than two-thirds that of the state of Connecticut. Its surface is extremely varied and the altitude ranges from about 4,360 feet, at the point where the Grand River crosses the western boundary, to over 9,000 feet on the Uncompahgre plateau, in the south, and about 10,000 feet on the Battlement mesa, in the northeast.

Early History — Captain Gunnison's expedition passed down the Gunnison river to its confluence with the Grand river, and thence west along the Grand river into Utah, in 1853. Gunnison regarded this as a desert region of no value for agricultural purposes. This was included in the territory claimed by the Ute Indians, and no settlements were made here during the early history of Colorado, principally because of the hostile attitude of these red men. In the summer of

1881 these Indians were removed by treaty to the Uinta reservation, in Utah, and late in that year the territory included in Mesa county was thrown open to settlement. Farmers and stockmen immediately came in in great numbers, among them being George A. Crawford of Kansas, who, with a party of ranchmen, chose the junction of the Grand and Gunnison rivers as the site for a town. They laid out the new settlement in the fall of 1881 and at once began the construction of Grand Junction. This is now the "metropolis of the western slope." The county was organized in 1883 from a part of Gunnison county, and received its name from the great tableland on its eastern side, called Battlement mesa.

Surface and Soil—The agricultural land here lies largely in the valleys of the Grand and Gunnison rivers. In the northern part there are two prominent ridges extending into the county. The Battlement mesa lies between the Grand and Gunnison rivers in the eastern part of the county and contains the highest elevations. The Book Cliff hills, so called for their variegated stratification, resembling the marbled edges of a book, capped with an almost level stratum of fucoidal sandstone representing the cover, extend south into the county from Garfield county, on the north side of the Grand river. In the south the Uncompahgre plateau extends into the county from Montrose county and continues into Utah under the name of Pinon Mesa. The river valleys lie between these mesas and contain some of the best agricultural land in Colorado. The soil shows a very wide range in character and texture. In the Grand valley it is principally a fine sandy loam, with comparatively small areas of clay soil, popularly known as Mesa clay. On the higher lands the soil is also principally a sandy loam. A detailed soil survey of the Grand valley was made by the bureau of soils of the United States department of agriculture in 1905, published in 1906.

Population—The population of Mesa county has grown very rapidly. In 1890 it was 4,260; in 1900 it was 9,226, and it had increased to 22,197 in 1910. The present population is about 26,209. In 1910 the foreign-born population was 9.3 per cent of the total, the principal foreign nationalities being German, English, Canadian and Italian.

Drainage and Water Supply—The Grand river, the largest stream in Colorado, flows through the north-central part of the county. At Grand Junction it is joined by the Gunnison river. These two streams carry water for the irrigation of much more land than is now being watered along their courses. There are numerous small tributary streams, most of which carry plenty of water throughout the year. Domestic water in the valley sections is obtained principally from cisterns, filled through filters from the irrigating canals.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, stockraising, dairying, fruitraising, bee keeping, coal mining, metal mining and manufacturing. Farming is followed principally in the valleys of the Grand and Gunnison rivers and in the valley of the Plateau creek, a stream which flows into the Grand river from the Battlement mesa. In the Grand and Gunnison valleys farming operations are successful only where land is irrigated, the rainfall being insufficient to produce good crops without irrigation. In the Plateau valley the rainfall is much higher, but there is an abundance of water to supply more land than is now being farmed here, available from Plateau creek and its tributaries. Farming without irrigation has been successfully accomplished in what is known as the Glade park district, comprising about four townships on Pinon mesa at an altitude of 7,000 feet. About half of the district is mountain sage brush land, the remainder in pine, pinon and cedar. Fairly good crops of cereals have been produced, while potatoes and root crops are particularly fine. No scientific dry-farming system has ever been employed, however. Stockraising and stockfeeding are followed very extensively in the valleys, and thousands of cattle and sheep are grazed on the excellent pasture lands of the higher mesas. The cattle and hogs are for the most part high grade, there being several herds of registered dairy and beef cattle as well as registered hogs. The Book Cliff coal field lies in the northern part of the county and extends into the Grand mesa. The coal deposits are very extensive and range in character from bituminous to anthracite. There has been some metal mining in the county, but the mineralized districts lie chiefly remote from transportation in the southern part of the county and have been but little developed. The first sugar factory in Colorado was built at Grand Junction in 1896 and is still in operation. Plans are now under way for the development of rich shale lands lying in the northern part of the county and a plant for extracting oil and other valuable

products from this shale has been established at the town of De Beque. Grand valley is one of the best fruit growing districts in Colorado, the principal fruits grown being peaches, pears and apples. There are three creameries, one each at Collbran, Mesa and Grand Junction. Summer dairying on Battlement mesa is a growing industry. There are two fruit and vegetable canning plants, one at Grand Junction and one at Appleton, on the line of the interurban railway. A 300-barrel flouring mill at Grand Junction utilizes all of the wheat and more than is grown in the county. There is also a small custom mill in the Plateau valley. Twelve or fourteen wholesale houses make Grand Junction their distributing point for the intermountain region and maintain offices and warehouses there. Other industries are a chemical manufacturing plant, two planing mills, an ice plant and a custom foundry.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa and other hays, sugar beets, wheat, oats, corn, rye, barley, potatoes, beans, garden vegetables, apples, pears, peaches, plums, apricots, cherries and small fruits.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are carnotite, clays, coal, copper, hellarite, barite, gypsum, molybdenite, mica, oil shale, petroleum, building sand, granite, some limestone and sandstone. Several large specimens of petrified dinosaurs have been taken from the Juras-Triassic formations south of Grand Junction and Fruita to museums in the east.

Timber—There is some timber on the Battlement mesa and the Uncompahgre plateau, principally pine, cedar and pinon.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 330,554 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or a little more than 16 per cent of the total area. According to the records of the county assessor, 8,199 acres of this is improved fruit land, 78,450 acres irrigated land, 228,360 acres grazing land and the remainder coal and mineral land, railroad rights of way and town and city lots. There is but 285 acres of state land in this county, this territory having been included in the Uinta Indian reservation when selections of state land were made. On July 1, 1918, there was 957,455 acres of government land open to homestead entry, most of which is of comparatively little value except for grazing purposes. The national forest area is 495,968 acres. Irrigated land here sells at from $50 to $250 an acre, while bearing orchards bring as high as $400 an acre. Nonirrigated land, valuable principally for grazing purposes, sells at from $5 to $40 an acre. The United States reclamation service is completing an irrigation system to water 53,000 acres of land lying principally north of the Grand river, the water being brought to the land by a diversion canal leaving the Grand river a few miles above Palisade. About 22,900 acres of land under this project is patented, 9,800 acres has been entered subject to the terms of the reclamation act, and a considerable amount was withdrawn pending the opening of the project. This land was opened to entry early in 1918 and most of it has been filed on.

Transportation—The main lines of the Denver & Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland railroads follow in general the course of the Grand river west to Grand Junction, and the former continues west into Utah. Trains are not operating over the latter at the present time and it may be permanently abandoned. A branch of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad leaves the main line at Grand Junction and runs southeast along the Gunnison river to Delta and Montrose, from which point it is narrow gauge, one branch running south to Durango and the other east to a junction with the main line at Salida. The Uinta railroad leaves the Denver & Rio Grande railroad at Mack and runs northwest into Garfield county and north to Dragon, Utah. An electric railway system extends from Grand Junction through the principal orchard districts to Fruita. The company is considering an extension of its line to Mack to connect with the Uinta railroad.

Highways—The principal state highways are the Rainbow Route, which follows the Gunnison river to Grand Junction, and the Midland Trail, which follows the Grand river and joins the Rainbow Route at Grand Junction. The joint route extends westward, following in general the line of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad to Utah and on to Salt Lake City. There are numerous county highways, a total of about 2,300 miles, generally well improved and maintained. State Route No. 65, extending from a junction with the Midland Trail on Plateau creek to a junction with the Rainbow Route at Delta, passes over the summit of Battlement mesa through a region dotted with more than a hundred beautiful lakes stocked with mountain trout.

Educational—There are 50 public schools in the county, employing 200 teachers. A full highschool course is offered in the schools at Grand Junction, Fruita, Appleton, Fruitvale, Mt. Lincoln, Palisade, De Beque, and Collbran, while the schools at Loma and Mesa give two years of highschool work and that at Whitewater one year. There are consolidated schools at Appleton, Fruitvale and Loma. The state owns a tract of 147 acres one mile east of Grand Junction, formerly the Teller Indian school. It has numerous brick buildings and would be suitable for a secondary agricultural school associated with the State Agricultural college. A private business college in Grand Junction, the curriculum of which embraces commercial subjects, stenography and typewriting, advanced accounting, telegraphy, etc., draws students from all of the western slope of the state and from eastern Utah.

Climatological Data—The climate of the Grand valley is perhaps the most delightful climate in Colorado. The rainfall here is extremely light, being less than 10 inches. The percentage of sunshine is higher than in any other part of the state, with the possible exception of the San Luis valley. The summers are long and warm, with moderately cool nights. The winters are not subject to extremely low temperatures, and there is little snowfall. On the high lands on the Battlement mesa and the Uncompahgre plateau the climate is somewhat more severe, with much heavier rainfall. The average annual precipitation on the Battlement mesa ranges from 15 to 20 inches, and on the Uncompahgre plateau from 15 to 25 inches. North and south of the Grand and Gunnison rivers the rainfall varies from 10 to 15 inches.

Tourist Attractions—Tourist travel to Grand Junction and the fruit growing districts of Grand valley has always been heavy. The completion of the Midland Trail and the Rainbow Route has greatly increased automobile travel in the past few years. There is much attractive scenery on the higher lands of the Battlement mesa and the Uncompahgre plateau, and travel into this territory is being gradually increased as automobile routes are being extended. The lakes on Battlement mesa, reached by State Route No. 65, offer a delightful place for summer outings. The altitude is from 9,000 to 10,000 feet. The lakes are well stocked with trout. There are many beautiful camping spots in parks, surrounded by aspens and pines. The Colorado national monument, about 25 square miles, lies within six miles of Grand Junction to the west. Within it is Monument canon, so named from the cathedral spires and other curious formations in red sandstone, which are among the most impressive scenic attractions in the state.

Cities and Towns—Grand Junction, the countyseat and principal town, lies on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad at the junction of the Grand and Gunnison rivers, near the central part of the county. It is the principal shipping point and trading center of the entire western slope and is one of the most progressive cities in Colorado, having the commission form of government. It owns its water system, bringing the purest of mountain water a distance of 26 miles. Palisade, on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, northeast of Grand Junction, is the center of the most important fruitraising district in the county. Among the other towns are Fruita, Loma and Mack, in the lower Grand valley; Collbran, in the Plateau valley; and Whitewater, on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, southeast of Grand Junction; De Beque, in the oil shale country along the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, in the northern part, and Clifton, on the Denver & Rio Grande and Colorado Midland railroads, east of Grand Junction.

Special Opportunities—There is a very large undeveloped area in this county. The rainfall is generally insufficient for successful farming operations without irrigation, but in recent years nonirrigated farming has been gradually increased and has been proving moderately successful. There are large areas of mineralized land in the southern part of the county which promise much for development when adequate transportation facilities are provided. Some of the richest oil shale deposits in the United States are found in the northern part of the county, principally in the neighborhood of De Beque. Recent experiments have shown that these shales carry from 10 to 90 gallons of oil per ton of shale, or even more. In addition to the oil this shale also contains large amounts of ammonium sulphate, dye stuffs and other valuable products. There has been comparatively little development of these raw natural resources, but active development operations are now under way. A large plant for the recovery of oil from shale has been erected at De Beque and plans are under way for similar plants in other parts of the district.

MINERAL COUNTY

General Description—Mineral county lies in the south-central part of the state, just west of the San Luis valley and near the crest of the continent. It is of a rectangular outline, with an extreme length, north and south, of 40 miles and an extreme width of 24 miles. The area is 554,240 acres, about 130,000 acres less than the area of the state of Rhode Island. The surface is generally rugged and mountainous and the altitude varies from 8,250 feet, where the Rio Grande river crosses the eastern boundary, to more than 13,000 feet at the summits of peaks in the San Juan range.

Early History—The first white visitors in the territory now comprising Mineral county were perhaps Spanish explorers and fortune hunters who passed up the valley of the Rio Grande river in search of gold. So far as is known the first English speaking white people to visit the territory were members of a party of explorers who followed the Rio Grande to its headwaters, in 1821-2. According to the diary of Jacob Fowler, a member of this party, they passed through what is now Mineral county in 1822. John C. Fremont's ill-fated fourth expedition, in search of a practical route across the Rockies to the Pacific, crossed this territory in the fall of 1848 and was broken up near the Continental divide in December of that year. Some of its members followed the Rio Grande back into the San Luis valley, suffering untold hardships from the severe winter. In 1890 Nicholas C. Creede, an experienced prospector, found indications of pay ore in the mountains above Wagon Wheel Gap. He investigated and located a mineral vein which he named the Holy Moses, but which never proved a valuable mine, although some ore was taken out. Soon after, Charles F. Nelson located the Solomon and other claims. A little town soon was established on Willow creek, where the town of Creede now stands. Reports of rich discoveries were spread abroad and in the spring of 1891 there was a great rush of prospectors and fortune hunters to the new camp. It was first called "King Solomon mining district," but was later called Creede, in honor of the discoverer of the first quartz veins. The Sunnyside camp, 3 miles west of Creede, was the first mining camp in this locality, and the Corsair Mining company took out some very rich ore early in the 90's. The Amethyst vein was located in August, 1891, having ore which yielded from $35 to $5,000 a ton. The San Luis valley branch of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad was completed to Creede in 1891 and Creede became one of the livest mining camps in the state. The county was created in 1893 from parts of Hinsdale, Rio Grande and Saguache counties.

Surface and Soil—The surface is extremely rugged except for a few narrow valleys, which contain some land suitable for irrigation. The soil is very fertile in these valleys and raises good crops of wild hay, potatoes and vegetables. There is a limited amount of agricultural land in the county.

Population—The population in 1910 was 1,239, as compared with 1,913 in 1900. It is perhaps somewhat smaller at present than it was in 1910. The native white population in 1910 was 86 per cent of the total, but the percentage is perhaps somewhat greater today. Previous to the war the principal foreign population was German and English.

Drainage and Water Supply—The Rio Grande river, which has its source in the San Juan mountains further west, flows through the county and, with its tributaries, affords the only drainage. There are numerous smaller streams here, tributaries of the Rio Grande, all those flowing from the south having their sources in the San Juan mountains, and those flowing from the north rising near the Continental divide. They carry plenty of water throughout the year. The water supply is fully adequate for all purposes, its principal use being for the ranches and mines.

Industries—Mining is the principal industry. There is little land suitable for cultivation, the report of the county assessor showing only about 3,000 acres being farmed in 1917. There is considerable grazing land in the mountain valleys, lying chiefly within the national forests, and stockraising is followed to a considerable extent. There is good timber on the mountain slopes and lumbering and tie-making are followed in a small way.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are gold, silver, copper, sulphur, barium, lead, zinc, fluorspar, alunite, sand, sandstone and other building stone. Gold, silver, lead, copper and zinc have been produced in considerable quantities and are still being produced, the most important mines being in the neighborhood of Creede. Fluorspar has been produced at Wagon Wheel Gap and is now one of the main products. Sulphur is now being

produced in considerable quantities at Trout Creek, southwest of Creede.

Timber—There is considerable timber in the county, principally pine and spruce.

Land Classification—At the beginning of 1919 there was 29,502 acres of patented land in the county, or only about 5 per cent of the total area. Of this amount, according to the records of the county assessor, 605 acres is irrigated farm land, 2,798 acres natural hay land, 16,214 acres grazing land, 6,310 acres arid land and the remainder mineral land, railroad rights of way and town and city lots. There is but 953 acres of unappropriated state land in the county and no government land open to homestead entry. The national forest area is 518,648 acres.

Transportation—The San Luis valley branch of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad has its terminus at Creede, the countyseat, and is the only railroad in the county.

Highways—The Spanish Trail, a primary state highway, crosses the Continental divide in the southwestern part of the county. A primary state highway leaves this road at South Fork, in Rio Grande county, and follows the Rio Grande river to Creede, and on to the Hinsdale county line. Here it strikes westward through the mountains, one branch going to Lake City, in Hinsdale county, and another to Silverton, in San Juan county. Autos travel to Lake City up to snowfall in November at present, and extensive improvements are contemplated for the near future. There are numerous wagon roads and trails, chiefly for the movement of ore, but most sections of the county are wholly inaccessible by automobiles.

Educational—There are 10 public schools in the county, employing 18 teachers. The Mineral county high-school at Creede offers a full high-school course. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The rainfall in the extreme eastern part of the county, along the Rio Grande river, averages about 15 inches annually. It increases rapidly as the altitude increases, being above 25 inches along the crest of the San Juan mountains, which cross the southwestern part. This is one of the heaviest rainfall sections in the state, much of the water for irrigation of lands in the San Juan valley having its origin in Mineral county. The climate is rather severe. The summers are short, and usually very warm in the lower altitudes. There is frost every month in the year in the higher altitudes and the snowfall during the winter is exceptionally heavy.

Tourist Attractions—Situated as it is, near the crest of the continent and containing the headwaters of many tributaries of the Rio Grande river, this county contains some of the most magnificent mountain scenery on the American continent. One of its distinctive scenic attractions is Wheeler national monument, in the northeast corner of the county, about 10 miles from Wagon Wheel Gap, and 13 miles from Creede. This park contains about 300 acres and has several shelter places for visitors. It was created by presidential proclamation in 1908 and was named in honor of Captain George M. Wheeler, U. S. A., who carried on explorations under the direction of the war department in this section of Colorado in 1874. It contains some of the most unique and fantastic rock formations to be found any place in America, in some respects surpassing any other mountain scenery in Colorado. This park may be reached over a horseback trail from Creede, but a movement is now under way to have an automobile road built from the mining camp to the monument. Since the route lies wholly in the national forest and the improvements must be made by the federal government, there is little chance that anything definite will be accomplished before 1920. There is also much beautiful mountain scenery in the southern part of the county that needs further transportation to make it accessible. The Spanish Trail, recently completed, has greatly increased tourist travel to this section. Most of the mountain streams within the county afford good trout fishing. The Wagon Wheel Gap Hot Springs hotel has a two plunge bath house which cost $35,000 and the water is supplied from natural hot springs on the ground, having exceptional medicinal qualities.

Cities and Towns—Creede, the countyseat and principal town, is the western terminus of the Arkansas valley branch of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. It is located at the mouth of one of the gulches from which most of Mineral county's metal wealth has been taken. Wagon Wheel Gap, on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad and the Rio Grande river, southeast of Creede, is in the center of a prosperous grazing district and is noted for its picturesque scenery. The hot

springs located here are becoming more popular with tourists and health seekers every year.

Special Opportunities—Most of the opportunities offered here are in the direction of mining development. Though gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc have been produced in considerable quantities from the county continuously since 1891, they have come almost wholly from the Creede district. This has been one of the largest silver-producing districts of Colorado. In the mountains further west and south there is an immense area of presumably mineralized land which has never been adequately prospected. This is not an exceptionally rugged district nor difficult of access, but is wholly without transportation facilities. It is not inconceivable that rich mineral deposits may soon be discovered and opened up in this area. There is 518,993 acres of national forests in the county, or more than 93 per cent of the entire area. This territory is all open to prospecting and entry under the public land laws, and claims, after the existence of mineral bodies has been proved, may be filed upon and patented the same as on public lands not within the forest areas.

MOFFAT COUNTY

General Description—Moffat county is in the extreme northwestern corner of the state, the northern boundary being formed by the state of Wyoming and the western boundary by the state of Utah. It is a perfect rectangle in shape, with the exception of slight irregularities on the eastern boundary. Its extreme length, east and west, is about 91 miles and its width is about 55 miles. Its area is 3,033,600 acres, or about 50,000 acres less than that of the state of Connecticut. It is the second county in size in Colorado, being surpassed only by Las Animas county. In surface it is a broken plateau, becoming slightly mountainous in the northeast and in the extreme northwest. The altitude varies from about 5,400 feet at the point where the Yampa river crosses the western boundary, to about 7,600 feet in the extreme northeastern part.

Early History—The territory now included in Moffat county was visited by many early prospectors and trappers. The first known white settler was Jim Baker, who built a log cabin in the Snake river valley near the Wyoming line, in the early 40's, and lived there for a great many years. About 1864 prospectors discovered gold in the vicinity of Hahns peak, in Routt county, and some of them wandered west into what is now Moffat county. No discoveries of gold were made in this county until a good many years later. The county was organized in 1911 from the western part of Routt county, and named in honor of David H. Moffat, builder of the "Moffat" railroad and one of the best known of Colorado's pioneers.

Surface and Soil—This county is a portion of a vast plateau, across which numerous streams have cut deep valleys and in some cases narrow, precipitous canons. The valleys are level and fertile and between them are numerous mesas, most of which contain considerable good agricultural land. The surface becomes mountainous in the northeast and very rugged and hilly in the northwest. The soil is principally sandy loam, with a very wide range of color and texture. It is usually very deep and well suited for the raising of most crops grown in this latitude. No detailed soil survey of this area is available.

Population—Since the county was organized in 1911 there are no data available showing its population as returned by the 1910 census, it being up to that time a part of Routt county. The present population is about 5,800. This is almost exclusively a rural population. The percentage of foreign-born inhabitants is very small, as it is in other agricultural districts in the state. The population has grown very rapidly in the past three years, as a result of the settling up of thousands of acres of homestead land.

Drainage and Water Supply—The Yampa, or Bear river has its source in Routt county and flows west through the center of Moffat county, emptying into the Green river near the western boundary. It is fed by numerous tributaries, most of which carry only a limited supply of water during the drier parts of the year. Some of the southern part of the county is drained by tributaries of the White river. The Yampa river and the Little Snake river, its principal tributary in Moffat county, both carry an abundant supply of water the year round. These and other small streams contain water for many times as much land as is now being irrigated. Water for domestic purposes in most sections is obtained from wells and is reached at depths varying from 4 feet to 65 feet.

Industries—Farming and stockraising are the principal industries. There

is some coal mining, but the vast coal deposits of the county are almost wholly undeveloped because of lack of transportation facilities. There has been some mining, but the mineralized areas are remote from transportation and their development at present is not profitable. Agriculture and stock-raising in the past have been carried on principally along the Yampa and Little Snake rivers, but in the past two or three years considerable agricultural development has taken place on the high land northeast of Craig.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa, timothy, alsike, wild hay, small grains, forages, potatoes and garden vegetables.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are carnotite, asphaltum and kindred bituminous products, clays, copper, zinc, coal, gold, oil shale, silver, sandstone and other building stones. Vast deposits of oil shale, asphaltum and elaterite are among the county's richest resources.

Timber—There is some timber on the high lands in most sections of the county. It is heaviest in the northeastern portion, being principally pine and spruce in this region. Elsewhere cedar is about the only timber found.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 191,557 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or a little more than 6 per cent of the total area. According to the records of the county assessor, 16,558 acres of this is irrigated farm land, 6,242 acres natural hay land, 48,219 acres nonirrigated farming land, 107,509 acres grazing land and the remainder coal and mineral land, railroad rights of way and town and city lots. On January 1, 1919, there was 189,711 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, including a considerable amount of land suitable for agricultural purposes. On July 1, 1918, there was 1,728,863 acres of government land open to homestead entry, including some good agricultural land and a large amount of good grazing land, all remote from railroads. This county has more government land open to homestead entry than any other county in the state. The national forest area is 37,535 acres. Irrigated land sells here at from $50 to $150 an acre and nonirrigated land, including grazing land, at from $5 to $50 an acre.

Transportation—The only railroad in this county is the Denver & Salt Lake railway, which extends west as far as Craig, the countyseat, or a distance of only about six miles into the county. The route of the proposed extension of this road follows in a general way the Yampa river westward through the county into Utah.

Highways—The principal state highway is the Vernal road, which follows in a general way the valley of the Yampa river west to Sunbeam, thence south and west across Wolf creek to the "K" ranch, thence into Utah and on to Salt Lake City. A good state road runs south from Craig to Meeker, the countyseat of Rio Blanco county, where it joins the Pikes Peak or Ocean to Ocean highway. Another road runs north from Craig to Wamsutter, Wyo. Although this is a new county, a comprehensive road program is being carried out and county and neighborhood roads are being rapidly improved. The county road fund for 1919 is approximately $40,000.

Educational—There are 35 district public schools in the county, employing 50 teachers. A full four-year high-school course is offered in the school at Craig and the school at Maybell gives three years of highschool work. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The average annual rainfall varies from 13 to 20 inches, being heaviest in the northern and eastern parts. In the principal agricultural territory in the western part the rainfall is from 14 to 16 inches. The climate is comparatively mild, though the winters are somewhat long, with moderately heavy rainfall.

Tourist Attractions—The scenery in this county is rich and varied, but is comparatively little known, for the reason that transportation facilities have been so imperfect as to make it almost impossible for tourists to visit this section of the state. The completion of the Vernal highway has greatly increased motor tourist travel, and this section of Colorado is rapidly increasing in popularity among summer visitors. There is good fishing in most of the mountain streams and considerable game is to be found in most sections of the county.

Cities and Towns—Craig, the countyseat, is the principal town. It is the terminus of the Denver & Salt Lake railroad and has grown more rapidly than any other town in Colorado in the past three years. The Moffat county courthouse has recently been completed here, being built of Moffat county blue sandstone. It cost in excess of $40,000 and is perhaps the finest building in northwestern Colorado.

A modern brick and stone highschool building costing about $30,000 has also been completed recently. Other towns are Lay, Maybell and Sunbeam, on the Yampa highway; Great Divide, in the Iron Springs divide, in the northern part; and Axial, on the Craig-Meeker highway, in Axial basin.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are along the line of agricultural development. There is, perhaps, more undeveloped agricultural land in this county than in any other county in the state. No county has so much government land open to homestead entry, including so large a percentage of farm land. There is also a considerable amount of state land in the county, almost wholly undeveloped. Land prices here are very low on account of the fact that government land may be obtained practically without cost. The coal deposits in this county are among the richest in Colorado. There are also valuable mineral deposits and a considerable area of mineralized land that has been very imperfectly prospected. Development in this county, however, has been retarded by lack of transportation facilities and will continue to be comparatively slow until the Denver & Salt Lake railroad, or some other railroad, is extended through the county.

MONTEZUMA COUNTY

General Description—Montezuma county is in the extreme southwest corner of Colorado, the southern boundary being formed by New Mexico and the western boundary by Utah. It is of an irregular rectangular outline with an extreme length, east and west, of about 50 miles and an extreme width, north and south, of about 38 miles. Its area is 1,312,640 acres, or about twice that of the state of Rhode Island. It is a broken table land in the south and west, rising rather abruptly to the summits of the La Plata mountains in the northeast. The altitude ranges from about 5,600 feet in the southeast to nearly 13,000 feet at the summits of some of the peaks in the northeast.

Early History—The first known inhabitants of this area were the Aztecs or Cliff Dwellers, who at one time lived in large numbers here and in adjoining parts of New Mexico, Arizona and Utah. Extensive ruins of their dwellings, temples and even of cities of considerable size are found in many of the canons in the southern and eastern parts of the county, especially in the vicinity of the Mesa Verde national park. The first known white settlers in what is now Montezuma county came in 1873, soon after the treaty of peace had been signed with the Indians of this region. There was much prospecting for gold here, but few important discoveries were made and most of the settlers were farmers, raising excellent crops in the Mancos and Montezuma valleys. The county was organized in 1889, being formed from the western part of La Plata county, and was named for a famous ruler of the Aztecs.

Surface and Soil—In the western part the surface is a high table land cut by numerous streams, all tributary to the San Juan river. Excellent farming land is to be found in the narrow valleys of these streams, as well as on many of the high mesas lying between them. The soil is a sandy loam, very deep and fertile, with a wide range of color and texture. Further east the country becomes broken and mountainous, suitable only for grazing purposes. The Montezuma national forest includes the northeastern corner of the county.

Population—The population in 1910 was 5,029. It was estimated at 7,100 at the beginning of 1919. It is entirely a rural population, there being no cities having more than 2,500 inhabitants. In 1910 85.5 per cent of the inhabitants were native whites and the percentage of foreign population is somewhat lower at present. There is considerable Indian population, the southern part of the county being an Indian reservation.

Drainage and Water Supply—The southern and western parts of the county are drained by the San Juan river and its tributaries, while the Dolores river rises in the northeastern part and drains that territory. The principal tributaries of the San Juan in this county are the Mancos river, St. Elmo creek and Cross Canon creek. Most of these streams have their sources in a region of high rainfall in the eastern part of the county and carry plenty of water for irrigation purposes. Domestic water is obtained principally from wells and is found at depths ranging from 25 to 75 feet.

Industries—The principal industries are agriculture, stockraising and mining. A large percentage of the land in the western part of the county is suitable for cultivation and most of the higher land in the northwest contains fine grazing area. The agricultural territory is very imperfectly developed, chiefly because of the lack of

transportation facilities. In the mountainous section in the northeast there is considerable mineral, and metal mining is being carried on to a limited extent. There are also extensive coal deposits in the eastern part and some coal is being mined.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa and other tame hay, wild hay, oats, barley, corn, potatoes, garden vegetables, apples and other tree fruits.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are aikinite, clays, coal, gold, lead, silver, stone and sand. Gold, silver, copper and lead have been produced in considerable quantities and are still being mined. The coal deposits are bituminous and of good quality.

Timber—There is considerable timber in the northeastern part and some timber on the higher lands in other parts of the county. Pine and spruce predominate in the northeast, while cedar and pinon are more common in the lower altitudes.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 197,090 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or about 15 per cent of the total area. Of this amount, according to the records of the county assessor, 751 acres was improved fruit land, 36.277 acres irrigated farm land, 26,134 acres nonirrigated farm land, 124,768 acres grazing land 6,080 acres timber land, and the remainder mineral land, railroad rights of way and town and city lots. On January 1, 1919, there was 32,494 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, a considerable amount of which is suitable for farming and may be purchased through the state land board at reasonable prices and on very favorable terms. On July 1, 1918, there was 62,374 acres of government land open to homestead entry, including some good agricultural land in the western part of the county at considerable distance from a railroad. The national forest area is 224,898 acres. Irrigated land here sells at from $30 to $150 an acre and bearing orchards bring as high as $200 an acre. Nonirrigated land sells at from $5 to $30 an acre and some grazing land may be purchased for less than $5.

Transportation — The Rio Grande Southern railroad, a narrow gauge road, enters the county east of Mancos from Durango, runs west to Dolores and north to Ridgway and Montrose.

Highways—The principal state highway is the road leading from Durango to Mancos, Mesa Verde national park and Cortez. An extension of this road has been improved westward into Utah and a road north from Cortez through Dolores and San Miguel counties to a connection with the Rainbow Route to Montrose is partially completed, but not open for travel. Numerous county roads are in a general way fairly adequate for moving crops to market.

Educational—There are 34 public schools in the county, employing 59 teachers. The highschools at Dolores, Mancos and Cortez each give a full highschool course, while those at Lewis and Arriola offer one year of highschool work. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data — The rainfall varies from 13 to 17 inches in the agricultural districts in the west and south. In the north it increases rather rapidly, being about 25 inches in the extreme northeast corner. The climate is equable in the agricultural districts, especially favorable for general farming, fruitgrowing and stockraising.

Tourist Attractions — The Mesa Verde national park, located in this county, is growing rapidly in importance as a tourist point. Many remarkable ruins of the homes of ancient Cliff Dwellers are found in this region, affording one of the principal tourist attractions. There is much fine mountain scenery in the northeast, mostly inaccessible to automobile travel. Fairly good trout fishing is to be found in many of the streams.

Cities and Towns — Cortez, the countyseat, is located near the center of the county just north of Mesa Verde national park. Mancos, the principal railroad town and shipping point, is also the principal gateway to the Mesa Verde national park. Dolores is also an important railway town. Other towns are Arriola, Bear Creek, Lebanon, Lewis, Yellow Jacket and Sandstone.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are along the line of agricultural development. There is perhaps room for twice as large a rural population as the county now supports, though any extensive development in this direction will probably wait upon better railroad facilities. The large deposits of coal in the county are but little worked, because of remoteness from markets. There is considerable mineral area which offers good opportunities for prospectors.

MONTROSE COUNTY

General Description — Montrose county lies somewhat south of the west-central part of this state, the western boundary being formed by the state of Utah. Its outline is that of a double rectangle with an extreme length, east and west, of about 86 miles and an extreme width of 35 miles. The area is 1,448,960 acres, or about one-fourth that of the state of New Hampshire. The surface in general is a broken table land crossed by numerous valleys extending generally from the southeast to the northwest. The Uncompahgre plateau extends northwest from the San Juan mountains across the central part of the county. The altitude varies from about 5,150 feet on the western boundary to about 9,600 feet in the most elevated points of the Uncompahgre plateau.

Early History — Montrose county lies north of the sections of Colorado territory visited by the early Spanish explorers and so far as authentic records go none of these fortune hunters ever entered the area now included in this county. It was explored in 1853 by a party headed by Captain Gunnison, but at that time was thought to be unfit for cultivation. This territory was the home of the Ute Indians when first visited by white people. A treaty was signed between the United States and this tribe in 1880 and in September, 1881, the Indians were removed to the Uinta reservation in Utah, and the Uncompahgre valley was thrown open to settlement. Thousands of homeseekers flocked into this territory, some of them being merely gold seekers, but most of them farmers and stockmen. The county was organized in 1883 from a part of Gunnison county. Stockraising was then the principal occupation.

Surface and Soil—The Uncompahgre plateau crosses the county near the central part, dividing it roughly into two rectangles which are distinctly different in soil and general conditions. The eastern section is an irregular and broken table land, crossed in the northeast corner by the Gunnison river and near the center by the Uncompahgre river. The former stream has no valley worthy of note, but the Uncompahgre valley contains a large area of agricultural land, including some of the best general farming land in western Colorado. The western rectangle is drained by the Dolores river and contains considerable good farming land in the valleys of this stream and its tributaries. Much of the area in this region is covered with shale and similar formations and is of little value for farming purposes. The soils of the county are greatly varied in character, being chocolate colored loam on the higher areas, such as Bostwick park and Log Hill mesa; sandy loam on the mesa west of the Uncompahgre river in the Paradox valley; clayey loam along the San Miguel and Uncompahgre rivers, and adobe along the east side of the Uncompahgre river. A detailed soil survey of the Uncompahgre valley was made by the bureau of soils of the United States department of agriculture in 1910 and published in 1912. No soil survey of the western part of the county is available.

Population—The population in 1910 was 10,291 as compared with 4,535 in 1900. The present population is in the neighborhood of 14,000. In 1910 native white people made up 90.7 per cent of the entire population. The percentage of foreign-born population is perhaps somewhat lower now that it was then. Previous to the war the principal foreign nationalities represented were German, Russian, English and Canadian.

Drainage and Water Supply—The eastern part of the county is drained by the Gunnison, Cimarron and Uncompahgre rivers, the latter being tributaries of the former. All carry a fair supply of water the year round, but the Gunnison, which has little irrigated land along its course, carries more water than can be used near it, while the Uncompahgre carries a supply insufficient for irrigating the broad valley through which it flows. This condition gave rise to the construction of a large irrigation system in the county known as the Uncompahgre project, built by the United States reclamation service. The San Miguel river furnishes the principal water supply for a large area of land known as Wrights mesa and the Tabaquatche parks, as well as the San Miguel valley. The Beaver creeks also furnish water for Wrights mesa, while West Paradox is watered from springs and storage reservoirs. In most parts of the county cisterns have been dug for domestic water. In the irrigated districts these usually are filled through filters from irrigation ditches.

Industries—General farming is the principal industry. This includes stockraising, dairying, bee keeping and fruitgrowing, all of which are carried on to a considerable extent. Metal mining is followed rather extensively, chiefly in the western part.

There is some coal mining also, principally in the west. Montrose has a variety of industries, chief of which are manufacturing in a small way and general merchandising.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa and a wide variety of other cultivated hays, wild hay, wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, corn, onions, cabbage, apples, peaches, pears and other tree fruit; grapes, berries and other small fruit.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are carnotite and other radium- and vanadium-bearing ores, clays, coal, copper, gold, oil shale, petroleum, natural gas, silver, sand and building stone.

Timber—There is some timber in the higher altitudes, principally pine and cedar.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 273,743 acres of patented land in the county, or nearly 19 per cent of the total area. According to the records of the county assessor, 1,636 acres of this was improved fruit land, 76,296 acres irrigated farm land, 37,203 acres nonirrigated farm land, 155,221 acres grazing land and the remainder mineral land, railroad rights of way and town and city lots. There is but 108 acres of unappropriated state land in this county, it having been included in the Uinta Indian reservation at the time selections of state land were made. On July 1, 1918, there was 652,078 acres of government land open to homestead entry, most of which is of little value except for grazing purposes. There is, however, some good agricultural land open to entry in the western part of the county at a considerable distance from any railroad. The national forest area is 316,962 acres. Irrigated land sells here at from $60 to $300 an acre, depending on local conditions and character of improvements. The high priced land is principally bearing orchards. Nonirrigated land, suitable principally for grazing purposes, costs from $10 to $30 an acre and some grazing land may be purchased for as low as $5 or $6 an acre.

Transportation—The principal narrow gauge branch of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad extends into this county as far as Montrose. A standard-gauge line follows the valley of the Uncompahgre river northwest from that city into Delta county and on to Grand Junction. Another branch of this road extends southward from Montrose to Ridgway, where it connects with the Rio Grande Southern railroad to Durango.

Highways—The principal state highway is the Rainbow Route, which follows in general the course of the Rio Grande railroad through the county. A branch leaves this at Montrose and runs southward to Ouray and Silverton. A secondary state road extends from Montrose westward into Paradox valley, in the western part of the county, connecting with a Utah state road to Salt Lake City. This road has recently been improved and promises to become one of the principal outlets from Utah. In a general way the county highways in the eastern part of the county are ample for the movement of crops. In the western part they are being rapidly developed.

Educational—There are 46 public schools in the county, employing 112 teachers. The Montrose county highschool at Montrose and the branch highschools at Olathe and Nucla each offer a full highschool course. There is a consolidated school at Montrose. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The rainfall varies widely. In the northern part of the Uncompahgre valley it is less than 10 inches annually. It increases rapidly toward the south and southwest, being above 25 inches on the higher parts of the Uncompahgre plateau. From here it decreases rapidly toward the west, being about 15 inches in the valleys of the Dolores river and its tributaries in the eastern part of the county. The climate is generally mild and healthful. The summers are comparatively long and the winters are not subject to extremely low temperatures except on the Uncompahgre plateau. Where water is available for irrigation and soil conditions are favorable, this is one of the best agricultural sections of the state.

Tourist Attractions—The completion of the Rainbow Route has greatly increased automobile tourist travel through this section of the state. There is much attractive mountain scenery and a number of picturesque canons in the eastern half of the county which are now being visited by a large number of people every year. The high altitudes of the Uncompahgre plateau are not easily accessible at present, but roads are being rapidly planned for this territory. There is good trout fishing in the streams in most sections of the county. Buckhorn lakes will soon be an attractive place, reached from Montrose. A trip from Montrose to Ouray is worth many times its cost.

Cities and Towns—Montrose, the countyseat, is the principal town. It has a brick and tile factory, two flour mills, a creamery, and other small manufacturing industries. It is the principal distributing point for the surrounding agricultural territory. Other towns are Olathe and Uncompahgre, on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad; Nucla and Naturita, on the San Miguel river, in the west-central part; and Paradox, in the extreme western part.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are for agricultural and mining development. There is water available for the irrigation of a little more land in the eastern part of the county than is now being watered. In the extreme west there is sufficient water to supply many times the land that is now being cultivated under irrigation. Transportation facilities are far removed, however, and development here will be slow. The mineralized area lies principally in the western part of the county and its development is likewise retarded by lack of transportation.

MORGAN COUNTY

General Description—Morgan county lies in the north-central part of the state and includes a considerable part of the South Platte valley. It is almost a perfect square, 36 miles long and 36 miles wide. Its area is 823,040 acres, or about 140,000 acres more than that of the state of Rhode Island. The South Platte valley crosses the center of the county, east and west. North of this the surface is principally a prairie, somewhat higher than the river bottom. The altitude varies from 4,100 feet, in the northeast, to about 4,600 feet in the southwest.

Early History—Morgan county was organized in 1889 from a part of Weld county. Long's expedition passed through this territory en route to the Rocky mountains in 1820, and it was from a point in what is now Morgan county that they first caught sight of the peak afterwards named in honor of the leader of the expedition. The country is described by Dr. James, historian of the expedition, as an undulating plain "presenting the aspect of hopeless and irreclaimable sterility." It was regarded with the same lack of favor by most of the early visitors. A few stockraisers began to establish homes in the river valley in the early 60's, and for 20 years stockraising was carried on rather extensively. Farmers began to come into this territory in the early 80's and gradually to take up the government homestead land and begin the cultivation of the soil. The town of Brush was begun in 1882 and named in honor of Jared Brush, a pioneer irrigator then living at Greeley. A fort had been established on the Platte river in 1861 and named Fort Morgan, in honor of Colonel Christopher A. Morgan. This fort was garrisoned by United States troops, the garrisons being maintained principally for the protection of the stage line which passed this way and carried United States mail. The town of Fort Morgan, founded in 1884, now occupies the site of this ancient fort, but the original military post has been entirely destroyed. It was abandoned in 1868.

Surface and Soil—The South Platte valley crosses the central part of the county, east and west. A low range of hills marks the boundary of the river bottoms on each side of the river, beyond which the country spreads out into vast rolling prairies. The soil of the valley and of the narrower valleys of numerous tributary creeks is principally sandy loam with some alluvial deposits, very fertile and yielding readily to cultivation. On the high prairie lands the soil is principally a sandy loam with occasional patches of adobe or gumbo. No detailed soil survey of this area is available.

Population—The population in 1910 was 9,577, as compared with 3,268 in 1900. The present population is approximately 17,500. In 1910 foreign-born white people made up 14 per cent of the total population. The principal foreign nationalities were Russian, Danish and German. The Russians here are principally sugar beet workers.

Drainage and Water Supply—The Platte river and its tributaries drain the county and furnish the principal water supply for irrigation purposes. The principal tributaries are Bijou, Badger and Big Beaver creeks, entering the river from the south. Water for domestic purposes is obtained from wells in many parts of the county. In the Platte river valley it is reached at depths ranging from 5 to 50 feet, and on the prairie lands to the north and south from 25 feet to 500 feet.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, stockraising, stockfeeding, dairying and manufacturing. Farming without irrigation has been carried on rather extensively north and south of the Platte river in the past half dozen years. Irrigated farm-

ing is confined largely to the Platte river valley, and stockraising and stockfeeding are followed rather extensively here in connection with general farming. Until recent years large numbers of cattle were grazed on the prairie lands north and south of the river, but these lands are now being utilized largely for general farming purposes. Feed crops are grown extensively on the irrigated lands along the rivers and thousands of cattle and sheep are shipped in here annually to be fattened for market. The principal manufacturing industry is the making of beet sugar, factories belonging to the Great Western Sugar company being located at Fort Morgan and Brush. The dairy interests of the county have had a steady and consistent growth the past few years; especially is this true on the dry lands, where each farm supports from half a dozen to a dozen or more cows. One creamery at Brush and another at Fort Morgan furnish a local market for the butter fat and each creamery has done a business of about $35,000 the past year. Some cream is shipped to Denver, making a total cream business for the county of no small proportions. In connection with the farm dairies there are about 350 silos in the county.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa and other hays, sugar beets, potatoes, wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, pinto beans, milo, and other forages, garden vegetables and some fruits, principally hardy tree fruits.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clays, sand, gravel and building stone.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 529,514 acres of patented land in the county, or a little more than 64½ per cent of the total area. Of this amount, according to the records of the county assessor, 74,369 acres is irrigated farm land, 3,142 acres natural hay land, 143,077 acres nonirrigated farm land, 304,645 acres grazing land and the remainder railroad rights of way and town and city lots. The natural hay land is partly irrigated. On January 1, 1919, there was 57,643 acres of state land in the county, most of which is suitable for farming and may be purchased through the state land board on favorable terms. On July 1, 1918, there was 2,179 acres of government land open to homestead entry, principally isolated tracts much smaller than the regulation homestead and of little economic value. Irrigated land in this county sells at from $75 to $200 an acre, depending principally on character of water rights, improvements and other local conditions. Nonirrigated land sells at from $10 to $40 an acre.

Transportation—The main line of the Union Pacific railroad follows the South Platte valley through the county. The Burlington railroad runs east and west across the county, south of the Platte river. It branches at Brush, the main line running east through Washington and Yuma counties, and another line running north into Logan county.

Highways—The principal state highway is the Platte valley road, which follows the Platte river through the county. It is joined at Brush by the Burlington highway, coming in from the east through Yuma and Washington counties. There are numerous county highways, generally well improved and maintained, and sufficient for transportation of crops to market.

Educational—There are 77 public schools in the county, employing 153 teachers. The union highschool at Brush and the highschools at Fort Morgan and Weldona each give a full highschool course, while the schools at Hillrose, Wiggins, Goodrich and Orchard each give two years of highschool work and those at Snyder, Buckingham and Pleasant Prairie give one year. There is a consolidated school at Wiggins. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The climate here is mild and equable. The average annual rainfall varies from 12 to 15 inches, and most of it comes during the growing season. The summers are generally long and warm, while the winters are comparatively short and not subject to extremely low temperatures. This part of Colorado is especially noted for its healthful climate. The Eben-Ezer Home Sanitarium, which offers accomodations for consumptives of limited means, was located here principally because of the favorable climate.

Tourist Attractions—Automobile tourist travel through this county over the Platte Valley and Burlington highways is heavy and is growing each year. There are few points of scenic interest in the county, but the visitors from the east are usually much interested by the extensive development of agriculture under irrigation. The site of the old government fort, erected in 1861, is of some historic interest, and although no remains of it are at present visible, a monument erected by the D A. R. marks the site.

Cities and Towns—Fort Morgan, the principal city and the countyseat, is located near the central part of the county on the Burlington and Union Pacific railroads. It is growing rapidly and is one of the most important towns in northeastern Colorado. It has a well-equipped sugar factory. Brush, on the Burlington railroad, further east, is the principal shipping point for a prosperous agricultural district and is the home of a sugar factory belonging to the Great Western Sugar company. Other towns are Orchard, Goodrich, Weldona and Snyder, on the Union Pacific railroad, and Wiggins, Vallery and Hillrose, on the Burlington railroad.

Special Opportunities—There is perhaps 300,000 acres of fertile arable land in this county that has never been broken. Though the rainfall here is not so heavy as in some other sections of eastern Colorado, the experience of the past half dozen years has proved that farming without irrigation can be carried on successfully here provided crops are raised which are especially adapted to this territory. Pinto beans and forage crops usually make good yields. Efforts are being made to bring about the construction of a milk condensery at Fort Morgan.

OTERO COUNTY

General Description—Otero county is situate in the southeastern part of the state, in the heart of the Arkansas valley. It is of an irregular rectangular outline, 42 miles long, north and south, at the eastern boundary, and 36 miles wide. The area is 762,080 acres, or about 80,000 acres more than that of the state of Rhode Island. The surface is a level or broken prairie traversed by the valley of the Arkansas and narrower valleys of several tributaries, chief of which is Timpas creek. The altitude varies from about 4,000 feet, at the point where the Arkansas river crosses the eastern boundary, to 5,100 feet in the southwest.

Early History—Otero county was on the main line of travel for hunters and trappers in the early part of the nineteenth century. After the establishment of Bent's Fort, in Bent county, frequent parties of soldiers passed through what is now Otero county, and followed the Santa Fe Trail over Raton pass to Santa Fe. As early as 1842 there was a regular camping place for trappers at the mouth of King Arroyo, on the present site of La Junta. The actual settlement of the county did not begin until the early 60's. The first settlers were principally cattlemen and sheepmen. The agricultural development of this area did not begin until some time in 1874, when the Rocky Ford ditch was constructed. The county was organized in 1889 from a part of Bent county and was named for Miguel Otero, one of the founders of the town of La Junta.

Surface and Soil—The Arkansas river flows across the northern part of the county. The valley here is broad and contains a large amount of good, level agricultural land. The soil in the valley of the Arkansas and along the tributaries is an alluvial loam or sandy loam, with comparatively little adobe. On the higher levels it is a sandy loam, varying considerably in texture and color. There are about nine townships in the county too rugged for cultivation, except a few very fertile valleys; most of this, which is suitable only for grazing purposes, lies in the southern part of the county and is well supplied with springs. A detailed soil survey of most of the irrigated area in this county has been made by the bureau of soils of the United States department of agriculture.

Population—Since Crowley county was created from a part of Otero county in 1911, it is impossible to make comparisons of the present population with that of previous years. The development of the county was very rapid, as is shown by the reports of the census bureau previous to the division. In 1890 the population was 4,192; in 1900 it was 11,522; and in 1910 it was 20,201. The present population is approximately 21,035. In 1910 the foreign population of Otero county, as then constituted, was 9.5 per cent of the total. Previous to the war the principal foreign nationalities were Russian, Mexican and German.

Drainage and Water Supply—The Arkansas river and its tributaries drain the county and furnish practically all the water for irrigation. The principal tributaries are the Purgatoire river and Timpas creek, on the south, Apishapa creek, on the extreme west, and Horse creek, on the northeast. The water rights here are among the oldest in Colorado and supply a larger proportion of the area of the county with irrigation water than is supplied in any other county in this part of the state. Water for domestic purposes is obtained principally from artesian wells and is reached at depths varying from 430 feet to 1,100 feet. Stock water is obtained at shallow depths in the irrigated districts.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, stockraising, stockfeeding and manufacturing. Farming is carried on principally in the Arkansas valley and in the smaller valleys of the various tributary streams. The development of the nonirrigated districts has been rapid in the past half dozen years, and success here has been such as to justify the belief that development will be even more rapid in the coming decade. This has long been one of the principal stockraising counties in the state, the principal stock being cattle and sheep. Large numbers of cattle and sheep are shipped into the county every fall to be fattened for market. A sugar factory belonging to the American Beet Sugar company is located at Rocky Ford and one belonging to the Holly Sugar company at Swink. There are also alfalfa meal mills at each of these places. The canning of fruits and vegetables is an important industry here, large canning factories being located at Manzanola, Fowler and Rocky Ford. There is also a large flour mill located at La Junta.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn and beans; cantaloupes and other melons; sugar beets and garden vegetables, and a variety of seed crops. Milo, kafir corn and similar forage crops are raised rather extensively in the nonirrigated districts.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clays, including some fire clay; gravel, building sand, building stone and cement materials.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 280,368 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or nearly 37 per cent of the total area. Of this amount, according to the records of the county assessor, 1,039 acres was improved fruit land, 79,852 acres irrigated farm land, 21,031 acres nonirrigated farm land, 173,936 acres grazing land and the remainder railroad rights of way and town and city lots. On January 1, 1919, there was 116,404 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, most of which is suitable for farming and may be purchased through the state land board on very favorable terms. On July 1, 1918, there was 35,090 acres of government land open to homestead entry, principally small isolated tracts of little economic value. Irrigated land here sells at from $75 to $200 an acre and nonirrigated land at from $12 to $50 an acre.

Transportation—The main line of the Santa Fe railroad enters this county along the Arkansas river, in the east. At La Junta it branches, one line following the Arkansas river west to Pueblo, and the main line running southwest along Timpas creek to Trinidad and on to California. The Arkansas valley branch of this system runs north of the river to a junction with the main line at Swink.

Highways—The principal state highway is the Santa Fe Trail, which follows in a general way the course of the Santa Fe railroad through the county, branching at La Junta, the north branch running to Pueblo and the south branch to Trinidad and on to the Pacific coast. Numerous county highways are fairly well improved and are ample for the transportation of crops to market except in some of the more remote nonirrigated districts. The Santa Fe Trail is among the best improved roads in the state, most of the bridges being built of concrete, one across the Arkansas river at La Junta having cost $60,000.

Educational—There are 51 public schools in the county, employing 189 teachers. The schools at La Junta, Rocky Ford, Manzanola and Fowler each give a full highschool course, while the schools at Swink and Cheraw give two years of highschool work. The La Junta schools, in addition to the full highschool course, offer both a three and a two years course in highschool work. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data — The climate here, as in other sections of the Arkansas valley, is mild and healthful, and especially adapted for general agriculture and stockraising. The summers are long and warmer than in most other sections of the state, and the winters are comparatively short and mild. The rainfall varies from 12 to 16 inches, being heaviest in the extreme southeast.

Tourist Attractions — The improvement of the Santa Fe Trail through this county has greatly increased automobile tourist travel from the east by this route. Possibly no other route to Colorado is more generously patronized than this one. There are no points of special scenic interest in the county, but travelers from the east always show much interest in the development of irrigation as it is seen in this valley.

Cities and Towns—La Junta, the countyseat and principal town, is lo-

cated on the Arkansas river, at the junction of two branches of the Santa Fe railroad. It is an important railway town and the principal shipping point in the Arkansas valley. Rocky Ford, also on the Santa Fe railroad, is the second town in the county and is the center of a very prosperous agricultural district. The Rocky Ford cantaloupe, which is the standard of excellence all over the country, takes its name from this city, in the vicinity of which it is extensively cultivated. Swink, between La Junta and Rocky Ford on the Santa Fe railroad, is an important agricultural town. Manzanola is the center of the most prosperous fruit and vegetable growing district in this section, and is noted for its canning industry. Among the other towns in the county are Fowler, near the western boundary, which is noted for its pure spring water, the Crewsdale dairy and the Fowler creamery; Cheraw and Randall, on the Arkansas Valley branch of the Santa Fe railroad; and Timpas and Benton, on the main line, south of La Junta.

Special Opportunities—Although agricultural development in this county has been more rapid than in most counties in the state, there is still considerable room for extension along this line. There is a considerable area of good nonirrigated land not yet broken and the experience of farmers on land of this nature in the county in the last few years has shown that success may be obtained here by following improved agricultural methods and especially by keeping dairy cattle and raising forage crops.

OURAY COUNTY

General Description—Ouray county lies in the southwestern part of the state, including a part of the rich mineral belt known as the San Juan district. It is of an irregular triangular outline, with the base toward the north. The extreme length north and south is 33 miles and the extreme width is about 29 miles. Its area is 332,160 acres, or about one-half that of the state of Rhode Island. The southern part is mountainous and the northern part is level or broken, including a portion of the Uncompahgre valley. The altitude varies from 6,300 feet at the north boundary to over 14,000 feet at the summit of some of the mountains in the southern part.

Early History—This territory was included in the tract of land ceded by the Southern Ute Indians to the United States in 1873. It had been but little explored previous to this time, but settlers and prospectors flocked into the entire territory immediately after the treaty was ratified, and rich mineral discoveries were soon made in the district now included in Ouray county. In the summer of 1875 a permanent mining camp grew up in the heart of the mountains near the southern end of Cimarron range. This camp formed the nucleus of the town of Ouray, which was named in honor of a well known Ute chief whose services to the whites in this section were very great. Rich discoveries of gold and silver were made in the Mt. Sneffels district in 1875 and two years later the Virginius mine was opened. The county was organized in 1887, at that time extending west to the state line and including the territory now embraced in Dolores and San Miguel counties.

Surface and Soil—The only agricultural area in the county lies in the northern part, principally in the valley of the Uncompahgre river. The soil here is extremely fertile, is under irrigation and yields exceptionally large crops. It is principally a sandy loam, or clayey loam soil similar to that of the lower Uncompahgre valley. A thorough survey of the Uncompahgre valley was made by the bureau of soils of the United States department of agriculture in 1910, and published in 1912. This survey applies to a small part of Ouray county. The southern part of the county, from Ridgway to the southern boundary, is extremely rugged and is valuable chiefly for its timber and mineral resources.

Population—The population in 1910 was 3,514, as compared with 4,731 in 1900. The decrease was due principally to a decline in mining activities. There has been considerable agricultural development in the northern part of the county in the last 10 years and the population at present is in the neighborhood of 4,000. In 1910 the foreign white population was 25 per cent of the total. It is considerably less at the present time. Previous to the war the principal foreign nationalties were Austrian, Swedish and Italian.

Drainage and Water Supply—The Uncompahgre river and its tributaries drain the county and supply water for irrigation and other necessary purposes. These streams have their sources in the region of high rainfall and usually carry an abundant supply of water the year round. Water for domestic purposes in the northern part is provided largely from cisterns

and in some cases from springs and wells.

Industries—The principal industries are mining, agriculture, stockraising and lumbering. Mining is confined to the mountainous districts in the south, where rich deposits of precious and semi-precious metals have been produced for a great many years. Agriculture is followed mostly in the upper Uncompahgre valley, and stockmen in this section graze their herds on the fine grazing lands within the national forests. There are valuable coal deposits in the county and coal has been mined to a limited extent during the past year. Lumbering has been followed only to supply local needs.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa, natural hay, small grain, potatoes and garden vegetables.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are antimony, alunite, bismuth, clays, copper, gold, iron, lead, silver, tungsten, zinc, granite, sandstone and a wide variety of other stones.

Timber—There is considerable heavy timber on the mountain slopes within the national forest, principally red and white spruce and yellow pine.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 121,154 acres of patented land in the county, or about 36 per cent of the total area. Of this amount, according to the records of the county assessor, 10,220 acres was irrigated farm land, 1,040 acres natural hay land, 2,713 acres nonirrigated farm land, 88,650 acres grazing land and the remainder railroad rights of way and town and city lots. On January 1, 1919, there was 3,344 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, including some good agricultural land. On July 1, 1918, there was 27,040 acres of government land open to homestead entry, most of which is of little value except for grazing purposes or for minerals. The national forest area is 134,313 acres. Irrigated land here sells at from $50 to $150 an acre and nonirrigated land at from $5 to $40 an acre.

Transportation—A branch of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad extends south from Montrose to Ouray. At Ridgway it connects with the Rio Grande Southern railroad, extending south to Durango.

Highways—The principal state highway is that leading south from the Rainbow Route at Montrose, up to the Uncompahgre valley by way of Ridgway to Ouray and thence south across the mountains to Silverton. Another state highway follows the course of the Rio Grande Southern railroad west and south to Placerville and Telluride, in San Miguel county. In the northern part of the county there are numerous county roads adequate in a general way to serve the agricultural territory. In the southern part there are numerous mountain highways and trails leading principally from Ouray into the various mining districts.

Educational—There are 19 public schools in the county, employing 26 teachers. The county highschool at Ouray, the branch county highschool at Ridgway and the union highschool at Colona each offer a full highschool course. The Colona school is supported jointly by Ouray and Montrose counties. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The rainfall is comparatively heavy in all sections of the county. In the northern part it varies from 15 to 25 inches. In the mountainous districts south from Ridgway it is above 25 inches, in some cases being as much as 40 inches. The climate in the northern part is mild and favorable for general farming. In the mountainous districts, further south, it is more severe, the snowfall of the winter being extremely heavy and the high areas being subject to extremely low temperatures.

Tourist Attractions—Ouray has long been noted as one of the popular tourist points in the state. A mineral hot spring located here is famed for its curative properties and has been much visited by healthseekers. The mountainous area about Ouray and further south is exceptionally picturesque. The highway between Ouray and Silverton was one of the first mountain highways constructed in this section of the state and was originally operated as a toll road. It is now a good automobile highway and is traveled annually by thousands of tourists and sightseers.

Cities and Towns — Ouray, the countyseat, is the principal town, the terminus of a branch of the Rio Grande railroad and the principal supply point for the mining camps further south. Ridgway, at the junction of the Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Southern railroads, is a prosperous agricultural town and shipping point. Other towns are Colona, Eldredge and Mayfield, on the Rio Grande railroad and Red Mountain, Ironton and Camp Bird, mining towns.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are in the line of mineral development. There is a vast amount of highly mineralized area in the southern part of the county that has been only partially prospected. The mineral deposits now being worked yield good values at greater depths and there is opportunity for profitable investment in the further development of known ore bodies. There is some room for agricultural development in the northern part.

PARK COUNTY

General Description—Park county lies almost in the exact center of the state and includes the beautiful mountain-rimmed meadow known as South park. The western boundary is formed by the Park range, which in some sections is the Continental divide. It is extremely irregular in outline, about 60 miles long, north and south, and having an extreme width of about 45 miles. Its area is 1,415,680 acres, or a little less than one-fourth that of the state of Vermont. The surface is principally hilly or mountainous except for the park above referred to, which lies near the central part of the county and is nearly 50 miles long and from 10 to 40 miles wide. The altitude varies from about 7,200 feet, at the point where the Platte river crosses the eastern boundary, to more than 14,000 feet at the summits of some of the peaks in the western part.

Early History—Captain Pike and his exploring party crossed the southern end of South park in the latter part of 1806, soon after he had made his famous effort to scale Pikes peak. There are traditions of Spanish explorers in this territory in search of gold, but no trace of Spanish diggings has been found. After Pike's visit there was little travel into this part of Colorado until the active search for gold began in 1858 and 1859. A party of prospectors, including W. J. Holmes, crossed the front range into the South park basin in the summer of 1859 and after considerable prospecting without favorable results they pitched camp on the bank of the stream which was later called Tarryall creek. A settlement was built here, which was called Tarryall. Some placer ground was discovered and the camp grew rapidly. All of the placer gold was soon staked off and newcomers were told to move on. A party of prospectors, who had visited Tarryall and had not been warmly received, traveled further west and established a camp which they called Fairplay. Gold dust was also discovered in this territory and the new camp grew rapidly. It is now the countyseat of Park county. During the early mining activities Park county was one of the principal producing districts and was organized as one of the original 17 counties in Colorado territory. It was named in honor of the beautiful valley on the rim of which most of the prospect camps were located.

Surface and Soil—The surface of South park is level or rolling, crossed by numerous small streams which have their sources in the surrounding mountains. It is one of the best natural meadows in Colorado. The geological formations here show that it was one time the bed of an inland lake and the soil is made up of deposits from the waters of this ancient sea. It is very fertile and produces excellent crops despite the high altitude and short seasons. Farming is followed to a limited extent in the valleys of some of the streams along the rim of the park. The park is surrounded on all sides by rugged mountainous areas, and the South Platte river, which drains this territory, has cut its way out to the eastern plains, forming one of the most picturesque canons in Colorado. No soil survey of this county is available.

Population—There has been considerable fluctuation in the population of this county, due to the variation in the success of mining operations. In 1880 it was 3,970; in 1890, 3,548; in 1900, 2,998, and 2,492 in 1910. The present population is about 3,000. In 1910 the foreign-born population was 16.2 per cent of the total. The principal foreign nationalities then were Swedish, German and English.

Drainage and Water Supply—This county lies in the South Platte watershed, the South Platte river having its headwaters on the western rim of the park. The rainfall in this area is heavy and much of the water used for irrigating lands in northeastern Colorado has its origin in the county. In South park water for domestic purposes is in some cases obtained from wells and is reached at depths ranging from 15 to 75 feet.

Industries—The principal industries are stockraising, farming, dairying, lumbering and metal mining. There are valuable coal deposits in the county, but they have never been developed. Good building stone is available here and some has been quarried,

principally for local use. South park is one of the most important stock-raising districts in the state.

Crops—The principal crops are native hay, potatoes, small grains and garden vegetables.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are bismuth, clays, coal, copper, fluorspar, lead, manganese, silver, vanadium, zinc, cement materials and a variety of building stone.

Timber—There is considerable timber in the mountainous areas surrounding South park, principally pine, cedar, spruce and aspen.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 253,624 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or about 18 per cent of the total area. Of this amount, according to the records of the county assessor, 22,187 acres was natural hay land, 4,614 acres nonirrigated farm land, 181,534 acres grazing land, the remainder railroad rights of way and town and city lots. The natural hay land in this county is practically all irrigated. On January 1, 1919, there was 94,964 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, including some good agricultural and native hay land, all for sale through the state land board at reasonable prices and on very favorable terms. On July 1, 1918, there was 258,185 acres of government land open to homestead entry, most of which is hilly or mountainous and of little value except for grazing purposes. There is, however, a small amount of fair grass land open to entry in the county. The national forest area is 640,998 acres. Irrigated land sells here at from $50 to $150 an acre and nonirrigated land at from $5 to $30 an acre.

Transportation—The Platte Canon branch of the Colorado & Southern railroad follows the Platte river through the northern part of this county and extends southward from Fairplay to Buena Vista, in Chaffee county. The Colorado Midland railroad runs through the south end of the county, crossing South park. A branch of the Colorado & Southern railroad leaves the Platte Canon line at Como and runs northeast over Boreas pass to Breckenridge. Branch lines run from Fairplay to Mudsill and Alma, mining camps.

Highways—There are two primary state highways extending through this county. One runs southwest from Denver by way of Como and Fairplay to a junction with the Midland Trail at Buena Vista, and the other is the Pikes Peak or Ocean to Ocean route, which runs west from Colorado Springs across the south end of South park, also joining the Midland Trail at Buena Vista. There are numerous secondary state highways and county roads, generally moderately well improved, and many trails leading to the mountain mining camps.

Educational—There are 30 public schools in the county, employing 42 teachers. The schools at Hartsel and Fairplay offer a full highschool course There are consolidated schools at Guffey and in District No. 28, near Pine.

Climatological Data—The climate of South park is very similar to that of the other mountain parks in Colorado, chief of which are North and Middle parks. Although the altitude is above 7,000 feet, this territory is surrounded on all sides by mountains, thus being protected from disagreeable winds during the winter. The summers are short and warm and the winters, though cold, are not disagreeable because of the high percentage of sunshine and the small amount of moisture in the atmosphere. The average annual rainfall in South park proper varies from 14 to 16 inches. It is considerably higher in the mountainous country surrounding the park, except for a small area in the northeastern corner. Along the Continental divide, in the northwest, the annual precipitation averages above 20 inches. The snowfall during the winter months is extremely heavy in the mountainous areas in the western part of the county and especially on the boundary line between this and Summit county.

Tourist Attractions—South park is one of the most picturesque mountain valleys in Colorado, and automobile tourist travel through this section has been greatly increased since the completion of the two state highways before mentioned. Railroad tourist travel into South park has always been heavy. The mountainous regions in the northern and western parts are becoming more and more popular each year as highways are opened, making them accessible to automobile travel. The streams are well stocked with trout and are perhaps visited by more fishermen each year than the streams of any other section of Colorado. There is considerable small game in and about the park, principally grouse and sage hens. Among the popular resorts in the county are Lake George, Hartsel, Bailey, Cassels and Shawnee. Many Denver people have cottages along the Colorado & Southern

railroad in this county and spend a considerable part of the summer here.

Cities and Towns—Fairplay, the countyseat and one of the oldest towns in the county, is on the Colorado & Southern railroad in the western part. Como, also on the Colorado & Southern railroad, near Fairplay, is an important shipping point. Alma, in the western part, is a mining camp. In addition to these towns are the resorts before mentioned and the town of Hartsel, on the Colorado Midland railroad.

Special Opportunities—There is a large amount of government land in this county, including both homestead area and national forest. It is all subject to patent under the mineral land laws and much of it is perhaps highly mineralized. Some of the government land is also well adapted to farming and stockraising. Although agriculture and stockraising have been carried on successfully here for many years, there is still considerable room for development in this direction. The coal and stone resources are extensive, but their development will probably wait on the improvement of transportation facilities.

PHILLIPS COUNTY

General Description—Phillips county lies in the northeastern corner of the state, the north boundary being formed by Sedgwick county, and the eastern boundary by the state of Nebraska. It is rectangular in outline, about 31 miles long, east and west, and 20 miles wide. Its area is 440,320 acres, or a little more than two-thirds that of the state of Rhode Island. Its surface is principally level prairie, and the altitude varies from 3,600 feet, in the east, to about 3,900 feet in the northwest.

Early History—This county was organized in 1889 from a part of Logan county and was named in honor of R. O. Phillips, secretary of a land company which laid out a number of towns in northeastern Colorado. Like other eastern Colorado counties, it was grazing territory in the 70's and early 80's, though no permanent settlements were established during this period. The era of agricultural development began about 1885 and continued actively until about 1893. A series of unfavorable seasons at this time discouraged many of the homesteaders and they gave up their claims, returning to the states further east from which they came. The new period of settlement began in the late 90's and from that time on agricultural development has been very rapid and successful.

Surface and Soil—The surface is principally level, with a few broken or rolling areas in the north and extreme south. The soil is principally a sandy loam, with occasional patches of adobe and other hard soils. It is uniformly fertile and generally contains just about the right proportion of sand to make it work easily. There are few sections of the state where the soil yields better crops without irrigation. There is no soil survey of this area available.

Population—Like a good many other counties in eastern Colorado, the population here has been subject to some fluctuation. In 1890 it was 2,642, and was perhaps still larger at the beginning of 1893. A succession of unfavorable seasons began in 1893 and in 1900 the population had decreased to 1,583. In 1910 it was 3,179. The present population is approximately 6,000. In 1910 the foreign-born population was 8.8 per cent of the total, the principal foreign nationalities being Swedish and German. The percentage of foreign population is somewhat lower at the present time.

Drainage and Water Supply—Frenchman creek, a tributary of the Republican river, is the principal stream in the county. It has its source further west in Logan county and flows east through the central part of Phillips county. There are a few other small streams, principally tributaries of the Republican river. These streams usually become dry, or nearly so, during the summer months and for that reason have no value as sources of water supply for irrigation purposes. There is a strong underflow of "sheet water" here, which is reached at depths varying from 10 to 220 feet. Wells sunk to this underflow are pumped principally by windmills and furnish a large portion of the water for domestic purposes and for livestock. In some cases these wells are pumped by engines and a supply of water for irrigation for limited areas is obtained.

Industries—The principal industry is general farming, which includes dairying and stockraising. This is one of the best nonirrigated farming sections of the state. There is almost no waste land in the county and the cultivated area is increasing rapidly each year. The district tributary to Holyoke has for many years been one of the most successful dairy farming sections in the state. Stockraising was

formerly the principal industry, but the range upon which stockmen depended for their pasture has in recent years been cut up into comparatively small farms and stockraising operations are now being carried on in a different way. Most farmers keep some beef cattle and hogs, but cattle here are now usually fattened for market instead of being sold for feeders as they were during the earlier history of the county.

Crops—The principal crops are corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, kafir, milo and other sorghums, sudan grass and similar forage crops, pinto beans and garden vegetables. Both spring and winter wheat are grown here, winter wheat perhaps producing a slightly better average yield. The production of sorghums and other forage crops is increasing steadily.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clays, which have been used to a limited extent for the manufacture of brick; building sand and building stone.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 395,095 acres of patented land in the county, or about 89 per cent of the total area. According to the records of the county assessor, this is all classed as nonirrigated farm land, with the exception of railroad rights of way and town and city lots. It is, however, not nearly all under cultivation, much of it being used only for grazing purposes, though suitable for farming. On January 1, 1919, there was 16,786 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, most of which is suitable for farming and may be purchased through the state land board on very favorable terms. On July 1, 1918, there was 561 acres of government land open to homestead entry, principally small isolated tracts of little economic value. Land in this county sells at from $30 to $100 an acre, depending principally on location and improvements.

Transportation—A branch of the Burlington railroad runs through the central part of the county by way of Holyoke, the countyseat. This is the only railway in the county.

Highways—The principal highway is the Omaha-Lincoln-Denver road, an important automobile route leading into the state from the east. A secondary state highway runs north from Holyoke to Julesburg, in Sedgwick county, and south from Holyoke to Wray, in Yuma county. The numerous county roads are comparatively well improved and are in good condition the year round. They are in a general way sufficient to care for the present agricultural development.

Educational—There are 39 public schools in the county, employing 59 teachers. The county highschool at Holyoke and branch county highschool at Haxtun each give a full highschool course, while the school at Amherst offers two years of highschool work. There are consolidated schools at Amherst and Peyton Valley and a centralized school at Fairfield. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data — The climate here is mild and equable, well suited for general farming and stockraising. The summers are comparatively long and warm and the winters are not subject to extremely low temperatures. The rainfall varies from 16 to 19 inches, being the heaviest in the eastern part. Approximately three-fourths of it comes during the growing season, between April and October. It varies considerably from year to year, but is seldom so light that crops especially adapted to this locality do not make fair yields.

Tourist Attractions—There is little natural scenery here of interest to tourists, but there is considerable automobile tourist travel over the Omaha-Lincoln-Denver road to the mountainous regions further west. This travel is increasing steadily and the county derives considerable benefit from it.

Cities and Towns — Holyoke, the countyseat and principal town, is located on the Burlington railroad near the central part of the county. It is the center of a prosperous farming and dairying section and is an important shipping point. Haxtun, on the Burlington railroad, in the western part, is the center of a rapidly developing general farming district and is growing steadily. Paoli, a comparatively new town between Haxtun and Holyoke, is becoming an important grain shipping point.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are along the line of agricultural development. There is probably 200,000 acres of arable land in the county that has never been broken. It has excellent soil and under proper methods of cultivation yields good crops of small grain, corn, forages and similar products. The rainfall here is comparatively regular and farmers who have lived in the county for as long as 25 years say there has not been an absolute crop failure during that period.

PITKIN COUNTY

General Description—Pitkin county is located in the central part of the state just west of the main range of the Rockies, and includes a portion of the highly mineralized area that first introduced Colorado to the world. It is of extremely irregular outline, about 54 miles in length along the north boundary and about 30 miles in width north and south through the central part. Its area is 652,160 acres, or about 30,000 acres less than the state of Rhode Island. The surface varies from rugged mountains resplendent with natural grandeur to broad valleys in which agriculture is practiced profitably. Several mesas scattered through the county provide considerable areas of level, fertile and productive farm land. The altitude varies from about 6,625 feet in the northwestern part to more than 14,200 feet at the summits of some of the peaks in the east and south.

Early History—The first white settlers in this area were prospectors who were attracted to the Leadville district, but found it overcrowded and pushed out into the unknown country further west. In 1879 these fortune hunters made discoveries of rich silver ore on the upper Roaring Fork and one or two cabins were erected on the present site of the town of Aspen. The following year the town itself was laid out and soon became one of the leading mining camps of the west. The principal metal value found here was silver, and for a good many years Pitkin county was one of the leading producers of the white metal. A branch of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad was completed to Aspen in 1887 and the Midland line was finished to the town the following year. In 1900 the county had a population of 8,929, this being the crest of the boom. The county was organized in 1881 from a part of Gunnison county.

Surface and Soil—The surface of the county is extremely rugged and picturesque along the Continental divide and the other ranges which form the natural topographic boundaries between Pitkin and its neighboring counties. There is a large area of level land in the valleys of the Frying Pan, Roaring Fork and Crystal rivers, as well as along all of the tributaries of these main drainage streams of the county. These valleys compare favorably with the best farming land in the state as to soil fertility, climate and the production of diversified crops. The soil is deep, fertile and exceptionally free from rock, while the growing season is sufficiently long to allow the usual farm crops to mature.

Population—The population in 1910 was 4,566. At the present time it is about 4,000 and is located principally in the mining districts. The foreign-born population in 1910 was 27.2 per cent of the total, compared with 29.2 per cent in 1900. The percentage is somewhat lower now than it was in 1910. Most of the foreigners are metal miners. Previous to the war the principal foreign nationalities were Austrian, Italian, Swedish and English.

Drainage and Water Supply—The territory included in this county lies in the Grand river watershed. The principal streams are the Frying Pan, Roaring Fork and Crystal rivers, all tributaries of the Grand river. These rivers have their sources in regions of extremely high precipitation and carry plenty of water the year round.

Industries—Metal mining is one of the principal industries and the Aspen district has attained worldwide fame as a steady producer of silver and lead ores. Stockraising, however, has now increased to a point where it challenges the superiority of the mining industry. Stock produced from the Pitkin county ranges command usually higher prices on the market than stock from the lower sections of the state. The raising of purebred Hereford and Shorthorn cattle is becoming common in the valleys. Raising of general farm crops is also an industry that is gradually on the increase and destined to become a potent factor in the development of the county.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are antimony, arsenic, barium, clays, coal, copper, gold, iron, lead, silver, zinc, and a wide variety of building stones.

Timber—There is plenty of heavy timber on the mountain slopes, principally pine, spruce and cedar.

Land Classification—At the beginning of 1919 there was 84,805 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or about 13 per cent of the total area. According to the records of the county assessor, 15,283 acres of this is irrigated farm land, 480 acres nonirrigated farm land, 40,131 acres grazing land and the remainder mineral land, railroad rights of way and town and city lots. On January 1, 1919, there was 1,987 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, including some good agricultural land. On July 1, 1918, there was 52,906 acres of gov-

ernment land open to homestead entry, most of which is of little value except for grazing purposes. The national forest area is 510,568 acres. Irrigated land sells here at from $50 to $125 an acre and nonirrigated land at from $5 to $30 an acre.

Transportation—The main line of the Colorado Midland railroad runs across the northeast corner of the county and follows the north boundary for several miles along the Frying Pan river. Branches of both the Midland and the Denver & Rio Grande railroads extend south along the Roaring Fork river to Aspen. The Crystal River railroad runs south along Crystal river from Carbondale to the town of Marble, in Gunnison county.

Highways—The principal state road is Highway No. 25, running from Glenwood Springs up the Roaring Fork valley to Aspen and thence east over the Continental divide at Independence pass, being a link of the Ocean to Ocean highway. Numerous other roads and trails are used principally to serve the several mining camps.

Educational — There are 19 public schools in the county, employing 37 teachers. The schools at Aspen and Basalt offer a full highschool course. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data — The rainfall is heavy in all sections of this county. In the southern part along the mountain range it averages above 25 inches annually. The lowest average annual precipitation along the north boundary is perhaps about 20 inches. In the winter the snowfall is ordinarily heavy, thereby offering ample moisture to provide water for power and irrigation purposes, but this county is not subject to extremely low temperatures, except in the high altitudes in the southern part. The weather bureau records indicate that in some years the ground is practically devoid of snow up to the first of the year in the farming communities; and as a rule the snow has disappeared in time to allow early plowing and cultivation. A failure of crops owing to climatic conditions has seldom occurred. The summers are warm, but are not characterized by the extreme heat of the lower elevations. Mountain breezes tend to equalize the temperature. The nights are always cool and the days warm. In summer the climate is ideal; in winter it is not severe.

Tourist Attractions—Pitkin county enjoys the distinction of having within its borders some of the most picturesque mountain scenery to be found in the Rocky mountains. Its eastern boundary lies upon the Continental divide, with Grizzly peak, 14,020 feet, its highest point. From Grizzly peak there juts out to the west the Elk Mountain range, a spur of the Rockies, which culminates in Castle peak, 14,259 feet high. This great mountain uplift is broken by long spurs running north to the valley floor, with clear mountain streams running between. These streams are all well stocked with trout and have many delightful camping spots along their courses. Better highway facilities are the principal need for the development of this scenic region.

Towns—Aspen, the countyseat, is the principal city and the most important mining camp and supply point. Among the other towns are Norrie, Thomasville, Ruedi, Janeway, Sewell, Emma and Rathbone.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are in the direction of mining development. Although this county has been producing metals steadily for more than 35 years, there are still wide areas that have been only inadequately prospected and possible mineral deposits fully as rich as those now being worked yet lie hidden beneath the mountain sides. There are rich coal deposits in the county which have been but little developed. The stone and other mineral resources will probably wait for development until the tributary Rocky mountain territory is more thickly settled. Opportunities are open for the settler and prospective purchaser of ranch property for stockraising and for the production of general farm crops. There is no better farming land in the entire state than is found in the garden spots of this county, along the broad expanses of fertile soil in the valleys.

PROWERS COUNTY

General Description—Prowers county lies in the southeastern part of the state, including a large part of the Arkansas valley. The eastern boundary is formed by the state of Kansas. It is an almost perfect rectangle 48 miles long, north and south, and 37 miles wide. Its area is 1,043,200 acres, or about 200,000 acres less than the state of Rhode Island. The surface is principally level valley in the north and somewhat higher broken prairie in the south. The altitude varies from 3,200 feet at the point where the Arkansas river crosses the eastern

boundary to about 4,000 feet in the southwest.

Early History—Prowers county is on the route of most of the early visitors to Colorado. Pike and his little band of soldiers followed the Arkansas river through this county in 1806; Long's party took the same course in 1820; in 1845 Fremont went this way on his third expedition to the Rocky mountains; Captain Gunnison with his expedition passed this way in 1853; General Stephen W. Kearney followed this route with his little army bound for New Mexico in 1846, taking this detour for the sake of safety instead of the old Santa Fe Trail across the southeastern corner of Baca county; Green Russell and his little band of gold seekers took the same trail in their journey to the Pikes Peak region in 1858. The early settlers in the county were principally stockmen who began to come in the 60's. In the early 80's the development of agriculture began and has been rapid in this county ever since. Prowers county was organized in 1889 from a part of Bent county and was named in honor of John W. Prowers, an early associate of William Bent and a representative in the Colorado legislature in 1881-1882.

Surface and Soil—The Arkansas river crosses the northern part of the county and its broad valley contains practically all of the irrigated farm land. South of this river the surface rises into broken table land containing much good nonirrigated farming territory. The soil in the valley is chiefly underlaid with Benton and Dakota sediments, and is principally an alluvial or sandy loam with restricted areas of adobe and other harder soils. On the uplands the soil is principally a sandy loam, very fertile and yielding readily to cultivation. It is very retentive of moisture and in recent years has proved to be of excellent agricultural character. There is a detailed soil survey of this area available, to be found in the annual report of the bureau of soils, department of agriculture, for the year 1902.

Population—The population of this county has grown steadily. In 1890 it was 1,969; in 1900 it was 3,766, and had increased to 9,520 in 1910. The present population is approximately 16,000. In 1910 the foreign-born population was 8.2 per cent of the total. At that time the principal foreign nationalities were Mexican and German.

Drainage and Water Supply—The Arkansas river and its tributaries drain the county and furnish much of the water for irrigation. A group of large reservoirs lie in the southern part of Kiowa county and extend into northern Prowers county, furnishing water for the irrigation of a large area of land. North of Lamar there is one of the most extensive systems of irrigation from reservoirs in the state. Water for domestic purposes is obtained principally from wells and is reached at depths varying from 10 to 75 feet.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, stockraising, stockfeeding, dairy farming and manufacturing. Until recently farming operations were confined largely to the Arkansas valley and the southern part of the county was used exclusively for grazing purposes. In recent years farming without irrigation has been extended rather rapidly in the south and is proving very successful. A beet sugar factory belonging to the American Beet Sugar company is located at Lamar. The Helvetia Milk Condensing company has a large condensary at Lamar. It was opened in the early part of 1914. The plant has a capacity sufficient to handle the production of 12,000 dairy cattle, or 150,000 pounds of milk daily. There are large alfalfa meal mills located at Hartman, Bristol, Kornman, Wiley, May Valley, Holly and Millwood. A flour mill, said to be the second largest in the state, is located at Lamar, milling local wheat, which is raised extensively in Prowers and adjoining counties.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa and other hay, sugar beets, cantaloupes and other melons, wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn, potatoes and garden vegetables. Broomcorn and various forage crops are grown rather extensively in the southern part of the county.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clays, glass sand, building sand, stone of several varieties and valuable shale.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 585,567 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or about 56 per cent of the total area. Of this amount, according to the records of the county assessor, 88,461 acres is irrigated farm land, 4,128 acres natural hay land, 4,907 acres nonirrigated farm land and 484,990 acres grazing land. The remainder is railroad rights of way and town and city lots. On January 1, 1919, there was 55,459 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, much of which is suitable

for farming and may be bought through the state land board on very favorable terms. On July 1, 1918, there was 14,828 acres of government land open to homestead entry, principally small isolated tracts of little economic value. Irrigated land sells here at from $75 to $200 an acre and nonirrigated land at from $10 to $40 an acre.

Transportation—The main line of the Santa Fe follows the Arkansas river through the county, running south of the river most of the way. The Arkansas Valley branch of this road leaves the main line at Holly and runs through the irrigated district north of the river. It is connected with the main line by a branch road extending from Lamar to Kornman Junction and north to May Valley.

Highways—The principal state highway is the Santa Fe Trail, which follows in a general way the course of the Arkansas river through the county. A secondary state highway runs south of this road into Baca county; another runs south from Lamar to Springfield, the countyseat of Baca county. Numerous county roads are fairly well improved and sufficient for the transportation of crops to market.

Educational—There are 66 public schools in the county, employing 140 teachers. There are highschools at Lamar, Holly, Granada and Wiley, each offering a full highschool course, while a number of other schools in the county give from one to three years of highschool work. There are an academy and a business college at Lamar.

Climatological Data — The climate here, as in other sections of the Arkansas valley, is mild and open, very healthful and well adapted to general farming and stockraising, there being more full days of sunshine than at Phoenix, Ariz., or Los Angeles, as shown by the records of the United States weather bureau. The summers are longer than in most sections of Colorado; the winters are comparatively short and mild. The rainfall in the northern part of the county varies from 12 to 15 inches and in the southern part from 15 to 18 inches.

Tourist Attractions—The Santa Fe Trail is one of the principal routes for automobile tourists from the east into Colorado. In recent years there has been considerable tourist travel from points in this county, principally Holly and Lamar, south into Baca county. Although Prowers county has none of the rugged scenery which attracts tourists in large numbers to Colorado, it has an agricultural development under irrigation not surpassed in any other part of the country, and tourists often spend many days traveling through the farming districts.

Cities and Towns—Lamar, the countyseat and principal city, is located on the Santa Fe railroad in the western part of the county. It possesses water works, sewer system, electric light and power plant, public heating plant and a 1,025-barrel flour mill. The Intermountain Railway, Light and Power company, which has its headquarters and power plant at Lamar, is extending its transmission lines to carry electric light into railroad towns in both Bent and Prowers counties, with distributing plants and lines to provide electric light and power for hundreds of farmers in many of the smaller rural communities. Holly, on the Santa Fe near the eastern boundary, is the center of a prosperous agricultural district and is the second city in size. It has a good system of water works, sewer system, electric light and power, and is an ideal residence city. Other towns are Granada, on the main line of the Santa Fe; Wiley, Bristol and Hartman on the Arkansas Valley branch; and Webb and Plains in the southern part of the county.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are along the line of agricultural and manufacturing development. A large area of good farming land in the southern part of the county is not yet in cultivation and the experience of good farmers in this territory in the past few years has proved that farming without irrigation, especially with dairy farming as a basis of operation, will be uniformly successful. There are extensive deposits of good glass sand near Lamar, which have been thoroughly tested and proved to be equal to the best glass sand found in this country. Drilling for oil has been in progress in this locality for a good while. If oil or gas should be developed in commercial quantities the establishment of glass factories would be especially profitable. There is considerable good building stone, principally sandstone, in the county.

PUEBLO COUNTY

General Description—Pueblo county lies in the south-central part of the state and includes a considerable portion of the Arkansas valley, one of the best known agricultural areas in Colorado. It has an irregular outline with

an extreme length, north and south, of 54 miles on the eastern boundary, and an extreme width of 54 miles. Its area is 1,557,120 acres, or a little more than one-half that of the state of Connecticut. The surface is principally a broken plain, through the central part of which passes the valley of the Arkansas river. In the southwest it rises gradually into a rugged foothill district, the altitude varying from about 4,350 feet, at the point where the Arkansas river crosses the eastern boundary, to a little over 8,000 feet in the extreme southwest.

Early History — Captain Zebulon Pike and his party of explorers camped at the mouth of Fountain creek in November, 1806, and built a breastwork of cottonwood logs for defense. It was from this camp that Pike started on his attempt to scale Pikes peak. Two members of Long's expedition visited this same territory in 1820, but found no traces of Pike's stockade. Jacob Fowler and a party of adventurers visited this region in 1822 and built a log house near the present site of the city of Pueblo. Charles and William Bent built a fort and trading post some distance west of the mouth of Fountain creek in 1826, but soon abandoned it for another which they built near the present site of the city of Las Animas. Jim Beckwith, a mulatto, perhaps established the first actual settlement where Pueblo now stands, in 1842. It was a sort of adobe fort enclosed with cottonwood pickets, built for protection against the Indians, and was called Fort Nepesta. It was burned and plundered by Ute Indians on Christmas day, 1854. Captain Gunnison passed through what is now Pueblo county along the Arkansas river, in the early part of 1853, and wrote an interesting account of his visit here. Green Russell and his party of prospectors passed up the Arkansas river in June, 1858, and turned north up Fountain creek toward the Pikes Peak region. In 1859 a settlement was begun on the east side of Fountain creek, called Fountain City. About two years later a rival town was laid out on the bank of the Arkansas river and was called Pueblo. These settlements grew very slowly until early in the 70's, when a large influx of stockmen and homesteaders through this part of Colorado gave them a new lease on life. From that time on the growth of the city of Pueblo was rapid. Pueblo county was one of the original 17 counties in Colorado territory.

Surface and Soil—The soil is principally a sandy loam in the more elevated prairie sections and an alluvial or clayey loam in the Arkansas valley. There are some districts having considerable slate and shale, much cut by erosions and unsuitable for cultivation. These are of limited area. Most of the prairie part of the county is comparatively level. In the southwest the surface is hilly and mountainous, with numerous small mountain valleys containing some good farm land and a large amount of fine grazing area. No soil survey of this county is available.

Population—The population of Pueblo county has grown very rapidly. In 1880 it was 7,617; in 1890 it was 31,491; in 1900 it was 34,448; and in 1910 it was 52,223. The present population is about 70,000. In 1910 the foreign-born population was 18.5 per cent of the total, the principal foreign nationalities being Austrian, Italian, German, Irish and English. At that time the urban population was 85 per cent of the total, being confined to the city of Pueblo.

Drainage and Water Supply—The Arkansas river flows through the central part of the county and, with its tributaries, furnishes the drainage and supplies water for irrigation. The Arkansas river and most of the tributary streams carry plenty of water the year round, the supply being sufficient for irrigation of much more land than is now being watered. In the agricultural districts water for domestic purposes is obtained largely from wells.

Industries—The principal industries are manufacturing, agriculture, stock-raising, dairying and quarrying. Manufacturing is confined largely to the city of Pueblo and its suburbs. The steel mills of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company are located here, employing over 6,000 men. There are more than 100 other manufacturing establishments, representing about 30 different lines of the manufacturing industry. It is an important packing center, has the largest brick and tile works west of the Mississippi river and the largest tent and awning factory in the west. Its factories employ about 7,500 men and have a monthly pay roll of about $1,500,000. Farming under irrigation is confined to the valley of the Arkansas river and the narrower valleys of a few of its tributaries. Farming without irrigation is being rapidly extended on the prairie lands north and south of the river and is proving almost uniformly successful. The dairying industry has developed very rapidly in the past half dozen years. Important

stone quarries are located on Turkey creek, in the northeastern part of the county, at Lime, south of Pueblo, and at various other places. Pueblo county sandstone, quarried on Turkey creek, was used for the construction of the Pueblo county courthouse and for numerous other structures in the state. Marble from Pueblo county has also been used extensively for building purposes. The Colorado Fuel & Iron company quarries large amounts of limestone annually, principally from the deposits in the vicinity of the town of Lime.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa and other hays, wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn, potatoes, sugar beets, pinto beans, garden vegetables, small fruits and some tree fruits.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clays of many varieties, including excellent fireclay; good glass sand, marble, granite, limestone, sandstone and other building stones. Drilling for petroleum is now going on in several parts of the county and favorable showings of oil have been found.

Timber—There is some timber in the southeastern part, principally pine, cedar and spruce.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 774,542 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or approximately 50 per cent of the total area. Of this amount, according to the records of the county assessor, 6,402 acres was classed as improved fruit land, 39,746 acres irrigated farm land, 63,245 acres nonirrigated farm land, 641,767 acres grazing land and the remainder railroad rights of way and town and city lots. A considerable amount of the land classed by the assessor as improved fruit land is in reality suburban property. On January 1, 1919, there was 220,180 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, a large percentage of which is suitable for farming and may be purchased through the state land board on very favorable terms. This is the largest amount of unappropriated state land to be found in any county in the state. On July 1, 1918, there was 1,900 acres of government land open to homestead entry, principally small isolated tracts of little economic value. The national forest area is 35,456 acres. Irrigated land sells here at from $75 to $300 an acre and nonirrigated land at from $10 to $35 an acre.

Transportation—This county is well served by railroads, the city of Pueblo being one of the most important railroad centers in the west. The Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railroads follow the course of the Arkansas river west to Pueblo, and the Santa Fe runs west to Canon City and north to Colorado Springs and Denver. The Colorado & Southern and Denver & Rio Grande railroads run north and south through the county by way of Pueblo to Trinidad, in Las Animas county. The main line of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad runs west from Pueblo along the Arkansas river to Canon City and Leadville and thence west to Grand Junction and Salt Lake City. The Colorado-Kansas railroad runs northeast from Pueblo to the stone quarries in upper Turkey creek, in the vicinity of Stone City.

Highways—The county is also well served with primary state highways. The North and South road runs through the central part of the county by way of Pueblo, and the Santa Fe Trail, one of the principal highways entering the state from the east, follows the Arkansas river to Pueblo and westward as the Rainbow Route to Canon City, Salida, Gunnison, Grand Junction and Salt Lake City. There are numerous secondary state highways and county roads, generally well improved and maintained. This county has one of the best highway systems in Colorado.

Educational—There are 88 public schools in the county, employing 385 teachers. The Central and Centennial highschools, both at Pueblo, offer a full highschool course, while the schools at Pinon, Rye, Undercliffe, Avondale Station, Avondale and Boone give two years of highschool work and those at Mount View, Eden and Siloam give one year. There are consolidated schools at Pinon, Lime, Vineland and Avondale. There are also a number of private schools and business colleges located in Pueblo.

Climatological Data—The climate is mild and equable. The city of Pueblo and the Arkansas valley have a very high percentage of sunshine, the average being more than 300 sunshiny days annually. The rainfall in the northern and eastern parts of the county, including the Arkansas valley, averages from 12 to 15 inches annually. In the southwest it increases very rapidly, being more than 25 inches annually in the extreme southwestern corner.

Tourist Attractions — Automobile tourist travel to this county is very heavy and is increasing steadily. The

Santa Fe Trail is one of the most popular automobile tourist routes from the east into Colorado and the Midland Trail is perhaps the most heavily traveled automobile highway across the Rocky mountains in Colorado. In the southeastern part of the county there is an attractive scenic mountainous area which is reached by good automobile highways from Pueblo. Beulah and Rye are the most important tourist points in this section of the state. The streams in this region are fairly well stocked with trout and are popular fishing waters.

Cities and Towns— Pueblo, the countyseat, is the second city in Colorado in size. One of the largest manufacturing centers in the west, and a railroad point of great and growing importance. It has a large wholesale and jobbing trade and its trade territory is being steadily extended. Among the other important towns are Boone, Avondale and Nepesta, in the Arkansas valley; Eden and Pinon, on Fountain creek; Lime and Brooks, south of Pueblo; Turkey Creek and Stone City, in the northwest; and Beulah and Rye, in the southwest.

Special Opportunities—There is perhaps 300,000 acres of arable land in this county not yet broken. Until recently most of the prairie land in Pueblo county was utilized for grazing purposes. At the present time, however, much of this grazing land is being broken and farmed and such agricultural operations are proving very successful. Small grains, pinto beans and forage crops do well in the nonirrigated districts, the rainfall being almost always sufficient for maturing the varieties best adapted to this territory. The building stone resources of the county are very extensive and only partially and imperfectly developed. There are excellent deposits of glass sand along the Arkansas river, which would be rapidly developed for the manufacture of glass should oil or gas be discovered here in commercial quantities. There is considerable mineralized area in the southwest, which has been prospected extensively, but never developed.

RIO BLANCO COUNTY

General Description — Rio Blanco county lies in the northwestern part of the state, the western boundary being formed by the state of Utah. It is of an irregular rectangular shape, forming the north portion of the old Uinta Indian reservation. Its area is 2,062,720 acres, or about two-thirds that of the state of Connecticut. It is the fourth county in Colorado in size, being surpassed only by Las Animas, Moffat and Weld counties. Its extreme length, east and west, is about 110 miles and the extreme width along the western boundary is about 40 miles. The surface in the west is a high broken plateau, rising rather abruptly in the east to the mountainous district known as the White river plateau. The altitude varies from about 5,800 feet at the western boundary to more than 12,000 feet at the summits of some of the peaks in the eastern part.

Early History—This territory has played a prominent part in the early history of Colorado as a result of encounters here with the Ute Indians, which finally led to the removal of all Colorado members of this tribe to western Utah. In the spring of 1878 Nathan C. Meeker, for whom the town of Meeker, the countyseat of Rio Blanco county was named, was appointed Indian agent in this territory. He had trouble with the Indians from the first and in the fall of 1879 he asked for troops to protect him and his associates. Major T. T. Thornburgh, with a company of 160 men, was commissioned to assist Meeker, and started for the White River agency in September of 1879. On the morning of September 29th Major Thornburgh and his men were ambushed in Red canon, a narrow ravine in the north part of Rio Blanco county, and 15 soldiers were killed and 35 wounded. Major Thornburgh himself was killed and scalped. Meanwhile a party of Utes attacked Meeker and the employees at the Indian agency, killed most of them and took the women prisoners. Immediately following these outrages there was a general demand for the removal of the Indians from this territory and in 1881 about 17,000 of them were placed on the Uinta reservation in Utah. Rio Blanco county was organized in 1889 from the northern portion of Garfield county.

Surface and Soil—The principal agricultural land is found in the valley of the White river and on the high plateau south of this stream. The surface of this plateau is broken by numerous streams, most of which flow through deep ravines. The mesas between these streams contain large areas of fertile agricultural and grazing land. The soil is principally sandy loam or alluvial deposits of great depth and very fertile. The eastern part of the county is mountainous. No soil survey of this area is available.

Population—The population in 1910 was 2,332, as compared with 1,690 in 1900. At the present time the population is about 3,500. In 1910 the foreign-born white population made up about 8.2 per cent of the total. The percentage is perhaps about the same at the present time.

Drainage and Water Supply—The White river and its tributaries drain most all of the county and furnish water for irrigation and other purposes. While there is comparatively little land being cultivated under irrigation, there is water available for practically all of the arable land which does not lie too high to be watered. Domestic water in most sections is obtained from wells and is found at depths ranging from 15 to 75 feet.

Industries—General farming, including stockraising and dairying, is the principal industry. The area included in this county has long been one of the principal open range sections of Colorado and great herds of beef cattle still graze on the plateaus and along the streams. There are valuable coal deposits, but they have been worked only to supply fuel for local use. Rich mineral beds are found in the western part of the county, especially oil shale and carnotite, but they are almost wholly undeveloped. Lumbering has been followed to a limited extent only to supply the local demand.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa, natural hay, potatoes and small grains.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are asphaltic rock, asphaltic sand, carnotite, coal, petroleum, oil shale, sandstone, limestone, granite and other valuable stone.

Timber—In the eastern part there is an abundance of heavy timber, principally pine and spruce. On the high lands in the western part there is small timber, principally cedar.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 181,484 acres of patented land in the county, or a little less than 9 per cent of the total area. According to the records of the county assessor, 22,100 acres of this is irrigated farm land, 15,882 acres nonirrigated farm land, 132,434 acres grazing land and the remainder mineral land, railroad rights of way and town and city lots. There is but 5 acres of state land in this county, practically the entire area of which was in the Uinta Indian reservation at the time selections of state land were made. On July 1, 1918, there was 1,345,960 acres of government land open to homestead entry, including some good farming land, all far removed from transportation lines. The national forest area is 348,257 acres. Irrigated land sells here at from $50 to $125 an acre and nonirrigated land at from $5 to $30 an acre.

Transportation—The only railroad entering this county is the Uinta railroad, which leaves the Denver & Rio Grande railroad at Mack, in Mesa county, runs north through Garfield county and across the southwestern corner of Rio Blanco county to Dragon, Utah. Regular stage service is maintained between Rifle, on the Denver & Rio Grande, in Garfield county, and Meeker, the countyseat of this county. Stage service is also maintained between Meeker and Craig, the western terminus of the Denver & Salt Lake railroad.

Highways—The principal highway is the Ocean to Ocean road which runs north from Rifle to Meeker and west along the White river to Utah. There is a good secondary state highway between Meeker and Craig. There are numerous other county highways, especially in the western part of the county, which are barely sufficient, however, to serve the demands of farmers and ranchmen who live far from railroads.

Educational—There are 27 public schools in the county, employing 37 teachers. The Rio Blanco county highschool at Meeker offers a full highschool course. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The rainfall is extremely varied. On the White river plateau, in the eastern part of the county, it averages about 25 inches annually. North and west of this there is a belt having an average rainfall of from 15 inches to 20 inches. In the western part of the county there is an average rainfall of from 13 to 15 inches. The climate in the White river valley and on the plateaus to the south is comparatively mild and very favorable to general agriculture. In the eastern part, where the altitude is much higher, the summers are short and the winters are long, subject to extremely low temperatures and very heavy snowfall.

Tourist Attractions—Some of the finest fishing and hunting grounds in Colorado are found in this county. There is a considerable amount of big game to be found here, including deer, elk, wildcat and an occasional

bear. The streams are all fairly well stocked with trout and are not fished out early in the season, as they are in the sections of the state near to railroads. Some of the most picturesque mountain scenery in the state is to be found in the eastern part of the county, in the neighborhood of Marvin Lodge. The completion of the Ocean to Ocean highway across this county has greatly increased tourist travel, but further extension of highways is necessary to make it possible for tourists to visit the most attractive scenic regions of the county.

Cities and Towns — Meeker, the countyseat and principal town, is located in the beautiful upper valley of the White river and is one of the most picturesque towns in western Colorado. Other towns are Whiteriver, Delaney and Rangely, all in the White river valley.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities for development here are in the line of agricultural extension and mining. At the present time less than five per cent of the agricultural land within the county is being cultivated and there is range available for a great many more head of stock than are now being pastured. The mineral deposits of the county, particularly coal, oil shale and carnotite, have hardly been touched. Development along these lines, however, must be deferred until further transportation facilities are provided for marketing the output.

RIO GRANDE COUNTY

General Description — Rio Grande county lies in the south-central part of the state and includes most of the western extension of the San Luis valley. It is of an irregular rectangular outline, with an extreme length, east and west, of 30 miles and an extreme width of 25 miles. The surface is generally level except in the southwest, where it rises abruptly into the San Juan mountains. Its area is 574,720 acres, or a little less than one-half that of the state of Delaware. The altitude ranges from about 7,600 feet where the Rio Grande river crosses the eastern boundary to about 13,000 feet at the summits of peaks of the San Juan mountains in the southwest.

Early History — Early explorers frequently followed the Rio Grande river across the territory now included in this county, usually in search of gold, which they expected to find in the sands of the stream and in the mountains beyond. John C. Fremont's fourth Rocky mountain expedition crossed this area in 1848 and came to grief in the bleak San Juan range further west. In 1860 a colony of Mexicans settled in the valley of the Rio Grande river, not far from the present site of Monte Vista. In 1870 gold was discovered in the western part of the county and for several years mining development was rapid. For a short time in the early 80's this county ranked third in the state in gold production. The county was organized in 1874 from parts of Conejos and Costilla counties, and was named from the principal stream of the San Luis valley.

Surface and Soil—That portion of the county lying in the San Luis valley is level, with a very rich soil of great depth, well adapted for general farming. In the southeast the surface is more broken, rising rather rapidly to the summit of the Continental divide. The valley soil is a sandy loam, easily worked and extensively cultivated. In some sections it contains too much alkali, due to excessive sub-irrigation and imperfect drainage, but enterprises are now under way for draining a large acreage and much of it already has been reclaimed in this way. Recent investigations indicate that gypsum counteracts the bad effects of alkali in this soil and recommendations have been made that steps be taken for using some of the huge stores of gypsum in the state for this purpose. The only soil survey available is that made by the bureau of soils of the United States department of agriculture, published in 1904.

Population—The population of the county in 1910 was 6,563. The present population is estimated at 8,500. The urban population, being that of the city of Monte Vista, was 38.8 per cent of the total in 1910, and the percentage is somewhat less today. In 1910, 89 per cent of the people were native whites, and the percentage of foreigners is perhaps somewhat less now. Previous to the war Germans made up by far the largest part of the foreign-born population.

Drainage and Water Supply—The Rio Grande river and its tributaries drain the county and afford water for irrigation, These streams carry plenty of water the year round, having their sources in high altitudes where the precipitation is very heavy. There is water available for the irrigation of practically all the arable land in the county. Domestic water in the agricutural sections is obtained princi-

pally from artesian wells, which are drilled to depths varying from 100 to 400 feet, and from reservoirs.

Industries—The principal industries are agriculture, stockraising, dairying and mining. A very large percentage of the people are engaged in agriculture and stockraising, and agricultural property makes up nearly 60 per cent of the total county wealth. Farming without irrigation is impracticable in most parts of the county because of light rainfall, but there is plenty of water for irrigation and there are few places where farming under irrigation is more successful. Grazing land is available here in abundance within the national forest areas, and plenty of feed crops are raised for finishing livestock for market. Cattle and sheep are raised on a large scale and no county in the state in proportion to its size equals this in the production of hogs. Only Weld county, which is more than four times as large, equals it in total output. There is some mining in the southwestern part, but lack of transportation facilities has retarded mineral development. Lumbering is carried on to a limited extent in the southwest.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 179,648 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or a little more than 31 percent of the total area. According to the records of the county assessor, 39,050 acres is irrigated land, 8,840 acres is natural hay land, 31,040 acres nonirrigated and seep land, 98,370 acres grazing land and the remainder mineral land, railroad rights of way and town and city lots. On January 1, 1919, there was 20,032 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, including some good farming land susceptible of irrigation. On July 1, 1918, there was 104,018 acres of government land open to homestead entry, principally grazing land. The national forest area is 234,783 acres. Irrigated land with good water right sells here at from $50 to $175 an acre and nonirrigated land, some of which will ultimately be irrigated, but most of which is valuable chiefly for grazing purposes, may be had at from $5 to $40 an acre.

Crops—The principal crops grown are alfalfa and other tame hays, wild hay, field peas, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and root crops grown for stock feed.

Mineral Resources—The known mineral resources are gold, silver, copper, asbestos, alunite, sand, clays, granite and other varieties of stone. Gold, silver and copper have been produced in considerable quantities and the clays in some sections have been utilized for brick making. Some granite and other stones have been quarried.

Timber—There is considerable timber in the western and southwestern part, chiefly pine, spruce and cedar.

Transportation—The San Luis valley branch of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad follows the course of the Rio Grande river through the county and the San Luis Central road leaves this line near Monte Vista and runs north to Center, in Saguache county. Regular stage service is maintained from Monte Vista to the towns of Jasper, Stunner and Platoro, mining camps, and from Del Norte to these towns and to Summitville, in the same mining district, and Carnero and La Garita, agricultural towns in Saguache county.

Highways—The principal state highway is the Spanish Trail, which follows in general the Rio Grande river west to South Fork, whence it turns south to Wolf Creek pass, where it crosses the Continental divide. Another state road leaves this at Monte Vista and runs north to Saguache, where it connects with a branch of the Rainbow Route. Numerous secondary state highways and county roads afford ample routes for the marketing of crops from the agricultural districts.

Educational—There are 21 public school in the county, employing 61 teachers. The Sargent consolidated highschool near Monte Vista and the City highschools at Monte Vista and Del Norte offer a full highschool course. There are consolidated schools at Del Norte and Sargent. The school at Center in Saguache county is jointly supported by Saguache and Rio Grande counties. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The average annual rainfall in that part of the county lying in the San Luis valley varies from 7 to 10 inches. It increases rapidly in the higher altitudes, being above 25 inches in the extreme southwest corner. The climate in the valley is equable, with open winters and short warm summers.

Tourist Attractions—The opening of the Spanish Trail has greatly increased tourist travel to this section of the state. Some of the finest mountain scenery in the west is to be found in the mining districts in the southwestern part of the county. There is good trout fishing in the Rio Grande river

and its various tributaries in the county.

Cities and Towns—Monte Vista, the principal town in the county and one of the most prosperous in the valley, is the center of a wonderfully rich and prosperous agricultural district and is the site of the State Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. Del Norte, the countyseat, is also the center of a prosperous farming and stockraising community. Other towns are Granger and South Fork, on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, and Summitville and Jasper, mining camps in the southwestern part.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are in the line of agricultural development. There is a considerable acreage of arable land still unbroken, and water available for the irrigation of more land than is now being watered. This is also one of the best stockraising sections of the state, with range available for more cattle and sheep than are now being pastured and plenty of room for increasing the output of feed crops. Hog raising has developed rapidly in the past ten years and there is still room for expansion. Dairy farming also is profitable and will increase in importance as the county is more thickly settled. There is much promising mineral territory in the southwest, which will be developed rapidly when better transportation facilities are provided.

ROUTT COUNTY

General Description—Routt county lies in the northwestern part of the state, the north boundary being formed by the state of Wyoming and a part of the eastern boundary by the Continental divide. It is of an extremely irregular rectangular shape, 75 miles long, north and south, and about 42 miles wide. Its area is 1,425,280 acres, or about 168,000 acres less than that of the state of Delaware. The surface is generally rough or mountainous, except in the valley of the Yampa river and its tributaries. The altitude varies from about 6,230 feet, at the point where the Yampa river crosses the western boundary, to approximately 12,000 feet at the summit of some of the peaks on the eastern boundary.

Early History—This section of Colorado was frequently visited by trappers, explorers and prospectors previous to 1860, but no settlement was made until about 1866. In 1864 a prospector named Way discovered placer gold at the base of Hahns peak while returning to Clear Creek county, from which place he had started on his prospecting tour. He told the story of his discovery to Joseph Hahn, for whom the peak was later named. The two organized a party of miners and went to the territory in 1866, establishing a small settlement near the present site of the town of Hahns Peak. They encountered many hardships in the severe winter that followed and finally gave up further efforts to develop their discovery. The county was organized in 1877 from a portion of Grand county, and was named in honor of John L. Routt, twice governor of Colorado.

Surface and Soil—Much of the central and western part of the county is an extension of the great plateau that makes up nearly all of Moffat county. This is traversed by the Yampa, or Bear river, which has its source in the southern part of the county. This is the principal agricultural district and also includes the home ranches of most of the stockmen. The soil here is extremely fertile and in spite of the short seasons produces some of the best agricultural crops grown in Colorado. In the eastern part the surface becomes much more broken and rises rapidly to the summit of the Continental divide, which forms the eastern boundary. The southern end of the county contains the headwaters of the Grand river. No soil survey of this county is available.

Population—The population of Routt county in 1910 was 7,561. At that time, however, Routt county extended west to the Utah line, including all of what is now Moffat county. The population of that part of the county was very small, however, in 1910, as the Denver & Salt Lake railroad was not extended west from Steamboat Springs until several years later. The present population of Routt county is in the neighborhood of 8,000. In 1910 the foreign-born white people constituted 9.8 per cent of Routt county as it was then constituted. The foreign population is perhaps slightly larger in what is today included in Routt county. The principal foreign nationalities previous to the war were German, English and Canadian.

Drainage and Water Supply—The Yampa, or Bear river, rises in the southeastern part of the county, and, with its tributaries, furnishes the principal drainage and most of the water for irrigation purposes. The numerous small tributaries of the Grand river have their sources in the southeastern

corner. In the agricultural sections of the county water for domestic purposes is obtained principally from springs and running streams. The country is well watered.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, stockraising, dairying, coal mining, lumbering and metal mining. The farming operations in the past have been confined largely to stockraising, but general agriculture is being followed more extensively since the completion of the Denver & Salt Lake railroad through the county. Coal mining has developed very rapidly in the past five years, and Routt county now ranks fourth in the annual coal output.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa, timothy, alsike, wild hay, small grain, potatoes, garden vegetables, strawberries and other small fruits.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are asphaltic rock, clays, coal, corundum, copper, gold, lead, silver, oil shale, sand, onyx and a variety of building stone.

Timber—There is much heavy timber in the northern and eastern parts of the county, principally pine and spruce. In other sections there is lighter timber, principally cedar with some pine.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 388,643 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or a little more than 27 percent of the total area. The records of the county assessor show that 31 acres of this is improved fruit land, 40,025 acres is irrigated farm land, 38,048 acres is nonirrigated farm land, 228,996 acres is grazing land, 20,775 acres is timber land and the remainder coal and mineral land, railroad rights of way and town and city lots. The improved fruit land is principally devoted to strawberries. On January 1, 1919, there was 72,791 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, including some good agricultural land for sale through the state land board at reasonable price and on favorable terms. On July 1, 1918 there was 196,889 acres of government land open to homestead entry, including a small amount of good agricultural land remote from railroad, the remainder being valuable principally for grazing purposes or for possible minerals. The national forest area is 553,120 acres. Irrigated land sells here at from $30 to $150 an acre and nonirrigated land at from $5 to $25 an acre.

Transportation—The Denver & Salt Lake railroad enters the county in the southeast, runs northwest to Steamboat Springs and west along the valley of the Yampa river to Craig, in Moffat county. A number of small branch lines serve the coal mines located near the main railway line.

Highways—The principal state highway is the Vernal road, which crosses the county east and west by way of Steamboat Springs, following in general the valley of the Yampa river. Another state highway leaves this road near Steamboat Springs and runs south to a connection with the Midland Trail at Wolcott. Still another state road runs east from Steamboat Springs across the mountains to Walden, in Jackson county. Numerous other highways traverse the southern and western parts of the county, being in general ample for the movement of farm crops to market.

Educational—There are 65 public schools in the county, employing 80 teachers. The schools at Steamboat Springs, Yampa, Hayden and Elk Head each offer a full highschool course, while the Oak Creek school gives three years of highschool work and District No. 20 at Yampa one year. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The precipitation in this county is extremely varied. A small section in the southwestern corner has an average annual rainfall of from 13 to 15 inches. In the western part the rainfall varies from 18 to 20 inches. In the eastern and northern part it varies from 20 to 25 inches, being about 21 inches at Steamboat Springs. The climate is somewhat severe. The winters are long, but in the valleys conditions are favorable for general farming. In the northern part the snowfall is extremely heavy and the winters are long and severe.

Tourist Attractions—Steamboat Springs has long been a popular tourist resort and is being visited by increasing numbers of vacationists and health seekers every year. The town was given this name because of the peculiar puffing sounds emitted by some of the mineral springs here, the noise being somewhat similar to that of a river steamboat in action. The group of springs here is perhaps the largest in the world. They are about 100 in number and include almost every variety of mineral and medicinal spring known. The water varies greatly in temperature, in some of the springs being almost at boiling point. There is a large open-air bathing pool fed by some of these springs which is

growing in popularity every year and promises in time to become a rival of Glenwood Springs in popularity. The mountain scenery in the vicinity of Steamboat Springs and the northern part of the county is widely varied and wonderfully attractive. For several years ski carnivals and other winter sports have been held at Steamboat Springs, the ski course there being one of the finest in the world. The streams are well stocked with trout and big game is abundant in the mountains.

Cities and Towns—Steamboat Springs, the countyseat and principal town, is located on the Denver & Salt Lake railroad, in the upper Yampa valley. It is surrounded by a good agricultural and stockraising district. Oak Creek, south of Steamboat Springs on the Denver & Salt Lake railroad, and Mount Harris, west of Steamboat Springs, are the principal coal mining camps. Other towns are Hayden, Yampa, Milner and Sidney, all on the Denver & Salt Lake railroad, and Hahns Peak, in the northern part, formerly the countyseat.

Special Opportunities—Perhaps the most promising opportunities here for development are in the line of coal and metal mining. The Routt county coal deposits are among the most extensive and valuable in the state. The coal now being produced is bituminous and of excellent quality. There are deposits of anthracite coal in the northern part of the county, as yet undeveloped because of lack of transportation facilities. There are considerable deposits of copper, gold and other metals in the northern part which have been but little developed and there is a large mineralized area in this part of the county which has been only imperfectly prospected. The agricultural area of the county has not been fully developed and would support perhaps twice as large an agricutural population as it now has.

SAGUACHE COUNTY

General Description—Saguache county is in the south-central part of the state and includes the northern end of the San Luis valley. It is of an irregular shape, with an extreme length, east and west, of about 85 miles, and an extreme width, north and south, of about 48 miles. Its area is 2,005,120 acres, or about 100,000 acres greater than the combined areas of the states of Rhode Island and Delaware. The eastern boundary is formed by the Sangre de Cristo mountain range and the Continental divide passes across the northwestern corner. The San Luis valley extends about 30 miles north into the central part of the county. The surface here is an extremely level plain, which rises gradually to the Sangre de Cristo range on the east. The altitude ranges from 7,500 feet in the south to more than 14,000 feet at the summits of peaks of the Sangre de Cristo range. For a distance of more than 50 miles every peak in this range rises to a height of 13,500 feet or more.

Early History—Available records do not show that the early Spanish explorers who entered the southern end of the San Luis valley came north into the territory now included in Saguache county. Scores of early exploring expeditions, including the fourth attempt of James C. Fremont to cross the Continental divide, followed the course of the Rio Grande river up the valley, but none of them strayed north into the wide plains of Saguache, though the distance was only a few miles. The first settlement was made in 1865 on the Saguache river, near the present site of Saguache, by a number of soldiers of the First Regiment of Colorado Volunteers. In 1867, Otto Mears, whose name is woven into the history of every county in southwestern Colorado, began his work of opening up wagon roads into the San Juan district and for several years he did considerable work in Saguache county. The county itself was organized in 1867 from a part of Costilla county. The name is of Indian origin, said to be abridged from a Ute expression meaning "blue earth." The first settlers were chiefly miners, prospectors and cattlemen.

Surface and Soil—In the south-central part the surface is a level plain, which rises abruptly in the east to the Sangre de Cristo range and more gradually in the north to the Cochetopa hills and the high peaks of the Continental divide. The soil of the valley portion is a sandy loam, made up principally of detritus laid down by the vast lake which at one time covered this area. Further north the soil is coarser, made up chiefly from the weathering of the rocks in the nearby mountains. The soil in the valley is of great depth and exceptionally fertile. In some districts the percentage of alkali is so high as to interfere with successful crop raising, but plans are now being worked out for neutralizing this harmful substance and reclaiming considerable areas which are not now being cultivated. There is no detailed soil survey available except a general

survey of the San Luis valley made by the bureau of soils of the United States department of agriculture and published in 1904.

Population—The population in 1910 was 4,160 and the present population is approximately 7,000. Saguache, the countyseat, is the only town having more than 1,000 people, so that the entire population is rural, according to the census bureau classification. About 95 per cent of the people in 1910 were native whites, and approximately the same percentage continues today. Previous to the war the three leading foreign nationalities were German, English and Swedish. The number of Spanish-speaking people, principally Mexicans, is considerable.

Drainage and Water Supply—Most of the streams in the southern part of the county carry considerable water the year round in their upper courses but lose themselves in the sands near the southern boundary. They include the Saguache river and its tributaries, the San Luis, La Garita and Carnero creeks. In the northwest are several streams belonging to the Pacific watershed. The principal one is Cochetopa creek, which finds an outlet into the Gunnison river through Tomichi creek. There are a few unimportant lakes, and several reservoirs supplement the flow of the streams of the valley for irrigation purposes. In the lower valley water for domestic purposes is obtained chiefy from artesian wells, the depth to water ranging from 100 to 300 feet. There is water available for the irrigation of considerably more land than is now being cultivated under irrigation.

Industries—Farming and stockraising are the principal industries. There is approximately 335,000 acres of privately-owned land classed as grazing land, a considerable part of which may ultimately be placed under irrigation. The higher lands in the north are valuable chiefly for grazing purposes. Mining has been followed to a considerable extent in the mountainous areas of the north and east. There are about 20 producing mines, of which the principal output is gold, silver, copper, lead and iron. Dairy farming is being followed successfully and is increasing in importance.

Crops—The principal crops are hay, both tame and wild; field peas, potatoes, barley, oats, wheat and various root crops raised for cattle feed.

Mineral Resources — The principal minerals found in the county are alunite, clays, copper, gold, iron, lead, manganese, sand, silver, building stone and zinc. There is much promising mineral territory in the county that has not been adequately prospected. The iron mines at Orient, in the eastern part of the county, are the principal producers of iron ore in the state.

Timber—There is considerable timber in the north and northwestern parts of the county and some along the abrupt slopes of the Sangre de Cristo range in the east. It is chiefly pine and spruce.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 434,037 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or a little more than 21½ per cent of the total area. According to the records of the county assessor, 37,480 acres of this is irrigated farm land, 48,750 acres is natural hay land, 339,205 acres is grazing land and the remainder is mineral land, railroad rights of way and town and city lots. The natural hay land is principally irrigated. On January 1, 1919, there was 96,622 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, including some good farming land which will ultimately be irrigated. On July 1, 1918, there was 444,480 acres of government land open to homestead entry, valuable principally for grazing purposes. The national forest area is 878,439 acres. Irrigated land sells here at from $50 to $125 an acre and nonirrigated land at from $5 to $30 an acre.

Transportation — A narrow gauge line of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, extending from Salida to Alamosa, passes through the eastern end of the county. A branch leaves this line at Villa Grove and runs to the iron mines at Orient, at the base of the Sangre de Cristo range; another leaves it at Moffat and extends eastward to the mining camp of Crestone and south to Cottonwood, in the Baca land grant. The San Luis Central road extends north from the San Luis Valley branch of the Denver & Rio Grande near Monte Vista, to Center, in the extreme southern part of Saguache county. The main narrow gauge branch of the Rio Grande crosses the Continental divide at Marshall pass, in the northern part of the county.

Highways — A branch of the state highway known as the Rainbow Route passes through the northern part of the county, coming as far south as Saguache. A state highway runs directly south from this road at Saguache to the Spanish Trail at Del Norte. Several secondary state high-

ways and numerous county roads traverse the county, being in a general way sufficient for the transportation of farm products to market.

Educational—There are 26 public schools in the county, employing 52 teachers. The county highschool at Saguache and the joint consolidated schools at Hooper (Alamosa county) and Center each offer a full highschool course, and the schools at Villa Grove and Moffat give two years of highschool work. There are consolidated schools at Moffat and Hooper, both in Alamosa county, jointly supported by Alamosa and Saguache counties, and a consolidated school at Center jointly supported by Saguache and Rio Grande counties. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—In the southern valley sections of the county the average annual rainfall varies from seven to ten inches, being too light for successful farming without irrigation. It increases gradually toward the north, reaching a maximum of about 20 inches in the Cochetopa hills and very rapidly to the east, being close to 25 inches in the Sangre de Cristo mountains. The snowfall in these ranges is almost always ample to furnish plenty of water for irrigation. In the southern part of the county the summers are somewhat shorter than in the eastern agricultural sections of the state, on account of the higher altitude. The winters are open and not excessively cold. Much lower temperatures prevail in the mountainous parts of the county.

Scenic Attractions — The construction of a branch of the Rainbow Route through this county has greatly popularized the picturesque scenery of the northern sections, and the number of tourist visitors is increasing rapidly. Much beautiful mountain scenery in the eastern and western parts is yet inaccessible because of lack of highway facilities. There is good trout fishing in Saguache and Cochetopa creeks.

Cities and Towns—Saguache, the countyseat and principal town, is situated near the center of the county, on the Saguache river. Center, in the extreme southern part, is a prosperous agricultural town. Other towns are Bonanza, Crestone, Moffat, Sargents and Villa Grove.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities here are for the further development of agricultural and stockraising possibilities. The county would support an agricultural population perhaps twice as large as it now has. An immense area of mineralized land in the mountainous section has been but little prospected.

SAN JUAN COUNTY

General Description — San Juan county is in the southwestern part of the state, in the heart of what is known as the San Juan mining district. This mining district takes its name from the San Juan mountains, the principal mountain range in this section of Colorado, while the agricultural district to the south, popularly known as the San Juan basin, takes its name from the San Juan river, which drains southwestern Colorado and northwestern New Mexico. The county is of triangular shape, with an extreme length, north and south, of 30 miles, and an extreme width, at the base of the triangle, of 25 miles. Its area is 289,920 acres, or a little more than two-fifths that of the state of Rhode Island. There are but four smaller counties in Colorado; these are Denver, Gilpin, Clear Creek and Lake counties. The surface is extremely rugged with the exception of a few small mountain valleys. The altitude ranges from about 8,500 feet at the point where the Animas river crosses the southern boundary, to about 14,000 feet at the summits of some of the peaks in the north.

Early History—So far as is known the early Spanish explorers did not penetrate the rugged area now included in the county, though Spanish names have been given to numerous rivers and mountains here. John C. Fremont's fourth expedition is supposed to have reached a point in this county late in 1848, before the severe winter forced the few remaining members of the party to make a painful journey back over the mountains into the San Luis valley. John Baker's expedition passed through this region in 1860. Prospectors found pay ore here about 1870, but it was not until after this district had been purchased from the Southern Ute Indians in 1873 that settlers began to come in. Mining development was rapid, for this is one of the richest gold and silver-bearing areas in the state. The Durango & Southern railroad, now a part of the Denver & Rio Grande system, was completed in 1882 and from that time on an immense store of wealth was poured out from the mines in the narrow canons above Silverton. The

county was organized in 1876, being taken from the northern part of La Plata county.

Surface and Soil—San Juan county enjoys the distinction of being the only county in Colorado in which there is not a single farm and not an acre of land which may be classed as genuine farming area. It is perhaps the only rural county in the United States in which farming is not carried on, even to a limited extent. The soil in some of the narrow mountain valleys is extremely fertile, being principally alluvial deposits, dark in color and rich in plant foods. These areas are extremely small, however, and the altitude is so high that no crops grow except a few hardy garden vegetables and certain wild grasses. The rock strata here have been wrenched and tilted sharply into unnatural positions by the mighty upheavals which in the ages past disfigured this once comparatively level area. The great irregularity of topography and strata brings to the surface a wide range of geological formations and affords the prospector and miner opportunity to examine practically all the strata that one would encounter in drilling down nearly four miles from the top of the most recent geological formations to the bottom of the most ancient. Among the principal mountain peaks in the county are Garfield, Hunchback, Sultan, Canby, Kendall, King Solomon, and Rio Grande Pyramid, the last named being 13,773 feet high.

Population—The population in 1910 was 3,063, and was perhaps about the same at the beginning of 1919. The census bureau found the native whites making up only 55.4 per cent of the entire population. The percentage of foreigners is perhaps considerably lower at present. Previous to the breaking out of the world war the leading foreign nationalities represented were Austrian, Italian, Swedish and English. These foreigners are, of course, principally miners.

Drainage and Water Supply—The headwaters of the Animas river are in this county, and this, with numerous small tributary streams, furnishes the drainage and water supply. This is a region of high precipitation and little difficulty is experienced in obtaining an abundance of water for all purposes except occasionally where mines are located on steep slopes far above the streams.

Industries—Mining is the principal industry and gives employment directly or indirectly to perhaps 75 per cent of the population. Some stock are pastured in the mountain valleys. There is considerable timber, and lumbering has been followed to a limited extent to supply local needs. Some brick has been made for local use at Silverton.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are antimony, arsenic, bluestone, clay, copper, fluorspar, gold, iron, lead, molybdenum, silver, tungsten, zinc, sand and a wide variety of stone. Gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc have been produced in large quantities and still are being produced. The production of tungsten has begun in the past few years and is increasing steadily.

Timber—There is plenty of timber on the mountain slopes and along the streams, principally pine, spruce and aspen.

Land Classification—At the beginning of 1919 there was 26,038 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or nearly 9 per cent of the total area. Of this amount, according to the records of the county assessor, 200 acres is classified as grazing land, 195 acres as timber land and the remainder as mineral land, railroad rights of way and town and city lots. On January 1, 1919, there was 7,526 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, of little value except for grazing purposes or for possible minerals. There is no government land open to homestead entry in this county. The national forest area is 200,209 acres.

Transportation—A narrow gauge branch of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad extends from Silverton to Durango. Short lines connecting with this road at Silverton extend into the three principal canons radiating from the town and serve the most important mining districts.

Highways—The highway from Silverton to Ouray is widely known as one of the most remarkable mountain highways in America, traversing an exceptionally picturesque scenic area. A road is now under construction from Durango to Silverton, which, when completed, will make it possible for the automobile traveler to leave the Spanish Trail at Durango and run north through some of the finest mountain districts in Colorado to the Rainbow Route at Montrose, or vice versa. There are numerous mountain trails, used principally for the movement of ores and for carrying supplies to mines.

Educational—There are but two public schools in this county, the smallest number in any county in Colorado, employing 16 teachers. The school at Silverton offers a full highschool course. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The precipitation here is extremely heavy, averaging above 25 inches in all parts of the county. The climate is somewhat severe, the summers being short and pleasant and the winters long, subject to very low temperatures and heavy snowfall. Transportation is well maintained throughout the winter, the district being seldom cut off from communication by rail with the outside territory for more than a few days at a time.

Tourist Attractions—Silverton has long been recognized as one of the beauty-spots of Colorado, and has been visited annually by hundreds of tourists. The town itself, situated in a narrow mountain valley with lofty peaks on all sides, is rivaled in the picturesqueness of its location only by the neighboring towns of Telluride and Ouray. The mountains here afford a wonderfully varied vista of forests, waterfalls, canons and rugged peaks, such as can be found only in the San Juan region. The completion of the Durango-Silverton highway will greatly increase automobile tourist travel and will make accessible to automobile travelers some of the most wonderful mountain scenery on the continent. There are numerous interesting remains of the life of former ages to be found here, both man and beast. Ruined cliff dwellings similar to those of the Montezuma valley are found in the upper Animas canon. Fossil remains of huge animals, principally mammals, belonging to a geological period of the remote past, when this was a comparatively level country, perhaps near the shore of a great lake, are found in the rocks.

Cities and Towns—Silverton, the countyseat and principal city, is the supply point for the rich mining districts, lying principally to the north. Other towns are Eureka, Animas Forks, Gladstone and Chattanooga.

Special Opportunities—The only opportunities of importance offered here are along the line of further mining development or of prospecting. There is considerable territory in the county that has never been mined and further prospecting may reveal pay ore in these districts. There is also opportunity in nearly all the mining camps for the investment of money in the further development of veins already located and partly opened. The immense profits that have been made in mining in this district are the best proof of the probable returns to be derived from such investments, when carefully made and safeguarded.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY

General Description — San Miguel county lies in the southwestern part of the state, the western boundary being formed by the state of Utah. It is of rectangular form with regular boundary lines except in the east and southeast, where mountain ranges form the county division. Its extreme length, east and west, is about 75 miles, and the extreme width is about 25 miles. The area of the county is 824,320 acres, or about 325,000 acres less than the area of the state of Delaware. The altitude varies from about 5,000 feet in the west to nearly 14,000 feet at the summits of some of the peaks on the eastern boundary.

Early History—This district, like other sections of southwestern Colorado, was the home of a pre-historic race known as the Cliff Dwellers and remains of their abodes are to be found in numerous canons in the western part of the county. Early Spanish explorers probably got as far north as San Miguel county, but no authentic records of their wanderings are available. Spanish names are common for mountain ranges and small streams in this as in other sections of southwestern Colorado. The first record of any mining in the county was in 1875 when placering for gold was carried on in a small way on some of the sand banks of the San Miguel river. The county was organized in 1883 from a part of Ouray county.

Surface and Soil—The surface in the west is a broken plateau or table land, crossed by numerous canons and narrow valleys. It rises gradually to the central part and then abruptly into the mountain ranges which form the southeast and east boundary. The soil of the narrow valleys is principally alluvial and of great fertility. The mesas and plateaus in the western part are of a sandy loam or gravelly soil suitable for cultivation in some sections, but in others are made up of shales and cannot be farmed. There is no soil survey of this area available.

Population—The population in 1910 was 4,700 and is perhaps about the same at the present time. The census bureau in 1910 found 65.9 per cent of the total population to be native whites. The percentage of foreigners is somewhat less today but is still large because of the considerable number of foreign-born workmen in the mines. Previous to the war the principal foreign-born nationalities were Finnish, Austrian, Italian, English and German.

Drainage and Water Supply—The San Miguel river has its source near the San Miguel mountains on the southeastern border and drains the entire eastern part of the county. The Dolores river flows across the western part. These streams furnish a good supply of water the year round. The San Miguel river and its tributaries carry most of the water for the mining operations in the eastern end and an abundant supply for the limited amount of irrigable land in this part of the county. Water for domestic purposes in some sections is obtained from wells, being reached at depths ranging from 25 to 125 feet.

Industries—The principal industries are mining, agriculture, stockraising and lumbering. Perhaps 50 per cent of the people in the county depend directly or indirectly upon mining activities for support. There is considerable arable land in the western part of the county, but little of it has ever been broken because of remoteness from transportation facilities. Good pasture is found in the national forest areas in the eastern part of the county and stockraising is followed rather extensively, especially along the streams in this section.

Timber—Heavy pine and spruce timber is found on the mountain slopes and lumbering and tie-making have been followed rather extensively. There is considerable pinon and cedar timber, especially in the western part.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa, natural hay, small grains, potatoes and vegetables.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are antimony, barium, clays, copper, coal, carnotite, and other radium ores, fluorspar, gold, iron, lead, platinum, silver, tungsten, zinc, sand and a wide variety of building stone. Gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc have been produced in large quantities for a great many years and are still being produced. Carnotite has been mined to some extent for about 10 years. Some clay has been dug for brick making and building stone has been quarried to a limited extent for local uses.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 120,755 acres of patented land in the county, or a little more than 14½ per cent of the total area. According to the records of the county assessor, 9,438 acres of this is irrigated farm land, 6,460 acres is nonirrigated farm land, 92,243 acres is grazing land, 600 acres is timber land and the remainder is mineral land, railroad rights of way and town and city lots. On January 1, 1919, there was 16,642 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, including some good agricultural land for sale through the state land board on favorable terms and at reasonable prices. On July 1, 1918, there was 323,602 acres of government land open to homestead entry. This includes a considerable amount of rugged or mountainous land of little value except for grazing purposes or for possible minerals, and some good farming area in the western part of the county at a considerable distance from any railroad. The national forest area is 169,836 acres. Irrigated land sells here at from $50 to $125 an acre and nonirrigated land, some of which is of little use except for grazing purposes, at from $5 to $30 an acre.

Transportation—The Rio Grande Southern railroad passes through the extreme eastern end of the county. This is the only railroad and points on the western border are fully 60 miles from shipping stations.

Highways—Highway development in this county has been slow. A primary state road now in fair condition runs from Telluride along the route of the Rio Grande Southern railroad to Ridgway, in Ouray county. This connects at Placerville with the road through Norwood and Naturita into the Paradox valley. Another road runs south from Norwood across San Miguel county into Dolores county. County roads are generally poorly improved and serve only a small portion of the large territory in the western part.

Educational—There are 24 public schools in the county, employing 47 teachers. The schools at Telluride and Norwood each offer a full highschool course. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The rainfall in the western part averages about 14 inches, but increases rapidly toward

the east, being about 25 inches in the eastern half of the county. The climate in the western part is mild and pleasant and in the mountain districts in the east the winters are long and severe. The summers are short but pleasant. The snowfall during the winter is extremely heavy in this part of the county.

Tourist Attractions—Telluride has long been a popular stopping place for railway tourists visiting western Colorado. It is beautifully located in a narrow mountain valley, surrounded on all sides by high mountain peaks. A lack of well improved automobile roads has kept this district back in comparison with other sections of western Colorado during the past four or five years when automobile travel has been increased very rapidly. Scenic attractions here are as fine as can be found any place in Colorado. Good trout fishing is to be had in the mountain streams which have no mines or mills along their courses to muddy the waters. Trout lake in the southeastern part of the county is a popular fishing resort.

Cities and Towns—Telluride, the countyseat and the principal town, is the heart of the most important mining district in the county. Placerville, on the Rio Grande Southern railway, is the shipping point for a vast farming and mining community in western San Miguel and Montrose counties. Among the other towns are Ophir, a mining center; Sawpit, Vance Junction and Leonard—small railroad towns, and Norwood, in the western part, an important point on the Paradox highway.

Special Opportunities — Although metal mining has been carried on in this county for a great many years there is still mineralized area that has not been well prospected. In the western part of the county there are large carnotite deposits which have enjoyed almost no development. The western half of the county has very few inhabitants and offers opportunity for development along various lines, but such development will perhaps wait upon further transportation facilities.

SEDGWICK COUNTY

General Description — Sedgwick county lies in the extreme northeastern corner of the state and is bounded on the north and east by the state of Nebraska. It is a perfect rectangle, 30 miles long, east and west, and about 18 miles wide. Its area is 339,840 acres, or about one-half that of the state of Rhode Island. The South Platte valley crosses the northern part and the remainder is principally level or broken prairie. The altitude varies from 3,400 feet, in the northeast, to 3,675 feet in the southwest.

Early History—This small corner has played an important part in the early history of Colorado. The Long expedition followed the Platte valley through this county in 1820. Immediately following the discovery of gold in the foothills comparatively heavy travel sprang up between the mountain gold camps and points on the Missouri river, by way of the South Platte river. The Leavenworth and Pikes Peak express, the route of the first regular stage service to be established to the Rocky Mountain gold camps, followed the Platte valley through the corner of what is now Sedgwick county. One of the stations on this route was Julesburg, named in honor of Jules Beni, a Frenchman popularly known as "Old Jules." The Union Pacific railroad was extended to this point in 1867 and for a good many years Julesburg was the western terminus. In 1881 the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf railroad, known as the "Julesburg Cut-off," was extended west, first to La Salle and ultimately to Denver. The town of Julesburg, the site of which has been changed four times, was, during this early period, the most important point in eastern Colorado. Cattleraising was almost the only industry followed in this section of Colorado until about 1885. For a great many years large herds of cattle roamed over the plains of Sedgwick county, fattening on the short buffalo and grama grass, which made this district one of the favorite haunts of the buffalo before the white hunters came. In the late 80's farmers began to take up homesteads in this section of the state, gradually robbing the stockmen of their fine range. The development of agriculture along the Platte river was rapid as the farming possibilities began to be realized. The fact that water was available for irrigation in the northeastern corner of the state was possibly one of the factors which prevented the development, in this early period, of any of the non-irrigated land lying south of the Platte river valley. The actual development of this territory began only within the past decade. This county was organized in 1889 from a part of Logan county, and was named in honor of

General John Sedgwick, a Union officer in the Civil war who commanded Fort Wise, on the Arkansas river.

Surface and Soil—The surface is varied, but is generally level or slightly rolling. A low range of hills skirts the Platte river on both sides, sloping off to a gently rolling plain which covers about four-fifths of the county. The valley of the Platte river is broad and very fertile. The soil is principally a black loam, from two to five feet in depth, with clay and sandy subsoil. There is no detailed soil survey available.

Drainage and Water Supply—The Platte river flows across the northern part of the county and affords the principal drainage and water supply for irrigation. A few small streams, tributaries of the Republican river, rise in the southeast. Water for domestic purposes is obtained principally from wells and is reached in the South Platte valley at from 12 to 40 feet. On the prairies south of the river it is reached at a depth of from 150 to 300 feet.

Population—In 1890 the population was 1,293. As a result of unfavorable farming seasons in the early 90's, many of the homesteaders left their claims, and in 1900 the population had fallen to 971; in 1910 it was 3,061, an increase of 215.2 per cent in ten years. The present population is about 5,000. In 1910 the foreign-born population was 12.4 per cent of the total, the principal foreign nationalities being German and Russian.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, stockraising and dairying. Farming under irrigation has been successfully followed here for 20 years. There had been comparatively little development of the agricultural lands in the southern part of the county, where no water for irrigation is available, until within the past decade, and at the present time large areas in this section of the county are unbroken. Dairy farming is increasing in importance each year. Stockraising, which was at one time almost the only industry followed in the county, is still carried on extensively and stockfeeding is an important industry in the South Platte valley, where large quantities of stock feed are raised every year.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa and other hays, sugar beets, potatoes, corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, forages, pinto beans and garden vegetables.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clays, utilized to some extent for making brick; sand and building stone.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 293,823 acres of patented land in the county, or about 86 per cent of the total area. According to the records of the county assessor, 20,474 acres of this is irrigated farm land, 5,280 acres is natural hay land, 178,151 acres is nonirrigated farm land, 88,241 acres is grazing land and the remainder is railroad rights of way and town and city lots. On January 1, 1919, there was 24,519 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, most of which is suitable for farming and may be purchased through the state land board on favorable terms. On July 1, 1918, there was but 280 acres of government land open to homestead entry in the county, consisting of small isolated tracts of no practical value. Irrigated land sells here at from $100 to $225 an acre and nonirrigated land at from $25 to $60 an acre.

Transportation—The main line of the Union Pacific railroad passes through the extreme northern part of the county, by way of Julesburg. The Denver branch of the Union Pacific follows the Platte river southwest from Julesburg into Logan county and on to Denver.

Highways—The principal state highway is the Platte Valley road, which connects with the Lincoln Highway near Julesburg. A secondary state highway runs south from Julesburg to a connection with the Omaha-Lincoln-Denver road at Holyoke, in Phillips county. There are numerous state roads, generally well improved. In the southern part of the county, where agricultural development is limited, highway development is likewise limited.

Educational—There are 27 public schools in the county, employing 48 teachers. The county highschool at Julesburg and the highschool at Sedgwick each offer a full highschool course. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The climate is comparatively mild and very favorable for general farming and stockraising. The summers are warm and the winters are not subject to extremely low temperatures. This county lies in what is known as the rain belt of eastern Colorado, the average annual precipitation varying from 17 to 21 inches, being heaviest in the north-

eastern part. There is considerable variation in the rainfall from year to year, but it is usually sufficient for growing without irrigation such crops as are best adapted to this locality. Usually about three-fourths of the precipitation comes during the growing season.

Tourist Attractions—There is considerable tourist travel from the east through this county over the Platte valley road. There are many points of historic interest, chief of which are the site of old Fort Sedgwick, the various sites of the town of Julesburg and other stations on the famous "Overland Trail," as the stage route to the gold camps was called in the early days.

Cities and Towns—Julesburg, the countyseat and principal town, is located on the Union Pacific railroad near the north boundary of the county. It is an important shipping point and is especially interesting because of its early history. At one time, when it was the terminus of the Union Pacific railroad, it had a population of nearly 8,000. The present population is about 1,500. Other towns are Ovid, Sedgwick and Dorsey, all on the Union Pacific railroad.

Special Opportunities—There is perhaps 200,000 acres of unbroken arable land in the southern part of this county, all very fertile soil and with sufficient rainfall to produce good crops without irrigation. There has been some agricultural development in this part of the county in the past few years and the success that has attended these farming operations is the best evidence of what may be expected from the development of the unbroken areas.

SUMMIT COUNTY

General Description—Summit county is situate in the north-central part of the state and is included in that part of the highly mineralized area of Colorado known as the sulphide belt. The Gore range forms most of the western boundary, and the eastern boundary is formed by the Williams Fork mountains and the Continental divide, here called the Snowy range. It is very irregular in outline, having an extreme length, north and south, of about 48 miles, and an extreme width of 38 miles. Its area is 415,360 acres, or about two-thirds that of the state of Rhode Island. The surface is mostly mountainous. The altitude varies from about 8,500 feet, in the north, to more than 14,000 feet at the summits of some of the peaks along the eastern and southern boundaries.

Early History—The first settlers in this section of Colorado were prospectors and gold miners. A party of 14 men crossed the Snowy range in August, 1859, and made important discoveries of placer gold on sandbars in the bed of the upper Blue river near the present site of the town of Breckenridge. News of their discovery spread rapidly and in 1860 the town of Breckenridge had become one of the most important placer gold camps in Colorado. During the early mining period most of the gold was taken from placer mines, and Summit county leads the state in the production of placer gold. Rich gold and silver bearing veins were soon discovered, however, and lode mining was carried on rather extensively even in the early 60's. Summit county is one of the original 17 counties in the Colorado territory, as it was organized in 1861. It was much larger then than now, including most of the area now divided into Eagle, Garfield, Grand and Routt counties.

Surface and Soil—This is one of the most mountainous counties in Colorado. Its boundaries are formed entirely by mountain ranges with the exception of a short stretch on the north, forming its boundary with Grand county. About the only level land is found in the valley of the Blue river, where agriculture is carried on to a limited extent. The soil here is wonderfully fertile, but the range of crops is limited because of the short seasons. No soil survey of the county is available.

Population—The population of Summit county in 1910 was 2,003, and in 1900 it was 2,744. The decrease was due principally to a decline in mining activities. At the present time the population is in the neighborhood of 2,500. In 1910 the foreign-born white population made up 21.5 per cent of the total. The principal foreign nationalities are Swedish, English and Canadian.

Drainage and Water Supply—The Blue river has its source in the southern part of this county, and, with its tributaries, affords the only drainage and supplies water for the irrigation of such land as can be cultivated.

Industries—Mining is the principal industry. Agriculture is carried on to a limited extent in the valley of the Blue river, and stockraising has al-

ways been profitable because of the large amount of good natural grass available here for pasture. Lumbering has been followed principally to supply the local demands.

Crops—The principal crops are natural hay and potatoes. Some small grain and garden vegetables are also raised.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clays, copper, gold, iron, lead, manganese, molybdenum, tungsten, sand, silver, zinc and a wide variety of building stone.

Timber—There is an abundance of heavy timber in the mountain slopes, principally pine, spruce and aspen.

Land Classification—At the beginning of 1919 there was 28,455 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or about 7 per cent of the total area. The records of the county assessor show that 5,620 acres of this is irrigated land, lying principally in the valley of the Blue river, 19,697 acres grazing land, 520 acres timber land and the remainder mineral land, railroad rights of way and town and city lots. On January 1, 1919, there was but 322 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, of little value except for grazing purposes or for possible minerals. On July 1, 1918, there was 10,015 acres of government land open to homestead entry, principally hilly or mountainous, of little value except for grazing purposes or possible minerals. The national forest area is 288,374 acres.

Transportation—A branch of the Colorado & Southern railroad extends from Como across Boreas pass to Breckenridge, the countyseat. A branch of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, now operated by the Colorado & Southern, runs from Leadville to Breckenridge. A short branch line extends from this line to the mining camps of Dillon and Keystone.

Highways—The only state highway in this county is that running north from Fairplay through Breckenridge down the valley of the Blue river to a connection with the Vernal road at Kremmling. There are numerous county roads and trails developed principally to serve mining camps in various sections of the county.

Educational—There are 13 public schools in the county, employing 21 teachers. The highschool at Breckenridge offers a full highschool course, while the schools at Kokomo and Dillon give two years of highschool work. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The precipitation in this county is extremely heavy; in the northern part it runs from 17 to 20 inches; in the southern part it increases rapidly, varying from 20 to 30 inches annually. The climate is somewhat severe. The summers in the valley of the Blue river are short and pleasant and the winters are long and subject to extremely low temperatures, and the snowfall in the southern part of the county is perhaps as heavy as in any section of Colorado.

Tourist Attractions—Although some of the most beautiful mountain scenery in Colorado is found in this county, it is but little known to tourists and travelers because of the difficulty in reaching it. Breckenridge, in the upper valley of the Blue river, is a beautifully located mountain town, but is difficult of access both by rail and by highway. The highway extending along the valley of the Blue river is in fair condition, but the mountain passes are never open until late in the year and automobile tourists seldom find their way into this region of artistic natural beauty.

Cities and Towns—Breckenridge, the countyseat, is the principal town, and is located in the upper valley of the Blue river, on the Colorado & Southern railroad. It is the center of the most important mining district, and is one of the best known mining camps in Colorado. Other mining towns are Dillon, Montezuma, Robinson and Kokomo.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are along the line of mineral development. Although mining has been carried on extensively in this county for more than 50 years, there are still large areas of mineralized land that have never been developed. In recent years rich mineral values, especially zinc, have been uncovered at great depths, and the lode mines are now producing more than the placers. Rich deposits of molybdenum have been opened up in the past two or three years and mills have recently been constructed for the reduction of these ores. Mining men generally are convinced that molybdenum will in a short time rank close to the top among the mineral products of this county. The principal minerals now produced are gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. Of these, zinc ranks first in value of output.

TELLER COUNTY

General Description—Teller county lies in the central part of the state, directly west of Colorado Springs, with Pikes peak, the best known mountain in Colorado, lying near the eastern boundary. It is an irregular rectangle in outline, about 27 miles long, north and south, and 21 miles wide in the southern part. Its area is 350,080 acres, or a little less than one-half that of the state of Rhode Island. Its surface is principally mountainous, with a few tracts of rolling mountain valley land. The altitude varies from 7,600 feet, in the north, to about 13,000 feet at the summits of some of the mountain peaks in the southeast.

Early History—The fact that mere chance and good luck play an important part in the operations of the prospector for precious metals is well illustrated in the early history of the Cripple Creek district, now one of the richest gold producing areas in the world. During the early years of mining development in Colorado there was no production from what is now Teller county. Prospectors spent considerable time in the territory west of Pikes peak, but their reports were uniformly unfavorable. In 1885 there was a rush of gold hunters to Mt. Pisgah, which overlooks the city of Cripple Creek, said to have been started by a "salted" mine. The entire Cripple Creek territory was carefully explored at that time, but no discoveries of gold were made. Cripple Creek was then little more than a lonely cattle ranch. A herder named Robert Womack had more faith in this territory than most of the prospectors who had visited it and during his spare time he did considerable prospecting in the pastures where the city of Cripple Creek now stands. He discovered insignificant seams of gold and staked out a claim which he called "The Chance." Other cowboys laughed at him, but he continued his search. In January, 1891, he picked up a piece of float ore that looked favorable and sent it to an assayer. In a few days he received a report to the effect that it carried $250 in gold a ton. He returned to the spot where he found the float and dug a prospect hole. In a few days he uncovered a vein carrying rich sylvanite. This was on what later came to be known as the El Paso lode, one of the richest in the Cripple Creek district. He was so elated with his discovery that he made a trip to Colorado Springs and drank more whisky than was good for him in celebration of his good fortune. While crazed with drink he disposed of his claim for $500 in cash. He then spread the news of his findings through the streets of Colorado Springs and in a few days the cow pastures in the Cripple Creek district were literally swarming with gold hunters. Claims were staked out every place and Mt. Pisgah for the third time became a scene of activity. This was the beginning of the real development in the Cripple Creek mining district. In 1891 the gold production of Teller county was about $200,000. It increased very rapidly, and in 1896 it was greater than the combined production of all other districts in the state. In 1901, just 10 years after Womack's discovery, the gold production from the Cripple Creek district was $24,986,990, or about six times the production from the remainder of the state. The deserted cow pastures in the region of Mt. Pisgah have produced up to date nearly $360,000,000 in gold. Teller county was organized in 1899 from parts of El Paso and Fremont counties and was named in honor of Henry M. Teller, for 30 years United States senator from Colorado.

Surface and Soil—The surface is mountainous except for small areas of valley land in the central and northern parts. The soil of these valleys is principally a dark colored loam of great fertility and produces fair crops, despite the short seasons. No soil survey of this area is available.

Population—The population of Teller county has varied considerably with the success of mining operations. In 1900, one year after the county was organized, it was 29,002; in 1910 it had fallen to 14,351, chiefly as a result of the decline in mining activities. The present population is about 7,000. In 1910 the foreign-born population was 16.4 per cent of the total, the principal foreign nationalities at that time being Swedish, English, German and Canadian.

Timber — There is considerable heavy timber in the mountainous areas, principally pine and spruce.

Drainage and Water Supply—The northern part of the county is drained by small streams flowing into the South Fork of the South Platte river. The Arkansas divide crosses the central part of the county and a number of streams, tributary to the Arkansas river, rise in the southern part. The streams have their sources in regions

of high precipitation and carry plenty of water throughout the year.

Industries—The principal industry is metal mining, confined largely to what is known as the Cripple Creek district. Farming and stockraising are carried on to a limited extent in the mountain valleys. Some stone has been quarried for local uses. The mineral output of this county has at times been larger than that of any other county in Colorado. At the present time Teller county ranks second, following Lake county.

Crops—The principal crops are natural hay, small grain, raised principally for forage; potatoes and some garden vegetables.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are antimony, clays, fluorspar, gold, molybdenum, phenacite, silver, tantalum, topaz, tourmaline and other gem stones; volcanic ash and a variety of building stone.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 149,160 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or about 42½ per cent of the total area. According to the records of the county assessor, 1,722 acres of this was natural hay land, 18,184 acres nonirrigated farm land, 87,327 acres grazing land and the remainder mineral land, railroad rights of way and town and city lots. On January 1, 1919, there was 10,802 acres of unappropriated state land in the county of little value except for grazing purposes or for possible minerals. On July 1, 1918, there was 32,877 acres of government land open to homestead entry, principally hilly or mountainous and of little value except for grazing purposes or for possible minerals. The national forest area is 73,408 acres. Natural hay land sells here at from $25 to $75 an acre and nonirrigated land, including grazing land, at from $5 to $25 an acre.

Transportation—The Colorado Midland railroad crosses the north-central part of the county. The Midland Terminal railroad, belonging to this system, runs south from the town of Divide into Cripple Creek, and the Cripple Creek & Colorado Springs railroad, popularly known as the Cripple Creek Short Line, runs from Colorado Springs west to Cripple Creek, and the other towns of the Cripple Creek district.

Highways—The principal state highway is the Pikes Peak or Ocean to Ocean route, which runs west from Colorado Springs over Ute pass into this county, following in general the course of the Colorado Midland railroad. A secondary state highway leaves this route at Divide and runs south through Cripple Creek to Canon City. Another secondary state road follows in general the course of the Cripple Creek Short Line from Colorado Springs to the Cripple Creek district. There are numerous county roads and trails only moderately well improved, constructed principally to serve the mining districts.

Educational—There are 25 public schools in the county, employing 80 teachers. The schools at Cripple Creek and Victor each give a full high-school course, while the schools at Florissant, Divide and Woodland Park each give one year of highschool work. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data — The climate here is somewhat severe. The summers are short and comparatively warm, though frost occurs in the high altitude every month in the year. The winters are long and are subject to extremely low temperatures and heavy snowfall. The average annual precipitation varies from 16 to 22 inches, being heaviest in the east-central part.

Tourist Attractions — The Cripple Creek district has been a mecca for tourists ever since it came to be known as one of the richest gold mining districts in the world. The Cripple Creek Short Line ever since its construction has been one of the most popular tourist railroads in the state. It passes through a region of attractive mountain scenery south of Pikes peak and serves all of the rich mining area of the Cripple Creek district. The petrified forests and interesting fossils in the vicinity of Florissant are well known to travelers and attract many tourists. In late years these interesting and valuable remains of an ancient geological age have been largely destroyed by tourists in their constant search for "specimens." Woodland Park, on the Colorado Midland railroad, is a charming resort and is famous for its excellent view of Pikes peak. The construction of the Ocean to Ocean highway has greatly increased automobile tourist travel through this territory.

Cities and Towns—Cripple Creek, the countyseat and principal town, is situate in the south-central part of the county in the heart of the gold mining district. It is an attractive mountain town and one of the most prosperous

mining camps in the west. Florissant, on the Colorado Midland railroad, is the center of the principal stockraising district. The principal mining camps, in addition to Cripple Creek, are Victor, Anaconda, Elkton, Cameron, Goldfield and Altman.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are perhaps in the direction of mining development. In recent years much capital has been profitably employed in the extension of deep mining operations and the construction of tunnels to remove the water from lower workings of the mines. The producing district is very small, but it is not beyond the range of possibility that an extension of tunnels may trace ore veins into a territory outside of the district now being worked. It is well known that geologists, during the early history of Colorado, reported unfavorably on the Cripple Creek district because of the peculiar geological formations here, and these same peculiar formations make it almost impossible to determine what the extent of the ore bodies is.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

General Description — Washington county lies in the northeastern part of the state. A small section of the northwestern part is in the irrigated valley of the Platte river, and the remainder lies principally in the prairie district of eastern Colorado, where farming is followed without irrigation. It is of an irregular rectangular outline, 60 miles long, north and south, and 48 miles wide in the southern part. The width of the northern half is about 36 miles. It is principally a rolling prairie. The altitude varies from about 4,000 feet in the north to 4,800 feet in the extreme southwest.

Early History—There was comparatively little travel through this section of Colorado during the early period of settlement in the gold camps, most of it going to the north along the South Platte valley and to the south through the Arkansas divide region. In the early 70's stockmen began to graze their herds on the rich prairie grass here and for 20 years what is now Washington county was a part of the great eastern Colorado pasture over which thousands of Texas longhorns were grazed without restriction. This territory was practically all government land at that time and cowboys riding the range answered for fences to keep track of the herds of different stockmen. The agricultural development of the county began about 1885, when homesteaders began to file on the government land. In the early 90's many of these homesteaders were discouraged, as a result of two or three bad seasons, and went back east. In the early part of the present century a new tide of immigration set in and since that time the agricultural development of this territory has been rapid and successful. The county was organized in 1887 from a part of Weld county. A part of it was taken in 1889 to form Yuma county, and parts of Adams and Arapahoe counties were annexed in 1903.

Surface and Soil—Few counties in the state have a more uniform surface than Washington county. The valley of the Platte river crosses the extreme northwestern corner. The remainder is a level or rolling prairie, with fertile soil, well adapted to cultivation. In the north the soil is a sandy loam with a mixture of adobe and other harder elements, but only a few small areas have so much sand as to make them unsuitable for cultivation. There is no soil survey of this area available.

Population—The population in 1900 was 1,120; in 1910 it was 6,002. The increase was partly accounted for by the addition of territory as mentioned above. The population at the present time is approximately 9,500. In 1910 foreign-born whites made up 8.5 per cent of the total population, the principal foreign nationalities being German, Russian and Swiss.

Drainage and Water Supply—The Arickaree river flows across the extreme southeastern corner and Red Willow creek, a tributary of the North Fork of the Republican, crosses the northeastern corner. Other streams are all tributaries of the South Platte river, which flows across the extreme northwestern corner of the county. These streams carry no reliable supply of water for irrigation. A strong underflow of water is found in most sections of the county and is reached at depths varying from 75 to 200 feet. Wells drilled to this underflow are pumped principally by windmills and furnish most of the water for domestic purposes and for livestock. In some cases a limited amount of water from wells is used for irrigation.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, stockraising and dairying. Formerly stockraising was practically the only occupation of the peo-

ple living here, but in the past 20 years general agriculture has been developed very rapidly and successfully, and dairy farming in the past 10 years has largely taken the place of general stockraising, especially where the stockmen relied on free range for their pasture. This free range, which at one time made this section of Colorado a paradise for Texas longhorn steers, has in recent years been cut up into small farms, which in most cases are being cultivated today.

Crops—The principal crops are wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, sugar beets, kafir, and other forage crops; beans and garden vegetables.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clays, which have been utilized to a limited extent for brick making; fluorspar, fuller's earth, gravel, building sand and building stone.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 1,225,081 acres of patented land in the county, or nearly 76 per cent of the total area. According to the records of the county assessor, 7,028 acres of this is irrigated farm land, 88 acres natural hay land, 1,085,728 acres is nonirrigated farm land, 130,047 acres is grazing land and the remainder is railroad rights of way and town and city lots. On January 1, 1919, there was 95,169 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, most of which is suitable for farming and may be purchased through the state land board on very favorable terms. On July 1, 1918, there was 4,442 acres of government land open to homestead entry, principally small isolated tracts of little economic value. Irrigated land sells here at from $75 to $150 an acre and nonirrigated land at from $25 to $75 an acre.

Transportation—The Burlington railroad runs across the northern part of the county by way of Akron, and the Union Pacific railroad crosses the extreme northwestern corner.

Highways—The principal state road is the Burlington highway, which follows in general the course of the Burlington railroad across the county. This is one of the important automobile highways leading into the state from the east. Secondary state highways run south from Akron to Flagler, Kit Carson county, and north from Seibert in Kit Carson county to Sterling, by way of Otis. The numerous county highways are generally well improved and are sufficient to care for the present agricultural development in the rural districts.

Educational—There are 116 public schools in the county, employing 131 teachers. The county highschool at Akron offers a full highschool course, while the branch highschool at Otis gives three years of highschool work. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The climate here is much the same as that of other sections of eastern Colorado. The summers are long and warm, generally favorable for general farming and stockraising. The average annual rainfall in the eastern part varies from 15 to 18 inches, and in the western part from 12 to 15 inches. Probably three-fourths of it comes during the growing season.

Tourist Attractions—There is comparatively little natural scenery here of interest to tourists, but large numbers of automobile travelers cross the county by way of the Burlington highway to the mountainous districts further west.

Cities and Towns—Akron, the countyseat and principal town, is a division point on the Burlington railroad near the central part of the county. It is the center of a prosperous agricultural district and is growing rapidly. Other towns are Otis and Pinneo, on the Burlington railroad; and Cope, Harrisburg, Linden and Arickaree, in the southern part of the county.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are along the line of agricultural development. There is perhaps 700,000 acres of arable land in this county which has never been broken. The government experiment farm, near Akron, is equipped to furnish newcomers in this locality with the most desirable information about suitable crops and proper methods of farming. Dairying has been developed very rapidly in the territory adjacent to the Burlington railroad in the past decade and dairy farmers have generally made excellent profits. This industry has been rapidly extended into the districts more remote from railroads and promises within a few years to become the basis of farming operations in most all sections of the county.

WELD COUNTY

General Description—Weld county is situate in the northern part of the state, slightly east of the center, and constitutes the northern end of the South Platte valley. It is of a double

rectangular shape with maximum dimensions of 70 miles north and south and 72 miles east and west, and minimum dimensions of 35 miles east and west. Its total area is 2,574,080 acres, more than three times the total area of the state of Rhode Island and equal to four-fifths of the area of Connecticut. In 1887 and 1889 a part of the county was taken to form Logan, Washington and Morgan counties. It is the third county in the state in point of size, ranging next to Las Animas and Moffat counties. The surface is level prairie, slightly rolling and with a low range of hills bordering the Cache la Poudre river near the western boundary. The South Platte flows almost directly north through the county from the southern boundary line to Greeley, where it turns east. The Cache la Poudre traverses the county from the west and flows into the South Platte about four miles east of Greeley. The altitude varies from a maximum of approximately 5,000 feet in the southwest corner of the county to about 4,400 feet on the eastern boundary.

Early History—Although there is comparatively little in the way of written record of the early history of the county, it is established that French trappers came up the South Platte to the headwaters of the Thompson and St. Vrain only a few years after the Revolutionary war. In 1835 Colonel Dodge, commanding an expedition for the United States government, came up the South Platte and passed through Weld county. The following year Lieutenant Lancaster Lupton, a member of his party, returned to what is now Weld county and established a residence and trading post, the ruins of his fort being visible still only a short distance north of the present town of Fort Lupton. Fort St. Vrain was established as a trading post about 1837 by Colonel Ceran St. Vrain, and about 1840 Fort Vasquez was established north of Fort Lupton and on the present North and South highway. The ruins are still plainly visible from the road. The rapid growth of agriculture came with the beginning of the irrigation era, which commenced at about the time of the establishment of the city of Greeley in 1870. The county is one of the original seventeen counties of Colorado territory and was named in honor of Lucius L. Weld, first territorial secretary of Colorado.

Surface and Soil—Weld county soils are either sedimentary or residual, both classes standing high in agricultural production. For a wide stretch along the river beds the soil is a sandy loam of alluvial formation, known as Laurel sandy loam, with a depth ranging from two to five feet. This soil is particularly well suited to onions, cabbage and sugar beets. From Eaton to the Cache la Poudre, including Pleasant valley and adjoining sections, is an extensive area of Billings loam and the same soil is found from the edge of the Platte river beds to a point northeast of Kersey and in other parts of the county. Colorado fine sandy loam occupies a large area of Weld county, including the city of Greeley. Colorado loam and Colorado adobe are present in this soil in different places. A soil survey of the Greeley area, extending westward toward Larimer county, has been prepared by the bureau of soils of the department of agriculture, but there is no survey of the rest of the county.

Population—Although Weld county today is but little more than one-third its original area it is fourth in comparison with other counties of the state from the standpoint of population. In 1890 its population was 11,736; in 1900, 16,808; in 1910, 39,177. The estimated population at the present time is approximately 50,000. In 1910 the foreign population of the county was 12 per cent of the total, the principal foreign nationalities being Russian, German and Swedish.

Drainage and Water Supply—The South Platte and its tributaries, the Cache la Poudre, Big Thompson, Little Thompson, Boulder and St. Vrain, with various other small streams, drain the county and furnish all the water used for irrigation, except such as is derived from the Laramie and Grand rivers and brought over the divide into the watershed of the Cache la Poudre. Water rights on the streams of the county are of exceptional value and command a high price. Water for domestic purposes is found at depths varying from 35 feet to 260 feet.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, stockraising, stockfeeding and manufacturing, the last named industry being confined largely to plants using the products of the farms. Irrigated and non-irrigated farming are commanding almost equal attention at the present time and in the unirrigated districts of the eastern part of the county and the rich irrigated districts in the Johnstown and Fort Lupton sections dairying is commanding unusual

attention. Stockfeeding, including the fattening of lambs, cattle and hogs, is one of the chief industries of this district, as of others where the by-products from the manufacture of beet sugar are available. There are three sugar factories in the county, located at Windsor, Eaton and Greeley. Milk condenseries at Johnstown and Fort Lupton have proved eminently satisfactory, both to the owners and to farmers, who have been enabled to add another cash crop, at the same time adding to the fertility of the soil. Vegetable canning factories, located at Windsor, Greeley and Fort Lupton; pickle salting stations at various points in the county, and flour mills at Greeley, Eaton, Milliken, Johnstown and Fort Lupton conclude the list of industries dealing chiefly with farm products.

Crops—The principal crops are alfalfa, seed beans, pinto beans, wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn, potatoes, sugar beets, cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbages and a wide variety of vegetables used for canning. On the unirrigated plains in the eastern part of the county, milo, kafir, corn and other forage crops are raised extensively.

Mineral Resources—The mineral resources of the county are confined to clay, gravel, sand, stone and coal. The coal fields in the southwestern part of the county give employment to a large number of men.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 2,022,103 acres of privately-owned land in the county, or approximately 78½ per cent of the total area. According to the records of the county assessor, 292,262 acres of this is irrigated farm land, 14,074 acres natural hay land, 785,507 acres nonirrigated farm land, 908,568 acres grazing land and the remainder coal land, railroad rights of way and town and city lots. On January 1, 1919, there was 166,730 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, most of which is suitable for farming and may be purchased through the state land board on very favorable terms. On July 1, 1918, there was 12,493 acres of government land open to homestead entry, principally small isolated tracts of little economic value. Irrigated land sells here at from $100 to $250 an acre, or higher in some special instances, and nonirrigated land brings from $20 to $75 an acre.

Transportation—The Union Pacific, the Colorado & Southern, the Burlington and the Great Western, commonly known as the "Sugar Road," provide fairly adequate transportation facilities for the county. The Denver-Cheyenne line of the Union Pacific traverses the western part of the county from north to south; the Omaha branch leaves the Denver-Cheyenne line at La Salle and runs east along the valley of the Platte river. The main line of the Burlington crosses the southeast corner of the county, passing through Keenesburg and Roggen, while the Cheyenne branch of the Burlington furnishes transportation to the northeast section of the county, passing through Stoneham, New Raymer, Keota, Grover and other towns. The Great Western road is operated by the Great Western Sugar company for its own purposes and runs from Eaton to Longmont, in Boulder county, serving Johnstown and other important towns along the line. The Colorado & Southern branch extends from Greeley through Windsor into Larimer county. Another branch of the Burlington crosses the southwest corner of the county, running from Brighton, in Adams county, to Boulder.

Highways — The Denver-Cheyenne highway traverses the county from north to south, practically following the line of the Union Pacific. Well improved roads lead from Greeley through Windsor to Fort Collins; from Greeley to Loveland and from the southern part of the county to Loveland, Berthoud, Longmont and Boulder, furnishing a variety of routes by which Estes Park may be reached. Two roads cross the southern part of the county from east to west; the Boulder-Fort Morgan road passing through Fort Lupton, Hudson, Keenesburg and Roggen, and the Greeley-Fort Morgan road following the valley of the Platte through Kersey and Masters to Morgan county. Well improved prairie roads lead north and east from Greeley, one passing through Barnesville, Fosston and Buckingham into New Raymer, Stoneham and Keota, and the other following a more northerly route through Galeton and Hungerford to Grover and Hereford. The roads of the county are well constructed and the bridges are of a permanent and substantial character.

Educational—There are 230 public schools in the county, employing 474 teachers. Weld county has more schools than any other county in Colorado. A full highschool course is offered in the schools at Greeley, Eaton, Windsor, Fort Lupton, Ault, Erie, Keota, New Raymer, Briggsdale, Milli-

ken, Platteville, Nunn, Frederick, Kersey, Gill, Gilcrest and Johnstown. The school at La Salle gives three years of highschool work, while those at Masters, Kuner, Hudson, Stoneham, Mead and Pierce give a two years highschool course, and those at Severance and Dover one year. There are consolidated schools at Fort Lupton, Erie, Frederick, Mead, Gilcrest, Kersey and Platteville, and centralized schools at Gill, Briggsdale and New Raymer. The State Teachers' college is located at Greeley and is amply provided with grounds and buildings and all modern appliances for a school of this nature.

Climatological Data—The climate here, as in the adjoining counties, is equable and well suited to the agricultural pursuits which predominate in the county. The summers are comparatively long and the winters usually are not severe. The rainfall varies from 12 to 15 inches, but is uniform over the entire county.

Tourist Attractions—Except for the chalk bluffs in the northeast part of the county, there is comparatively little of scenic interest to be seen, but the county is practically the gateway to many mountain resorts and thousands of people pass through every year en route to the resorts to be found at the high altitudes to the west. Well-kept tourist roads lead to the foothills from all parts of the county.

Cities and Towns—Greeley, the countyseat, is the largest city in the county, having a population of approximately 12,500. A number of other important cities in the county practically follow the lines of the railroads. Along the line of the Union Pacific the more important towns are Fort Lupton, Platteville, La Salle, Evans, Eaton, Ault, Pierce and Nunn. Windsor, on the Fort Collins branch of the Colorado & Southern, is in the center of an agricultural community. In the southeastern part of the county the principal towns are Hudson, Keenesburg and Roggen. Kersey and Kuner are prosperous towns on the Eastern line of the Union Pacific, and Briggsdale, Grover, Keota, Buckingham, New Raymer and Stoneham are the more important towns in the northeastern part of the county. In the southwestern part of the county Erie, Firestone, Frederick and Dacono are coal mining centers. Johnstown and Milliken are the principal towns in the intensively cultivated section southwest of Greeley.

Special Opportunities—Although agricultural development has arrived at a high stage in the larger part of the county, there are still large areas of land capable of production which are not now being cultivated. There are also some opportunities for the extension of irrigation, although these are essentially limited and must depend largely upon flood waters, as the ordinary flow of the South Platte and its tributaries is now being used. The development of nonirrigated farming has accomplished much in the past and undoubtedly will continue to offer an attractive field for many years to come. There is also a good deal of coal land in the southwestern part of the county which offers profitable investment.

YUMA COUNTY

General Description—Yuma county is in the northeastern part of the state, the eastern boundary being formed by the states of Kansas and Nebraska. It is a part of the great prairie section that forms eastern Colorado. Its outline is rectangular, 60 miles long, north and south, and about 40 miles wide. Its area is 1,514,880 acres, or a little more than one-half that of the state of Connecticut. The surface is a rolling prairie. The altitude varies from 3,500 feet in the east to 4,200 feet in the southwest, the average being about 3,750 feet.

Early History—This county was organized in 1889 from a part of Washington county. Parts of Adams and Arapahoe counties were annexed to it in 1903. The express route between Leavenworth, Kansas, and the Pikes Peak district, established in 1859, crossed the southeastern corner of what is now Yuma county on the divide between the Republican river and Solomon's Fork. This stage was regularly maintained until late in the 80's. Although there was considerable travel through the county at this time, no settlements were made until about 1876. In the late 70's pioneer cattlemen began locating their ranches along the valleys of the various streams in this territory, and for several years this was one of the most popular stockraising sections of Colorado. There was little agricultural development until about 1885. From that time until about 1893 numerous homesteaders located in the county and began farming on a limited scale.

Surface and Soil—The surface is principally rolling prairie, broken by

a few low ranges of hills in the northern part and along the North Fork of the Republican river. The plains section south of the Republican river is one of the best nonirrigated farming districts in Colorado. The soil is principally a sandy loam, with clay subsoil. It is very fertile, easily worked, and produces good yields of practically all crops grown in this latitude. No soil survey of this territory is available.

Population—The population in 1900 was 1,729; in 1910 it was 8,499, but the increase is partly accounted for by additions of the territory above referred to, made in 1903. At the present time the population is about 15,000. In 1910 the foreign-born population was 6.2 per cent of the total, the principal foreign nationalities at that time being German, Russian and Swedish.

Drainage and Water Supply—The North Fork of the Republican river has its source in the county, fed by springs, and flows eastward into Nebraska. The Arickaree river flows northeast across the south half of the county and enters the Republican soon after it passes out of Colorado into Nebraska. The South Fork of the Republican river flows across the southeast corner. There are numerous small streams tributary to these rivers in various sections of the county, most of which have running water the entire year. There is comparatively little irrigated land in this county. Water for domestic purposes, of excellent quality, is obtained principally from wells and is reached here at depths varying from 10 feet to 190 feet. These wells, pumped by windmills, furnish a considerable portion of the water for livestock.

Industries—The principal industries are farming, stockraising and dairying. This county is one of the principal grain-producing nonirrigated districts of the state. It was formerly a popular range country and stockraising is still carried on extensively, but stock are usually fattened for the market here instead of being sold for feeders as formerly. Dairy farming has been developed rather extensively in the past 10 years and has been very successful.

Crops—The principal crops are wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, alfalfa, cane and other forage crops, and beans.

Mineral Resources—The known minerals are clays, which have been used to a limited extent in the manufacture of brick; gravel, building sand and building stone.

Land Values—At the beginning of 1919 there was 1,156,532 acres of patented land in the county, or about 76 per cent of the total area. According to the records of the county assessor 1,447 acres is irrigated farm land, 3,522 acres natural hay land, 516,300 acres nonirrigated farm land, 633,000 grazing land and the remainder railroad rights of way and town and city lots. On January 1, 1919, there was 49,330 acres of unappropriated state land in the county, most of which is suitable for farming and may be purchased through the state land board on very favorable terms. On July 1, 1918, there was 4,517 acres of government land open to homestead entry, principally small isolated tracts of little economic value. Irrigated land sells here at from $100 to $150 an acre and nonirrigated land at from $25 to $100 an acre.

Transportation—The main line of the Burlington railroad runs across the center of the county, this being the only railroad.

Highways — Three principal highways traverse the county, two running north and south through Yuma and Wray, and one running east and west through the same towns, only a short distance north of the center of the county. The numerous county highways are generally well improved and are at present sufficient for transportation of farm products to market.

Educational—There are 118 public schools in the county employing 151 teachers. The county highschool at Wray and branch county highschool at Yuma each give a full highschool course. There are no private schools or colleges in the county.

Climatological Data—The climate here is much the same as that in other sections of eastern Colorado and is practically identical with the climate of western Kansas and Nebraska. The summers are warm and comparatively long, well suited for general farming and stockraising. The winters are mild. This section is situate in what is known as the rain belt of eastern Colorado. The average annual rainfall varies from 18 to 20 inches, about three-fourths of it coming during the growing season.

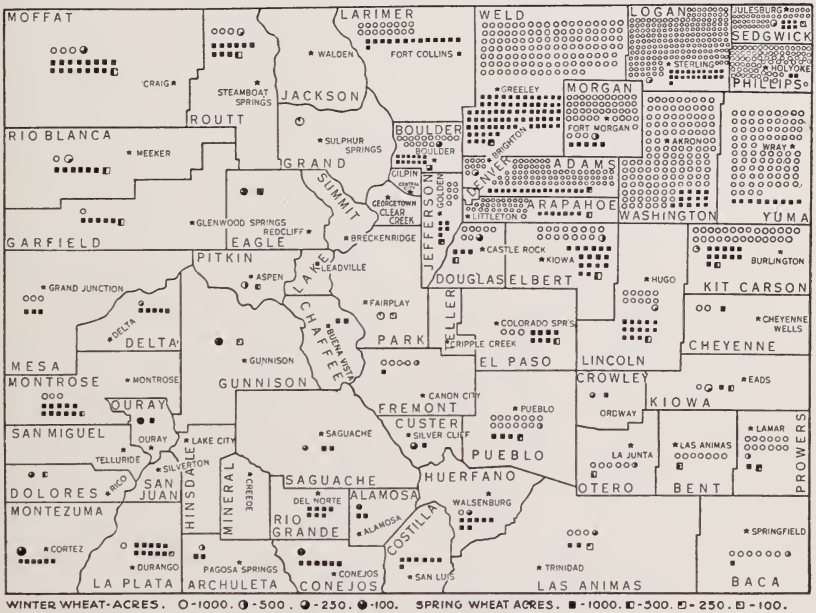
Tourist Attractions—Although there is little natural scenery here of interest to tourists, there is considerable automobile tourist travel across the county by way of the Burlington high-

way to the mountainous districts further west. There are some points of historic interest in the county, chief of which is Beecher Island, in the Arickaree river, 16 miles south of Wray, where General George A. Forsyth, with a band of 50 scouts, fought an engagement with about 1,000 Indian warriors in the latter part of 1868.

Cities and Towns—The principal city is Wray, the countyseat, located on the Burlington railroad, in the eastern part of the county. It is an important shipping point and the center of a very prosperous agricultural section. It is also an important supply station for a large farming district to the south. Yuma, near the western boundary, on the Burlington railroad, is the second city in size and a very important shipping point. Other towns are Laird and Eckley on the Burlington railroad, and Idalia, Kirk, Joes, Vernon, Armel, Hale, Happyville, and Wales in the southern part.

Special Opportunities—The principal opportunities offered here are in the direction of agricultural development. Fully 90 per cent of the area of the county is arable land, of which not to exceed 30 per cent is now in cultivation. The uniform success of farming operations here in the past ten years is the best evidence of what may be expected from the development of the unbroken areas.

WHEAT MAP OF COLORADO, 1919



This map shows the distribution of winter wheat and spring wheat in Colorado this year, as indicated by the acreage reports made to the immigration department by the several county assessors and published on page 174 of this volume. No effort is made to show the distribution of the wheat acreage within counties, the symbols being put within the county borders grain acreage.

Agricultural Statistics

THE tables on pages 173 to 181, inclusive, show the acreage of crops grown in 1919 in the various counties, and certain other agricultural statistics, as collected by the several county assessors and tabulated in the office of the immigration bureau.

These tables include complete reports from all counties except Baca, Denver, Costilla, Park, Ouray, Saguache, San Miguel and Rio Grande. There is no agriculture in San Juan county. In Denver county the amount of cultivated land is very small and no report has been made by that county. For the other counties named above only partial reports had been received at the time the forms for this volume were closed.

The law requiring the collection of this information by county assessors was not signed until late in March this year, and as it requires the collection of the data when the annual assessment is made and the assessment begins April 1, county assessors had very little time to prepare for the work. As a result it has been next to impossible for any county assessor to obtain an absolutely complete report for his county, though nearly all of them have obtained excellent results. Many assessors stated in percentages how nearly they believed their reports to include all cultivated land in their counties, but it has not been thought best to make any changes in the figures actually collected by assessors and their deputies. In one county—Logan—the assessor himself made an estimate from his records of the acreage of crops cultivated on farms where his deputies did not get reports, and this has been done to some extent in other counties. The figures published here are those actually turned in by the assessors. They are slightly too small in all cases, for it was almost impossible for the assessors and deputies to see all farm owners and renters in the state.

The number of farms reported is for several reasons somewhat below the actual number in the state. A comparatively small number of farmers was overlooked in almost every county. There was no place on the blanks furnished assessors for acreage of farms in pasture. There are many farms in the state having no land in use except for pasture and a considerable number of these was not reported. Many farmers own their own farms and also cultivate rented farms. In most cases these were turned in as one schedule, and are to be found in the column on page 173 headed "Owners and Renters." The federal census bureau classes each of these as two schedules and as separate farms.

The blanks used this year gave no space for reporting the various kinds of fruit grown or for several of the smaller crops that are grown only in districts of limited area. Provision was made for writing these crops into the schedules, but the results thus obtained were not satisfactory. In the schedules to be used in the future provision will be made for collecting complete data on fruits and all small crops.

Assessors in most cases have given more attention to obtaining full reports on the acreage of crops in cultivation than to other items of information asked for. As a result the data on other subjects is not quite so complete as that on acreage in cultivation. In some counties no report is made on the acreage of raw land first cropped in 1919, so that this item, though surprisingly large, is evidently considerably too small. The same is true to a more marked degree with regard to the acreage of land fit for cultivation that has never been broken. Silos and farm tractors are reported rather fully in most counties but in a few counties the figures are far too low.

The Immigration Department presents these figures with the belief that they furnish the basis for a set of annual statistics on agricultural subjects that will prove of immense value to the state and to every county in it. Those who have kept informed as to the reported acreage in cultivation in the state in the past will immediately note that this set of tables shows much larger areas in cultivation than the estimates have shown in the past. Yet these figures evidently are too low, for it is safe to say that no assessor in the state got a complete report of all crops cultivated in his county.

The fact is that acreage of land in cultivation in this state has increased so rapidly in the past few years that those whose business it has been to make estimates of the acreage of all crops in cultivation each year have hardly been able to keep up with the increase. It will also be apparent when the production of all crops by counties is published later that the average yields per acre are considerably lower than we have been accustomed to make them.

FARM TENURE, NUMBER, AREA AND AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS

COUNTY	Owners	Renters	Owners and Renters	Tenure Not Specified	Total Number of Farms	Total Farm Area Reported	Average Size of Farms
Adams	1,066	478	63	17	1,624	397,136	244.5
Alamosa	123	31	.....	4	158	56,765	359.3
Arapahoe	528	187	16	83	814	240,515	294.2
Archuleta	213	40	16	.....	269	147,955	550.0
Baca	474	58	37	31	600	222,112	372.8
Bent	557	154	3	1	715	181,988	256.1
Boulder	526	333	19	1	879	122,740	139.6
Chaffee	116	38	.....	6	160	42,193	263.7
Cheyenne	457	46	2	10	515	166,410	323.1
Clear Creek	23	3	.....	.....	26	10,517	404.5
Conejos	297	114	5	11	427	82,489	194.2
Costilla	238	100	24	5	367	42,065	114.6
Crowley	368	209	47	33	657	136,926	206.2
Custer	119	9	.....	21	149	73,086	490.5
Delta	819	375	15	6	1,215	102,880	84.7
Denver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	149	5	.....	.....	154	38,826	252.1
Douglas	318	92	2	15	427	298,317	699.3
Eagle	183	52	2	3	240	70,645	211.0
Elbert	990	273	20	18	1,301	671,709	516.3
El Paso	941	307	6	15	1,269	457,964	360.9
Fremont	507	133	12	3	655	60,353	91.9
Garfield	322	104	2	150	578	97,442	116.7
Gilpin	22	8	.....	.....	30	9,475	315.8
Grand	395	37	.....	4	436	144,647	331.7
Gunnison	246	17	.....	3	266	87,183	238.6
Hinsdale	35	.....	.....	.....	35	8,465	241.9
Huerfano	875	114	11	19	1,019	318,005	312.1
Jackson	252	3	.....	5	260	130,781	503.0
Jefferson	766	210	26	19	1,021	140,268	136.2
Kiowa	462	90	.....	2	554	225,658	447.2
Kit Carson	758	284	49	153	1,244	513,934	413.1
Lake	27	2	.....	.....	29	9,936	342.6
La Plata	555	121	.....	83	759	145,795	192.1
Larimer	700	480	3	5	1,188	230,531	194.1
Las Animas	1,271	157	1	253	1,682	523,493	311.2
Lincoln	823	217	8	171	1,219	368,261	302.1
Logan	1,788	726	6	1	2,521	614,731	243.0
Mesa	941	337	40	63	1,381	133,900	90.0
Mineral	28	1	.....	.....	29	16,854	581.2
Moffat	261	25	4	413	703	216,790	308.4
Montezuma	586	77	2	7	672	99,254	147.7
Montrose	707	304	47	41	1,099	114,916	104.6
Morgan	974	406	69	54	1,503	340,343	226.4
Otero	763	559	24	27	1,373	184,205	134.2
Ouray	58	9	1	.....	68	15,086	221.5
Park	122	24	4	37	187	77,329	413.5
Phillips	250	222	203	.....	675	272,293	404.0
Pitkin	134	7	.....	.....	141	42,351	300.4
Prowers	758	348	55	10	1,171	322,427	266.8
Pueblo	923	251	34	59	1,267	297,970	210.0
Rio Blanco	376	45	12	10	443	154,675	349.2
Rio Grande	148	33	5	13	199	23,703	115.6
Routt	740	124	7	8	879	243,159	276.5
Saguache	5	17	1	318	341	289,428	848.8
San Juan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel	67	1	.....	.....	68	15,847	233.0
Sedgwick	308	236	12	.....	556	172,827	308.6
Summit	78	2	.....	1	81	22,221	274.3
Teller	126	39	6	23	194	46,487	244.8
Washington	1,653	470	87	34	2,244	894,217	389.5
Weld	2,831	1,673	99	335	4,938	1,063,941	215.5
Yuma	850	159	71	291	1,371	608,005	443.5
State	31,996	10,976	1,178	2,895	47,045	12,860,114	273.2

Reports are incomplete for Baca, Ouray, Park, Rio Grande, Saguache and San Miguel counties.

ACREAGE OF CROPS PLANTED FOR 1919 HARVEST

COUNTY	WINTER WHEAT			SPRING WHEAT			SUDAN GRASS
	Irrigated	Non-Irrigated	All	Irrigated	Non-Irrigated	All	
Adams	9,068	71,513	80,581	12,393	4,446	16,839	651
Alamosa	45	.....	45	904	15	919	.....
Arapahoe	2,253	26,737	28,990	2,888	4,614	7,502	423
Archuleta	.....	320	320	.....	1,706	1,706	37
Baca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bent	6,863	174	7,037	251	129	380	485
Boulder	11,059	4,126	15,185	12,291	430	12,721	10
Chaffee	.....	.....	.....	1,777	5	1,782	.....
Cheyenne	.....	1,692	1,692	.....	701	701	451
Clear Creek	.....	.....	.....	1	16	17	.....
Conejos	75	.....	75	5,750	94	5,844	.....
Costilla	203	.....	203	6,569	.....	6,569	1
Crowley	424	39	463	1,492	.....	1,492	434
Custer	131	168	299	202	516	718	.....
Delta	677	10	687	4,661	61	4,722	13
Denver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	.....	224	224	.....	395	395	47
Douglas	277	6,871	7,148	247	2,811	3,058	204
Eagle	58	3	61	592	12	604	.....
Elbert	.....	15,250	15,250	80	16,373	16,453	1,101
El Paso	.....	2,718	2,718	698	6,783	7,481	402
Fremont	306	4,218	4,524	528	175	703	14
Garfield	363	133	496	5,010	189	5,199	101
Gilpin	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....
Grand	174	.....	174	35	19	54	.....
Gunnison	28	.....	28	118	56	174	.....
Hinsdale	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	.....
Huerfano	143	1,073	1,216	1,016	5,550	6,566	242
Jackson	1	20	21	.....	8	8	.....
Jefferson	4,326	2,514	6,840	4,569	1,077	5,646	23
Kiowa	48	1,617	1,665	223	904	1,127	262
Kit Carson	847	26,761	27,608	315	11,097	11,412	1,522
Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Plata	656	63	719	9,191	453	9,644	114
Larimer	6,932	8,684	15,616	11,006	2,568	13,574	83
Las Animas	150	2,966	3,116	1,223	868	2,091	616
Lincoln	.....	10,574	10,574	85	12,931	13,016	696
Logan	7,390	174,388	181,778	4,128	16,913	21,041	1,837
Mesa	2,506	382	2,888	2,559	186	2,745	269
Mineral	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moffat	84	3,033	3,117	235	15,108	15,343	372
Montezuma	18	15	33	4,376	1,253	5,629	36
Montrose	2,534	207	2,741	10,076	253	10,329	5
Morgan	2,758	43,332	46,090	1,719	3,010	4,729	2,069
Otero	5,463	46	5,509	456	53	509	670
Ouray	7	27	34	358	116	474	.....
Park	12	26	38	6	77	83	.....
Phillips	.....	73,069	73,069	.....	1,933	1,933	433
Pitkin	78	.....	78	521	20	541	.....
Prowers	11,063	1,208	12,271	838	781	1,619	648
Pueblo	2,139	11,358	13,497	1,924	1,695	3,619	816
Rio Blanco	8	1,168	1,176	663	3,433	4,096	42
Rio Grande	.....	.....	.....	4,340	.....	4,340	.....
Routt	160	3,549	3,709	3,731	5,651	9,382	1
Saguache	67	45	112	1,925	.....	1,925	.....
San Juan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel	5	178	183	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sedgwick	1,642	34,061	35,703	1,736	4,293	6,029	305
Summit	4	6	10	26	15	41	.....
Teller	.....	.....	.....	1	10	11	.....
Washington	527	114,259	114,786	287	11,780	12,067	2,532
Weld	32,086	86,843	118,929	34,918	38,740	73,658	1,933
Yuma	6	82,412	82,418	.....	8,927	8,927	396
Totals	113,664	818,080	931,744	158,951	189,256	348,207	20,296

Reports are incomplete for Baca, Ouray, Park, Rio Grande, Saguache and San Miguel counties.

ACREAGE OF CROPS PLANTED FOR 1919 HARVEST

COUNTY	OATS			BARLEY			SWEET CLOVER
	Irrigated	Non-Irrigated	All	Irrigated	Non-Irrigated	All	
Adams	3,102	1,905	5,007	1,583	2,433	4,016	152
Alamosa	2,318	10	2,328	1,586	.....	1,586	316
Arapahoe	865	1,810	2,675	548	1,057	1,605	338
Archuleta	.....	2,442	2,442	.....	874	874	30
Baca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bent	766	115	881	946	121	1,067	79
Boulder	2,600	597	3,197	3,883	322	4,205	121
Chaffee	1,960	.....	1,960	1,002	.....	1,002	20
Cheyenne	.....	166	166	.....	2,812	2,812	63
Clear Creek	.....	193	193	3	33	36	6
Conejos	2,582	76	2,658	5,147	970	6,117	4,362
Costilla	3,798	20	3,818	3,046	.....	3,046	207
Crowley	1,587	98	1,685	2,003	67	2,070	40
Custer	735	1,458	2,193	390	687	1,077	48
Delta	4,828	7	4,835	531	11	542	79
Denver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	935	456	1,391	40	127	167	.....
Douglas	232	5,060	5,292	51	419	470	6
Eagle	2,518	40	2,558	361	32	393	.....
Elbert	20	8,680	8,700	10	1,793	1,803	399
El Paso	522	15,693	16,215	124	1,125	1,249	81
Fremont	988	958	1,946	358	361	719	30
Garfield	2,976	144	3,120	633	34	667	20
Gilpin	.....	368	368	.....	47	47	.....
Grand	727	292	1,019	334	96	430	506
Gunnison	780	225	1,005	295	81	376	68
Hinsdale	13	4	17	10	4	14	.....
Huerfano	1,035	2,342	3,377	1,521	521	2,042	153
Jackson	134	100	234	52	61	113	.....
Jefferson	1,668	2,593	4,261	1,100	371	1,471	40
Kiowa	.....	399	399	50	760	810	20
Kit Carson	140	1,396	1,536	104	26,940	27,044	103
Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Plata	5,724	493	6,217	2,402	371	2,773	37
Larimer	5,090	1,580	6,670	4,764	1,080	5,844	118
Las Animas	2,428	2,076	4,504	467	247	714	20
Lincoln	.....	2,410	2,410	.....	10,002	10,002	48
Logan	3,785	7,392	11,177	2,869	4,011	6,880	529
Mesa	3,403	150	3,553	627	35	662	63
Mineral	80	.....	80	229	.....	229	.....
Moffat	615	5,423	6,038	92	402	494	52
Montezuma	2,103	279	2,382	476	47	523	.....
Montrose	7,370	340	7,710	268	301	569	167
Morgan	2,776	1,279	4,055	2,515	2,735	5,250	188
Otero	2,815	186	3,001	652	40	692	27
Ouray	334	64	398	59	171	230	6
Park	106	2,725	2,831	45	805	850	15
Phillips	.....	2,936	2,936	.....	637	637	97
Pitkin	1,597	.....	1,597	252	.....	252	.....
Prowers	2,106	557	2,663	1,687	434	2,121	204
Pueblo	2,583	2,176	4,759	1,189	950	2,139	101
Rio Blanco	1,696	1,831	3,527	213	1,135	1,348	385
Rio Grande	3,658	.....	3,658	975	457	1,432	57
Routt	1,197	8,778	9,975	760	5,548	6,308	274
Saguache	3,531	40	3,571	1,736	24	1,760	79
San Juan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel	.....	182	182	94	1,146	1,240	.....
Sedgwick	643	1,260	1,903	773	392	1,165	21
Summit	.....	56	56	137	30	167	.....
Teller	817	5,157	5,974	79	596	675	.....
Washington	283	4,337	4,620	854	16,766	17,620	256
Weld	14,257	7,647	21,904	16,366	11,938	28,304	336
Yuma	47	3,327	3,374	5	5,413	5,418	107
Totals	106,873	110,328	217,201	66,296	107,872	174,168	10,474

Reports are incomplete for Baca, Ouray, Park, Rio Grande, Saguache and San Miguel counties.

ACREAGE OF CROPS PLANTED FOR 1919 HARVEST

COUNTY	RYE			BEANS FOR MARKET			BEANS FOR SEED
	Irrigated	Non-Irrigated	All	Irrigated	Non-Irrigated	All	
Adams	292	6,066	6,358	214	3,261	3,475	61
Alamosa	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....
Arapahoe	80	2,657	2,737	42	3,844	3,886	42
Archuleta	.....	4	4	1	56	57	.....
Baca	.....	963	963	.....	189	189	1
Bent	39	93	132	139	522	661	21
Boulder	4	131	135	.....	152	152	6
Chaffee	45	10	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne	.....	917	917	.....	113	113	2
Clear Creek	.....	34	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conejos	4	.....	4	136	8	144	51
Costilla	575	.....	575	376	2	378	7
Crowley	24	33	57	116	833	949	142
Custer	.....	84	84	34	31	65	.....
Delta	40	4	44	41	1	42	4
Denver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	.....	37	37	.....	45	45	.....
Douglas	86	3,025	3,111	11	21	32	1
Eagle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Elbert	.....	15,238	15,238	5	10,042	10,047	84
El Paso	56	9,648	9,704	57	10,422	10,479	75
Fremont	36	172	208	21	26	47	3
Garfield	74	40	114	38	3	41	18
Gilpin	.....	55	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand	133	276	409	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gunnison	7	41	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hinsdale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huerfano	81	278	359	279	2,160	2,439	169
Jackson	99	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	108	708	816	7	2	9	20
Kiowa	10	298	308	2	44	46	14
Kit Carson	45	12,632	12,677	7	583	590	99
Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Plata	71	21	92	27	49	76	2
Larimer	6	347	353	60	194	254	21
Las Animas	91	670	761	1,105	7,847	8,952	194
Lincoln	125	14,182	14,307	.....	1,611	1,611	21
Logan	185	8,504	8,689	60	947	1,007	120
Mesa	23	491	514	247	41	288	62
Mineral	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moffat	15	3,099	3,114	.....	74	74	5
Montezuma	6	16	22	16	33	49	.....
Montrose	69	4	73	110	.....	110	91
Morgan	358	5,444	5,802	232	3,098	3,330	273
Otero	76	295	371	451	371	822	708
Ouray	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Park	2	304	306	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phillips	.....	6,956	6,956	.....	205	205	.....
Pitkin	73	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prowers	69	241	310	113	326	439	41
Pueblo	130	825	955	1,141	2,406	3,547	58
Rio Blanco	65	440	505	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rio Grande	20	.....	20	1	1	2	.....
Routt	118	724	842	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saguache	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sedgwick	126	1,952	2,078	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summit	104	14	118	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teller	.....	118	118	.....	1	1	.....
Washington	211	17,624	17,835	19	1,474	1,493	77
Weld	707	12,928	13,635	3,262	11,976	15,238	9,076
Yuma	40	29,011	29,051	8	179	187	10
Totals	4,528	157,659	162,187	8,393	63,193	71,586	11,581

Reports are incomplete for Baca, Ouray, Park, Rio Grande, Saguache and San Miguel counties.

ACREAGE OF CROPS PLANTED FOR 1919 HARVEST

COUNTY	CORN			POTATOES			ALFALFA
	Irrigated	Non-Irrigated	All	Irrigated	Non-Irrigated	All	
Adams	1,879	30,699	32,578	1,092	864	1,956	20,399
Alamosa	.....	.....	.....	1,333	2	1,335	9,353
Arapahoe	1,019	20,061	21,080	207	538	745	9,778
Archuleta	9	242	251	.....	254	254	4,790
Baca	.....	5,041	5,041	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bent	2,934	3,286	6,220	2	49	51	14,101
Boulder	5,767	2,539	8,306	234	103	337	19,697
Chaffee	10	2	12	395	.....	395	4,051
Cheyenne	.....	18,127	18,127	.....	4,452	4,452	429
Clear Creek	.....	31	31	3	36	39	42
Conejos	395	9	404	2,382	169	2,551	8,228
Costilla	15	.....	15	681	.....	681	9,061
Crowley	5,723	6,435	12,158	52	409	461	13,707
Custer	30	822	852	36	406	442	1,279
Delta	3,297	.....	3,297	4,440	5	4,445	23,573
Denver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	.....	2,474	2,474	5	102	107	632
Douglas	55	13,049	13,104	7	237	244	7,515
Eagle	3	230	233	1,267	4	1,271	7,481
Elbert	.....	43,880	43,880	11	2,662	2,673	7,441
El Paso	638	58,346	58,984	66	2,996	3,062	4,837
Fremont	1,789	1,383	3,172	134	188	322	3,982
Garfield	749	26	775	2,145	26	2,171	21,497
Gilpin	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	51	10
Grand	.....	.....	.....	30	52	82	361
Gunnison	.....	.....	.....	164	57	221	2,043
Hinsdale	.....	.....	.....	10	2	12	18
Huerfano	1,074	8,201	9,275	80	1,295	1,375	12,553
Jackson	.....	.....	.....	18	4	22	.....
Jefferson	1,601	1,797	3,398	305	518	823	15,912
Kiowa	16	11,617	11,633	2	125	127	450
Kit Carson	.....	61,763	61,763	40	1,238	1,278	1,192
Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Plata	1,218	769	1,987	516	151	667	18,308
Larimer	2,882	5,705	8,587	441	263	704	33,713
Las Animas	1,735	10,150	11,885	17	686	703	12,503
Lincoln	500	54,994	55,494	.....	1,611	1,611	1,001
Logan	2,921	97,117	100,038	407	1,678	2,085	18,889
Mesa	4,836	752	5,588	1,582	112	1,694	24,619
Mineral	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....
Moffat	2	2,043	2,045	15	463	478	4,523
Montezuma	564	2,855	3,419	137	31	168	18,213
Montrose	3,395	110	3,505	9,306	21	9,327	26,640
Morgan	5,949	51,856	57,805	856	1,038	1,894	21,151
Otero	5,898	2,894	8,792	35	35	70	22,321
Ouray	5	.....	5	41	28	69	456
Park	.....	.....	.....	7	716	723	33
Phillips	.....	43,667	43,667	.....	237	237	1,417
Pitkin	.....	.....	.....	973	2	975	2,446
Prowers	5,295	4,252	9,547	5	5	10	35,598
Pueblo	8,479	13,933	22,412	32	142	174	25,323
Rio Blanco	81	70	151	203	287	490	7,953
Rio Grande	.....	.....	.....	5,005	.....	5,005	2,606
Routt	135	21	156	130	1,627	1,757	2,169
Saguache	.....	.....	.....	1,101	.....	1,101	3,636
San Juan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel	5	178	183	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sedgwick	850	19,393	20,243	5,155	90	5,245	3,361
Summit	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	43	65
Teller	10	.....	10	146	743	889	60
Washington	419	91,312	91,731	56	1,196	1,252	4,889
Weld	19,232	72,438	91,670	19,695	1,478	21,173	82,888
Yuma	35	94,207	94,242	7	978	985	2,496
Totals	91,449	858,776	950,225	61,052	30,467	91,519	601,689

Reports are incomplete for Baca, Ouray, Park, Rio Grande, Saguache and San Miguel counties.

ACREAGE OF CROPS PLANTED FOR 1919 HARVEST

COUNTY	GRAIN SORGHUMS			SWEET SORGHUMS			MILLET
	Irrigated	Non-Irrigated	All	Irrigated	Non-Irrigated	All	
Adams	25	4,136	4,161	50	2,895	2,945	664
Alamosa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arapahoe	38	3,366	3,404	340	991	1,331	450
Archuleta	.....	13	13	.....	3	3	111
Baca	95	38,313	38,408	.....	2,801	2,801	13
Bent	1,268	16,034	17,302	694	829	1,523	60
Boulder	9	14	23	1,598	27	1,625	5,164
Chaffee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne	10	16,784	16,794	.....	72	72	1,027
Clear Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conejos	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Costilla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crowley	311	3,873	4,184	201	3,341	3,542	226
Custer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delta	35	.....	35	1	.....	1	21
Denver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	1	167	168	1	.....	1	16
Douglas	.....	559	559	8	35	43	370
Eagle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elbert	.....	944	944	10	3,273	3,283	4,269
El Paso	150	2,226	2,376	30	1,927	1,957	11,310
Fremont	49	33	82	4	5	9	56
Garfield	5	3	8	.....	.....	.....	21
Gilpin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gunnison	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hinsdale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huerfano	8	352	360	.....	394	394	.....
Jackson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	5	45	50	.....	36	36	8
Kiowa	.....	20,988	20,988	.....	684	684	302
Kit Carson	115	17,963	18,078	439	8,854	9,293	5,555
Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Plata	39	1	40	21	6	27	2
Larimer	.....	50	50	.....	8	8	81
Las Animas	2,141	16,187	18,328	216	1,925	2,141	20
Lincoln	.....	12,990	12,990	.....	2,209	2,209	6,339
Logan	67	19,133	19,200	27	5,909	5,936	5,717
Mesa	15	194	209	36	42	78	20
Mineral	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moffat	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	62	137
Montezuma	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montrose	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	31
Morgan	50	6,390	6,440	768	3,514	4,282	6,718
Otero	825	4,291	5,116	468	990	1,458	244
Ouray	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Park	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Phillips	.....	6,071	6,071	.....	422	422	27,129
Pitkin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prowers	2,975	27,671	30,646	1,030	2,920	3,950	118
Pueblo	603	4,613	5,216	71	706	777	363
Rio Blanco	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Rio Grande	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Routt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saguache	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sedgwick	.....	.....	.....	8	2,130	2,138	13,098
Summit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teller	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	48	10,143	10,191	2	12,910	12,912	7,252
Weld	43	3,254	3,297	162	12,814	12,976	19,211
Yuma	405	9,356	9,761	66	17,408	17,474	3,438
Totals	9,345	246,167	255,512	6,251	90,142	96,393	119,594

Reports are incomplete for Baca, Ouray, Park, Rio Grande, Saguache and San Miguel counties.

ACREAGE OF CROPS PLANTED FOR 1919 HARVEST

COUNTY	RED CLOVER AND TIMOTHY	FIELD PEAS	SUGAR BEETS	CANTALOUPES	BROOM CORN	SEED ALFALFA, 1918
Adams	241	41	8,100	18	59	48
Alamosa	.....	3,940	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arapahoe	58	15	1,268	75	.....	.....
Archuleta	2,764	135	6	1	.....	.....
Baca	7	1	1	.....	2,583	.....
Bent	.....	23	4,156	.....	462	78
Boulder	309	570	8,796	.....	.....	.....
Chaffee	1,558	2,095	1	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	.....
Clear Creek	68	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conejos	68	20,935	.....	.....	.....	34
Costilla	.....	21,192	1	1	.....	.....
Crowley	.....	.....	3,637	1,298	33	348
Custer	8	20	1	.....	.....	.....
Delta	268	26	2,317	13	.....	.....
Denver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	118	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Douglas	1,340	75	.....	.....	10	13
Eagle	4,442	18	2	.....	.....	.....
Elbert	151	72	3	1	31	288
El Paso	865	18	148	2	22	4
Fremont	171	99	23	55	2	60
Garfield	188	15	492	1	.....	.....
Gilpin	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand	13,535	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Gunnison	7,097	14	1	.....	.....	.....
Hinsdale	378	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huerfano	1,967	817	7	50	2	428
Jackson	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	824	34	1,288	.....	.....	374
Kiowa	.....	14	4	1	40	20
Kit Carson	.....	1	.....	2	80	234
Lake	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Plata	822	52	60	.....	3	.....
Larimer	347	100	18,230	1	.....	1
Las Animas	1,286	157	226	15	586	170
Lincoln	10	25	.....	1	10	219
Logan	1,258	15	19,134	2	13	382
Mesa	295	19	2,713	24	7	238
Mineral	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moffat	207	252	37	.....	.....	.....
Montezuma	874	1	1	4	.....	.....
Montrose	497	26	771	6	1	.....
Morgan	147	29	19,014	23	1,450	46
Otero	29	26	12,775	3,836	161	442
Ouray	2,998	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Park	106	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phillips	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pitkin	5,953	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prowers	158	11	8,049	15	3,955	132
Pueblo	688	66	4,330	159	303	46
Rio Blanco	4,958	13	.....	.....	.....	64
Rio Grande	10	12,784	.....	.....	.....	.....
Routt	24,581	52	3	.....	3	.....
Saguache	.....	2,575	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel	710	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sedgwick	.....	.....	4,849	.....	30	.....
Summit	4,590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teller	70	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	21	13	1,830	1	23	220
Weld	85	1,150	63,634	32	131	152
Yuma	110	.....	.....	2	10	509
Totals	87,359	67,588	185,911	5,640	10,460	4,550

Reports are incomplete for Baca, Ouray, Park, Rio Grande, Saguache and San Miguel counties.

MISCELLANEOUS AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

COUNTY	ALL WHEAT	ALL HAY	NUMBER OF SILOS	NUMBER OF FARM TRACTORS	NUMBER OF HENS Apr. 1, 1919	NO. OF SHEEP SHEARED, 1918
Adams	97,418	22,484	363	132	143,211	5,735
Alamosa	964	18,966	.....	1	5,264	1,946
Arapahoe	36,492	12,606	43	126	19,348	3,216
Archuleta	2,026	9,791	.....	.....	6,619	18,996
Baca	5,310	301	.....	.....	13,450	.....
Bent	7,416	14,183	76	13	16,876	3,992
Boulder	27,905	22,579	189	70	37,183	242
Chaffee	1,782	6,501	.....	14	5,344	3,608
Cheyenne	2,393	572	86	14	16,543	4,288
Clear Creek	17	452	.....	.....	463	12
Conejos	5,919	18,409	3	19	13,212	18,860
Costilla	6,772	11,328	6	16	5,986	5,020
Crowley	1,955	13,777	6	20	17,750	608
Custer	1,017	5,920	1	.....	5,087	86
Delta	5,409	23,934	91	3	28,322	5,435
Denver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	619	855	.....	.....	1,232	.....
Douglas	10,206	10,906	116	35	15,607	1
Eagle	665	11,928	.....	2	3,241	325
Elbert	31,703	11,588	113	71	40,380	8,582
El Paso	10,197	11,909	116	44	51,222	1,935
Fremont	5,225	5,384	13	.....	14,223	.....
Garfield	5,694	21,767	3	6	18,239	.....
Gilpin	7	657	.....	.....	414	.....
Grand	228	27,250	.....	1	3,304	1,458
Gunnison	202	32,631	.....	.....	3,006	2,193
Hinsdale	13	2,016	.....	.....	183	103
Huerfano	7,780	17,707	227	31	19,349	18,046
Jackson	29	79,150	.....	.....	3,422	764
Jefferson	12,486	17,856	35	23	36,014	1,255
Kiowa	2,791	484	44	11	11,023	9,871
Kit Carson	39,020	2,235	76	26	60,117	636
Lake	.....	3,605	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Plata	10,363	19,569	7	5	18,840	55,458
Larimer	29,189	36,639	94	50	34,959	1,407
Las Animas	5,207	15,146	58	16	18,427	24,779
Lincoln	23,590	1,267	78	49	39,856	1,000
Logan	202,819	30,193	9	225	89,806	.....
Mesa	5,631	25,081	32	34	31,487	1,810
Mineral	.....	2,330	.....	.....	270	.....
Moffat	18,460	6,257	31	14	8,985	2,860
Montezuma	5,662	19,117	6	4	12,346	23,315
Montrose	13,068	27,665	61	1	32,683	15,189
Morgan	50,819	22,662	.....	38	44,220	2,475
Otero	6,018	22,599	77	21	33,919	2,783
Ouray	508	3,555	.....	.....	1,877	1,680
Park	121	7,310	.....	1	2,814	377
Phillips	75,002	2,347	4	146	32,161	.....
Pitkin	619	8,591	.....	10	2,427	1,224
Prowers	13,890	37,690	93	27	38,283	2,621
Pueblo	17,116	27,946	96	15	37,158	1,034
Rio Blanco	7,794	20,815	.....	1	10,425	586
Rio Grande	4,340	6,545	.....	3	6,958	.....
Routt	13,090	30,843	.....	20	22,122	13,571
Saguache	2,037	34,386	.....	.....	5,698	54,388
San Juan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel	185	850	.....	.....	650	.....
Sedgwick	41,732	5,223	4	107	23,996	2
Summit	51	5,345	.....	.....	1,490	.....
Teller	11	1,268	.....	.....	3,443	.....
Washington	142,827	11,292	31	338	83,578	8,404
Weld	192,587	87,648	431	365	143,765	2,077
Yuma	91,345	3,658	9	79	62,775	372
Totals	1,303,742	963,568	2,728	2,247	1,461,052	334,625

Reports are incomplete for Baca, Ouray, Park, Rio Grande, Saguache and San Miguel counties.

MISCELLANEOUS AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

COUNTY	Total Area, Acres	Patented Land	Area Cultivated, 1919	Wild Grass Cut for Hay	Raw Land Broken, 1919	Land Fit for Farming Yet Unbroken
Adams	807,680	695,498	189,766	1,692	54,401	105,241
Alamosa	500,000	304,398	19,877	9,297	111	12,251
Arapahoe	538,880	486,317	89,222	.....	.....	.....
Archuleta	780,800	275,121	13,236	2,207	508	17,850
Baca	1,633,280	829,247	56,687	25	4,648	135,290
Bent	975,360	238,715	54,723	3	8,039	66,892
Boulder	488,960	265,860	81,404	2,453	2,266	2,616
Chaffee	693,120	100,535	11,641	871	401	2,064
Cheyenne	1,137,280	990,903	48,400	80	.....	2,140
Clear Creek	249,600	58,421	454	.....	39	343
Conejos	714,960	218,267	53,207	5,751	1,911	10,819
Costilla	810,000	743,596	45,759	2,060	1,415	3,816
Crowley	560,800	195,926	33,495	.....	396	636
Custer	478,080	218,391	7,100	4,586	432	5,209
Delta	768,640	213,521	45,612	.....	754	6,317
Denver	37,120	35,750	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	667,520	30,451	5,907	.....	1,051	20,019
Douglas	540,800	376,095	43,725	2,548	1,245	37,562
Eagle	1,036,800	102,074	17,095	15	50	874
Elbert	1,188,480	1,015,057	136,297	3,597	9,790	149,349
El Paso	1,357,440	935,972	120,993	6,127	2,884	89,294
Fremont	996,480	241,649	17,815	1,201	490	4,958
Garfield	1,986,480	239,185	34,954	62	687	9,136
Gilpin	84,480	31,322	605	578	.....	538
Grand	1,194,240	201,298	16,570	12,848	328	24,742
Gunnison	2,034,560	188,761	11,237	23,423	339	15,343
Hinsdale	621,440	20,542	451	1,620	61	1,315
Huerfano	960,000	368,704	43,657	3,035	6,945	63,273
Jackson	1,044,480	214,945	500	79,150	.....	.....
Jefferson	536,320	327,186	41,817	1,081	9,049	14,990
Kiowa	1,150,720	853,022	38,914	14	3,466	156,828
Kit Carson	1,381,760	1,234,158	180,046	940	8,088	106,425
Lake	237,440	69,185	12	3,593	.....	.....
La Plata	1,184,640	302,959	41,650	403	609	9,834
Larimer	1,682,560	620,049	107,371	2,526	1,820	7,906
Las Animas	3,077,760	996,020	69,345	2,643	19,007	160,100
Lincoln	1,644,800	1,241,171	135,738	208	4,122	221,247
Logan	1,166,080	847,011	405,736	10,237	62,513	131,202
Mesa	2,024,320	330,554	47,813	105	13,870	4,835
Mineral	554,240	29,502	356	2,290	.....	.....
Moffat	2,033,600	191,557	37,404	1,475	6,624	49,615
Montezuma	1,312,640	197,090	31,993	30	583	10,842
Montrose	1,448,960	273,743	63,539	362	1,007	10,818
Morgan	823,040	529,514	191,741	1,176	5,708	25,709
Otero	762,080	280,368	76,487	222	4,422	29,798
Ouray	332,160	121,154	4,691	95	37	2,123
Park	1,415,680	253,624	5,027	7,156	486	2,190
Phillips	440,320	395,095	165,212	830	.....	.....
Pitkin	652,160	84,806	11,953	192	.....	170
Prowers	1,043,200	585,567	115,259	.....	10,440	126,211
Pueblo	1,557,120	774,542	88,162	1,835	3,399	54,861
Rio Blanco	2,062,720	181,484	24,665	2,431	1,325	21,246
Rio Grande	574,720	179,648	29,914	3,872	.....	2,044
Routt	1,425,280	388,643	61,266	3,016	10,442	35,458
Saguache	2,005,120	434,037	17,223	30,671	.....	2,098
San Juan	289,920	26,033	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel	824,320	120,755	2,358	50	3	2,016
Sedgwick	339,840	293,823	83,541	1,841	505	300
Summit	415,360	28,455	5,383	690	92	3,314
Teller	350,080	149,160	7,818	1,138	368	1,927
Washington	1,613,440	1,225,081	326,754	5,964	52,640	60,190
Weld	2,574,080	2,022,103	584,181	4,339	40,597	154,515
Yuma	1,514,880	1,156,532	259,080	945	9,177	63,843
Totals	66,341,120	26,490,156	4,462,838	255,599	369,590	2,260,542

Reports are incomplete for Baca, Ouray, Park, Rio Grande, Saguache and San Miguel counties.

CROPS GROWN UNDER IRRIGATION IN COLORADO, 1909

The following table is taken from the census bureau's report for 1909, being the last report available until 1919 showing the acreage of various crops grown under irrigation in the state:

CROP	Total Acreage	Acres Irrigated	Pct. of Total	VALUE	
				Total for State	For Irrigated Land
CEREALS:					
Corn	326,559	25,705	7.9	$ 2,673,584	$ 370,466
Oats	275,948	192,311	69.7	4,177,267	3,458,308
Wheat	340,729	174,116	51.1	6,463,926	4,352,823
Emmer and spelt	15,523	3,771	24.3	153,068	53,201
Barley	71,411	48,775	68.3	1,100,753	897,849
Rye	15,715	898	5.7	123,530	11,284
OTHER GRAINS AND SEEDS:					
Alfalfa seed	7,752	4,483	57.8	137,212	83,070
Dry edible beans	5,040	2,504	49.7	128,767	90,652
Dry peas	24,230	15,537	64.1	397,540	282,095
HAY AND FORAGE:					
Timothy alone	51,505	45,029	87.4	746,146	602,213
Timothy and clover, mixed	45,001	24,049	53.4	685,164	355,529
Clover alone	1,418	405	28.6	29,106	7,864
Alfalfa	508,892	480,586	94.4	9,709,180	9,522,968
Other tame and cultivated grasses	102,956	52,844	51.3	1,131,996	751,436
Wild, sale or prairie grasses	394,799	299,755	75.9	3,086,956	2,444,558
Grains cut green	75,033	48,171	64.2	845,544	501,204
Coarse forage	101,721	7,767	7.6	848,532	101,784
SUNDRY CROPS:					
Potatoes	85,839	59,221	69.0	3,704,768	2,889,789
Sugar beets	108,082	106,905	98.9	6,061,152	6,055,382
Orchard fruit and grapes	34,763	34,763	.....	4,679,813	4,426,286
Small fruits	2,829	2,099	74.2	398,836	379,979
Totals	2,595,745	1,629,694	62.7	$47,282,845	$37,638,674

AVERAGE YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS FOR PAST TEN YEARS, AS COMPILED BY THE UNITED STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STATE	Wheat, Bushels	Oats, Bushels	Rye, Bushels	Barley, Bushels	Corn, Bushels	Hay, Tons	Potatoes, Bushels
United States	14.7	31.2	16.1	25.1	26.0	1.45	95.9
Ohio	16.0	34.6	16.5	28.1	38.0	1.36	82.0
Indiana	16.4	31.8	15.2	26.5	36.3	1.28	72.0
Illinois	15.6	35.8	19.9	30.5	33.9	1.25	75.0
Wisconsin	19.3	35.4	17.4	28.9	33.3	1.56	99.0
Minnesota	14.0	32.0	18.7	24.0	32.6	1.57	100.0
Iowa	18.7	35.0	18.4	27.8	34.9	1.41	80.0
Missouri	13.7	26.1	14.0	23.6	26.8	1.13	69.0
North Dakota	11.0	25.8	14.9	19.5	22.7	1.24	90.0
South Dakota	11.4	27.8	16.5	21.7	27.7	1.41	83.0
Nebraska	17.1	27.7	15.7	22.2	24.5	1.56	74.0
Kansas	13.8	26.4	14.8	17.2	17.5	1.42	63.0
Oklahoma	12.3	23.3	12.1	19.7	15.8	1.30	62.0
Texas	12.8	29.1	13.2	23.5	18.9	1.30	58.0
Colorado	**22.7**	**37.9**	**16.5**	**34.1**	**19.7**	**2.23**	**116.0**

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA

COUNTY	STATION	Elevation, Feet	Mean Annual Temp.	Growing Season, Days	Average Annual Precipitation
Adams	Bennett	5,280	....	...	15.40
	Simpson	4,280	....	...	12.78
Alamosa	Garnett	7,576	40.8	111	6.68
Arapahoe	.....	.....	....	...	.....
Archuleta	Pagosa Springs	7,078	....	81	.....
Baca	Springfield	.....	....	...	17.39
	Two Buttes	4,100	53.4	160	15.59
Bent	Las Animas	3,899	52.0	162	12.19
Boulder	Boulder	5,347	50.2	152	18.14
	Frances	9,300	40.2	108	24.27
	Hawthorne	6,000	....	...	.....
	Longmont	4,960	47.5	153	15.77
Chaffee	Garfield	9,510	....	...	18.83
	St. Elmo	9,500	....	...	17.46
	Salida	7,035	45.4	115	12.85
Cheyenne	Cheyenne Wells	4,279	50.3	156	16.85
Clear Creek	Georgetown	8,550	....	...	14.97
	Idaho Springs	7,543	44.0	117	16.39
Conejos	Manassa	7,700	43.0	105	7.51
Costilla	San Luis	7,794	42.4	104	11.15
Crowley	Ordway	.....	....	...	11.93
Custer	Westcliffe	7,864	42.4	97	15.18
Delta	Cedaredge	6,175	48.0	153	11.62
	Delta	5,025	49.7	154	8.02
	Paonia	5,694	49.3	156	13.72
Denver	Denver	5,272	49.8	163	14.02
Dolores	Dove Creek	.....	....	...	.....
	Rico	8,824	....	...	26.06
Douglas	Castle Rock	6,202	....	121	.....
Eagle	.....	.....	....	...	.....
Elbert	Hamps	5,400	46.3	139	14.52
	Limon (near)	5,360	46.7	143	13.43
El Paso	Calhan	6,508	45.5	131	17.19
	Colorado Springs	6,098	47.2	137	14.53
	Fremont Exp. Sta	8,850	38.1	107	.....
	Lake Moraine	10,265	36.2	96	24.98
	Monument	7,200	44.0	120	.....
Fremont	Canon City	5,343	52.9	157	12.30
Garfield	Rifle	5,437	47.7	151	12.27
Gilpin	.....	.....	....	...	.....
Grand	Fraser	8,560	31.6	...	.....
	Grand Lake	8,153	....	...	.....
Gunnison	Crested Butte	8,867	31.3	...	20.55
	Gunnison	7,670	36.8	92	9.68
	Sapinero (near)	8,125	37.5	88	18.62
Hinsdale	Hermit	9,843	31.5	...	.....
Huerfano	Cuchara Camps	8,200	....	...	.....
Jackson	Spicer (near)	8,700	....	88	.....
Jefferson	Cheesman	6,890	46.6	132	16.58
	Platte Canon	5,492	50.0	147	16.36
Kiowa	Eads	4,207	....	184	.....
Kit Carson	Burlington	4,160	50.1	157	17.18
Lake	Leadville	10,248	34.9	93	15.20
La Plata	Durango	6,546	....	133	16.67
	Ignacio	6,425	44.1	120	10.90
Larimer	Estes Park Fish Hatchery	8,000	40.4	107	21.03
	Fort Collins	4,985	46.7	146	14.96
	Fry's Ranch	7,500	40.9	100	17.03
	Longs Peak (near)	8,600	37.6	...	20.91
Las Animas	Hoehne	8,700	50.5	149	.....
	North Lake	8,800	....	...	23.10
	Trinidad	5,994	51.4	168	16.98
Lincoln	.....	.....	....	...	.....
Logan	LeRoy (near)	4,380	48.2	140	16.91
	Sterling	3,934	48.9	151	17.50
Mesa	Collbran	6,000	46.2	146	15.47
	Fruita (near)	4,590	49.7	169	10.38
	Glade Park	7,000	....	...	.....
	Grand Junction	4,602	51.3	180	8.31
	Palisade	4,729	49.4	163	.....

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA—(Continued)

COUNTY	STATION	Elevation, Feet	Mean Annual Temp.	Growing Season, Days	Average Annual Precipitation
Mineral	Wagon Wheel Gap Exp. Station	9,610	35.0	...	15.55
	Wagon Wheel Gap River Valley	8,434	35.1	64	.....
Moffat	Lay	6,172	41.9	90	12.98
Montezuma	Dolores	6,445	44.0	129	10.83
	Mancos	6,960	45.8	115	18.09
Montrose	Crawford	6,600	43.4	143	6.55
	Montrose	5,811	47.3	149	9.70
Morgan	Fort Morgan	4,319	48.7	155	14.06
	Wiggins	4,541	46.8	141	.....
Otero	La Junta	4,060	....	...	.....
	Rocky Ford	4,177	51.6	165	12.67
Ouray	.....	.....	....	...	.....
Park	Fairplay	9,886	....	...	.....
Phillips	Holyoke	4,100	....	139	.....
Pitkin	Nast	8,800	35.0	83	.....
Prowers	Holly	3,380	54.1	166	14.77
	Lamar	3,592	54.2	169	15.74
Pueblo	Pueblo	4,734	51.2	173	11.95
Rio Blanco	Meeker (near)	6,182	43.1	88	15.90
Rio Grande	Monte Vista	7,660	....	...	.....
Routt	Columbine	8,766	....	...	24.33
	Yampa	7,884	....	...	.....
	Steamboat Springs	6,701	38.9	65	21.94
Saguache	Saguache	7,740	43.3	109	8.48
San Juan	Silverton (near)	9,400	34.0	...	29.16
San Miguel	Telluride	8,756	38.6	80	.....
	Trout Lake	9,800	....	...	.....
Sedgwick	Julesburg	3,465	47.3	...	16.27
Summit	Dillon	8,800	31.9	...	23.02
Teller	Cripple Creek	9,396	....	...	16.94
	Victor (near)	10,100	41.0	91	18.84
Washington	Akron	4,650	46.6	149	17.97
Weld	Fort Lupton	4,907	....	...	10.33
	Grover (near)	5,076	44.7	114	14.06
Yuma	Wray	4,138	....	147	17.46

NOTE.—The averages given in this table are based upon records of the government weather bureau, furnished in most cases by voluntary observers. The length of the record varies considerably at different stations, being 46 years for Denver, 39 years for Colorado Springs, 30 years for Pueblo, 30 years for Canon City and more than 20 years for a great many places. The average length of the growing season is the time between the last killing frost in the spring and the first in the autumn. This record is for the most part calculated for only a few years, and is not so nearly accurate as the other figures given. The average rainfall figures are given only where a station has been established long enough to be given an average annual figure by the weather bureau. Voluntary observers do the work in most of the reporting stations and frequently only a part of the year is reported, so that an annual figure cannot be given. The immigration department has fairly reliable information on the rainfall in most sections of the state, and generally can give reasonably accurate information to those interested on the rainfall at stations where no average annual figure is given.

GENERAL TAXATION STATISTICS BY COUNTIES FOR 1918
STATE TAX LEVY 2.87 MILLS

COUNTY	Total Valuation	State Revenue	Total County Levy	County Revenue
Adams	$ 28,387,390	$ 78,633.07	6.00	$ 170,324.34
Alamosa	8,545,705	23,671.60	6.25	53,410.55
Arapahoe	19,722,110	54,630.24	4.00	78,888.52
Archuleta	5,567,478	15,698.91	3.50	63,192.37
Baca	7,512,356	20,809.22	6.40	48,076.20
Bent	12,127,275	33,592.55	7.22	87,558.93
Boulder	44,394,940	122,973.98	6.23	276,580.48
Chaffee	11,128,350	30,825.58	7.00	77,898.45
Cheyenne	11,605,970	32,148.38	5.45	63,254.65
Clear Creek	5,568,625	15,425.09	9.90	55,129.39
Conejos	9,741,958	26,985.22	8.55	83,293.74
Costilla	5,702,797	15,796.75	9.05	51,610.31
Crowley	9,623,105	26,657.05	5.90	56,777.20
Custer	2,552,961	7,085.52	7.50	19,245.18
Delta	16,537,450	45,802.36	4.80	73,379.75
Denver	348,187,545	964,479.50	4.15	1,444,978.31
Dolores	1,774,125	4,914.33	9.80	17,460.13
Douglas	11,492,485	31,834.25	7.91	90,905.83
Eagle	7,597,819	21,045.96	10.99	83,553.21
Elbert	15,267,337	42,290.52	5.64	86,107.78
El Paso	67,193,740	186,126.66	6.47	434,743.50
Fremont	20,042,100	55,516.62	7.70	154,324.17
Garfield	19,358,765	53,623.78	9.80	217,780.56
Gilpin	3,172,144	8,786.84	15.00	47,582.16
Grand	5,042,390	13,968.55	10.30	51,940.58
Gunnison	16,093,250	44,578.30	8.40	135,183.30
Hinsdale	1,021,236	2,828.80	16.75	17,110.19
Huerfano	13,795,931	38,214.73	9.20	126,922.56
Jackson	5,650,430	15,651.37	5.56	31,416.39
Jefferson	23,493,200	65,076.16	6.40	150,356.48
Kiowa	10,874,600	30,122.64	3.40	36,973.64
Kit Carson	21,285,565	58,961.01	5.13	109,194.95
Lake	10,831,110	30,002.17	14.63	158,459.13
La Plata	15,827,678	43,842.67	7.13	112,851.35
Larimer	43,357,660	120,128.42	6.20	268,878.91
Las Animas	39,695,864	109,957.54	6.15	244,129.56
Lincoln	19,211,085	53,216.83	7.56	100,515.53
Logan	37,751,577	104,571.83	9.73	367,322.82
Mesa	28,892,588	269,856.77	6.67	189,824.30
Mineral	1,531,885	4,243.32	16.25	24,893.12
Moffat	6,834,765	18,934.01	12.20	83,384.12
Montezuma	6,519,495	18,059.00	14.58	95,706.19
Montrose	16,851,610	46,678.96	10.10	171,212.47
Morgan	25,872,820	71,667.72	5.23	135,314.84
Otero	28,863,930	79,953.09	5.03	145,185.57
Ouray	5,518,911	15,287.38	14.45	79,743.26
Park	9,050,440	25,069.72	9.30	84,168.69
Phillips	15,840,788	43,878.98	3.30	52,274.60
Pitkin	5,751,000	15,933.66	18.50	106,395.35
Prowers	20,102,100	55,682.53	6.00	120,612.00
Pueblo	70,463,333	195,183.43	5.00	352,316.66
Rio Blanco	6,228,360	17,252.56	10.23	63,716.12
Rio Grande	11,076,660	30,678.00	5.30	58,706.92
Routt	15,823,380	43,830.76	9.50	150,322.11
Saguache	12,586,411	34,864.00	6.95	87,476.00
San Juan	4,578,081	12,681.23	12.25	56,081.49
San Miguel	9,125,860	25,278.63	11.80	107,685.30
Sedgwick	10,783,502	29,870.08	5.30	57,150.83
Summit	6,610,513	18,311.12	6.50	42,968.34
Teller	13,899,450	38,505.87	11.42	158,724.98
Washington	20,209,860	55,981.31	4.90	99,028.31
Weld	96,449,230	267,164.37	5.23	504,429.47
Yuma	18,610,210	51,550.28	6.03	112,219.57
Totals	$1,424,811,288	$4,136,871.83	6.23*	$8,886,851.71

*Average.

MILEAGE AND VALUE OF RAILROADS, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES AS RETURNED BY THE STATE TAX COMMISSION FOR 1918

COUNTY	Miles of Railroad	Value	Miles of Telephone	Value	Miles of Telegraph	Value
Adams	99.25	$ 4,321,220	2,130.38	$ 96,200	1,146.29	$ 99,790
Alamosa	51.45	1,419,700	1,465.00	62,580	59.79	5,750
Arapahoe	63.08	2,305,360	4,066.29	181,040	621.60	54,830
Archuleta	63.10	1,741,170	184.25	10,270	63.02	6,060
Baca	.....	.....	185.00	7,070	.....	.....
Bent	77.65	3,021,490	1,533.50	73,440	472.97	30,410
Boulder	148.83	3,586,220	9,024.00	401,330	322.39	31,000
Chaffee	156.91	3,666,800	1,870.00	83,170	400.73	37,510
Cheyenne	63.13	2,571,430	174.00	7,840	569.70	54,780
Clear Creek	41.67	766,310	1,283.00	57,060	33.40	3,210
Conejos	54.05	1,491,450	772.00	32,760	74.72	7,180
Costilla	63.63	1,106,470	636.00	28,490	32.59	3,130
Crowley	31.32	1,084,970	1,001.52	46,730	62.64	6,020
Custer	12.95	357,340	296.00	13,060	25.30	2,430
Delta	69.75	1,924,670	3,733.91	148,680	79.01	7,600
Denver	62.33	3,447,690	120,705.40	5,369,210	766.49	65,410
Dolores	17.72	243,090	17.00	1,240	20.16	1,940
Douglas	94.41	3,073,360	2,348.91	105,340	1,547.81	122,000
Eagle	102.62	2,238,280	956.50	38,810	272.92	26,240
Elbert	83.18	3,111,260	398.00	17,700	423.08	40,680
El Paso	252.30	8,490,020	20,252.92	904,350	2,286.68	187,020
Fremont	117.27	3,380,730	4,017.20	177,280	472.78	38,570
Garfield	162.88	4,318,990	3,269.75	131,480	591.45	55,950
Gilpin	37.08	761,860	872.00	38,780	66.88	6,430
Grand	89.30	1,304,960	883.00	38,800	82.66	7,950
Gunnison	195.74	5,286,540	842.66	39,510	245.81	17,900
Hinsdale	9.45	260,760	131.00	5,830	.....	.....
Huerfano	130.94	3,891,040	1,949.20	79,860	740.89	64,560
Jackson	43.88	207,750	182.00	8,090	.....	.....
Jefferson	100.79	2,724,810	5,047.00	222,610	285.83	27,490
Kiowa	87.50	3,031,120	150.00	6,670	175.00	16,830
Kit Carson	59.96	2,258,300	338.00	14,550	182.40	17,540
Lake	93.04	2,011,180	1,985.00	88,280	308.65	29,680
La Plata	121.05	2,927,420	1,677.39	72,960	120.90	11,620
Larimer	121.75	3,918,920	8,381.00	372,910	206.54	19,860
Las Animas	233.20	8,963,140	6,026.00	268,320	1,654.32	119,470
Lincoln	72.85	2,881,060	296.10	17,176	483.10	46,450
Logan	133.56	6,102,130	3,160.32	144,720	646.16	45,130
Mesa	123.72	4,385,660	6,888.87	303,190	430.39	41,390
Mineral	17.40	480,130	239.00	10,630	17.39	1,670
Moffat	7.61	128,220	378.00	14,280	.....	.....
Montezuma	62.69	859,980	713.40	28,410	62.69	6,030
Montrose	52.35	1,444,540	3,224.00	142,350	109.00	10,480
Morgan	90.84	4,043,350	1,968.28	89,510	838.82	67,200
Otero	92.12	3,583,770	4,572.92	204,840	886.89	53,180
Ouray	42.40	854,960	947.16	42,070	74.98	7,210
Park	154.16	3,421,530	1,182.00	52,540	559.57	53,810
Phillips	36.30	1,714,000	121.47	6,720	32.00	3,080
Pitkin	86.58	1,025,170	704.00	31,560	238.31	21,840
Prowers	80.38	3,127,710	3,193.21	146,840	511.43	33,410
Pueblo	245.31	7,940,830	20,565.80	919,270	1,901.63	149,400
Rio Blanco	7.80	174,940	549.50	22,320	.....	.....
Rio Grande	52.51	1,207,800	1,828.00	80,530	41.00	3,940
Routt	93.45	1,579,520	1,515.25	67,440	48.19	4,630
Saguache	107.10	2,945,000	1,491.00	66,790	159.89	13,400
San Juan	37.10	434,980	751.00	33,400	15.11	1,450
San Miguel	47.70	654,350	841.00	36,810	53.46	5,140
Sedgwick	32.07	1,311,990	545.66	24,740	370.09	28,210
Summit	68.72	1,967,220	877.00	37,010	112.34	10,800
Teller	102.48	3,027,660	4,728.25	210,140	213.08	20,490
Washington	40.33	1,908,490	333.72	15,080	410.62	38,600
Weld	401.00	14,752,880	14,513.01	642,130	3,077.05	252,060
Yuma	40.51	1,912,780	161.27	29,550	405.10	38,950
Totals	5,542.20	$169,086,470	285,073.97	$12,666,340	26,113.69	$2,184,780

FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF COUNTIES

COUNTY	Population	Courthouse and Other Physical Properties	Bonds and Bond Interest	Warants and Other Obligations	Total Debt	County Debt Per Capita
Adams	12,500	$ 90,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alamosa	6,500	30,000	$ 62,200	$ 16,959	79,159	$12.18
Arapahoe	15,200	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Archuleta	2,400	2,000	2,000	904	2,904	1.21
Baca	8,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bent	10,000	100,000	7,000	.....	7,000	0.70
Boulder	40,000	200,000	.....	62,825	62,825	1.57
Chaffee	8,000	75,000	228,500	8,327	311,727	38.97
Cheyenne	5,000	40,000	8,200	.....	8,200	1.64
Clear Creek	2,800	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conejos	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Costilla	6,000	16,000	9,500	19,081	28,581	4.76
Crowley	7,300	22,000	.....	35,656	35,656	.....
Custer	2,500	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delta	15,500	47,200	52,275	15,789	68,065	4.39
Denver	270,000	31,378,615	15,320,400	164,540	15,484,940	57.35
Dolores	1,100	20,000	87,400	9,939	97,339	88.84
Douglas	3,500	105,000	.....	20,388	20,388	5.83
Eagle	4,000	21,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elbert	8,000	40,000	.....	42,526	42,526	5.32
El Paso	52,000	550,000	.....	17,330	17,330	0.33
Fremont	21,000	150,000	.....	6,949	6,949	0.33
Garfield	12,000	75,000	218,800	9,492	228,292	19.02
Gilpin	3,000	42,000	.....	13,698	13,698	4.57
Grand	2,500	10,000	27,000	14,830	41,830	16.73
Gunnison	6,000	150,000	257,432	28,765	286,197	47.70
Hinsdale	450	5,000	164,710	7,374	172,084	382.41
Huerfano	17,500	75,000	20,000	39,755	59,755	3.41
Jackson	1,200	41,000	14,616	247	14,863	12.39
Jefferson	18,000	100,000	.....	8,342	8,342	0.46
Kiowa	3,600	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kit Carson	10,000	30,000	102,600	20,776	123,376	12.34
Lake	8,000	100,000	138,000	.....	138,000	17.25
La Plata	15,000	180,000	118,000	735	118,735	7.92
Larimer	37,500	114,200	22,000	91,622	113,622	3.02
Las Animas	40,000	400,000	155,000	4,750	159,750	3.99
Lincoln	9,000	29,783	.....	21,716	21,716	2.41
Logan	17,500	250,000	125,000	93,464	218,464	12.48
Mesa	26,200	64,820	8,000	57,600	65,600	2.50
Mineral	1,200	16,230	6,860	.....	6,860	5.72
Moffat	5,500	50,000	40,000	24,013	64,013	11.64
Montezuma	7,000	4,000	8,564	12,438	21,002	3.00
Montrose	14,000	134,000	.....	.....	134,000	9.57
Morgan	17,500	100,000	.....	500	500	.....
Otero	21,035	40,000	.....	43,635	43,635	2.07
Ouray	3,300	60,000	152,000	28,792	180,792	54.79
Park	3,000	50,000	.....	15,429	15,429	5.14
Phillips	6,000	10,000	42,800	1,959	44,759	7.46
Pitkin	4,000	69,700	300,000	33,973	333,973	83.49
Prowers	16,000	35,000	4,000	4,119	8,119	0.51
Pueblo	70,000	1,105,071	357,875	223,956	581,831	8.31
Rio Blanco	3,500	12,500	14,408	289	14,697	4.20
Rio Grande	8,500	20,000	83,300	.....	83,300	9.80
Routt	8,000	7,000	.....	40,192	40,192	5.02
Saguache	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan	2,000	125,000	162,000	.....	162,000	81.00
San Miguel	5,000	48,000	76,000	9,348	85,348	17.07
Sedgwick	5,000	37,000	23,000	231	23,231	4.65
Summit	2,500	50,000	.....	6,000	6,000	2.40
Teller	7,000	100,005	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	9,500	56,278	4,000	27,884	31,884	3.36
Weld	54,000	613,000	.....	209,817	209,817	3.89
Yuma	15,000	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND PER CAPITA STATISTICS

COUNTY	Estimated Population, 1919	Land Area, Sq. Mi.	Population Per Sq. Mi.	Assessed Valulation Per Capita	Taxes Paid Per Capita*	Bank Deposits Per Capita
Adams	12,500	1,262	9.90	$2,270.99	$19.92	$127.67
Alamosa	6,500	781	8.33	1,314.72	11.86	190.20
Arapahoe	15,200	842	18.05	1,297.51	8.74	111.52
Archuleta	2,400	1,220	1.98	2,319.78	32.87	149.45
Basa	8,500	2,552	3.77	883.81	8.10	51.27
Bent	10,000	1,524	6.56	1,212.73	12.12	112.07
Boulder	40,000	765	52.36	1,109.87	9.99	180.65
Chaffee	8,000	1,083	7.39	1,391.04	13.59	187.69
Cheyenne	5,000	1,777	2.81	2,321.19	19.08	42.68
Clear Creek	2,800	390	7.18	1,988.79	25.19	271.33
Conejos	5,000	1,117	4.48	1,948.39	22.06	153.42
Costilla	6,000	1,266	4.74	950.47	11.23	42.62
Crowley	7,300	876	8.33	1,318.23	11.43	120.48
Custer	2,500	747	3.35	1,021.18	10.53	116.59
Delta	15,500	1,201	12.91	1,066.93	7.69	155.79
Denver	270,000	58	4,655.17	1,289.59	8.92	455.44
Dolores	1,100	1,043	1.05	1,612.84	20.34	.....
Douglas	3,500	845	4.74	3,283.54	35.07	165.22
Eagle	4,000	1,620	2.47	1,899.45	26.15	157.55
Elbert	8,000	1,857	4.31	1,908.42	16.05	107.89
El Paso	52,000	2,121	24.51	1,292.19	11.94	289.87
Fremont	21,000	1,557	13.49	954.38	9.99	131.48
Garfield	12,000	3,107	3.86	1,613.23	22.62	202.31
Gilpin	3,000	132	22.73	1,057.48	18.79	129.18
Grand	2,500	1,866	1.34	2,016.96	26.36	127.94
Gunnison	6,000	3,179	1.88	2,682.21	29.96	189.26
Hinsdale	450	971	0.46	2,269.41	44.30	.....
Huerfano	17,500	1,500	11.66	788.33	9.44	72.69
Jackson	1,200	1,632	0.74	4,708.67	39.22	297.76
Jefferson	18,000	838	2,148	1,305.18	11.97	62.13
Kiowa	3,600	1,798	2.00	3,020.72	18.64	136.07
Kit Carson	10,000	2,159	4.63	2,128.56	16.82	116.34
Lake	8,000	371	21.56	1,353.89	23.55	303.52
La Plata	15,000	1,851	8.10	1,065.18	10.45	182.36
Larimer	37,500	2,629	14.26	1,156.20	10.38	202.96
Las Animas	40,000	4,809	8.32	992.40	8.85	163.64
Lincoln	9,000	2,570	3.50	2,134.57	17.08	115.17
Logan	17,500	1,822	9.61	2,157.23	26.96	187.48
Mesa	26,200	3,163	8.28	1,102.77	17.55	152.75
Mineral	1,200	866	1.39	1,276.53	24.28	94.57
Moffat	5,500	4,740	1.16	1,242.68	18.60	132.23
Montezuma	7,000	2,051	3.41	931.36	16.25	204.97
Montrose	14,000	2,264	6.19	1,203.69	15.56	164.43
Morgan	17,500	1,286	13.61	1,478.45	11.83	158.67
Otero	21,035	1,191	17.66	1,372.18	10.70	184.45
Ouray	3,300	519	6.36	1,672.40	28.80	142.50
Park	3,000	2,212	1.36	3,016.81	36.41	68.66
Phillips	6,000	688	8.72	2,640.13	16.03	229.00
Pitkin	4,000	1,019	3.93	1,437.78	30.59	144.65
Prowers	16,000	1,630	9.82	1,256.38	11.02	130.12
Pueblo	70,000	2,433	28.77	1,006.62	7.82	242.37
Rio Blanco	3,500	3,223	1.09	1,779.53	23.13	232.01
Rio Grande	8,500	898	9.47	1,303.14	10.52	190.93
Routt	8,000	2,227	3.59	1,977.92	24.27	177.62
Saguache	6,000	3,133	1.92	2,097.73	20.39	132.00
San Juan	2,000	453	4.40	2,289.04	34.38	248.11
San Miguel	5,000	1,288	3.88	1,825.17	26.59	25.41
Sedgwick	5,000	531	9.41	2,156.70	17.41	162.93
Summit	2,500	649	3.85	2,644.21	24.51	117.44
Teller	7,000	547	12.80	1,985.63	28.18	413.91
Washington	9,500	2,521	3.77	2,127.35	16.32	98.55
Weld	54,000	4,022	13.43	1,786.09	14.29	185.17
Yuma	15,000	2,367	6.34	1,240.68	10.92	111.39
State	1,028,785	103,658	9.92	$1,384.94	$12.66	$248.72

*Includes only state and county taxes.

Land Classification by Counties

COUNTY	Improved Fruit Land	Irrigated Land	Natural Hay Land	Dry Farming Land	Grazing Land	Productive Coal Land	Non-Productive Coal Land	Timber Land	Other Mineral Land	Metalliferous Mining Claims (Non-Productive)	Producing Mineral Land	Railroad Rights-of-Way	Lots and City Town	Total Patented Land	Unclassified as to Ownership	Gov't Land Open to Homesteaders	State Land Unappropriated	National Forests	Total Non-Patented Land	Area, Acres	COUNTY
Adams	.....	89,341	.....	434,769	165,390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,798	3,200	695,498	86,638.69	40	25,503.31	.....	25,543.31	807,680	Adams
Alamosa	.....	21,000	37,000	105,000	139,131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,287	980	304,398	58,560.27	60,347	45,095.73	31,599	137,041.73	500,000	Alamosa
Arapahoe	.....	39,240	.....	374,900	67,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,577	3,200	486,317	37,622.72	160	14,780.28	.....	14,940.28	538,889	Arapahoe
Archuleta	.....	10,370	.....	8,343	240,755	.....	30	13,190[10]	.....	.....	.....	1,583	850	275,121	17,660.04	72,575	18,495.96	396,948	488,018.96	780,800	Archuleta
Baca	.....	.....	.....	804,020	24,787	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	440	829,247	670,074.08	56,532	77,426.92	.....	133,958.92	1,633,280	Baca
Bent	.....	47,894	.....	6,415	180,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,941	1,625	238,715	542,911.47	51,845	141,888.53	.....	193,733.53	975,360	Bent
Boulder	.....	82,621	4,649[5]	23,512	137,801	4,612[9]	.....	.....	.....	.....	575	3,840	8,250	265,860	68,797.33	760	8,572.67	144,970[13]	154,302.67	488,960	Boulder
Chaffee	.....	20,271[1]	.....	.....	59,049	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,240	395	3,670	2,910	100,535	78,195.01	71,831	18,966.99	423,592	514,389.99	693,120	Chaffee
Cheyenne	.....	.....	.....	988,364	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,579	960	990,903	91,944.61	1,646	52,786.39	.....	54,432.39	1,137,280	Cheyenne
Clear Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,804	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,380	391	1,040	806	58,421	18,597.59	20,320	4,654.41	147,607	172,581.41	249,600	Clear Creek
Conejos	.....	85,300	9,600	.....	120,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1,352	1,250	218,267	24,038.18[14]	188,647	60,685.18	271,399	520,731.18	714,960	Conejos
Costilla	.....	81,000	5,500	2,400[6]	252,000	.....	.....	397,382[11]	1,581	1,457	12	1,589	675	743,596	66,340.08	.....	63.92	.....	63.92	810,000	Costilla
Crowley	588	53,529	.....	4,007	136,232	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	785	785	195,926	292,811.09	8,000	64,062.91	.....	72,062.91	560,800	Crowley
Custer	.....	.....	10,577	9,399	104,196	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,237	50	447	485	128,391	147,144.39	27,960	13,808.61	160,776	202,544.61	478,080	Custer
Delta	6,966	64,840	.....	36,490	99,694[8]	535	3,136	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	1,100	213,511	78,724.00	244,692	2.00	231,711	476,405.00	768,640	Delta
Denver	.....	7,779[2]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,750	25,221	35,750	683.40	.....	686.60	.....	686.60	37,120	Denver
Dolores	.....	1,595	.....	6,504	13,060	.....	680	4,402	185	3,085	360	420	160	30,451	227,927.99	89,105	9,093.01	310,943	409,141.01	667,520	Dolores
Douglas	.....	6,643	5,257	64,513	296,539	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,468	675	376,095	4,206.08	2,120	9,051.92	149,327	160,498.92	540,800	Douglas
Eagle	.....	21,830	.....	.....	71,923	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,060	320	2,566	375	102,074	72,868.17	250,399	18,429.83	593,029	861,857.83	1,036,800	Eagle
Elbert	.....	340	8,148	419,594	583,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,810	440	1,015,057	88,399.15	800	84,223.85	.....	85,023.85	1,188,480	Elbert
El Paso	320	20,500	3,800	198,890	688,188	617	1,405	.....	.....	627	.....	6,375	15,250	935,972	88,884.32	5,120	191,494.68	135,969	332,583.68	1,357,440	El Paso
Fremont	2,265	13,363	900	18,495	165,864	14,320	5,280	.....	13,656	3,300	.....	2,931	1,275	241,649	270,167.44	360,081	58,342.56	66,240	484,663.56	996,480	Fremont
Garfield	1,142	56,868	.....	29,724	142,367	2,095	1,919	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,075	995	239,185	254,093.28	955,776	165.72	539,260	1,495,201.72	1,988,480	Garfield
Gilpin	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,399	.....	.....	.....	13,131	.....	.....	1,002	495	31,322	437.33[14]	11,520	1,681.33	40,394	53,595.33	84,480	Gilpin
Grand	.....	28,668	.....	.....	123,911	.....	.....	46,051	.....	.....	295	2,243	425	201,298	188,611.28	124,210	60,021.72	620,099[15]	804,330.72	1,194,240	Grand
Gunnison	.....	33,742	.....	.....	106,249	12,490	.....	.....	1,200	30,700	250	2,250	1,880[7]	188,761	134,455.28	562,380	19,920.72	1,123,043	1,711,343.72	2,034,560	Gunnison
Hinsdale	.....	1,942	.....	.....	12,132	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,861	195	237	175	20,542	36,768.00[14]	115,480	9,166.00	513,020	537,666.00	621,440	Hinsdale
Huerfano	.....	21,720	.....	3,840	315,101	1,700	22,148	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,945	1,250	368,704	354,463.50	73,559	45,381.50	117,892	236,832.50	960,000	Huerfano
Jackson	.....	66,039	.....	.....	138,806	30	2,529	5,195	.....	1,102	.....	1,100	144	214,915	146,688.36	239,030	47,349.64	396,467	682,846.64	1,014,480	Jackson
Jefferson	.....	40,840[3]	.....	34,200	240,217	3,329	.....	.....	.....	330	.....	2,520	5,750	327,186	104,355.11	9,380	18,219.89	77,179	104,778.89	536,320	Jefferson
Kiowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	850,612	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,190	220	853,022	215,934.99	3,950	77,813.01	.....	81,763.01	1,150,720	Kiowa
Kit Carson	.....	200	900	100,455	1,130,129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,499	975	1,234,158	80,777.77	4,892	61,932.23	.....	66,824.23	1,381,760	Kit Carson
Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,459	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,050	1,100	2,326	1,250	69,185	2,048.16[14]	8,382	2,297.16	159,624	170,303.16	237,440	Lake
La Plata	55	50,318	.....	13,446	220,879	481	5,751	7,099	.....	.....	375	3,030	1,525	302,959	398,163.47	95,692	14,661.53	373,164	483,517.53	1,184,640	La Plata
Larimer	.....	111,267	15,400	23,552	462,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,020	4,400	620,049	184,890.63	47,020	74,363.37	756,237[16]	877,620.37	1,682,560	Larimer
Las Animas	.....	23,541	6,815	10,149	883,700	3,930	54,790	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,845	7,250	996,020	1,686,200.69	224,656	143,485.31	27,398	395,539.31	3,077,760	Las Animas
Lincoln	.....	.....	5,155	890,895	341,949	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,822	1,350	1,241,171	270,691.01	5,217	127,720.99	.....	132,937.99	1,641,800	Lincoln
Logan	.....	50,967	6,012	551,608	233,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,334	2,010	847,011	172,779.48	4,799	141,490.52	.....	146,289.52	1,166,080	Logan
Mesa	8,199	78,450[4]	.....	.....	228,386	4,414[9]	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	3,105	4,000	330,554	226,174.41	957,455	285.59	509,851[16]	1,467,591.59	2,024,320	Mesa
Mineral	.....	605	2,798	.....	16,214	.....	.....	6,310[12]	.....	2,395	320	435	425	29,502	4,836.69	.....	953.31	518,948[17]	519,901.31	554,240	Mineral
Moffat	.....	16,568	6,242	48,219	107,509[5]	7,455	.....	.....	4,697	62	.....	140	675	191,557	885,933.56	1,728,863	189,711.44	37,535	1,956,109.44	3,033,600	Moffat
Montezuma	751	36,277	.....	26,134[7]	124,768	.....	70	6,080	159	538	15	1,568	730	197,090	674,166.91	62,374	32,494.09	346,515[18]	441,383.09	1,312,640	Montezuma
Montrose	1,636	76,296	.....	37,203	155,221[8]	66	.....	.....	219	264	438	1,310	1,090	273,743	206,068.60	652,078	108.40	316,962	969,148.40	1,448,960	Montrose
Morgan	.....	74,369	3,142	143,077	304,645	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,271	2,010	529,514	233,703.32	2,179	57,643.68	.....	59,822.68	823,040	Morgan
Otero	1,039	79,852	.....	21,031	173,936	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,360	2,150	280,368	330,217.27	35,090	116,404.73	.....	151,494.73	762,080	Otero
Ouray	.....	10,228	1,040[5]	2,713	88,650[8]	.....	460	.....	.....	14,831	1,262	1,060	910	121,154	46,308.78	27,040	3,344.22	134,313	164,697.22	322,160	Ouray
Park	.....	.....	22,187	4,614	181,534	.....	3,269	.....	.....	37,056	325	3,854	785	253,624	167,908.66	258,185	94,964.34	640,998	994,147.34	1,415,680	Park
Phillips	.....	.....	.....	393,292	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	908	895	395,095	27,377.41	561	16,786.59	.....	17,347.59	440,320	Phillips
Pitkin	.....	15,233	.....	480	40,131	1,826	9,331	.....	319	14,445	375	2,165	450	84,805	1,893.77	52,906	1,987.23	510,568	565,461.23	652,160	Pitkin
Prowers	.....	88,461	4,123	4,907	484,990	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,021	1,060	585,567	337,345.21	14,828	55,450.79	.....	70,287.79	1,043,200	Prowers
Pueblo	6,402[2]	39,746	.....	63,245	641,767	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,132	17,250	774,542	525,041.45	1,900	220,180.55	35,456	257,536.56	1,557,120	Pueblo
Rio Blanco	.....	22,100	1,100	15,882	132,434	.....	.....	.....	9,373[13]	.....	.....	195	400	181,484	187,013.26	1,345,960	5.74	348,257	1,694,222.74	2,062,720	Rio Blanco
Rio Grande	.....	39,050	8,840	31,040[6]	98,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	1,313	985	179,648	36,238.60	104,018	20,022.40	234,783	358,833.40	574,720	Rio Grande
Routt	31	40,025	.....	38,048	228,996	3,065	51,759	20,775	.....	2,707	.....	2,437	800	388,643	213,836.17	196,889	72,791.83	553,120	822,800.83	1,425,280	Routt
Saguache	.....	37,480	48,750	.....	339,205	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,722	50	2,680	1,150	434,037	151,541.95	444,480	96,622.05	878,439	1,419,541.05	2,005,120	Saguache
San Juan	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	195	.....	23,497	673	913	560	26,038	56,146.24	.....	7,526.76	200,209	207,735.76	289,920	San Juan
San Miguel	.....	9,438	.....	6,460	92,243	.....	.....	600	2,321	8,035	225	1,193	240	120,755	193,484.73	323,602	16,642.27	169,836	510,080.27	824,320	San Miguel
Sedgwick	.....	20,474	5,280	178,151	88,241	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	802	875	293,823	22,217.89	280	23,519.11	.....	23,799.11	339,840	Sedgwick
Summit	.....	5,620	.....	.....	19,697	.....	.....	520	.....	.....	450	1,718	450	28,455	83,193.36	10,015	322.64	288,374	298,711.64	415,360	Summit
Teller	.....	.....	1,722	18,184	87,327	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,865	1,250	2,562	1,250	149,160	83,832.83	32,877	10,802.17	73,408	117,087.17	350,080	Teller
Washington	.....	7,028	88	1,085,728	130,047	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,090	1,100	1,225,081	288,747.30	4,442	95,169.70	.....	99,611.70	1,613,440	Washington
Weld	.....	292,262	14,074	785,507	908,568	2,480	532	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,830	8,850	2,022,103	372,753.13	12,493	166,730.87	.....	179,223.87	2,574,080	Weld
Yuma	.....	1,447	3,522	516,300	633,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,013	1,250	1,156,532	304,500.45	4,517	49,330.55	.....	53,847.55	1,514,880	Yuma
Totals	29,394	2,144,617	242,626	8,583,999	14,129,307	63,445	163,089	507,799	46,841	276,846	13,776	137,071	151,346	26,490,146	12,853,953.05	10,271,955	3,113,606.95	13,611,459[19]	26,997,020.95	66,341,120	

[1] Includes natural hay land.
[2] Suburban land.
[3] Includes fruit and natural hay land.
[4] Includes non-bearing orchard and hay land.
[5] Seep land.
[6] Susceptible of irrigation.
[7] Includes land susceptible of irrigation.
[8] Includes waste land.
[9] Includes non-productive coal land only.
[10] Includes assessment on timber land.
[11] Desert land.
[12] Arid land.
[13] Includes 6,476 acres of oil land in Fremont county and 9,204 acres in Rio Blanco county.
[14] As a result of errors in surveys and from other sources the combined area of patented and unpatented land exceeds the area in these counties by the amount here given.
[15] Includes 125,440 acres of the Rocky Mountain National Park in Larimer county; 18,000 acres in Boulder county; 86,000 acres in Grand county.
[16] Includes 13,883 acres in the Colorado National Monument.
[17] Includes 300 acres in the Wheeler National Monument.
[18] Includes 48,966 acres in the Mesa Verde National Park and 72,651 acres in the Southern Ute Indian Reservation.
[19] Net national forest area, 13,246,219 acres.

LAND CLASSIFICATION BY PERCENTAGES

COUNTY	Area, Acres	Patented Land, Pct.	Homestead Land, Pct.	National Forests, Pct.	State Land, Pct.	Unclassified as to Ownership, Pct.	Cultivated Area, 1919, Pct.
Adams	807,680	86.12	.....	.....	3.16	10.72	23.49
Alamosa	500,000	60.88	12.07	6.32	9.02	20.73	3.97
Arapahoe	538,880	90.25	0.03	.....	2.74	6.98	16.56
Archuleta	780,800	35.24	9.29	50.84	2.36	2.27	1.70
Baca	1,633,280	50.77	3.47	.....	4.74	41.02	3.47
Bent	975,360	24.47	5.42	.....	14.55	55.56	5.61
Boulder	488,960	54.37	0.15	25.97	1.75	17.76	16.64
Chaffee	693,120	14.50	10.36	61.11	2.74	21.29	1.68
Cheyenne	1,137,280	87.12	0.14	.....	4.64	5.10	4.26
Clear Creek	249,600	23.41	8.14	59.14	1.86	7.50	0.18
Conejos	714,960	30.53	26.38	37.95	8.49	.....	7.44
Costilla	810,000	91.80	.....	.....	.....	8.20	5.65
Crowley	560,800	34.87	1.43	.....	11.42	52.28	5.96
Custer	478,080	45.68	5.85	33.63	2.89	11.95	1.49
Delta	768,640	27.78	31.83	30.15	.....	10.24	5.93
Denver	37,120	96.31	.....	.....	1.85	1.84	.....
Dolores	667,520	4.56	13.35	46.57	1.36	34.16	0.88
Douglas	540,800	69.54	0.39	27.61	1.67	.79	8.09
Eagle	1,036,800	9.85	24.14	57.20	1.78	7.03	1.64
Elbert	1,188,480	86.49	0.06	.....	7.09	6.36	11.47
El Paso	1,357,440	68.94	0.38	10.02	14.11	6.55	8.91
Fremont	996,480	24.25	3.61	6.65	5.85	69.64	1.79
Garfield	1,988,480	12.03	48.06	27.12	.....	12.79	1.75
Gilpin	84,480	37.08	13.64	47.81	1.99	.....	0.71
Grand	1,194,240	16.86	10.40	44.72	5.03	22.99	1.38
Gunnison	2,034,560	9.28	27.64	55.49	0.98	6.61	0.55
Hinsdale	621,440	3.31	18.58	82.55	1.47	4.09	.....
Huerfano	960,000	38.41	7.66	12.28	4.73	36.92	4.54
Jackson	1,044,480	20.58	22.89	37.96	4.53	14.07	0.05
Jefferson	536,320	61.00	1.75	14.39	3.40	19.46	7.80
Kiowa	1,150,720	74.12	0.34	.....	6.76	18.78	3.38
Kit Carson	1,381,760	89.32	0.35	.....	4.48	5.85	13.03
Lake	237,440	29.13	3.53	67.22	0.96	.....	0.01
La Plata	1,184,640	25.57	8.08	31.50	1.24	33.61	3.51
Larimer	1,682,560	36.86	2.79	37.49	4.42	18.44	6.38
Las Animas	3,077,760	32.36	7.30	8.91	4.66	46.77	2.25
Lincoln	1,644,800	75.46	0.32	.....	7.77	16.45	8.25
Logan	1,166,080	72.64	0.41	.....	12.13	14.82	34.79
Mesa	2,024,320	16.32	47.30	24.50	0.01	11.87	2.36
Mineral	554,240	5.32	.....	93.57	0.17	0.94	0.06
Moffat	3,033,600	6.31	56.99	1.24	6.25	29.21	1.23
Montezuma	1,312,640	15.01	4.75	17.13	2.48	60.63	2.43
Montrose	1,448,960	18.89	45.00	21.88	.....	14.23	4.38
Morgan	823,040	64.32	0.26	.....	7.00	28.42	23.30
Otero	762,080	36.77	4.60	.....	15.28	43.35	9.47
Ouray	332,160	36.47	8.14	40.44	1.01	13.94	1.41
Park	1,415,680	17.91	18.24	45.28	6.71	11.86	.....
Phillips	440,320	89.73	0.13	.....	3.81	6.33	37.52
Pitkin	652,160	13.00	8.11	78.29	0.30	0.30	1.83
Prowers	1,043,200	56.13	1.42	.....	5.32	37.13	11.04
Pueblo	1,557,120	49.74	0.12	2.28	14.14	33.72	5.66
Rio Blanco	2,062,720	8.80	65.25	16.88	.....	9.07	1.19
Rio Grande	574,720	31.26	18.10	40.85	3.49	6.30	5.20
Routt	1,425,280	27.27	13.81	38.81	5.11	15.00	4.29
Saguache	2,005,120	21.65	22.17	43.81	4.82	7.55	0.51
San Juan	289,920	8.98	.....	69.05	2.60	19.37	.....
San Miguel	824,320	14.65	39.24	20.60	2.02	23.50	0.28
Sedgwick	339,840	18.46	0.08	.....	6.92	74.54	24.58
Summit	415,360	6.85	2.41	69.43	0.08	21.13	1.29
Teller	350,080	42.61	9.39	20.97	3.09	23.94	2.23
Washington	1,613,440	75.93	0.28	.....	5.90	17.89	20.25
Weld	2,574,080	78.56	0.48	.....	6.48	14.48	22.69
Yuma	1,514,880	76.35	0.30	.....	3.26	20.09	6.92
State	66,341,120	39.93	15.48	19.97	4.69	19.93	.....

The acreages in the different classes of land given here are found in the large table opposite page 188, with the exception of the cultivated area, which is found in the table on page 181.

The column headed "Unclassified as to Ownership" includes national parks and monuments and government land withdrawn from entry.

COLORADO COUNTIES AND COUNTYSEATS

COUNTY	COUNTYSEAT	Railway Distance From Denver, Miles	Population of Countyseat	
			1910	1919
Adams	Brighton	19	850	2,500
Alamosa	Alamosa	252	3,013	4,000
Arapahoe	Littleton	.....	1,373	1,800
Archuleta	Pagosa Springs	421	669	800
Baca	Springfield*	285	.....	500
Bent	Las Animas	201	2,008	3,000
Boulder	Boulder	27	9,539	12,500
Chaffee	Buena Vista	176	1,041	1,000
Cheyenne	Cheyenne Wells	177	270	500
Clear Creek	Georgetown	50	950	900
Conejos	Conejos	281	.....	353
Costilla	San Luis*	248	.....	700
Crowley	Ordway	169	705	1,500
Custer	Silver Cliff	210	250	300
Delta	Delta	373	2,388	3,000
Denver	Denver	.....	213,381	270,000
Dolores	Rico	443	368	350
Douglas	Castle Rock	32	365	450
Eagle	Redcliff	294	383	650
Elbert	Kiowa*	46	.....	135
El Paso	Colorado Springs	75	29,078	38,000
Fremont	Canon City	160	5,162	5,500
Garfield	Glenwood Springs	284	2,019	2,400
Gilpin	Central City	45	1,782	1,100
Grand	Sulphur Springs	109	182	100
Gunnison	Gunnison	288	1,026	1,500
Hinsdale	Lake City	351	405	450
Huerfano	Walsenburg	171	2,323	3,800
Jackson	Walden	256	162	300
Jefferson	Golden	16	2,477	2,500
Kiowa	Eads	230	.....	350
Kit Carson	Burlington	166	368	1,000
Lake	Leadville	212	1,508	6,000
La Plata	Durango	451	4,686	5,000
Larimer	Fort Collins	68	8,210	15,000
Las Animas	Trinidad	210	10,204	15,000
Lincoln	Hugo	115	343	1,200
Logan	Sterling	123	3,044	7,694
Mesa	Grand Junction	373	7,754	9,000
Mineral	Creede	321	741	800
Moffat	Craig	255	392	1,250
Montezuma	Cortez	506	565	565
Montrose	Montrose	351	3,254	4,000
Morgan	Fort Morgan	78	2,800	4,500
Otero	La Junta	182	4,154	7,000
Ouray	Ouray	387	1,644	1,500
Park	Fairplay	115	265	265
Phillips	Holyoke	173	659	1,100
Pitkin	Aspen	203	1,834	1,400
Prowers	Lamar	235	2,977	4,000
Pueblo	Pueblo	119	44,395	65,000
Rio Blanco	Meeker	355	807	970
Rio Grande	Del Norte	283	840	1,000
Routt	Steamboat Springs	214	1,227	2,000
Saguache	Saguache*	265	620	1,000
San Juan	Silverton	497	2,153	1,600
San Miguel	Telluride	422	1,756	1,740
Sedgwick	Julesburg	197	962	1,200
Summit	Breckenridge	110	834	1,000
Teller	Cripple Creek	126	6,206	3,500
Washington	Akron	112	647	1,200
Weld	Greeley	52	8,179	13,000
Yuma	Wray	165	1,000	1,500

*Not directly on a railroad.

TOWN	COUNTY	Population	Valuation	Levy (Mills)	Per Capita Valuation	City Hall and Other Property	Bonds and Interest	Warrants and Other Obligations	Total Debt	Per Capita Debt	Municipal Utilities System
Aguilar	Las Animas	1,800	$ 392,465	17.00	$ 218.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Akron	Washington	1,200	812,387	17.00	676.99	$ 37,000	$ 43,763	$51,000	$ 92,763	$ 77.30	†
Alamosa	Alamosa	4,000	1,565,724	11.00	391.43	80,000	119,000	.....	119,000	29.75	†
Alma	Park	150	88,545	3.70	590.30	500	.....	38	38	.25	‡
Anaconda	Teller	100	109,470	11.00	1,094.70	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡
Animas City	La Plata	255	179,549	9.50	704.11	25,000	25,000	.....	25,000	98.04	†
Antonito	Conejos	1,000	473,464	6.00	473.46	473,464	31,000	.....	31,000	31.00	†
Arriba	Lincoln	305	226,485	4.40	742.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡
Arvada	Jefferson	1,100	698,230	13.00	634.75	46,000	44,500	.....	44,500	40.45	†
Aspen	Pitkin	1,400	553,285	43.00	395.20	1,500	106,300	.....	106,300	75.93	‡
Ault	Weld	1,000	537,330	12.00	537.33	48,000	44,000	500	44,500	44.50	*
Aurora	Adams-Arapahoe	1,500	1,045,940	30.00	697.29	.....	431,000	2,195	433,195	288.80	‡
Basalt	Eagle	300	71,655	2.91	238.85	12,500	.....	1,000	1,000	3.33	‡*
Bayfield	La Plata	350	130,882	13.00	373.95	17,250	17,000	.....	17,000	48.57	†
Berthoud	Larimer	1,000	876,140	6.12	876.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blanca	Costilla	250	331,863	12.00	1,327.45	.....	.....	3,412	3,412	13.65	‡
Bonanza	Saguache	110	21,483	6.00	195.30	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡
Boulder	Boulder	12,500	10,495,447	10.00	839.64	1,116,778	707,083	6,773	713,856	57.11	†
Breckenridge	Summit	1,000	434,996	15.00	434.99	60,000	.....	16,000	16,000	16.00	†
Brighton	Adams	2,500	1,298,270	15.50	519.31	150,000	139,990	4,520	144,510	57.80	†
Brush	Morgan	2,000	1,178,970	12.20	589.48	64,600	88,000	7,896	95,896	47.95	†
Buena Vista	Chaffee	1,000	496,940	10.00	496.94	32,000	18,500	.....	18,500	18.50	†
Burlington	Kit Carson	1,000	636,527	27.00	636.53	40,000	21,245	10,520	31,765	31.76	*
Canon City	Fremont	5,500	4,022,342	10.00	731.33	538,362	375,125	.....	375,125	68.20	†
Carbondale	Garfield	300	316,031	9.90	1,053.44	27,500	27,500	1,046	28,546	95.15	†
Castle Rock	Douglas	450	483,373	14.00	1,074.16	75,000	50,000	5,380	55,380	123.07	†
Cedaredge	Delta	450	282,635	13.00	628.08	41,000	43,700	.....	43,700	97.11	†
Central City	Gilpin	1,100	603,488	18.00	548.63	131,300	89,000	68	89,068	80.97	†
Center	Saguache	750	340,823	6.30	454.43	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡
Cheraw	Otero	200	100,115	14.80	500.58	14,500	12,000	2,537	14,537	72.69	†
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	500	281,410	21.50	562.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal Creek	Fremont	700	74,719	19.10	106.74	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡
Collbran	Mesa	300	122,887	.....	409.62	11,500	9,157	2,138	11,285	37.62	†
Colorado Springs	El Paso	38,000	37,099,470	8.95	976.30	6,030,773	1,615,392	44,724	1,660,116	43.69	†
Cortez	Montezuma	565	305,873	15.00	541.37	50,000	50,000	931	50,931	90.14	†
Craig	Moffat	1,250	665,565	8.00	532.45	12,000	53,500	25,000	78,500	62.80	†
Crawford	Delta	250	72,795	7.00	291.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡
Creede	Mineral	800	280,595	20.00	350.74	1,000	.....	5,575	5,575	6.97	‡
Crested Butte	Gunnison	1,100	330,045	15.00	300.04	3,500	11,330	.....	11,330	10.30	‡
Crestone	Saguache	150	29,658	11.00	197.72	31,000	.....	558	558	3.72	‡

*City owns water and light plants. †City owns water plant, but not light plant. ‡City owns neither water nor light plant.

COLORADO CITIES AND TOWNS—Continued

TOWN	COUNTY	Population	Valuation	Levy (Mills)	Per Capita Valuation	City Hall and Other Property	Bonds and Interest	Warrants and Other Obligations	Total Debt	Per Capita Debt	Municipal Utilities System
Cripple Creek	Teller	3,500	$ 1,125,010	50.00	$ 321.43	$ 50,000	$ 121,980	.....	$ 121,980	$ 34.85	‡
Crook	Logan	165	153,924	13.00	932.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacona	Weld	150	44,900	12.00	299.33	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	*
DeBeque	Mesa	350	160,893	.....	459.69	22,000	20,000	$ 2,200	22,200	63.43	†
Del Norte	Rio Grande	1,000	472,490	15.00	472.49	57,000	52,500	2,800	55,300	5.53	*
Delta	Delta	3,000	2,298,995	8.15	766.33	282,900	279,500	.....	279,500	93.17	†
Denver	Denver	270,000	252,784,158	7.26	936.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†
Dillon	Summit	300	105,184	8.00	350.61	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	†
Dolores	Montezuma	500	393,987	29.50	787.97	50,000	42,867	3,209	46,076	92.15	†
Durango	La Plata	5,000	4,268,441	9.50	853.69	308,528	303,100	9,967	324,263	64.85	†
Eads	Kiowa	350	214,035	3.70	611.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡
Eagle	Eagle	500	269,717	5.80	539.43	25,500	25,000	1,400	26,400	52.80	†
Eaton	Weld	2,000	1,126,440	7.50	563.22	15,000	23,500	.....	23,500	11.75	†
Edgewater	Jefferson	1,200	424,550	13.00	353.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eldora	Boulder	100	51,985	20.00	519.85	250	5,562	5,400	10,960	109.60	‡
Elizabeth	Elbert	300	153,870	1.88	512.90	1,050	.....	195	195	.65	‡
Empire	Clear Creek	112	41,315	20.00	368.88	15,725	3,331	.....	3,331	29.74	†
Englewood	Arapahoe	4,500	2,184,120	6.75	485.36	5,000	5,000	2,500	7,500	1.66	†
Erie	Weld	750	197,840	14.00	263.79	45,000	16,066	.....	16,066	21.42	†
Estes Park	Larimer	500	366,560	13.00	730.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eureka	San Juan	85	107,585	15.00	1,265.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡
Evans	Weld	600	306,050	10.00	510.07	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	†
Fairplay	Park	265	156,510	3.00	590.60	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	†
Firestone	Weld	250	77,770	15.00	311.08	15,000	15,000	.....	15,000	60.00	†
Flagler	Kit Carson	600	329,202	5.00	548.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡
Fleming	Logan	400	358,700	6.80	896.76	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡
Florence	Fremont	3,500	2,471,386	11.50	706.11	198,000	100,000	50,344	150,344	42.86	†
Fort Collins	Larimer	15,000	7,450,040	11.45	496.67	.....	359,054	.....	359,054	23.94	†
Fort Lupton	Weld	1,000	669,070	10.50	669.07	29,000	37,595	.....	37,595	37.60	†
Fort Morgan	Morgan	4,500	2,443,631	7.50	543.02	300,000	118,231	16,396	134,627	29.92	*
Fountain	El Paso	500	277,360	9.00	554.72	57,900	55,000	.....	55,000	110.00	†
Fowler	Otero	1,400	816,468	7.00	583.19	55,000	48,480	5,775	56,495	40.35	†
Frederick	Weld	260	135,740	20.00	522.08	17,500	15,000	1,500	16,500	63.46	†
Fruita	Mesa	1,100	639,010	.....	580.92	200,000	131,120	.....	131,120	11.91	†
Georgetown	Clear Creek	900	543,865	10.00	604.29	.....	.....	3,580	3,580	3.98	†
Gilcrest	Weld	250	110,100	5.80	440.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡
Gillett	Teller	35	18,110	15.00	517.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	2,400	1,943,956	8.00	809.98	146,000	170,000	1,000	171,000	71.25	†
Golden	Jefferson	2,500	1,599,540	9.00	639.82	190,000	150,700	.....	150,700	60.28	†
Goldfield	Teller	800	540,030	45.00	675.04	459,000	37,000	9,644	46,644	58.31	‡
Granada	Prowers	400	189,897	25.00	474.74	30,000	25,750	2,000	27,750	69.38	†

Granby	Grand	50	$ 27,600	3.00	$ 552.00	$ 30,000	$ 2,544	.....	$ 2,544	$ 50.88	†
Grand Junction	Mesa	9,000	7,087,719	.....	787.52	1,025,511	727,450	.....	727,450	80.83	†
Grand Valley	Garfield	250	76,140	7.30	304.56	30,000	30,000	.....	30,000	120.00	†
Greeley	Weld	13,000	9,253,820	9.50	711.83	852,000	479,684	$ 13,297	492,981	37.92	†
Green Mountain Falls	El Paso-Teller	50	113,890	7.00	2,277.80	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡
Grover	Weld	250	237,510	12.00	950.04	840	577	.....	577	2.31	‡
Gunnison	Gunnison	1,500	1,274,010	7.20	849.34	81,530	68,000	3,304	71,304	47.54	‡
Gypsum	Eagle	225	120,912	13.90	537.39	20,000	18,630	604	19,234	85.49	†
Hartman	Prowers	300	126,171	17.50	420.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haxtun	Phillips	1,000	658,041	25.00	658.04	59,297	47,000	5,036	52,036	52.03	*
Hayden	Routt	450	366,100	18.00	813.55	35,500	36,565	.....	36,565	81.26	‡
Holly	Prowers	1,000	607,999	14.00	607.99	77,400	51,500	2,935	54,435	54.44	*
Holyoke	Phillips	1,100	749,600	9.00	681.45	43,000	41,000	.....	41,000	37.27	*
Hooper	Alamosa	300	98,488	1.00	328.29	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	†
Hotchkiss	Delta	600	443,550	12.50	739.25	80,000	74,000	225	74,225	123.71	‡
Hot Sulphur Springs	Grand	100	90,480	5.00	904.80	.....	10,500	650	11,150	111.50	†
Hudson	Weld	350	281,780	11.00	805.09	18,000	18,000	.....	18,000	51.43	*
Hugo	Lincoln	1,200	517,870	12.00	431.56	7,600	50,100	5,225	55,325	46.10	‡
Idaho Springs	Clear Creek	2,000	1,383,460	11.25	691.73	180,000	65,504	5,937	70,441	35.22	†
Ignacio	La Plata	400	151,352	6.00	378.38	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡
Iliff	Logan	350	195,771	10.00	559.35	22,500	22,750	3,000	25,750	73.57	†
Jamestown	Boulder	225	42,377	10.00	188.34	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡
Johnstown	Weld	400	417,510	7.00	1,043.78	30,000	23,000	3,000	26,000	65.00	*
Julesburg	Sedgwick	1,200	1,011,781	19.00	843.15	95,000	59,000	.....	59,000	49.17	*
Kersey	Weld	400	221,980	18.70	554.95	.....	5,000	.....	5,000	12.50	‡
Kiowa	Elbert	135	110,055	2.80	815.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡
Kremmling	Grand	350	98,690	5.00	281.97	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡
Lafayette	Boulder	1,900	657,725	40.00	346.17	91,480	13,800	.....	13,800	7.26	†
La Jara	Conejos	600	369,683	5.00	616.14	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡
La Junta	Otero	7,000	3,838,569	8.30	548.37	300,000	114,000	15,000	129,000	18.43	†
Lake City	Hinsdale	600	140,674	18.00	234.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamar	Prowers	4,000	1,977,122	18.50	494.28	250,000	225,000	9,000	234,000	58.50	†
LaSalle	Weld	400	297,480	15.40	743.70	.....	25,000	2,500	27,500	68.75	†
Las Animas	Bent	3,000	1,103,890	21.00	367.96	73,000	141,750	.....	141,750	47.25	†
La Veta	Huerfano	750	335,501	7.00	447.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence	Teller	62	7,500	15.00	120.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leadville	Lake	6,000	3,091,445	26.30	515.24	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡
Limon	Lincoln	1,100	580,610	16.48	527.83	50,000	30,000	6,000	36,000	32.73	*
Littleton	Arapahoe	1,800	1,253,240	9.90	696.24	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	†
Longmont	Boulder	5,000	4,996,824	5.67	999.36	536,305	244,000	.....	244,000	48.80	*
Louisville	Boulder	1,800	575,178	14.00	319.54	50,000	25,000	.....	25,000	13.89	†
Loveland	Larimer	6,000	3,332,350	9.00	555.39	228,963	64,000	.....	64,000	10.67	†
Lyons	Boulder	600	198,611	9.00	331.01	20,000	11,000	100	11,100	18.50	†
Manassa	Conejos	1,000	171,162	6.00	171.16	1,000	.....	808	808	.80	‡
Mancos	Montezuma	648	459,993	9.70	709.87	28,750	30,300	.....	30,300	46.76	†
Manitou	El Paso	1,500	2,389,100	7.50	1,592.73	355,000	180,000	.....	180,000	120.00	†
Manzanola	Otero	600	444,881	11.50	741.47	35,000	28,500	966	29,466	49.11	†
Mead	Weld	125	266,320	9.50	2,130.56	11,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	†

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COLORADO CITIES AND TOWNS—Continued

TOWN	COUNTY	Population	Valuation	Levy (Mills)	Per Capita Valuation	City Hall and Other Property	Bonds and Interest	Warrants and Other Obligations	Total Debt	Per Capita Debt	Municipal Utilities System
Meeker	Rio Blanco	970	$ 643,530	13.00	$ 663.43	$ 60,000	$ 55,000	.....	$ 55,000	$ 56.70	†
Merino	Logan	300	193,242	6.30	644.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡
Milliken	Weld	450	225,750	10.00	501.66	18,000	12,000	.....	12,000	26.67	†
Minturn	Eagle	350	56,980	22.58	162.80	20,900	17,500	.....	17,500	50.00	†
Moffat	Saguache	100	199,882	2.00	1,998.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡
Monte Vista	Rio Grande	3,500	1,804,900	7.44	515.69	8,000	12,800	$ 10,772	23,572	6.73	‡
Montrose	Montrose	4,000	3,259,950	8.87	814.99	271,685	212,372	17,329	229,702	57.43	†
Monument	El Paso	150	83,020	9.50	553.47	.....	3,500	150	3,650	24.33	†
Morrison	Jefferson	225	135,030	18.00	600.13	15,000	15,000	1,200	16,200	72.00	†
Mountain View	Jefferson	400	132,690	9.40	331.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nederland	Boulder	500	241,065	30.00	482.15	.....	21,200	1,800	23,000	.....	†
Nevadaville	Gilpin	90	95,890	2.96	1,065.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Castle	Garfield	400	172,289	4.00	430.72	19,000	5,000	.....	5,000	12.50	†
Norwood	San Miguel	500	239,515	12.30	479.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nucla	Montrose	175	132,910	12.00	759.49	15,163	12,000	.....	12,000	68.57	†
Nunn	Weld	150	154,170	5.50	1,027.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡
Oak Creek	Routt	1,000	350,480	15.20	350.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olathe	Montrose	800	597,070	6.00	746.34	71,500	68,500	13,550	82,050	102.56	†
Olney Springs	Crowley	200	110,535	7.00	552.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡
Ophir	San Miguel	50	39,080	11.33	781.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†
Orchard City	Delta	300	390,435	2.00	1,301.45	50,000	50,750	250	51,000	170.00	†
Ordway	Crowley	1,500	906,165	10.75	604.11	62,000	55,000	2,498	57,498	38.33	†
Otis	Washington	500	230,256	15.00	460.51	75,000	50,000	1,600	51,600	103.20	†
Ouray	Ouray	1,500	845,308	14.90	563.54	153,663	18,600	.....	18,600	12.40	†
Pagosa Springs	Archuleta	800	521,566	10.80	651.96	25,000	18,000	5,000	23,000	27.50	†
Palisades	Mesa	1,000	530,548	.....	530.55	80,000	80,000	.....	80,000	80.00	†
Palmer Lake	El Paso	250	457,670	2.50	1,830.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paonia	Delta	900	605,780	7.50	673.09	82,687	62,000	.....	62,000	68.89	*
Peetz	Logan	425	258,013	15.32	607.09	31,200	34,500	.....	34,500	81.18	*
Pierce	Weld	350	202,090	6.50	577.40	.....	326	153	479	1.37	‡
Pitkin	Gunnison	250	118,513	5.00	474.05	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡
Platteville	Weld	400	318,150	19.00	795.38	33,500	32,000	.....	32,000	80.00	†
Poncha Springs	Chaffee	50	72,875	4.50	1,457.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡
Pueblo	Pueblo	65,000	32,106,646	15.10	493.95	537,774	3,006,968	32,694	3,039,662	46.76	†
Prospect Heights	Fremont	55	13,850	2.00	251.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Cliff	Eagle	650	185,349	21.00	285.15	20,660	20,603	.....	20,603	31.70	†
Rico	Dolores	350	245,000	3.25	700.00	5,500	3,030	.....	3,030	8.66	†
Ridgway	Ouray	400	253,821	13.00	634.55	32,000	30,000	1,000	31,000	77.50	†
Rifle	Garfield	1,000	662,223	6.50	662.22	70,000	46,000	.....	46,000	46.00	†
Rockvale	Fremont	1,500	167,381	10.60	111.59	71,220	.....	4,650	4,650	3.10	†
Rocky Ford	Otero	4,000	2,595,509	11.20	648.88	101,247	172,000	.....	172,000	43.00	†
Saguache	Saguache	1,000	543,708	10.00	543.71	3,900	7,135	4,579	11,714	11.71	‡

Salida	Chaffee	5,000	$ 3,023,434	8.50	$ 604.69	$ 301,108	$ 28,619	$ 1,972	$ 30,591	$ 6.12	†
Sanford	Conejos	700	101,082	6.30	144.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡
Sedgwick	Sedgwick	275	204,028	15.00	741.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡
Seibert	Kit Carson	250	165,438	10.00	661.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡
Sheridan	Arapahoe	700	478,950	9.90	684.21	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡
Silt	Garfield	150	100,605	15.10	670.70	15,000	15,375	2,490	17,865	119.10	†
Silver Cliff	Custer	300	40,791	12.50	135.97	32,950	.....	832	832	2.77	†
Silver Plume	Clear Creek	460	177,465	7.98	385.79	22,100	2,575	.....	2,575	5.60	†
Silverton	San Juan	1,600	1,131,991	8.00	707.49	62,377	20,000	.....	20,000	12.50	*
Simla	Elbert	450	221,467	5.30	492.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield	Baca	500	297,855	15.00	595.71	.....	.....	300	300	.60	‡
Steamboat Springs	Routt	2,000	1,038,085	10.50	519.04	70,000	150,256	2,282	152,538	76.27	†
St. Elmo	Chaffee	125	18,055	20.00	144.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sterling	Logan	7,694	4,750,111	9.93	617.40	124,454	170,000	12,170	182,170	23.74	†
Sugar City	Crowley	1,100	337,565	13.00	306.88	25,000	3,490	6,795	10,285	9.35	†
Superior	Boulder	278	49,275	22.00	177.25	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡
Swink	Otero	350	210,255	7.50	600.73	14,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	†
Telluride	San Miguel	1,740	1,549,720	8.00	890.65	58,376	.....	.....	.....	.....	†
Trinidad	Las Animas	15,000	9,408,407	11.46	627.23	1,397,157	963,665	79,981	1,043,646	.....	†
Two Buttes	Baca	100	89,785	2.00	897.85	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡
Victor	Teller	2,500	429,380	51.00	171.75	539,000	53,781	989	54,770	21.91	†
Walden	Jackson	300	212,850	16.00	709.50	19,000	19,000	.....	19,000	63.33	*
Walsenburg	Huerfano	3,800	1,995,644	8.00	525.17	195,000	156,000	.....	156,000	41.05	†
Ward	Boulder	50	40,143	7.00	802.86	2,000	.....	261	261	5.22	†
Wellington	Larimer	700	409,980	10.00	585.69	40,000	32,900	.....	32,900	47.00	†
Westcliffe	Custer	350	204,073	4.00	583.07	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	†
Westminster	Adams	400	346,060	8.00	865.15	27,454	28,280	.....	28,280	70.70	†
Wiley	Prowers	400	219,579	16.43	548.95	19,200	19,090	3,462	22,552	56.38	†
Williamsburg	Fremont	500	679,831	21.00	1,359.62	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡
Windsor	Weld	2,000	951,580	9.80	475.79	27,800	26,500	.....	26,500	13.25	†
Woodland Park	Teller	300	34,450	20.00	114.83	10,000	6,075	.....	6,075	20.25	†
Wray	Yuma	1,500	941,360	15.00	627.57	50,000	35,000	.....	35,000	23.33	†
Yampa	Routt	400	166,050	19.00	415.13	18,000	15,000	.....	15,000	37.50	†
Yuma	Yuma	1,260	813,115	12.00	645.33	57,967	44,590	.....	44,590	35.39	*

*City owns water and light plants. †City owns water plant, but not light plant. ‡City owns neither water nor light plant.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND SALARIES

COUNTY	Schools	TEACHERS			AVERAGE SALARY PER MONTH			
		Total	Male	Female	In High Schools	In One Teacher Schools	In Two Teacher Schools	In Three or More Teacher Schools
Adams	80	118	7	111	$103.40	$ 62.48	$ 71.69	$ 76.35
Alamosa	14	47	6	41	103.35	75.00	85.00	91.18
Arapahoe	52	92	6	82	80.00	63.50	77.00	78.00
Archuleta	24	31	1	27	96.00	63.91	81.25	83.90
Baca	91	100	15	85	.....	55.00	68.00	.....
Bent	50	86	11	75	104.50	58.93	75.42	80.45
Boulder	63	221	28	193	103.58	68.59	50.36	80.85
Chaffee	27	65	6	59	115.00	65.00	82.50	75.00
Cheyenne	60	60	8	52	107.90	61.00	67.50	67.50
Clear Creek	10	34	6	27	84.20	70.00	.....	80.00
Conejos	29	58	6	23	117.00	67.50	70.00	71.00
Costilla	16	32	8	24	97.00	67.50	66.84	70.00
Crowley	22	52	9	43	104.25	62.00	62.50	78.00
Custer	16	17	2	15	.....	52.50	72.50	.....
Delta	26	121	15	106	97.15	69.08	.....	72.60
Denver	68	1,248	130	1,118	116.71	.....	.....	85.14
Dolores	10	12	.....	12	111.11	150.00	.....	93.66
Douglas	34	44	3	41	126.00	59.60	76.00	79.00
Eagle	31	46	4	42	113.85	66.87	75.00	86.95
Elbert	92	105	7	98	92.50	64.00	76.25	73.33
El Paso	86	142	16	126	105.29	64.44	84.01	82.22
Fremont	56	154	15	139	96.22	59.92	75.50	80.00
Garfield	45	85	8	77	94.45	66.58	78.00	77.00
Gilpin	14	20	1	19	115.30	65.50	85.00	80.00
Grand	17	20	2	18	115.00	74.27	79.16	.....
Gunnison	32	48	3	45	150.00	72.91	90.00	88.95
Hinsdale	4	7	1	6	110.00	58.33	.....	65.00
Huerfano	65	106	8	98	95.00	63.10	73.00	80.50
Jackson	10	13	1	12	.....	65.00	.....	83.33
Jefferson	56	116	10	106	107.00	66.00	67.00	75.00
Kiowa	43	64	16	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kit Carson	97	120	8	112	97.77	65.00	65.00	78.00
Lake	20	57	5	52	100.49	76.25	73.07	69.15
La Plata	62	105	7	98	95.00	71.00	75.00	92.50
Larimer	67	234	27	207	101.64	61.72	75.76	73.49
Las Animas	144	300	37	263	121.84	65.00	80.00	85.00
Lincoln	130	132	11	121	110.70	55.00	100.00	74.03
Logan	104	191	20	171	95.00	70.00	89.00	110.00
Mesa	50	200	12	188	110.00	70.00	75.00	75.00
Mineral	10	18	2	16	110.00	95.00	85.00	112.00
Moffat	35	50	6	44	72.50	62.50	.....	.....
Montezuma	34	59	7	52	106.00	65.00	70.00	75.00
Montrose	46	112	10	102	108.44	66.67	74.56	74.89
Morgan	77	153	17	136	107.26	62.09	71.35	79.18
Otero	51	189	29	160	104.98	65.07	75.43	80.54
Ouray	19	26	5	19	142.09	.....	69.44	86.23
Park	30	36	2	34	107.50	50.00	65.00	.....
Phillips	39	59	4	55	85.18	62.46	70.00	76.37
Pitkin	19	37	5	32	102.00	70.00	.....	80.25
Prowers	66	140	20	120	103.35	62.70	67.50	76.27
Pueblo	88	385	33	352	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rio Blanco	27	37	5	32	119.15	63.19	.....	73.33
Rio Grande	21	61	9	52	103.25	65.00	68.75	79.33
Routt	65	80	5	75	98.00	70.00	75.00	82.00
Saguache	26	52	7	45	105.00	71.00	75.00	85.00
San Juan	2	16	2	14	136.04	80.00	90.00	92.22
San Miguel	24	47	3	44	110.00	80.00	100.00	90.00
Sedgwick	26	48	2	26	116.00	60.00	.....	.....
Summit	13	21	3	18	85.00	70.00	87.50	75.00
Teller	25	80	13	67	128.50	66.80	75.00	70.00
Washington	116	131	5	126	110.00	65.00	.....	76.25
Weld	230	474	43	431	100.00	66.00	70.00	75.00
Yuma	118	151	14	137	113.00	70.00	99.00	120.00
Totals	3,124	7,165	737	6,369	$106.45	$ 68.84	$ 76.20	$ 80.92

The discrepancies between the total number of teachers and the number of male and female teachers combined are due to the fact that the full quota of teachers was not employed in some of the counties when the reports were made.

HIGH SCHOOLS, CONSOLIDATED AND CENTRALIZED SCHOOLS

COUNTY	HIGH SCHOOLS				Consolidated Schools	Centralized Schools
	Four Years	Three Years	Two Years	One Year		
Adams	3	..	2	1	1	..
Alamosa	2	..	1	1	1	..
Arapahoe	2	..	..	..	1	1
Archuleta	1	..	..	2	..	..
Baca	..	1	1	..	..	..
Bent	1	..	1	1	..	1
Boulder	4	..	5	2	1	..
Chaffee	2	..	..	..	..	..
Cheyenne	1	..	..	..	..	4
Clear Creek	2	1	..	..	..	..
Conejos	2	1	1	1	1	..
Costilla	1	..	1	1	1	..
Crowley	2	..	..	..	1	..
Custer	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delta	5	..	..	..	..	2
Denver	5	..	..	..	..	..
Dolores	.	1	..	..	..	..
Douglas	1	..	1	1	2	..
Eagle	3	..	1	1	..	..
Elbert	2	..	2	..	1	..
El Paso	4	..	11	1	4	4
Fremont	3	..	2	3	2	..
Garfield	5	..	..	1	..	..
Gilpin	2	..	..	1	..	..
Grand	1	..	..	..	..	..
Gunnison	1	..	2	..	..	..
Hinsdale	1	..	..	..	..	..
Huerfano	2	1	1	..	1	..
Jackson	1	..	..	..	..	..
Jefferson	3	..	..	..	..	..
Kiowa	2	1	2	1	..	6
Kit Carson	5	..	2	..	1	2
Lake	1	..	..	..	..	1
La Plata	1	1	6	..	..	..
Larimer	6	..	1	..	1	1
Lincoln	5	..	1	1	..	..
Las Animas	1	2	2	..	..	..
Logan	5	2	2	2	1	10
Mesa	8	..	2	1	3	..
Mineral	1	..	..	..	..	..
Moffat	1	1	..	..	..	..
Montezuma	3	..	..	2	..	..
Montrose	3	..	..	..	1	..
Morgan	3	..	4	2	1	..
Otero	4	1	3	..	..	..
Ouray	3	..	..	..	1	..
Park	2	..	..	..	1	..
Phillips	2	..	1	..	1	1
Pitkin	2	..	..	..	..	..
Prowers	4	..	..	..	..	..
Pueblo	2	..	6	3	4	..
Rio Blanco	1	..	..	..	..	..
Rio Grande	3	..	..	..	3	..
Routt	4	1	..	1	..	..
Saguache	3	..	2	..	1	..
San Juan	1	..	..	..	..	..
San Miguel	2	..	..	..	..	..
Sedgwick	2	..	..	..	..	..
Summit	1	..	3	..	1	..
Teller	2	..	..	3	..	..
Washington	1	1	..	..	..	..
Weld	17	1	6	2	7	3
Yuma	2	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	165	16	75	35	44	36

FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF COLORADO SCHOOLS, 1917-18

(From Records of State Superintendent of Schools)

COUNTY	Total Receipts	Total Expenditures	Total Invested in School Property	Total School Population	Total Enrollment	Average Daily Attendance	Average Mo. Cost Per Pupil Based on Enrollment	Average Mo. Cost Per Pupil Based on Daily Att.	Total Indebtedness
Adams	$ 191,022.04	$ 138,237.86	$ 237,909.25	3,410	2,925	1,925.12	$ 6.05	$ 9.01	$ 113,031.55
Alamosa	98,840.31	88,910.87	113,421.95	1,481	1,144	848.00	11.30	15.40	69,044.84
Arapahoe	162,927.87	138,490.17	186,644.30	2,828	2,562	1,781.00	8.27	14.99	73,252.17
Archuleta	35,164.14	24,784.72	47,103.06	1,115	955	533.10	5.91	7.28	11,671.92
Baca	65,328.80	44,842.09	.....	2,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,390.33
Bent	102,593.07	83,780.64	120,746.00	2,422	1,812	1,040.00	4.37	6.32	81,007.88
Boulder	347,259.55	307,229.81	473,769.68	9,195	7,615	5,275.00	8.81	13.40	363,720.18
Chaffee	87,163.19	76,540.34	158,603.06	2,263	1,867	1,380.70	11.98	15.07	45,295.21
Cheyenne	69,359.08	58,893.14	71,470.00	1,005	967	715.61	8.32	11.45	11,948.30
Clear Creek	57,268.05	42,496.57	145,147.00	1,043	809	663.30	11.17	12.05	.....
Conejos	94,783.89	71,856.05	117,231.41	3,316	2,310	1,391.46	3.52	5.74	102,487.14
Costilla	59,989.69	36,516.94	65,025.00	1,849	1,205	723.04	5.16	9.68	69,409.04
Crowley	139,358.92	68,339.14	107,866.00	2,101	1,815	1,071.00	4.00	7.26	171,391.82
Custer	18,525.23	12,002.50	12,355.75	560	343	215.00	5.97	8.02	4,061.37
Delta	156,338.52	136,896.95	254,100.55	4,240	3,611	2,309.10	3.24	5.02	151,861.44
Denver	2,001,464.52	2,169,279.37	4,869,393.25	56,376	44,913	31,249.00	5.12	7.36	245,505.05
Dolores	11,125.48	7,736.49	16,234.24	308	266	142.00	3.23	5.97	5,000.00
Douglas	53,434.34	34,429.74	55,372.88	870	712	379.11	13.18	16.87	11,342.97
Eagle	61,705.69	47,541.53	81,699.98	897	816	523.87	12.07	15.54	7,532.58
Elbert	97,701.88	74,028.14	137,246.00	2,063	1,848	996.00	6.67	8.07	90,143.38
El Paso	598,917.16	542,909.71	1,526,708.67	11,335	9,108	6,615.00	9.99	13.35	551,022.92
Fremont	222,941.41	180,796.81	332,018.20	5,119	4,296	3,113.39	5.81	9.56	157,618.74
Garfield	109,141.12	90,591.86	166,487.85	2,909	2,411	1,559.00	5.22	7.52	52,344.48
Gilpin	36,578.62	29,854.85	87,825.00	481	410	276.41	13.46	17.23	8,232.79
Grand	30,658.74	17,853.02	23,890.00	496	356	253.90	8.00	12.54	18,344.56
Gunnison	69,149.94	48,718.98	78,569.68	1,374	1,155	895.00	12.01	16.71	57,979.95
Hinsdale	9,750.36	7,779.97	21,382.00	139	131	107.00	28.70	29.34	460.00
Huerfano	148,681.47	119,985.58	167,159.75	5,495	4,051	2,974.00	2.52	3.45	38,666.19
Jackson	13,798.04	8,282.62	11,176.65	255	147	105.42	12.84	14.47	1,000.00
Jefferson	135,486.94	111,289.36	253,442.50	3,724	2,957	2,263.50	8.00	10.32	40,467.72
Kiowa	.....	.....	.....	1,371	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kit Carson	143,750.43	119,416.13	60,304.39	2,733	2,242	1,467.00	18.63	25.40	96,693.29

Lake	$ 132,302.77	$ 77,434.29	$ 142,525.00	2,404	1,743	1,232.55	$ 8.82	$17.76	.....
La Plata	152,361.41	135,996.44	316,319.40	3,849	2,979	1,874.00	5.15	8.36	$ 230,343.96
Larimer	398,264.20	330,133.02	695,542.15	8,454	7,331	4,965.00	4.80	7.15	383,317.32
Las Animas	435,411.12	374,305.37	671,700.00	12,796	10,647	6,300.72	4.37	7.80	316,746.90
Lincoln	119,766.66	98,450.11	125,299.09	2,310	2,073	641.00	8.81	9.89	20,719.18
Logan	489,259.90	277,689.73	452,477.82	2,723	5,275	2,860.40	7.27	9.77	477,040.34
Mesa	312,420.39	267,579.59	412,132.00	5,939	4,944	3,592.00	4.83	6.70	275,633.26
Mineral	20,095.90	11,131.97	10,800.00	308	213	165.00	36.14	52.66	3,000.00
Moffat	36,322.23	24,798.37	51,276.40	1,156	691	510.04	9.09	10.68	44,399.48
Montezuma	73,800.05	64,468.49	132,440.41	1,924	1,589	886.00	5.65	7.29	76,641.73
Montrose	113,878.91	106,835.19	182,348.73	3,637	3,388	2,294.60	5.04	7.93	114,662.94
Morgan	234,926.48	218,377.71	338,850.00	5,150	4,314	2,839.00	6.04	9.28	296,871.43
Otero	413,522.25	373,641.84	684,470.00	6,279	5,744	3,895.00	3.84	5.77	352,126.40
Ouray	28,793.66	24,959.21	67,935.00	321	608	365.40	5.76	9.03	14,253.24
Park	38,759.65	20,896.12	5,487.25	414	313	.....	6.80	9.25	.....
Phillips	167,861.06	99,219.68	59,840.00	1,561	1,237	767.00	4.21	8.69	104,169.65
Pitkin	45,469.51	39,717.18	46,813.74	1,111	854	584.00	12.35	14.41	2,859.77
Prowers	185,858.89	159,126.88	274,862.27	4,173	3,841	2,484.10	3.85	6.56	112,371.74
Pueblo	775,297.97	700,610.90	.....	17,414	.....	.....	.....	.....	578,589.40
Rio Blanco	66,955.27	26,463.77	24,613.34	947	668	451.98	14.04	22.78	45,205.18
Rio Grande	184,394.51	113,147.64	133,428.00	2,282	1,907	1,231.00	8.88	12.50	106,303.39
Routt	149,957.79	117,322.55	170,793.37	2,397	2,138	1,201.38	.....	.....	147,317.35
Saguache	101,066.06	79,086.64	100,115.00	1,562	1,318	906.80	.....	.....	70,005.21
San Juan	36,110.54	27,107.88	70,000.00	452	432	260.00	7.54	10.96	70,000.00
San Miguel	76,418.37	66,424.51	186,860.00	1,245	1,170	697.00	9.55	14.47	14,176.85
Sedgwick	54,336.54	40,466.56	.....	1,132	1,100	.....	12.00	.....	.....
Summit	30,815.66	25,851.95	.....	431	352	.....	.....	.....	7,113.76
Teller	204,270.24	186,458.90	.....	2,921	2,124	1,650.00	10.65	12.95	.....
Washington	124,627.26	98,809.63	120,709.23	3,098	2,605	1,601.38	7.95	12.81	63,554.04
Weld	795,927.68	647,230.29	813,285.86	16,190	14,098	8,469.10	6.64	6.80	771,623.16
Yuma	142,693.57	118,644.75	147,787.00	3,983	3,530	2,219.00	.....	.....	63,780.25
Totals	$11,572,154.99	$9,892,699.13	$16,439,015.11	254,081	194,985	127,734.48	$ 8.72	$11.82	$7,414,753.74

LIVESTOCK IN COLORADO IN 1918 AS REPORTED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS

COUNTY	Horses	Mules	Asses	Range Cattle	Milch Cows	Sheep	Swine	Goats	Poultry, Dozen	Bees, Stands	All Other Animals
Adams	7,390	629	.....	11,530	4,199	2,191	11,361	.....	4,160	430	.....
Alamosa	2,262	130	.....	*12,821	.....	†10,649	2,464	.....	698	154	28
Arapahoe	4,178	471	.....	9,922	4,025	9,764	2,691	3	2,738	810	.....
Archuleta	1,521	40	.....	12,065	420	62,786	710	3,044	216	.....	.....
Baca	11,289	2,052	.....	32,429	1,020	4,933	2,775	.....	1,033	.....	454
Bent	6,505	702	.....	17,868	1,462	36,253	1,461	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boulder	5,553	598	.....	8,077	5,050	343	3,133	.....	.....	3,188	5,988
Chaffee	1,528	21	45	8,153	813	7,591	806	408	208	12	43
Cheyenne	4,192	410	.....	23,697	1,981	8,941	1,048	.....	.....	.....	22
Clear Creek	325	7	19	682	177	6	10	.....	43	.....	2
Conejos	4,151	100	.....	18,031	975	93,732	7,650	.....	.....	.....	265
Costilla	1,816	146	5	3,372	346	20,029	3,258	320	625	.....	.....
Crowley	4,359	387	.....	7,423	1,909	1,428	2,969	.....	1,747	2,043	45
Custer	1,308	42	.....	8,884	241	261	295	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delta	5,912	380	.....	25,397	3,631	32,976	6,386	.....	2,906	4,254	.....
Denver	4,239	138	.....	.....	1,925	.....	.....	.....	163	.....	362
Dolores	995	52	10	9,324	124	12,980	175	.....	128	21	.....
Douglas	2,972	93	416	16,247	4,587	78	1,182	.....	1,460	133	146
Eagle	2,634	84	.....	20,010	1,001	15,592	881	.....	797	11	15
Elbert	6,679	920	17	20,705	5,703	23,940	3,271	.....	2,244	15	370
El Paso	6,964	1,174	135	26,509	4,821	2,941	3,863	23	3,082	113	455
Fremont	2,820	139	.....	16,895	821	.....	1,869	60	2,262	385	.....
Garfield	6,172	205	.....	42,047	2,623	40,591	5,214	.....	2,485	3,964	220
Gilpin	247	2	.....	355	127	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
Grand	2,884	22	.....	15,507	1,035	3,787	291	.....	431	.....	.....
Gunnison	3,679	167	50	33,224	120	42,133	385	.....	75	.....	.....
Hinsdale	316	7	21	2,443	67	813	11	.....	16	.....	1
Huerfano	2,620	540	5	13,440	632	14,125	782	1,200	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	3,730	71	.....	41,685	510	3,452	148	10	260	.....	3
Jefferson	5,622	98	23	13,668	4,106	7,023	2,535	90	5,054	2,736	.....
Kiowa	3,649	434	.....	21,960	1,683	6,512	542	.....	.....	.....	26
Kit Carson	10,763	918	12	21,640	5,353	1,120	3,493	6	4,831	.....	.....

Lake	686	.....	28	748	454	10,788	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Plata	4,348	205	174	22,529	1,832	56,636	3,261	2,573	1,664	1,324	.....
Larimer	10,160	764	.....	28,956	5,765	17,988	5,024	.....	6,521	2,563	.....
Las Animas	11,555	1,230	.....	51,589	1,790	54,961	.....	16,722	431	.....	.....
Lincoln	8,315	956	.....	36,517	3,172	11,349	3,375	.....	3,757	.....	.....
Logan	14,125	1,293	.....	31,872	5,458	269	10,314	.....	8,064	1,860	.....
Mesa	7,299	387	.....	45,367	4,579	37,360	5,409	2,070	5,025	3,593	.....
Mineral	626	16	.....	1,542	98	1,635	11	18	63	.....	.....
Moffat	8,056	139	4	43,810	1,261	23,715	2,474	16	1,292	.....	79
Montezuma	3,935	246	77	17,297	1,925	45,467	4,655	147	1,536	884	.....
Montrose	7,610	447	.....	28,084	2,995	50,217	6,294	.....	4,059	4,460	.....
Morgan	10,515	812	.....	17,923	5,314	.....	8,061	.....	3,179	712	.....
Otero	9,863	1,588	.....	14,718	4,118	22,668	6,799	72	5,736	4,586	168
Ouray	906	68	.....	8,300	300	12,227	275	.....	.....	.....	37
Park	2,331	58	62	18,145	658	39,632	198	34	680	.....	.....
Phillips	5,138	334	.....	10,084	1,579	.....	2,806	.....	2,895	.....	.....
Pitkin	1,532	20	20	7,327	601	8,215	564	.....	568	.....	.....
Prowers	11,249	1,316	.....	34,372	2,985	12,698	7,738	.....	3,786	2,121	637
Pueblo	7,539	679	.....	24,894	3,921	1,470	2,965	65	3,496	755	354
Rio Blanco	5,156	173	.....	46,795	955	1,020	1,177	.....	874	.....	.....
Rio Grande	3,438	517	.....	11,179	1,628	99,935	8,147	420	.....	.....	14
Routt	8,623	214	.....	45,051	2,764	46,365	2,167	131	2,570	.....	40
Saguache	4,237	167	84	37,656	256	106,398	3,631	813	867	78	.....
San Juan	119	70	.....	70	59	7,794	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel	1,927	103	46	21,229	765	4,861	637	.....	529	.....	.....
Sedgwick	4,734	192	.....	9,073	980	.....	3,026	.....	2,286	149	30
Summit	725	11	3	3,624	296	247	62	.....	96	.....	.....
Teller	1,464	46	21	6,302	887	.....	203	150	.....	.....	72
Washington	16,092	1,078	.....	32,982	2,445	8,350	7,291	.....	7,128	142	432
Weld	34,703	3,303	.....	49,589	12,894	13,922	13,831	.....	12,230	2,898	1,283
Yuma	16,514	2,227	.....	38,982	2,905	1,254	12,522	.....	9,288	10	1,283
Totals	352,794	29,838	1,277	1,262,616	137,126	1,164,411	194,576	28,455	126,282	44,404	12,874

*Includes milch cows.

†Includes sheep fed in transit.

COLORADO BANK STATISTICS

COUNTY	DECEMBER 31, 1917		DECEMBER 31, 1918		
	Loans and Discounts	Deposits	Loans and Discounts	Deposits	Total Assets
Adams	$ 745,067.48	$ 1,351,591.99	$ 972,602.66	$ 1,595,935.90	$ 1,804,995.81
Alamosa	833,217.26	1,298,866.00	903,747.62	1,236,277.20	1,495,783.02
Arapahoe	995,298.27	1,319,530.04	1,103,891.03	1,695,229.83	1,958,893.14
Archuleta	360,145.01	429,941.14	340,283.00	358,690.69	435,858.09
Baca	265,609.02	344,231.92	333,240.10	435,803.86	500,034.40
Bent	852,682.48	1,165,047.52	962,651.10	1,120,693.11	1,423,401.79
Boulder	4,564,438.07	7,106,239.31	4,837,792.08	7,225,851.93	9,333,275.44
Chaffee	692,946.48	1,519,923.81	577,175.17	1,501,537.94	1,771,964.61
Cheyenne	296,073.38	339,716.20	198,026.42	213,419.58	250,686.71
Clear Creek	367,392.80	800,642.23	311,032.85	759,726.64	1,114,287.50
Conejos	615,783.10	728,480.43	451,137.17	767,219.19	881,787.75
Costilla	228,550.24	300,821.57	244,865.32	255,713.04	341,750.86
Crowley	506,170.34	618,095.61	626,660.78	879,489.26	1,099,377.58
Custer	118,525.80	393,275.25	93,709.70	291,469.67	339,607.03
Delta	1,507,538.13	2,268,761.85	1,612,504.63	2,414,780.21	3,093,890.88
Denver	73,961,880.52	123,154,164.07	75,339,094.74	122,969,578.99	141,383,924.38
Dolores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas	396,575.81	528,385.64	402,843.00	578,265.76	684,324.66
Eagle	329,153.28	581,177.62	502,246.14	630,195.86	775,596.01
Elbert	573,100.29	773,753.89	630,423.67	863,991.17	988,767.67
El Paso	9,505,009.89	15,098,322.09	9,607,916.94	15,073,411.40	18,219,264.30
Fremont	1,837,398.23	2,910,736.70	1,903,465.93	2,760,979.40	3,263,969.14
Garfield	1,829,153.76	2,497,392.77	1,647,551.01	2,427,733.87	3,287,895.63
Gilpin	84,369.06	416,039.51	59,319.20	387,548.25	487,846.69
Grand	175,865.09	279,903.84	162,006.35	319,851.84	361,715.16
Gunnison	508,794.05	1,071,542.74	568,611.09	1,135,571.26	1,423,566.97
Hinsdale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huerfano	845,471.63	1,575,267.33	732,979.30	1,272,130.75	1,440,064.19
Jackson	413,177.63	454,254.53	378,461.87	357,311.13	488,097.82
Jefferson	629,176.93	1,000,883.63	612,507.95	1,118,402.50	1,362,038.37
Kiowa	205,552.85	244,330.11	577,735.03	489,849.99	733,816.14
Kit Carson	907,533.99	1,021,183.31	1,045,783.71	1,163,354.33	1,443,428.47
Lake	464,497.94	2,640,782.76	464,900.12	2,428,187.05	2,902,289.38
La Plata	1,418,904.29	2,426,404.89	1,669,275.98	2,735,410.06	3,361,795.20
Larimer	6,248,789.25	7,236,280.64	6,796,658.67	7,611,221.41	10,130,026.62
Las Animas	3,701,384.30	6,330,601.10	3,398,975.74	6,545,526.59	7,679,268.22
Lincoln	1,026,351.87	983,641.69	939,916.28	1,036,477.00	1,382,058.11
Logan	2,863,014.67	3,613,907.38	3,957,256.11	3,280,928.31	5,019,817.08
Mesa	2,222,469.24	3,558,038.09	2,439,192.44	4,001,990.44	4,646,677.49
Mineral	48,039.20	94,631.39	75,603.95	113,487.90	128,744.72
Moffat	554,151.41	684,568.24	594,764.86	727,291.50	927,680.00
Montezuma	832,872.43	1,279,866.15	785,392.45	1,434,809.72	1,725,388.77
Montrose	1,867,262.93	2,565,709.12	1,671,848.13	2,302,084.50	2,893,916.61
Morgan	2,426,218.71	2,859,779.23	2,436,084.74	2,786,787.44	3,659,811.32
Otero	2,214,593.30	3,192,331.57	2,385,579.97	3,879,991.42	4,792,531.78
Ouray	263,461.05	468,313.90	228,572.38	470,260.07	549,883.42
Park	40,258.75	215,406.20	34,166.30	205,994.50	254,461.33
Phillips	1,401,942.24	1,267,696.32	1,455,157.31	1,374,006.88	1,901,002.33
Pitkin	213,098.36	582,090.90	232,967.88	578,596.04	622,927.67
Prowers	1,615,737.50	2,017,467.92	1,562,750.64	2,081,932.71	2,568,995.37
Pueblo	6,800,706.91	19,117,599.63	7,335,911.43	16,965,727.94	19,284,214.07
Rio Blanco	565,844.15	696,403.68	617,742.93	812,040.95	951,887.49
Rio Grande	1,347,200.64	1,806,478.76	1,327,026.59	1,622,932.30	1,951,760.62
Routt	1,125,848.48	1,471,289.25	1,721,886.61	1,420,959.58	1,714,564.83
Saguache	728,197.45	845,005.94	819,133.20	792,033.03	1,149,316.94
San Juan	308,624.60	591,062.41	263,757.10	496,221.36	589,080.29
San Miguel	704,319.44	1,354,159.39	744,731.30	1,270,035.21	1,563,965.89
Sedgwick	630,561.38	930,220.43	696,775.83	814,655.18	1,059,080.92
Summit	137,628.03	272,505.62	153,139.54	293,607.49	321,752.05
Teller	1,005,080.87	3,566,104.43	1,505,781.68	2,897,366.23	3,258,043.83
Washington	729,575.93	819,906.57	964,046.48	936,198.34	1,332,590.97
Weld	7,177,620.50	10,023,067.86	7,885,659.71	9,999,381.85	12,891,880.60
Yuma	1,481,185.95	2,012,290.28	1,728,600.41	1,670,874.28	2,386,940.33
Totals	$157,317,092.69	$257,115,163.39	$164,633,522.32	$255,887,031.82	$305,782,264.46

PRODUCTION OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC AT MINES IN COLORADO IN 1917

(From U. S. Geological Survey Records)

COUNTY	GOLD	SILVER		LEAD		COPPER		ZINC		Total
	Value	Fine Ounces	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	
Baca	$ 3	57	$ 47	.....	.....	6,806	$ 1,858	.....	.....	$ 1,908
Boulder	66,841	294,375	242,565	575,582	$ 49,500	29,513	8,057	.....	.....	366,963
Chaffee	133,624	146,535	120,745	2,150,523	184,945	807,883	220,552	2,181,932	$ 222,557	882,423
Clear Creek	303,984	526,750	434,042	4,836,617	415,949	570,091	155,635	3,153,030	321,609	1,631,219
Custer	7,066	88,687	73,078	228,303	19,634	88,216	24,083	.....	.....	123,861
Dolores	5,213	88,222	72,695	1,772,221	152,411	519,916	141,937	1,701,353	173,538	545,794
Eagle	41,187	136,023	112,083	2,426,988	208,721	53,136	14,506	23,715,412	2,418,972	2,795,460
Fremont	590	664	597	.....	.....	59,857	16,341	.....	.....	17,478
Gilpin	397,087	112,585	92,770	815,906	70,168	544,648	148,689	141,490	14,432	723,146
Gunnison	6,635	40,272	33,184	751,000	64,586	180,121	49,173	3,054,990	311,609	465,187
Hinsdale	1,136	7,721	6,362	209,616	18,027	6,099	1,665	4,117	420	27,610
Larimer and Jackson	587	602	496	.....	.....	23,725	6,477	.....	.....	7,560
Lake	1,175,219	2,184,000	1,799,616	18,301,802	1,573,955	2,182,623	595,856	60,254,333	6,145,942	11,290,588
La Plata & Montezuma	27,952	15,512	12,782	3,745	322	28,348	7,735	.....	.....	48,791
Mineral	10,101	361,517	297,890	1,305,744	112,294	19,297	5,268	54,971	5,607	431,160
Montrose	944	666	549	.....	.....	21,275	5,808	.....	.....	7,301
Ouray	92,831	868,097	715,312	2,031,721	174,728	179,553	49,018	532,794	54,345	1,086,234
Park	117,358	14,705	12,117	278,709	23,969	12,824	3,501	.....	.....	156,945
Pitkin	105	662,045	545,525	14,352,523	1,234,317	27,403	7,481	571,794	58,323	1,845,751
Rio Grande	113	3,170	2,612	2,651	228	330	90	.....	.....	3,043
Routt and Moffat	3,415	1,341	1,105	.....	.....	4,326	1,181	.....	.....	5,701
Saguache	10,261	72,898	60,068	309,965	26,657	144,648	39,489	.....	.....	136,475
San Juan	318,006	658,261	542,407	10,515,535	904,336	1,665,923	454,797	3,270,500	333,591	2,553,137
San Miguel	2,009,961	779,364	642,196	6,205,326	533,658	920,425	251,276	1,810,245	184,645	3,621,736
Summit	603,437	175,699	144,776	915,535	78,736	25,033	6,834	19,868,814	2,026,619	2,860,402
Teller	10,394,847	64,568	53,204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,448,051
Totals	$15,728,503	7,304,336	$6,018,823	67,990,012	$5,847,141	8,122,019	$2,217,307	120,315,775	$12,272,209	$42,083,924

THE TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION OF COLORADO BY COUNTIES TO 1917

(From U. S. Geological Survey Records)

NAME OF COUNTY	GOLD Value	SILVER		LEAD		COPPER		ZINC		Total
		Fine Ounces	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	
Arapahoe, 1858-1904	$ 8,101	101	$ 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$ 8,165
Archuleta, 1897-1904	1,489	505	302	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,791
Baca, 1900-1917	292	356	226	.....	.....	21,511	$ 4,441	.....	.....	4,959
Boulder, 1858-1917	15,707,428	7,190,137	6,734,646	5,548,623	$ 286,922	931,710	140,753	.....	.....	22,869,749
Chaffee, 1859-1917	7,130,364	4,986,355	3,994,188	125,889,456	5,451,433	9,172,575	1,622,081	24,364,871	$ 2,138,214	20,336,280
Clear Creek, 1859-1917	22,069,474	56,349,314	50,883,493	166,953,311	7,363,312	11,278,318	1,791,457	26,594,528	1,915,055	84,022,791
Conejos, 1861-1915	38,445	55,823	33,278	3,400	149	4,815	797	.....	.....	72,669
Costilla, 1875-1914	43,416	2,715	1,592	50,048	1,802	1,827	239	.....	.....	47,049
Custer, 1872-1917	2,173,211	4,239,511	4,234,085	30,300,274	1,303,434	331,173	64,345	203,711	13,557	7,788,632
Delta, 1894-1915	4,273	306	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,449
Dolores, 1879-1917	1,962,948	11,468,112	8,996,793	35,465,224	1,548,495	5,272,441	934,828	9,690,171	635,040	14,078,104
Douglas, 1861-1915	4,450	161	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,578
Eagle, 1879-1915	2,145,464	5,461,203	4,399,638	83,268,163	3,602,817	2,059,043	323,928	95,627,005	9,463,104	20,534,951
El Paso, 1913-1914	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,276	2,000	.....	.....	2,000
Fremont, 1881-1917	80,778	90,815	84,484	677,600	28,400	644,429	114,883	1,432,769	104,333	412,878
Garfield, 1878-1917	15,996	513	312	.....	.....	1,044	153	.....	.....	16,461
Gilpin, 1859-1917	83,411,327	10,177,098	8,197,678	33,190,484	1,406,384	24,569,134	3,988,077	301,614	24,764	97,028,230
Grand, 1859; 1896-1917	13,182	2,195	1,234	2,253	90	5,171	805	.....	.....	15,311
Gunnison, 1861; 1873-1917	2,112,520	5,346,744	4,816,026	39,631,677	1,723,272	936,636	168,917	9,787,842	960,087	9,780,822
Hinsdale, 1871; 1875-1917	1,425,834	5,499,825	4,428,964	96,173,156	3,920,004	2,801,734	392,338	1,104,034	57,928	10,225,068
Huerfano, 1875; 1885-1907	3,474	1,176	698	1,067	38	92	11	.....	.....	4,221
Jefferson, 1858; 1885-1915	62,296	7,049	4,622	10,863	398	19,695	3,100	.....	.....	70,416
Lake, 1860-1917	47,948,307	222,898,971	181,660,417	1,868,244,281	81,717,218	94,294,485	13,279,567	1,126,016,548	76,704,527	401,310,036
La Plata and Montezuma, 1878-1917	3,470,943	1,683,564	1,060,083	247,952	11,451	276,855	44,707	.....	.....	4,587,184
Larimer and Jackson, 1895-1917	24,304	2,502	1,735	.....	.....	235,328	38,647	30,722	1,659	66,345
Las Animas, 1866; 1887-1899	2,094	20	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,109
Mesa, 1885-1915	5,040	4,934	2,970	20	1	35,280	5,222	.....	.....	13,233
Mineral, 1889-1917	2,686,377	42,757,945	27,352,810	194,974,241	8,561,171	263,714	42,186	27,476,133	1,504,916	40,147,468
Montrose, 1886-1917	46,259	184,448	110,734	64	3	453,616	83,023	.....	.....	240,019
Ouray, 1878-1917	34,675,607	37,043,150	27,588,110	151,757,744	6,482,595	22,387,879	3,207,240	1,128,010	95,146	72,048,698
Park, 1859-1917	9,755,098	6,732,817	6,679,041	38,725,477	1,672,110	1,975,121	375,014	2,971,532	195,512	18,676,775
Pitkin, 1880-1917	577,928	94,338,623	70,012,602	535,184,709	23,802,993	1,118,546	195,021	15,250,926	945,037	95,533,581
Pueblo, 1894; 1896; 1900; 1901	793	90	55	.....	.....	210	35	.....	.....	883
Rio Grande, 1870-1917	2,363,166	179,158	172,691	46,802	2,055	124,117	19,916	.....	.....	2,557,828
Routt and Moffat, 1866; 1873-1917	384,539	24,805	15,397	132,945	4,737	78,570	16,704	.....	.....	421,377
Saguache, 1880-1917	246,656	1,426,315	1,106,727	7,298,639	326,328	649,480	121,123	1,072,148	68,081	1,868,915
San Juan, 1873-1917	21,778,759	26,534,695	18,299,546	271,947,107	12,215,249	45,736,915	6,909,418	24,433,213	2,013,632	61,216,604
San Miguel, 1875-1917	49,956,607	34,651,778	23,609,818	129,367,490	6,105,649	10,821,858	1,735,633	16,652,835	1,199,375	82,607,082
Summit, 1860-1917	16,898,015	12,895,696	11,037,402	147,047,816	6,370,510	905,689	128,529	100,754,237	8,270,063	42,704,519
Teller, 1891-1917	293,202,811	1,558,296	939,288	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294,142,099
Miscellaneous, small counties, 1888.	8,785	1,214	1,141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,926
Totals	$623,446,850	593,799,035	$466,463,209	2,962,140,896	$173,909,020	237,422,282	$35,755,138	1,484,892,849	$106,310,030	$1,405,484,255

HIGHWAY MILEAGE AND EXPENDITURES, 1918

COUNTY	State Highways (Mileage)	Total Highways (Mileage)	Amt. Spent by State on State Highways	Amt. Spent by Counties on All Highways	Total Amount Spent
Adams	93.25	673	$ 82,108	$ 55,181	$ 137,289
Alamosa	64.50	564	13,610	17,607	31,217
Arapahoe	56.09	378	7,937	27,253	35,190
Archuleta	102.00	208	6,933	14,372	21,305
Baca	91.75	117	1,922	7,536	9,458
Bent	41.65	506	9,484	21,808	31,292
Boulder	92.75	620	27,362	91,349	118,711
Chaffee	99.50	325	13,502	20,426	33,928
Cheyenne	96.00	164	6,575	16,694	23,269
Clear Creek	36.50	110	8,273	29,752	38,025
Conejos	148.25	327	3,913	23,601	37,514
Costilla	65.25	126	6,522	19,572	26,094
Crowley	32.50	346	2,267	11,303	13,570
Custer	103.50	351	5,005	6,389	11,394
Delta	122.50	875	7,935	41,878	49,813
Denver	.....	...	.....	43,551	43,551
Dolores	42.50	100	5,299	3,165	8,464
Douglas	140.80	516	19,264	23,122	42,386
Eagle	104.25	270	2,786	23,169	25,955
Elbert	64.70	1,700	6,468	33,099	39,567
El Paso	219.30	2,000	27,175	115,154	142,329
Fremont	135.00	460	30,607	55,588	86,195
Garfield	121.25	510	9,118	123,950	133,068
Gilpin	33.25	124	4,943	11,811	16,754
Grand	196.75	386	4,318	12,295	16,613
Gunnison	225.50	573	8,153	34,064	42,217
Hinsdale	60.00	225	3,884	4,101	7,985
Huerfano	126.00	575	18,988	34,064	53,052
Jackson	134.00	305	1,441	10,673	12,114
Jefferson	126.20	634	109,291	59,312	168,603
Kiowa	97.00	460	5,485	5,238	10,723
Kit Carson	137.37	1,076	8,350	30,198	38,548
Lake	54.50	165	7,055	9,260	16,315
La Plata	104.75	1,000	8,712	41,421	50,133
Larimer	207.50	1,500	37,814	111,078	148,892
Las Animas	150.50	1,000	21,229	59,872	81,101
Lincoln	207.75	600	11,185	23,455	34,640
Logan	135.25	1,042	12,590	120,510	133,100
Mesa	135.75	2,200	14,745	63,235	77,980
Mineral	80.00	98	2,506	7,431	9,937
Moffat	184.50	550	13,371	40,832	54,203
Montezuma	102.25	500	14,204	41,627	55,831
Montrose	174.25	1,009	8,525	42,130	50,655
Morgan	110.00	1,000	8,944	75,512	84,456
Otero	80.63	775	10,082	59,041	69,123
Ouray	58.75	202	8,377	18,494	26,871
Park	191.50	376	7,000	34,559	41,559
Phillips	55.00	314	8,004	10,379	18,383
Pitkin	59.00	193	3,600	19,123	22,723
Prowers	173.75	805	7,315	40,486	47,801
Pueblo	161.25	1,890	23,000	94,920	117,920
Rio Blanco	123.00	400	1,732	16,281	18,013
Rio Grande	106.50	350	2,110	21,842	23,952
Routt	169.00	456	11,403	47,293	58,696
Saguache	150.50	1,575	16,500	24,699	41,199
San Juan	51.00	125	9,276	14,734	24,010
San Miguel	92.25	319	4,662	29,462	34,124
Sedgwick	47.50	216	3,364	12,046	15,410
Summit	59.50	214	9,466	19,598	29,064
Teller	72.50	186	13,560	38,168	51,728
Washington	128.75	1,760	4,000	28,969	32,969
Weld	289.25	3,101	58,017	241,980	299,997
Yuma	156.00	542	7,600	27,520	35,120
Totals	7,083.49	40,067	$838,866	$2,463,232	$3,302,098

AUTOMOBILE LICENSES ISSUED, REVENUES AND LICENSE NUMBERS, BY COUNTIES

COUNTY	Licenses Issued 1918	Revenue From Motor Vehicle Licenses 1918	LICENSE NUMBERS, 1919	
			Resident Owners	Visitors
Adams	1,663	$ 5,970.48	101001—102800	10901—10950
Alamosa	633	2,050.96	104001—104900	10951—11000
Arapahoe	1,340	4,624.85	106001—107300	11001—11050
Archuleta	146	674.09	110001—110300	11051—11100
Baca	834	2,245.61	111001—111900	11101—11150
Bent	993	3,277.71	113001—114300	11151—11200
Boulder	3,791	15,000.05	116001—121000	11201—11275
Chaffee	549	2,227.58	125001—125800	11276—11300
Cheyenne	442	1,203.98	127001—127500	11301—11325
Clear Creek	149	697.78	128001—128400	11326—11350
Conejos	482	1,572.72	129001—129600	11351—11400
Costilla	265	906.86	131001—131400	11401—11425
Crowley	699	2,376.41	132001—132900	11426—11450
Custer	119	498.14	134001—134150	11451—11475
Delta	1,002	3,833.85	135001—136500	11476—11550
Denver	22,069	87,103.01	1— 23000	3501— 7000
Dolores	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas	551	1,797.77	138001—138600	11551—11575
Eagle	193	793.31	140001—140300	11576—11600
Elbert	840	2,810.00	141001—141900	11601—11650
El Paso	4,859	20,764.72	50001— 57000	7001—10500
Fremont	1,522	5,878.12	143001—145000	11651—11700
Garfield	757	2,841.13	146001—147000	11701—11800
Gilpin	58	215.30	148001—148250	11801—11825
Grand	152	558.88	149001—149250	11826—11850
Gunnison	335	1,240.90	150001—150500	11851—11900
Hinsdale	25	64.59	152001—152200	11901—11910
Huerfano	899	3,266.46	153001—154000	11911—11950
Jackson	174	633.20	155001—155250	11951—11975
Jefferson	1,516	5,277.70	156001—158000	11976—12025
Kiowa	470	1,403.25	160001—160000	12026—12050
Kit Carson	1,146	3,903.18	162001—163300	12051—12100
Lake	275	1,257.71	164001—164500	12101—12125
La Plata	667	2,718.58	165001—166000	12126—12150
Larimer	4,127	17,254.86	167001—172000	12151—12300
Las Animas	1,948	7,399.02	176001—178500	12301—12500
Lincoln	928	3,115.51	180001—181000	12501—12550
Logan	2,338	8,984.76	182001—184500	12551—12650
Mesa	1,497	6,008.84	186001—187800	12651—12750
Mineral	79	265.14	189001—189150	12751—12775
Moffat	322	1,112.23	190001—190400	12776—12825
Montezuma	388	1,551.27	191001—191500	12826—12850
Montrose	1,130	4,214.11	192001—193200	12851—12875
Morgan	2,362	8,583.17	195001—198000	12876—12900
Otero	2,250	8,588.78	200001—202600	12901—12925
Ouray	155	626.76	205001—205250	12926—12950
Park	156	592.43	206001—206300	12951—12975
Phillips	1,238	4,379.12	207001—208250	12976—13000
Pitkin	124	544.49	209001—209300	13001—13025
Prowers	1,642	5,302.84	210001—210800	13026—13050
Pueblo	4,264	17,778.16	70001— 75000	10501—10700
Rio Blanco	255	1,007.55	212001—212300	13051—13075
Rio Grande	1,103	4,050.20	213001—214200	13076—13100
Routt	556	2,315.08	216001—216600	13101—13150
Saguache	497	1,640.09	217001—217500	13151—13175
San Juan	60	264.77	218001—218150	13176—13200
San Miguel	185	894.84	219001—219250	13201—13225
Sedgwick	558	1,760.37	220001—222000	13226—13275
Summit	79	350.36	222001—222220	13276—13300
Teller	459	2,133.56	223001—223750	13301—13350
Washington	1,418	4,392.35	226001—227700	13351—13400
Weld	7,789	30,304.09	80001— 88000	10701—10900
Yuma	2,317	7,692.24	230001—232500	13401—13500
Totals	89,839	$342,795.87		

STATE LAND SOLD AND LEASED BY STATE LAND BOARD DURING TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1918

COUNTY	Acres Leased	Biennial Rental	Acres Sold	Purchase Price	Average Price Per Acre
Adams	22,887.71	$ 4,492.20	8,278.84	$ 109,430.34	$13.2084
Alamosa	40,603.86	4,649.05	11,340.29	78,957.55	6.9625
Arapahoe	14,337.55	2,561.25	4,293.90	63,827.50	14.8649
Archuleta	16,964.78	2,309.60	.....	.....	.....
Baca	72,574.26	10,924.05	7,542.43	72,701.64	9.639
Bent	115,952.77	19,149.40	1,507.44	22,266.10	14.784
Boulder	4,738.06	1,901.80	1,036.00	9,952.00	9.606
Chaffee	7,595.83	932.40	30.00	450.00	15.00
Cheyenne	31,720.00	4,342.00	1,280.00	16,400.00	12.812
Clear Creek	334.96	77.05	80.00	400.00	5.00
Conejos	52,364.05	10,300.10	1,236.79	32,191.95	26.028
Costilla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crowley	55,009.89	6,282.40	423.28	3,829.24	9.046
Custer	10,729.43	1,808.40	77.00	962.50	12.50
Delta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denver	600.40	3,149.70	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	7,600.00	2,282.40	80.00	1,200.00	15.00
Douglas	9,120.00	2,364.30	2,103.51	23,921.05	11.371
Eagle	11,822.27	2,214.30	.....	.....	.....
Elbert	81,985.17	13,831.50	9,218.13	99,874.29	10.834
El Paso	186,129.15	28,996.30	7,079.44	70,710.32	9.988
Fremont	39,232.36	5,538.30	92.64	463.20	5.00
Garfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gilpin	1,040.00	236.00	318.67	3,186.70	10.00
Grand	50,127.86	8,241.55	2,640.00	20,200.00	7.613
Gunnison	7,747.53	1,902.40	75.69	6,281.00	82.97
Hinsdale	3,080.00	500.80	.....	.....	.....
Huerfano	41,500.84	6,307.40	1,269.70	10,722.75	8.437
Jackson	35,450.39	5,823.80	4,773.069	40,007.85	8.381
Jefferson	10,187.71	2,137.20	1,125.00	12,570.00	11.173
Kiowa	63,129.48	8,941.70	960.00	7,040.00	7.333
Kit Carson	52,258.54	8,359.10	8,845.86	167,019.94	18.655
Lake	771.98	390.50	.....	.....	.....
La Plata	12,964.29	2,780.30	560.00	3,360.00	6.00
Larimer	65,577.04	17,582.65	4,266.20	101,580.52	23.81
Las Animas	132,049.16	19,754.10	3,840.00	29,656.00	7.722
Lincoln	127,828.42	19,563.10	7,135.25	89,083.02	12.484
Logan	128,537.81	38,347.15	11,448.00	273,005.84	23.847
Mesa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mineral	320.00	85.60	.....	.....	.....
Moffat	83,360.73	12,748.20	8,752.42	75,691.76	8.647
Montezuma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montrose	30,295.89	4,827.35	3,960.516	43,712.95	11.037
Morgan	58,617.80	15,060.75	8,091.68	128,092.98	15.83
Otero	93,077.93	13,742.75	310.61	11,377.10	36.628
Ouray	1,601.42	332.40	630.433	6,304.33	10.00
Park	80,049.95	10,652.60	1,948.87	21,797.10	11.184
Phillips	16,378.51	7,450.10	4,714.95	152,115.48	32.008
Pitkin	211.99	33.90	1,140.19	6,562.51	5.746
Prowers	57,241.62	9,563.10	1,153.00	15,892.49	13.797
Pueblo	215,117.97	31,271.55	3,084.34	26,936.35	8.733
Rio Blanco	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rio Grande	18,205.83	14,783.95	4,282.925	106,971.31	24.976
Routt	66,629.04	11,730.20	2,170.94	14,934.49	6.879
Saguache	71,808.77	27,455.80	9,382.923	73,291.11	7.81
San Juan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel	7,712.93	1,289.60	3,015.52	26,387.26	8.75
Sedgwick	24,367.44	8,396.70	7,150.76	191,992.90	26.84
Summit	.....	.....	640.00	5,120.00	8.00
Teller	7,383.63	1,787.20	640.00	6,400.00	10.00
Washington	87,559.89	22,528.40	21,603.58	284,355.03	13.162
Weld	160,313.34	38,209.00	22,971.616	430,761.48	18,751
Yuma	52,555.77	15,433.90	15,403.17	218,909.82	14.211
Totals	2,657,354.00	$516,357.30	224,005.572	$3,218,857.75	$14.37*

*Average.

Railway Distances From Denver

In the accompanying list only incorporated towns are given, and only distances from Denver, but by reference to the map accompanying this volume it will not be difficult to determine the railroad distances between nearly all important places in the state. The railroad given is the road on which the town is located or the nearest road. If it is on more than one road only one is named in most cases, being that over which the distance from Denver is the shortest. Which of these towns are countyseats may be determined from the table on page 190. The following abbreviations are used:

Burlington, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; C. & S., Colorado & Southern; C. C. Short Line, Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District; D. & R. G., Denver & Rio Grande; D., B. & W., Denver, Boulder & Western; D. & S. L., Denver & Salt Lake; Gt. W., Great Western; Midland, Colorado Midland; M. P., Missouri Pacific; R. I., Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Santa Fe, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; U. P., Union Pacific.

Portions of the Colorado Midland railroad have been temporarily abandoned and several points whose railroad distance from Denver is given over this road now must be reached over the Denver & Rio Grande, the distance being somewhat greater.

Town	Railroad	Distance, Miles
Aguilar	C. & S.	195
Akron	Burlington	112
Alamosa	D. & R. G.	252
Alma	C. & S.	121
Antonito	D. & R. G.	280
Aspen	Midland	203
Ault	U. P.	63
Basalt	Midland	250
Bayfield	D. & R. G.*	450
Berthoud	C. & S.	54
Blackhawk	C. & S.	39
Blanca	D. & R. G.	232
Bonanza	D. & R. G.*	245
Boulder	U. P., C. & S.	27
Breckenridge	C. & S.	110
Brighton	U. P.	19
Brush	Burlington	88
Buena Vista	Midland	176
Burlington	R. I.	166
Canon City	D. & R. G.	160
Carbondale	Midland	271
Castle Rock†		32
Cedaredge	D. & R. G.*	385
Central City	C. & S.	45
Center	San Luis Central	277
Cheyenne Wells	U. P.	177
Collbran	Midland	365
Colorado Springs†		75
Cortez	D. & R. G.*	506
Craig	D. & S. L.	255
Crawford	D. & R. G.*	390
Creede	D. & R. G.	321
Crested Butte	D. & R. G.	316
Creston	D. & R. G.	273
Cripple Creek	C. C. Short Line	126
Dacono	U. P.	25
DeBeque	Midland	340
Del Norte	D. & R. G.	283
Delta	D. & R. G.	373
Dillon	C. & S.	120
Dolores	D. & R. G.	478
Durango	D. & R. G.	451
Eads	M. P.	230
Eagle	D. & R. G.	329
Eaton	U. P.	59
Eldora	D., B. & W.	63
Elizabeth	C. & S.	39
Empire	C. & S.*	55
Erie	Burlington	26
Estes Park‡		70
Eureka	Silverton Nor.	525
Evans	U. P.	48
Fairplay	C. & S.	115
Firestone	U. P.	27
Flagler	R. I.	123
Fleming	Burlington	144
Florence	D. & R. G.	152
Fort Collins	U. P.	68
Fort Lupton	U. P.	26
Fort Morgan	Burlington	78
Fountain†		88
Fowler	Santa Fe	154
Frederick	U. P.	26
Frisco	C. & S.	120
Fruita	D. & R. G.	384
Georgetown	C. & S.	50
Gilcrest	U. P.	40
Gillett	Midland	119
Glenwood Spgs.	Midland	284
Golden	C. & S.	16
Goldfield	C. C. Short Line	119
Granada	Santa Fe	252
Granby	D. & S. L.	99
Grand Junction	Midland	373
Grand Valley	Midland	327
Greeley	U. P.	52
Green Mt. Falls	Midland	90
Grover	Burlington	147
Gunnison	D. & R. G.	288
Gypsum	D. & R. G.	336
Hartman	Santa Fe	272
Haxtun	Burlington	156
Hayden	D. & S. L.	238
Holly	Santa Fe	262
Holyoke	Burlington	173
Hooper	D. & R. G.	280
Hotchkiss	D. & R. G.	398
Hot Sulphur Spgs.	D. & S. L.	109
Hudson	Burlington	29
Hugo	U. P.	115
Idaho Springs	C. & S.	37
Ignacio	D. & R. G.	426
Iliff	U. P.	151
Johnstown	Gt. W.	46
Julesburg	U. P.	197
Kersey	U. P.	54
Kiowa	C. & S.*	46
Kremmling	D. & S. L.	126
Lafayette	Burlington	22
La Jara	D. & R. G.	266
La Junta	Santa Fe	182
Lake City	D. & R. G.	351
Lamar	Santa Fe	235
LaSalle	U. P.	46
Las Animas	Santa Fe	201
LaVeta	D. & R. G.	190
Leadville	Midland	212
Limon	U. P., R. I.	90
Longmont	Burlington	37
Louisville	C. & S.	19
Loveland	C. & S.	60
Lyons	Burlington	48

Town	Railroad	Distance, Miles
Manassa	D. & R. G.*	276
Mancos	D. & R. G.	491
Manitou	Midland	81
Manzanola	Santa Fe	163
Marble	Crystal River	299
Mead	Gt. W.	45
Meeker	D. & R. G.*	355
Merino	U. P.	127
Milliken	Gt. W.	43
Minturn	D. & R. G.	302
Moffat	D. & R. G.	263
Monte Vista	D. & R. G.	269
Montrose	D. & R. G.	351
Monument†		60
Morrison	C. & S.	17
New Castle	Midland	296
Nunn	U. P.	72
Norwood	D. & R. G.*	424
Nucla	D. & R. G.*	450
Oak Creek	D. & S. L.	194
Olathe	D. & R. G.	362
Olney Springs	M. P.	158
Ophir	D. & R. G.	422
Ordway	M. P.	169
Otis	Burlington	126
Ouray	D. & R. G.	387
Pagosa Springs	D. & R. G.	421
Palisade	Midland	361
Palmer Lake†		52
Paonia	D. & R. G.	406
Peetz	Burlington	148
Pitkin	D. & R. G.	315
Platteville	U. P.	35
Poncha Springs	D. & R. G.	220
Pueblo†		119
Red Cliff	D. & R. G.	294
Rico	D. & R. G.	443
Ridgway	D. & R. G.	377
Rifle	Midland	310
Rocky Ford	Santa Fe	172
Saguache	D. & R. G.*	265
Salida	D. & R. G.	215
Sanford	D. & R. G.*	271
Seibert	R. I.	134
Silt	Midland	303
Silver Plume	C. & S.	54
Silver Cliff	D. & R. G.*	210
Silverton	D. & R. G.	497
Simla	R. I.	115
Springfield	Santa Fe*	285
Steamboat Spgs.	D. & S. L.	214
St. Elmo	C. & S.	153
Sterling	Burlington	123
Sugar City	M. P.	174
Superior	C. & S.	20
Swink	Santa Fe	177
Telluride	D. & R. G.	422
Trinidad†		210
Two Buttes	Santa Fe	285
Victor	C. C. Short Line	119
Walden	C. W. & E.	256
Walsenburg	C. & S., D. & R. G.	171
Ward	D., B. & W.	53
Wellington	C. & S.	85
Westcliffe	D. & R. G.	209
Wiley	Santa Fe	233
Windsor	C. & S.	65
Wray	Burlington	165
Yampa	D. & S. L.	185
Yuma	Burlington	138

*Not directly on a railroad. The road given is the nearest.

†The Colorado & Southern, Denver & Rio Grande and Santa Fe railroads serve towns between Denver and Pueblo and the distance is about the same by all lines. The two first named roads have direct lines from Denver to Trinidad and the Santa Fe route is by way of La Junta.

‡No railroad approaches nearer than 22 miles of Estes Park, which lies near the east entrance to the Rocky Mountain national park. The distance given is by way of Lyons.

ALTITUDES OF COLORADO MOUNTAINS

NAME	COUNTY	Elevation, Feet
Achonee Mountain	Grand	12,656
Adams Mountain	Grand	12,115
Aetna Mountain	Chaffee	13,800
Albion Mountain	Boulder	12,596
Alpine Peak	Clear Creek	11,525
Alps Mountain	Clear Creek	10,508
Anchor Mountain	Dolores	12,325
Andrews Peak	Grand	12,564
Antero, Mount	Chaffee	14,245
Apache Peak	Boulder-Grand	12,873
Apiatan Mountain	Grand	10,888
Arapahoe Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,506
Arkansas Mountain	Lake	13,797
Arrow Peak	San Juan	13,803
Arthur Mountain	El Paso	10,805
Audubon Mountain	Boulder	13,223
Augusta Mountain	Gunnison	12,615
Avery Peak	Gunnison	12,652
Axtel Mountain	Gunnison	12,013
Baker Mountain	Grand	12,406
Bald Mountain	Boulder	11,470
Bald Mountain	Summit	13,964
Bald Mountain	Teller	12,365
Baldy Mountain	Gunnison	12,809
Baldy Peak	Ouray	10,615
Banded Peak	Archuleta	12,376
Baxter Mountain	Costilla	10,629
Bear Mountain	San Juan	12,950
Beautiful Mountain	Mineral	12,746
Beckwith Mountain	Gunnison	12,371
Belleview	Rio Grande	12,727
Big Bull Mountain	Teller	10,826
Big Chief Mountain	Teller	11,220
Bison Peak	Park	12,400
Blackhawk Peak	Gilpin	10,323
Blackhawk Peak	Dolores	12,687
Blanca Peak	Costilla-Huerfano-Alamosa	14,390
Bowen Mountain	Grand	12,541
Brass Mountain	Park	14,163
Buck Mountain	Routt-Jackson	11,375
Buckeye Peak	Lake	12,863
Buckskin Mountain	Costilla	10,512
Buffalo Peak	Summit	13,541
Calico Peak	Dolores	12,035
Cameron Cone	El Paso	10,705
Capitol Mountain	Pitkin	13,997
Cascade Mountain	Gunnison	11,707
Cascade Mountain	Grand	12,320
Castle Peak	Gunnison-Pitkin	14,259
Cement Mountain	Gunnison	12,212
Chama Peak	Archuleta	12,027
Chapin Mountain	Larimer	13,052
Chicago Peak	Huerfano-Costilla	10,960
Chief Mountain	Clear Creek	11,710
Chimney Peak	Hinsdale-Ouray	11,785
Chiquita Mountain	Larimer	12,458
Cinnamon Mountain	Gunnison	12,270
Cirrus Mountain	Grand	12,804
Clarence King Mtn.	Boulder	13,176
Clover Mountain	Chaffee	13,000
Colorado Mountain	Gilpin	10,884
Comanche Peak	Boulder	13,491
Cone Mountain	Clear Creek	12,230
Conejos Peak	Conejos	13,180
Copper Mountain	Summit	12,475
Copper Mountain	Teller	10,226
Courthouse Mountain	Hinsdale-Ouray	12,165
Cover Mountain	Park	10,165
Coxcomb Peak	Hinsdale-Ouray	13,663
Craig Mountain	Grand	12,005
Crested Butte	Gunnison	12,172
Crestone Peak	Saguache	14,233
Crystal Peak	Hinsdale	12,927
Culebra Peak	Costilla-Las Animas	14,069
Cumulus Mountain	Grand	12,724

NAME	COUNTY	Elevation, Feet
Dakota Hill	Gilpin	10,930
Del Norte Peak	Rio Grande	12,378
Dickenson Mountain	Larimer	11,874
Double Top Mountain	Gunnison	12,192 / 12,178
Dump Mountain	Costilla	10,310
Dunraven Mountain	Larimer	12,548
Eagle Peak	Dolores	12,105
Echo Mountain	La Plata	13,305
Elbert Mountain	Lake	14,402
Electric Peak	Grand	11,943
Elephant Mountain	Rio Grande	11,790
Elk Mountain	Mineral	11,030
Elk Mountain	Eagle-Summit	12,718
Elliott Mountain	Dolores	12,337
Emerson Mountain	La Plata	13,147
Emmons Mountain	Gunnison	12.414
Engineer Mountain	Hinsdale-Ouray-San Juan	13,190
Engineer Mountain	San Juan	12.972
Eolus Mountain	La Plata	14,079
Estes Cone	Larimer	11,017
Ethel Mountain	Routt-Jackson	11,940
Evans Mountain	Park-Lake	13,580
Evans Mountain	Clear Creek	14,260
Expectation Mountain	Dolores	12,071
Fairchild Mountain	Larimer	13,502
Fisher Mountain	Mineral	12,855
Fisher Mountain	Grand	12,280
Fletcher Mountain	Summit	13,917
Flora Mountain	Clear Creek-Grand	13,122
Florida Mountain	La Plata	13,076
Fox Mountain	Mineral	11,520
Freeman Peak	Jefferson	11,627
Garfield Mountain	El Paso	10,925
Garfield Mountain	San Juan	13,065
Garfield Peak	Gunnison	12,136
Gilpin Peak	Ouray-San Miguel	13,682
Glacier Peak	Summit	12,654
Gothic Mountain	Gunnison	12,646
Grant Peak	San Juan-San Miguel	13,692
Gray Head	San Miguel	10,994
Grayback Mountain	Costilla	10,575
Grayrock Peak	San Juan	12,488
Grays Peak	Clear Crk.-Summit	14,341
Graystone Peak	San Juan	13,489
Greenhorn Mountain	Huerfano-Pueblo	12,334
Green Mountain	Jefferson	10,530
Greylock Mountain	La Plata	13,571
Grizzly Peak	La Plata	13,695
Grizzly Peak	Dolores-San Juan	13,738
Hague Peak	Larimer	13,562
Hale Mountain	Grand	11,747
Hallett Peak	Grand-Larimer	12.723
Handies Peak	Hinsdale-San Juan	14,008
Harvard, Mount	Chaffee	14,375
Helmet Peak	Montezuma	11,976
Hermosa Mountain	Dolores-San Juan	12,574
Hesperus Peak	Montezuma	13,225
Holy Cross Mountain	Eagle	13,978
Homestake Peak	Eagle	13,217
Hope Mountain	Mineral	12,841
Horseshoe Mountain	Park-Lake	13,902
Howard Mountain	Grand	12,814
Humboldt Peak	Custer-Saguache	14,044
Hunchback Mountain	San Juan	13.133
Ida Mountain	Grand-Larimer	12,868
Irving Peak	La Plata	13,210
Jaeque Mountain	Summit	13,235
Jacque Peak	Summit	13,205
Jugged Mountain	San Juan	13,829
James Peak	Clear Creek-Grand-Gilpin	13,260
Johnny Bull Mountain	Dolores	12,018
Jura Knob	San Juan	12,617
Kendall	San Juan	13,480
Kingston Peak	Clear Creek-Gilpin	12,137
Klondike Mountain	Boulder	10.802
La Garita	Mineral-Saguache	13,725
La Plata Peak	Chaffee	14,332
Lead Mountain	Grand	12,532
Leviathan Peak	San Juan	13,528
Lillie	Larimer	11,384
Lincoln Mountain	Park-Summit	14,287
Lizard Head	Dolores-San Miguel	13,156
London Mountain	Park	13,161
Lone Cone	San Miguel-Dolores	12,761
Lonesome Peak	Grand	10.588
Longs Peak	Boulder	14.255
Lookout Mountain	Grand	10,155
Lookout Mountain	Larimer	10,633
Lookout Peak	San Juan-San Miguel	13.674
Lulu Mountain	Grand	11,720
McCauley Peak	La Plata	13,551
McGregor Mountain	Larimer	10,482
Madden Peak	Montezuma-La Plata	11,980
Mahana Peak	Boulder	12,629
Marcellina Mountain	Gunnison	11,349
Maroon Peak	Pitkin	14,126
Martha Washington Mt.	Larimer	13,269
Massive Mountain	Lake	14,402
Matterhorn Peak	Hinsdale	13,589
McClellan, Mount	Clear Crk.-Summit	13,423
Meadow Mountain	Boulder	11.634
Mears Peak		13,008
Meeker Mountain	Boulder	13.911
Metroz Mountain	Mineral	11,900
Mineral Hill	Summit	10,885
Mineral Point	Gunnison	12,541
Missouri Hill	Chaffee	12,700
Monitor Peak	La Plata	13,703
Monument Hill	La Plata	10,830
Monument Peak	Mineral	10,641
Mosquito Peak	Park-Lake	13,784
Mummy Mountain	Larimer	13,413
Naki Peak	Grand	12.221
Navajo Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,406
Nebo Mountain	San Juan	13,192
Nebraska Hill	Gilpin	11,548
Nigger Hill	Summit	10,171
Nimbus Mountain	Grand	12,730
Nipple Mountain	Fremont	10,068
North Italian Mt.	Gunnison	13,225
Ohio Peak	Gunnison	12,251
Old Baldy	Costilla-Huerfano	14,176
Old Baldy Mountain	Rio Grande	12,602
Oregon Hill	Gilpin	10,884
Orton Mountain	Boulder	11,662
Oso Mountain	La Plata	13,706
Otis Peak	Grand-Larimer	12,478
Ouray, Mount	Chaffee	13,956
Overlook Point	La Plata	12,995
Owen Mountain	Gunnison	13,102
Park Mountain	Costilla	10,396
Parrott Peak	La Plata	11,876
Parry Peak	Clear Creek-Grand	13,345
Pearl Mountain	Gunnison	13,484
Peeler Peak	Gunnison	12,219
Pigeon Peak	La Plata	13.961
Pikes Peak	El Paso	14,110
Pilot Knob	San Juan-San Miguel	13,750
Pisgah Mountain	Clear Creek-Gilpin	10,085
Pole Creek Mountain	Hinsdale	13,740
Pool Table Mountain	Mineral	12,142
Porphyry Peaks	Grand	11,155 / 11,355
Potato Hill	San Juan	11,876
Potosi Peak	Ouray	13,763
Princeton, Mount	Chaffee	14,196
Prospect Mountain	Lake	12,608
Ptarmigan Hill	Eagle	12,174
Ptarmigan Peak	Park-Lake	13,736
Purple Peak	Gunnison	12,989
Quandary Peak	Summit	14,256
Red Cloud Peak	Hinsdale	14,050
Red Hill	La Plata	10,670
Red Mountain	Grand	11,505
Republican Mountain	Clear Creek	12.393
Rhyolite Mountain	Teller	10,771
Richmond Mountain	Gunnison	12,543

NAME	COUNTY	Elevation, Feet
Richthofen Mountain	Grand	12,953
Rio Grande Pyramid	Hinsdale	13,830
Rolling Mountain	San Juan	13,694
Rosalie Peak	Park	13,575
Rosa Mountain	Teller	11,495
Ruby Peak	Gunnison	12,749
Rudolph Hill	Gunnison	10,130
Saddle Mountain	Park	10,815
Saddle Mountain	Mineral	12,033
St. Vrain Mountain	Boulder	12,162
San Bernardo Mt.	San Miguel	11,845
San Luis Mountain	Teller	10,490
San Luis Mountain	Mineral-Saguache	14,149
Satanta Peak	Grand	11,885
Sawtooth Mountain	Mineral	12,590
Sawtooth Mountain	Boulder-Grand	12,304
Saxon Mountain	Clear Creek	11,535
Schuylkill Mountain	Gunnison	12,188
Shavano Peak	Chaffee	14,239
Sheep Mountain	Gunnison	13,180
Sheep Mountain	Mineral	12,374
Sheep Mountain	Eagle-Summit	12,380
Sheep Mt., North	Eagle-Summit	12,429
Sheridan Mountain	La Plata	12,785
Sherman Mountain	Park-Lake	14,038
Shoshone Peak	Boulder	13,579
Silex Mountain	San Juan	13,627
Silverheels Mountain	Park	13,825
Simpson, Mount		14,055
Sioux Mountain	Boulder-Grand	13,310
Sneffels, Mount	Ouray	14,158
Snowdon Peak	San Juan	13,070
Snowmass Mountain	Pitkin-Gunnison	13,970
Sopris, Mount	Pitkin	12,823
Spanish Peak, West	Huerfano-Las Animas	13,623
Spanish Peak, East	Huerfano-Las Animas	12,708
Specimen Mountain	Grand-Larimer	12,482
Star Peak	Gunnison	13,562
Stearns Mountain	Huerfano-Costilla	11,409
Stoll Mountain	Park	10,915
Stones Peak	Larimer	12,928
Stony Mountain	Ouray	12,677
Storm King Peak	San Juan	13,742
Storm Peak	Larimer	13,336
Storm Ridge	Gunnison	11,859
Stormy Peak	Park	11,748
Sugarloaf	Eagle-Summit	12,556
Sugarloaf Peak	Clear Creek	12,513
Sugarloaf Rock	Hinsdale	10,831
Sultan Mountain	San Juan	13,336
Summit Peak	Archuleta	13,272
Sunlight Peak	La Plata	14,084
Sunshine Mountain	San Miguel	12,945
Sunshine Peak	Hinsdale	14,018
Tanima Peak	Boulder-Grand	12,417
Tarryall Peak	Park	11,300
Taylor Mountain	Chaffee	13,600
Taylor Peak	Gunnison	13,419
Taylor Peak	Grand-Larimer	13,150
Telescope Mountain	Dolores	12,210
Teocalli Mountain	Gunnison	13,220
Terra Tomah Peak	Larimer	12,686
The Guardian	San Juan	13,617
Tilton Mountain	Gunnison	12,633
Torrey Peak	Clear Crk.-Summit	14,336
Trachyte Mountain	Teller	10,863
Trinchera Mountain	Costilla-Huerfano	13,546
Trinity Peak	San Juan	13,752 13,804 13,745
Turret Peak	La Plata	13,819
Twilight Peak	San Juan	13,153
Twin Sisters	Larimer	11,435
Twin Sisters	San Juan	13,438
Uncompahgre Peak	Hinsdale	14,306
Union Mountain	Summit	12,336
Vermilion Peak	San Juan-San Miguel	13,870
Vestal Peak	San Juan	13,846
Vigil Peak	El Paso	10,075
Wasatch Mountain	San Miguel	13,551
West Needle Mt.	San Juan	13,050
Wetterhorn Peak	Hinsdale-Ouray	14,020
Wheatstone Mountain	Gunnison	12,543
Whitecross Mountain	Hinsdale	13,550
White Dome	San Juan	13,607
Whitehouse Mountain	Ouray	13,496
White Pine Mountain	Larimer	10,250
White Rock Mountain	Gunnison	13,532
Wildhorse Peak	Ouray	13,271
Wilson Mountain	Dolores	14,250
Wilson Peak	San Miguel	14,026
Windom Mountain	La Plata	14,084
Witter Peak	Clear Creek	12,856
Yale, Mount	Chaffee	14,187
Ypsilon Mountain	Larimer	13,507
Zirkel Mountain	Larimer-Routt	11,815

LAKES AND RESERVOIRS

NAME	COUNTY	ALTITUDE
Arapahoe	Gilpin	11,165
Antero Res.	Park	8,934
Adams Res.	Adams	.....
Adobe Creek Res.	Bent-Kiowa	4,150
Bradford	Huerfano	5,850
Black Hollow Res.	Weld	5,065
Bee	Larimer	5,175
Bolles	Boulder	5,040
Boedecker	Larimer	5,075
Bison Res.	Teller	10,400
Blue	Conejos	11,937
Burch's	Boulder	5,145
Beasley Res.	Boulder	5,195
Boulder	Boulder	5,228
Boyd Lakes	Larimer	4,960
Bent County Res.	Bent	4,300
Barr	Adams	.....
Badger Res.	Morgan	.....
Big Creek Lakes	Jackson	9,010
Boetcher	Jackson	8,160
Breman	Gunnison	10,325
Balsam	San Juan	11,435
Big Nile	Adams	.....
Clear	Clear Creek	9,870
Chicago	Clear Creek	11,350
Crater	Jefferson	8,877
Chinn	Clear Creek	11,020
Chasm	Boulder	13,269
Caroline	Clear Creek	11,853
Castlewood Res.	Douglas	6,475
Calkins	Weld	4,975
Curtis	Larimer	5,080
Cheesman	Jefferson	6,856
Crystobal	Hinsdale	11,800
Clear Lake	San Juan	11,875
Devils	Hinsdale	11,968
Duck	Clear Creek	11,070
Diamond	Boulder	10,960
Dorothy	Boulder	12,557
Douglas	Larimer	5,200
Demmel	Larimer	5,250
Dead	Teller	10,900
Dye Res.	Otero	4,150
Emerald	Hinsdale	10,020
Eldora	Boulder	9,245
Edith	Clear Creek	10,117
Eileen	La Plata	8,924
Erdman	Pueblo	4,610
Empire Res.	Morgan-Weld	.....
Fossil Creek Res.	Larimer	4,890
Fountain Valley Res.	El Paso	5,800
Grand	Grand	8,369
Gold	Boulder	8,600
Gerard Res.	Prowers	4,050
George	Park	6,915
Hoffman	Boulder	5,120
Hazel	San Juan	11,420
Hazel	La Plata	12,420
Head	Alamosa	7,527
Hermit Lakes	Hinsdale	9,975
Horse Creek Res.	Bent-Otero	4,450
Hungerford	Pueblo	4,520

NAME	COUNTY	ALTITUDE
Huerfano	Pueblo	4,725
Hayden Res.	Pueblo	.....
Ice	Clear Creek	12,188
Ignacio Res.	La Plata	8,375
Isabelle	Boulder	10,852
Irish	Larimer-Boulder	5,090
Jasper	Boulder	10,733
Julesburg Res.	Sedgwick-Logan	.....
Jackson	Morgan	.....
Jim Crowe Res.	Weld	.....
King Res.	Kiowa-Prowers	3,860
Lost	Boulder	9,980
Lower Crater	Gilpin	10,580
Los Lagos	Boulder-Gilpin	8,693
Loch Lamond	Clear Creek	11,140
Lena	Routt	9,980
Lorland	Larimer	5,022
Loch Ivanhoe	Pitkin	10,930
Long	Boulder	10,499
McIntosh	Boulder	5,060
Moraine	El Paso	10,215
Monarch	Grand	8,340
Mills	Larimer	11,496
Maroon	Pitkin	9,700
Molas	San Juan	10,488
Margareta	Routt	10,450
Milton	Weld	.....
Middle Plum Res.	Prowers	4,100
Meredith	Crowley	4,308
Minnequa	Pueblo	4,740
Naylor	Clear Creek	11,348
New Windsor Res.	Weld	4,920
North Plum Res.	Prowers	4,100
North Butte Res.	Prowers	4,200
Nee Nashe Res. No. 3.	Kiowa	3,870
Nee Sopah Res. No. 5.	Kiowa	3,860
Nee Gronda Res. No. 4.	Kiowa	3,840
Nee Skah Res.	Kiowa	3,885
Owens	Boulder	5,220
Otanawanda	Ouray	8,900
Palmer	Douglas	9,210
Peterson	Boulder	9,245
Price Res.	Prowers	3,850
Pisgah	Gilpin	9,656
Powderhorn	Hinsdale	11,830
Point of Rocks Res.	Logan	.....
Res. No. 2	El Paso	11,270
Res. No. 4	Teller	10,900
Res. No. 5	Teller	10,900
Res. No. 7	El Paso	12,080
Res. No. 8	El Paso-Teller	11,675
Riverside Res.	Weld	.....
Res. No. 1, No. 2	Kiowa	3,770
Res. No. 4	Kiowa	4,025
Res. No. 1	Otero	4,750
Res. No. 4	Otero	4,750
Res. No. 5	Otero	4,750
Shaw	Mineral	9,830
Spruce Lakes	Mineral	11,263
Silver	San Juan	11,675
Seeley	Weld	4,715
San Cristobal	Hinsdale	8,997
Santa Maria	Mineral	9,475
San Luis	Alamosa	7,525
Strawberry	Grand	8,340
Summit	Clear Creek	12,740
Slater	Clear Creek	11,385
Silver	Boulder	10,190
Swedes	Boulder	5,095
Snowden	Otero	4,820
Seven Lakes	Teller	10,900
Sanchez Res.	Costilla	8,500
Stanley Res.	Jefferson	.....
Twin Lakes	Lake	9,012
Trout	San Miguel	9,750
Terry	Boulder	5,095
Timnath	Weld	4,900
Two Buttes Res.	Baca-Prowers	4,230
Turkey Creek Res.	Pueblo	5,580
Thatcher	Pueblo-El Paso	5,395
Upper Crater	Gilpin	10,997
Upper Nile	Adams	.....
Wellington	Jefferson	9,863
Warren	Larimer	4,985
Woods	Weld	4,860
Woods	Eagle	9,405
Webster Park Res.	Fremont	5,950
Williams-McGreery	Morgan	.....

This list includes only some of the more important lakes and reservoirs in the state. There are hundreds of small lakes in the mountains, many of which have no names. On Battlement mesa and Grand mesa, in Delta and Mesa counties, there are more than a hundred comparatively small lakes lying at an altitude above 8,000 feet, all well stocked with trout.

ALTITUDE AND LOCATION OF MOUNTAIN PASSES

NAME OF PASS	COUNTY	ELEVATION
Antelope	Gilpin	8,050
Argentine	Summit	13,286
Arapahoe	Boulder-Grand	11,906
Beckwith	Gunnison	9,890
Boreas	Park-Summit	11,489
Berthoud	Clear Creek-Grand	11,306
Breckenridge	Summit-Park	11,503
Buchanan	Boulder-Grand	12,304
Buffalo	Jackson-Routt	10,180
Beckwith	Gunnison	9,850
Ceballa	Hinsdale	10,394
Cumbres	Conejos-Archuleta	10,003
Cochetopa	Saguache	11,306
Cinnamon	Hinsdale-San Juan	12,300
Devil's Thumb	Boulder-Grand	11,900
East River	Gunnison	11,163
Elwood	Conejos-Archuleta	11,678
Eagle	La Plata	10,750
Fremont	Lake-Summit	11,320
Fawn Creek	Grand	9,430
Georgia	Park-Summit	11,476
Hagerman	Lake	11,495
Halfmoon	Saguache	12,712
Hoosier	Park-Summit	10,313
Hancock	Gunnison-Chaffee	12,263
Hayden	Fremont	10,780
Hunter	Lake-Pitkin	12,226
Independence	Lake-Pitkin	12,095
Lake Creek	Lake-Gunnison	12,226
La Veta	Huerfano-Costilla	9,378
Loveland	Clear Crk.-Summit	11,876
Medanos	Saguache-Huerfano	10,150
Mosquito	Park-Lake	13,188
Mosca	Huerfano-Saguache	9,713
Marshall	Saguache	10,950
Monarch	Chaffee-Gunnison	11,650
Muddy	Jackson-Grand	8,772
Music	Custer-Saguache	11,800
Meadow	Rio Grande-Mineral	10,300
Milnero	Grand-Larimer	10,759
Ohio	Gunnison	10,033
Ophir	San Juan-San Miguel	11,350
Poudre Lakes	Grand-Larimer	10,192
Pearl	Pitkin-Gunnison	12,715
Poncha	Chaffee-Saguache	8,945
Rollins	Boulder-Grand	11,680
Raton	Las Animas	7,893

NAME OF PASS	COUNTY	ELEVATION
San Francisco	Las Animas	8,560
Sangre de Cristo	Huerfano-Costilla	9,459
Slumgullion	Hinsdale	11,025
Swampy	Gunnison	10,365
Stony	San Juan	12,594
Tarryall	Park	12,456
Tennessee	Lake	10,276
Trout Creek	Chaffee-Park	9,346
Trimble	La Plata	13,076
Ute	Jackson-Routt	10,900
Victor	Teller	10,202
Weminuche	Hinsdale	10,622
Weston	Lake-Park	12,109
Wolf Creek	Mineral-Archuleta	10,850

ELECTED STATE OFFICIALS

The accompanying list gives the names of all governors of Colorado since the creation of Colorado territory in 1861. The lists of other state officials include only the names of those elected to the various offices since the admission of Colorado into the Union as a state, in 1876, and the terms for which they were elected.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

William Gilpin.....1861-1862
John Evans.....1862-1865
Alexander Cummings.....1865-1867
A. C. Hunt.....1867-1869
Edward McCook.....1869-1873
Samuel H. Elbert.....1873-1874
Edward McCook.....1874-1875
John L. Routt.....1875-1876

STATE GOVERNORS

John L. Routt.....1876-1879
Frederick R. Pitkin.....1879-1883
James B. Grant.....1883-1885
Benjamin H. Eaton.....1885-1887
Alva Adams.....1887-1889
Job A. Cooper.....1889-1891
John L. Routt.....1891-1893
Davis H. Waite.....1893-1895
Albert W. McIntire.....1895-1897
Alva Adams.....1897-1899
Charles S. Thomas.....1899-1901
James B. Orman.....1901-1903
James H. Peabody.....1903-1905
Alva Adams.....1905
James H. Peabody.....1905
Jesse F. McDonald.....1905-1907
Henry A. Buchtel.....1907-1909
John F. Shafroth.....1909-1913
Elias M. Ammons.....1913-1915
George A. Carlson.....1915-1917
Julius C. Gunter.....1917-1919
Oliver H. Shoup.....1919-1921

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Lafayette Head.....1877-1879
Horace A. W. Tabor.....1879-1881
Horace A. W. Tabor.....1881-1883
William H. Meyers.....1883-1885
Peter W. Breene.....1885-1887
Norman H. Meldrum.....1887-1889
William G. Smith.....1889-1891
William Story.....1891-1893
David H. Nichols.....1893-1895
Jared L. Brush.....1895-1897
Jared L. Brush.....1897-1899
Francis Carney.....1899-1901
David C. Coates.....1901-1903
Warren A. Haggott.....1903-1905
Arthur Cornforth.....1905-1907
E. R. Harper.....1907-1909
Stephen R. Fitzgarrald.....1909-1911
Stephen R. Fitzgarrald.....1911-1913
Stephen R. Fitzgarrald.....1913-1915
Moses E. Lewis.....1915-1917
James E. Pulliam.....1917-1919
George Stephan.....1919-1921

SECRETARY OF STATE

William M. Clark.....1877-1879
Norman H. Meldrum.....1879-1881
Norman H. Meldrum.....1881-1883
Melvin Edwards.....1883-1885
Melvin Edwards.....1885-1887
James Rice.....1887-1889
James Rice.....1889-1891
Edwin J. Eaton.....1891-1893
Nelson O. McClees.....1893-1895
Albert B. McGaffey.....1895-1897
Charles H. S. Whipple.....1897-1899
Elmer F. Beckwith.....1899-1901
David F. Mills.....1901-1903
James Cowie.....1903-1905
James Cowie.....1905-1907
Timothy O'Connor.....1907-1909
James B. Pearce.....1909-1911
James B. Pearce.....1911-1913
James B. Pearce.....1913-1915
John E. Ramer.....1915-1917
James R. Noland.....1917-1919
James R. Noland.....1919-1921

STATE TREASURER

George C. Corning.....1877-1879
Nathan S. Culver.....1879-1881
W. C. Sanders.....1881-1883
Fred Walsen.....1883-1885
George R. Swallow.....1885-1887
Peter W. Breene.....1887-1889
W. H. Brisbane.....1889-1891
James N. Carlile.....1891-1893
Albert Nance.....1893-1895
Harry E. Mulnix.....1895-1897
George W. Kephart.....1897-1899
John H. Fesler.....1899-1901
James N. Chipley.....1901-1903
Whitney Newton.....1903-1905
John A. Holmberg.....1905-1907
Alfred E. Bent.....1907-1909
William J. Galligan.....1909-1911
Roady Kenehan.....1911-1913
Michael A. Leddy.....1913-1915
Allison E. Stocker.....1915-1917
Robert H. Higgins.....1917-1919
Harry E. Mulnix.....1919-1921

AUDITOR OF STATE

David C. Crawford.....1877-1879
Eugene K. Stimson.....1879-1881
Joseph A. Davis.....1881-1883
J. C. Abbott.....1883-1885
Hiram A. Spruance.....1885-1887
Darwin P. Kingsley.....1887-1889
L. B. Schwanbeck.....1889-1891
John M. Henderson.....1891-1893
F. M. Goodykoontz.....1893-1895
Clifford C. Parks.....1895-1897
John W. Lowell.....1897-1899
George W. Temple.....1899-1901
Charles W. Crowter.....1901-1903
John A. Holmberg.....1903-1905
Alfred E. Bent.....1905-1907
George D. Statler.....1907-1909
Roady Kenehan.....1909-1911
Michael A. Leddy.....1911-1913
Roady Kenehan.....1913-1915
Harry E. Mulnix.....1915-1917
Charles H. Leckenby.....1917-1919
Arthur M. Stong.....1919-1921

ATTORNEY GENERAL

A. J. Sampson.....1877-1879
Charles W. Wright.....1879-1881
Charles Toll.....1881-1883
D. C. Urmy.....1883-1885
Theodore H. Thomas.....1885-1887
Alvin Marsh.....1887-1889
Samuel W. Jones.....1889-1891
Joseph H. Maupin.....1891-1893
Eugene Engley.....1893-1895
Byron L. Carr.....1895-1897

Byron L. Carr	1897-1899
David M. Campbell	1899-1901
Charles C. Post	1901-1903
Nathan C. Miller	1903-1905
Nathan C. Miller	1905-1907
William H. Dickson	1907-1909
John T. Barnett	1909-1911
Benjamin J. Griffith	1911-1913
Fred Farrar	1913-1915
Fred Farrar	1915-1917
Leslie E. Hubbard	1917-1919
Victor E. Keyes	1919-1921

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Joseph C. Shattuck	1877-1879
Joseph C. Shattuck	1879-1881
Leonidas S. Cornell	1881-1883
Joseph C. Shattuck	1883-1885
Leonidas S. Cornell	1885-1887
L. S. Cornell	1887-1889
Fred Dick	1889-1891
Nathan Coy	1891-1893
John F. Murray	1893-1895
Angenette J. Peavey	1895-1897
Grace Espey Patton	1897-1899
Helen L. Grenfell	1899-1901
Helen L. Grenfell	1901-1903
Helen L. Grenfell	1903-1905
Katherine L. Craig	1905-1907
Katherine L. Craig	1907-1909
Katherine M. Cook	1909-1911
Helen M. Wixon	1911-1913
Mary C. C. Bradford	1913-1915
Mary C. C. Bradford	1915-1917
Mary C. C. Bradford	1917-1919
Mary C. C. Bradford	1919-1921

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENTS

Twenty-seven counties in Colorado have joined with the federal government and the state agricultural college in the employment of county agricultural agents under the Smith-Lever act. These agents have proved their value in furthering agricultural development in the counties where they are working and indications are that all the counties where farming is extensively followed will have agents within a few years. The following is the complete list of county agents on July 1, 1919:

COUNTIES EMPLOYING AGENTS	AGENTS	ADDRESS
Adams	George R. Smith	Brighton
Arapahoe	Walter A. Groom	Littleton
Boulder	H. H. Simpson	Longmont
Delta	E. H. Divelbiss	Delta
Douglas	L. J. Wormington	Castle Rock
Elbert	H. L. Ford	Kiowa
El Paso	W. H. Lauck	Colorado Spgs.
Fremont	R. R. Jeffries	Canon City
Huerfano	Waldo Kidder	Walsenburg
Kit Carson	H. O. Strange	Burlington
La Plata	E. D. Smith	Durango
Larimer	D. C. Bascom	Ft. Collins
Las Animas	Chas. E. Smith	Trinidad
Lincoln	Scott Wisner	Hugo
Logan	James E. Morrison	Sterling
Mesa	L. P. McConn	Grand Jct.
Moffat	Harold E. Kobey	Craig
Montezuma	G. P. Newsom	Cortez
Montrose	B. King	Montrose
Morgan	Walter J. Ott	Ft. Morgan
Otero	O. L. Davis	Rocky Ford
Prowers	L. M. Sweitzer	Lamar
Pueblo	O. L. Davis	Pueblo
Rio Grande	C. D. Hyatt	Monte Vista
Routt	J. Carroll Hale	Steamboat Spgs
Saguache	Wm. O. Sauder	Center
Weld	Mason E. Knapp	Greeley

COLORADO BANKS

ADAMS COUNTY

First National Bank	Brighton
Aurora State and Savings Bank	Aurora
Bennett State Bank	Bennett
Amer. State Bk. of Brighton	Brighton
Farmers State Bk. of Brighton	Brighton
Eastlake State Bank	Eastlake

ALAMOSA COUNTY

Alamosa National Bank	Alamosa
American National Bank	Alamosa
Safety First State and Savings Bank	Alamosa

ARAPAHOE COUNTY

First National Bank	Littleton
First National Bank	Englewood
Byers State Bank	Byers
Deertrail State Bank	Deertrail
Farmers State Bk. of Deertrail	Deertrail
Littleton State Bank	Littleton
Strasburg State Bank	Strasburg

ARCHULETA COUNTY

Citizens Bank of Pagosa Springs	Pagosa Springs
Stockmen's and Merchants'. Bank	Pagosa Springs

BACA COUNTY

Farmers' State Bank of Springfield	Springfield
First State Bank of Springfield	Springfield
Campo State Bank	Campo
Colorado State Bank of Stonington	Stonington
Bank of Baca County	Two Buttes

BENT COUNTY

First National Bank	Las Animas
Bent County Bank of Las Animas	Las Animas
Farmers' State Bank of Las Animas	Las Animas
Hasty State Bank	Hasty

BOULDER COUNTY

First National Bank	Boulder
Boulder National Bank	Boulder
Citizens' National Bank	Boulder
National State Bank	Boulder
Mercantile Bank and Trust Co.	Boulder
American National Bank	Longmont
Longmont National Bank	Longmont
Farmers' National Bank	Longmont
State Bank of Lyons	Lyons
First State Bank of Nederland	Nederland
Niwot State Bank	Niwot
First State Bk. of Louisville	Louisville
The Louisville Bank	Louisville
First National Bank	Lafayette

CHAFFEE COUNTY

First National Bank	Buena Vista
First National Bank	Salida
Commercial National Bank	Salida

CHEYENNE COUNTY

Arapahoe State Bank	Arapahoe
Bank of Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne Wells
Cheyenne County State Bank	Cheyenne Wells
Kit Carson State Bank	Kit Carson

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY

Bank of Clear Creek County	Georgetown
Bank of Georgetown	Georgetown
First National Bank	Idaho Springs
Bank of Idaho Springs	Idaho Springs
Clear Creek and Gilpin Trust Co.	Idaho Springs

CONEJOS COUNTY

First National Bank	La Jara
Commercial State Bank	Antonito
Colonial State Bank	Manassa

COSTILLA COUNTY

Costilla County Bank.....San Acacio
Blanca State Bank.....Blanca
First State Bank of Mesita.....Mesita
Hooper State Bank.....Hooper

CROWLEY COUNTY

First National Bank.....Ordway
Citizens' State Bank of Ordway..Ordway
Crowley State Bank.....Crowley
Olney Springs State Bank.Olney Springs
State Bank of Sugar City....Sugar City

CUSTER COUNTY

Henry H. Tomkins and Co., Bankers
.....Westcliffe

DELTA COUNTY

First National Bank.....Delta
Delta National Bank.....Delta
Colorado State Bank.....Delta
First National Bank.....Hotchkiss
Bank of North Fork.....Hotchkiss
First National Bank.....Paonia
Fruit Exchange State Bank.....Paonia
Crawford State Bank.....Crawford
State Bank of Austin.....Austin
First National Bank.....Cedaredge

DENVER COUNTY

First National Bank.....Denver
Colorado National Bank.....Denver
Denver National Bank.....Denver
United States National Bank.....Denver
Hamilton National Bank.....Denver
American Bank and Trust Co.....Denver
Broadway Bank.....Denver
Capitol Hill State Bank.....Denver
Central Savings Bk. & Trust Co..Denver
Colorado State and Savings Bank.Denver
Commerce State and Savings Bk.Denver
Denver Stock Yards Bank.....Denver
Drovers' State Bank.....Denver
Guardian Trust Company.....Denver
Hibernia Bank and Trust Co.....Denver
Home Savings and Trust Co.....Denver
International Trust Company....Denver
Interstate Trust Company.....Denver
Italian American Bank.....Denver
Merchants' Bank.....Denver
Motor Bank.....Denver
North Denver Bank.....Denver
Pioneer State Bank.....Denver
Union State Bank of Denver.....Denver
West Side State Bank.....Denver
City Bank.....Denver
Denver State Bank.....Denver
Metropolitan State Bank.....Denver

DOLORES COUNTY

No Banks

DOUGLAS COUNTY

First National Bank.....Castle Rock
Castle Rock State Bank.....Castle Rock
Parker State Bank.....Parker

EAGLE COUNTY

First National Bank.....Eagle
Red Cliff State Bank.....Red Cliff
Bank of Gypsum.....Gypsum

ELBERT COUNTY

Agate State Bank.....Agate
Elbert County Bank.....Elbert
Elizabeth State Bank.....Elizabeth
Kiowa State Bank.....Kiowa
Matheson State Bank.....Matheson
State Bank of Simla.....Simla

EL PASO COUNTY

City National Bank.....Colorado Springs
Colorado Springs National Bank....
.....Colorado Springs
First National Bank....Colorado Springs
Exchange Nat'l Bank...Colorado Springs
Colorado Savings Bank.Colorado Springs
Colorado Title and Trust Company..
.....Colorado Springs
State Savings Bank....Colorado Springs
Bank of Manitou.....Manitou
First National Bank.....Fountain
Farmers' State Bank of Peyton...Peyton
Farmers' State and Savings Bank.Calhan
First State Bank of Calhan.....Calhan
Monument State Bank.....Monument
State Bank of Ramah.....Ramah

FREMONT COUNTY

First National Bank.....Canon City
Fremont County National Bank....
.....Canon City
First National Bank.....Florence
Arkansas Valley Bank.....Florence

GARFIELD COUNTY

Citizens' Nat'l Bank...Glenwood Springs
First Nat'l Bank....Glenwood Springs
First National Bank.....Carbondale
First National Bank.....Rifle
Union State Bank of Rifle.....Rifle
Garfield County State Bank.Grand Valley
New Castle State Bank.....New Castle
First State Bank of Silt.....Silt

GILPIN COUNTY

First National Bank.....Central City

GRAND COUNTY

Bank of Kremmling.....Kremmling
First State Bank of Sulphur Springs
.....Hot Sulphur Springs

GUNNISON COUNTY

First National Bank.....Gunnison
Gunnison Bank and Trust Co..Gunnison
Bank of Crested Butte.....Crested Butte

HINSDALE COUNTY

No Banks

HUERFANO COUNTY

First National Bank.....Walsenburg
Guaranty State Bank.....Walsenburg
La Veta State Bank.....La Veta

JACKSON COUNTY

First National Bank.....Walden
North Park Bank.....Walden

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Rubey National Bank.....Golden
Golden Savings Bank.....Golden
First National Bank.....Arvada
First State Bank of Arvada.....Arvada

KIOWA COUNTY

First National Bank.....Eads
Colorado State Bank.....Haswell
First State Bank of Brandon...Brandon
People's State Bank of Towner...Towner

KIT CARSON COUNTY

First National Bank.....Stratton
Burlington State Bank.....Burlington
Stock Growers' State Bank..Burlington
Bethune State Bank.....Bethune
Farmers' State Bank.....Flagler
Flagler State Bank.....Flagler
Seibert State Bank.....Seibert
Vona State Bank.....Vona
Stratton State Bank.....Stratton

LAKE COUNTY

American National Bank.....Leadville
Carbonate National Bank.....Leadville

LA PLATA COUNTY

First National Bank.....Durango
Burns National Bank.....Durango
Durango Trust Company.....Durango
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank..Bayfield
Ignacio State Bank.....Ignacio

LARIMER COUNTY

First National Bank.....Fort Collins
Fort Collins National Bank..Fort Collins
Poudre Valley Nat'l Bank...Fort Collins
First National Bank.....Loveland
Loveland National Bank.....Loveland
Larimer County Bank & Trust Co...
.....Loveland
First National Bank.....Berthoud
Berthoud National Bank.....Berthoud
Estes Park Bank.....Estes Park
Farmers' Bank of Timnath.....Timnath
First National Bank.....Wellington
Wellington State Bank.....Wellington

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY

First National Bank.....Trinidad
Trinidad National Bank.....Trinidad
Commercial Savings Bank.....Trinidad
International State Bank.....Trinidad
Citizens' State Bank of Branson.Branson
First State Bank of Aguilar.....Aguilar

LINCOLN COUNTY

First National Bank.....Hugo
Hugo National Bank.....Hugo
Bovina State Bank.....Bovina
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of
Limon .....Limon
Genoa State Bank.....Genoa
Limon State Bank.....Limon
Lincoln State Bank.....Arriba

LOGAN COUNTY

Farmers' National Bank.....Sterling
Logan County National Bank...Sterling
Commercial Savings Bank of Sterling
.....Sterling
Farmers' Bank of Fleming.....Fleming
First Bank of Iliff.....Iliff
First State Bank of Crook.....Crook
Fleming State Bank.....Fleming
Merino State Bank.....Merino
Padroni State Bank.....Padroni
Peetz State Bank.....Peetz
Proctor State Bank.....Proctor
Dailey State Bank.....Dailey

MESA COUNTY

Grand Valley Nat'l Bank.Grand Junction
Bank of Grand Junction..Grand Junction
United States Bank and Trust Co...
.....Grand Junction
Bank of DeBeque.....DeBeque
First Bank of Fruita.....Fruita
First National Bank.....Fruita
First State Bank of Clifton.....Clifton
Stockmen's Bank of Collbran...Collbran
First National Bank.....Olathe
Palisades National Bank.....Palisades

MINERAL COUNTY

Tomkins Brothers, Bankers.....Creede

MOFFAT COUNTY

First National Bank.....Craig
Craig National Bank.....Craig
Bank of Maybell.....Maybell

MONTEZUMA COUNTY

Montezuma Valley National Bank.Cortez
First National Bank.....Dolores
J. J. Harris and Co., Bankers....Dolores
First National Bank.....Mancos

MONTROSE COUNTY

First National Bank.....Montrose
Montrose National Bank.....Montrose
Home State Bank.....Montrose
Nucla State Bank.....Nucla
First National Bank.....Olathe
Olathe State Bank.....Olathe

MORGAN COUNTY

First National Bank.....Fort Morgan
Morgan County Nat'l Bank.Fort Morgan
Farmers' State Bank of Fort Morgan
.....Fort Morgan
First National Bank.....Brush
Farmers' State Bank of Brush....Brush
First State Bank of Hillrose....Hillrose
First State Bank of Wiggins...Wiggins
Goodrich State Bank.....Goodrich
Orchard State Bank.....Orchard
Snyder State Bank.....Snyder
Weldon Valley State Bank.....Weldona

OTERO COUNTY

First National Bank.....La Junta
Colorado Savings & Trust Co...La Junta
La Junta State Bank.....La Junta
First National Bank.....Rocky Ford
Rocky Ford National Bank..Rocky Ford
People's State Bank.....Rocky Ford
First National Bank.....Fowler
Fowler State Bank.....Fowler
First State Bank of Swink.....Swink
First State Bank of Cheraw.....Cheraw
J. N. Beaty & Co., Bankers...Manzanola
Timpas State Bank.....Timpas

OURAY COUNTY

Citizens' State Bank of Ouray....Ouray
Miners' and Merchants' Bank.....Ouray
Bank of Ridgway.....Ridgway

PARK COUNTY

Bank of Fairplay.....Fairplay
Bank of Alma.....Alma

PHILLIPS COUNTY

First National Bank.....Holyoke
Phillips County State Bank.....Holyoke
First National Bank.....Haxtun
Farmers' State Bank of Haxtun..Haxtun
Paoli State Bank.....Paoli
American State Bk. of Amherst.Amherst

PITKIN COUNTY

Aspen State Bank.....Aspen

PROWERS COUNTY

First National Bank.....Lamar
Lamar National Bank.....Lamar
Citizens' State Bank of Lamar...Lamar
First National Bank.....Holly
Holly State Bank.....Holly
American State Bank.....Granada
Bristol State Bank.....Bristol
Hartman State Bank.....Hartman
State Bank of Wiley.....Wiley

PUEBLO COUNTY

First National Bank.....Pueblo
Western National Bank.....Pueblo
Pueblo Savings Bank and Trust Co.
.....Pueblo
Minnequa Bank of Pueblo.....Pueblo
Bank of Pueblo.....Pueblo
Citizens' State and Savings Bank..Boone

RIO BLANCO COUNTY

First National Bank.....Meeker
First State Bank.....Meeker

RIO GRANDE COUNTY

Bank of Del Norte.....Del Norte
Rio Grande State Bank.....Del Norte
First National Bank.....Monte Vista
Wallace State Bank.....Monte Vista

ROUTT COUNTY

First National Bank..Steamboat Springs
Bank of Steamboat Springs.....
.....Steamboat Springs
First National Bank.....Hayden
Yampa Valley Bank.....Hayden
Bank of Yampa.....Yampa
Routt County Bank.....Oak Creek
Stockman's Bank.....Yampa

SAGUACHE COUNTY

First National Bank.....Saguache
Saguache County Bank.....Saguache
Bank of Moffat.....Moffat
First National Bank.....Center

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY

First National Bank.....Telluride
Bank of Telluride.....Telluride
Norwood State Bank.....Norwood

SAN JUAN COUNTY

First National Bank.....Silverton

SEDGWICK COUNTY

Citizens' National Bank.....Julesburg
First National Bank.....Julesburg
First National Bank.....Sedgwick

SUMMIT COUNTY

Engle Brothers' Exchange Bank.... .....Breckenridge

TELLER COUNTY

First National Bank.....Cripple Creek
Cripple Creek State Bank..Cripple Creek
Bank of Victor.....Victor
Citizens' Bank of Victor.....Victor

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Citizens' National Bank.....Akron
First National Bank.....Akron
Bank of Akron.....Akron
First National Bank.....Otis
Farmers' State Bank of Otis.....Otis
Farmers' State Bank of Cope.....Cope
Farmers' State and Savings Bank.Akron

WELD COUNTY

First National Bank.....Greeley
Greeley National Bank.....Greeley
Union National Bank.....Greeley
Northern Bank and Trust Co....Greeley
Weld County Savings Bank.....Greeley
First National Bank.....Mead
First National Bank.....Eaton
Eaton National Bank.....Eaton
First National Bank.....Windsor
Farmers' State Bank of Windsor.. .....Windsor
Platteville National Bank....Platteville
Farmers' State Bank of Platteville .....Platteville
First National Bank.....Johnstown
Johnstown State Bank.....Johnstown
Briggsdale State Bank.....Briggsdale
Buckingham State Bank....Buckingham
Erie Bank.....Erie
Farmers' Bank of Severance..Severance
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Evans.....Evans
Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank .....New Raymer
State Bank of Raymer.....New Raymer
Farmers' State Bank of Keota.....Keota
First State Bank of Frederick..Frederick
First State Bank of Milliken....Milliken
First State Bank of Nunn.....Nunn
Fort Lupton State Bank....Fort Lupton
Platte Valley State Bank...Fort Lupton
Gilcrest State Bank.....Gilcrest
Grover State Bank.....Grover
Hudson State Bank.....Hudson
Keene Valley Bank.....Keenesburg
Kersey State Bank.....Kersey
La Salle State Bank.....La Salle
Pierce Exchange Bank.....Pierce
Roggen State Bank.....Roggen
Stoneham State Bank.....Stoneham
Farmers' National Bank.....Ault
First National Bank.....Ault
Farmers' State Bank of Gill.....Gill

YUMA COUNTY

First National Bank.....Wray
National Bank of Wray.....Wray
People's State Bank of Wray.....Wray
First National Bank.....Yuma
Farmers' State Bank of Yuma.....Yuma
Eckley State Bank.....Eckley
First State Bank of Idalia.....Idalia
Kirk State Bank.....Kirk
Laird State Bank.....Laird
Vernon State Bank.....Vernon

COLORADO POSTOFFICES

POST OFFICE	COUNTY
Abbott*	Washington
Ackmen*	Montezuma
Adena*	Morgan
Agate*	Elbert
Aguilar†	Las Animas
§Akron†	Washington
§Alamosa†	Alamosa
Alcreek	Las Animas
Alder*	Saguache
Alfalfa	Las Animas
Alice*	Clear Creek
Allenspark*	Boulder
Allison*	La Plata
Alma*	Park
Almont‡*	Gunnison
Alvin*	Yuma
Ames*	San Miguel
Amherst*	Phillips
Amity†	Prowers
Amy*	Lincoln
Antlers*	Garfield
Anton	Washington
Antonito†	Conejos
Apache*	Huerfano
Apex*	Gilpin
Arapahoe*	Cheyenne
Arasta†	San Juan
Arboles*	Archuleta
Arena*	Cheyenne
Arickaree*	Washington
Arkansas Junction	Lake
Arlene	Yuma
Arlington*	Kiowa
Armel*	Yuma
Aroya*	Cheyenne
Arriba†	Lincoln
Arriola*	Montezuma
§Arvada†	Jefferson
§Aspen†	Pitkin
Association Camp‡	Larimer
Atchee*	Garfield
Atwell*	Las Animas
Atwood*	Logan
Augusta*	Las Animas
§Ault†	Weld
Aurora*	Adams
Austin*	Delta
Avalo*	Weld
Avon*	Eagle
Avondale*	Pueblo
Axial*	Moffat
Ayer	Otero
Bailey*	Park
Baker	Baca
Bald Mountain†	Gilpin
Baldwin*	Gunnison
Bardeen*	El Paso
Barela*	Las Animas
Barnesville*	Weld
Barr Lake*	Adams
§Basalt*	Eagle
Bassick*	Custer
Battle Creek*	Routt
§Bayfield*	La Plata
Bearcreek*	Montezuma
Bear River	Routt
Bedrock*	Montrose
Bellvue*	Larimer
Bennett*	Adams
Berthoud†	Larimer
Berwind*	Las Animas
Bethune*	Kit Carson
Beulah*	Pueblo
Bijouview*	Morgan
Blackhawk†	Gilpin
Blaine*	Baca
Blanca†	Costilla
Bland*	Elbert
Bloom*	Otero
Bonanza†	Saguache
Boncarbo	Las Animas
Bonny	Kit Carson
Boone*	Pueblo
§Boulder†	Boulder
Bovina*	Lincoln
Bowen*	Las Animas
Bowie*	Delta

POST OFFICE	COUNTY
Boxelder*	Larimer
Boyero*	Lincoln
Brandon*	Kiowa
§Breckenridge†	Summit
Breen*	La Plata
Briggsdale*	Weld
§Brighton†	Adams
Bristol*	Prowers
Brodhead*	Las Animas
Bronquist	Pueblo
Brookston	Routt
Brookvale*	Clear Creek
Broomfield*	Boulder
§Brush†	Morgan
Buckingham*	Weld
§Buena Vista†	Chaffee
Buffalo Creek*	Jefferson
Buffer	Summit
Buford*	Rio Blanco
Buick*	Elbert
Burdett*	Washington
§Burlington†	Kit Carson
Burns*	Eagle
Burnt Mill	Pueblo
Buster*	Las Animas
Buttes*	El Paso
§Byers*	Arapahoe
Caddoa*	Bent
Calcite*	Fremont
Calhan†	El Paso
Cameo*	Mesa
Camfield*	Weld
Campo*	Baca
Camp Shumway*	Huerfano
§Canon City†	Fremont
Capitol City*	Hinsdale
Capulin*	Conejos
§Carbondale†	Garfield
Cardiff*	Garfield
Cardinal*	Boulder
Carlton*	Prowers
Carr*	Weld
Carr Crossing*	Lincoln
Cary Ranch*	Routt
Cascade*	El Paso
Cassells*	Park
Castle Rock†	Douglas
Cathedral	Hinsdale
Cebolla	Gunnison
Cedar*	San Miguel
Cedar Creek*	Montrose
§Cedaredge†	Delta
Cedarwood*	Pueblo
Center†	Saguache
Centerville	Chaffee
§Central City†	Gilpin
Chama*	Costilla
Chandler*	Fremont
Chapelton	Weld
Cheneycenter*	Prowers
Cheraw*	Otero
Cherokee Park*	Larimer
Cherry*	Douglas
§Cheyenne Wells†	Cheyenne
Childs Park‡	Hinsdale
Chivington*	Kiowa
Chromo*	Archuleta
Cimarron*	Montrose
Clark*	Routt
Cliff*	Jefferson
§Clifton†	Mesa
Climax*	Summit
Cloudcrest‡	Jefferson
Clover*	Huerfano
Clyde*	Baca
Coalcreek†	Fremont
Coaldale*	Fremont
Coalmount*	Jackson
Coalview*	Routt
Cokedale*	Las Animas
Cole	Kit Carson
Coleman*	Weld
§Collbran†	Mesa
Branson*	Las Animas
Colona*	Ouray
§Colorado Springs†	El Paso
Columbine*	Routt
Comanche*	Adams
Como†	Park

POST OFFICE	COUNTY
Concrete*	Fremont
Conejos*	Conejos
Conifer*	Jefferson
Cope†	Washington
Cornish*	Weld
Cortez†	Montezuma
Cory*	Delta
Cotopaxi*	Fremont
Cousin Springs*	Pueblo
Cowans*	Lincoln
Cowdrey	Jackson
§Craig†	Moffat
Crawford*	Delta
§Creede†	Mineral
Crest*	Weld
§Crested Butte†	Gunnison
Crestone*	Saguache
§Cripple Creek†	Teller
Critchell*	Jefferson
Crook*	Logan
Crowley*	Crowley
Cuchara Camps	Huerfano
Cucharas*	Huerfano
Cumbres*	Conejos
Dacono*	Weld
Dailey*	Logan
Dalerose*	Las Animas
Dawson	Routt
§DeBeque†	Mesa
Debs	Hinsdale
Deckers*	Douglas
Deepcreek*	Routt
Deertrail†	Arapahoe
Delagua†	Las Animas
Delcarbon*	Huerfano
§Del Norte†	Rio Grande
§Delta†	Delta
De Nova*	Washington
§Denver†	Denver
Derby*	Adams
Dillingham*	Washington
Dillon*	Summit
Divide*	Teller
Dolores†	Montezuma
Dove Creek	Dolores
Dover*	Weld
Doyleville*	Gunnison
Drake*	Larimer
Druce*	Las Animas
Duer*	Prowers
Dumont*	Clear Creek
Dunkley*	Routt
Dunton*	Dolores
§Durango†	La Plata
Dyke*	Archuleta
Eads†	Kiowa
§Eagle†	Eagle
Earl*	Las Animas
Eastlake*	Adams
Eastonville*	El Paso
§Eaton†	Weld
Eckert*	Delta
Eckley†	Yuma
§Edgewater†	Jefferson
Edler*	Baca
Edwards*	Eagle
Edwest	Las Animas
Egnar*	Dolores
Elba*	Washington
Elbert*	Elbert
Eldora*	Boulder
Elizabeth*	Elbert
Elkton*	Teller
El Moro*	Las Animas
Elphis	Kit Carson
Emma*	Pitkin
Empire†	Clear Creek
Englewood†	Arapahoe
Erie†	Weld
Escalante Forks	Mesa
Eskdale*	Adams
Espinoza*	Conejos
Estabrook*	Park
Estelene*	Baca
Estes Park†	Larimer
Eureka*	San Juan
§Evans*	Weld
Evergreen*	Jefferson
Fairplay*	Park

POST OFFICE	COUNTY
Falcon*	El Paso
Farr*	Huerfano
Ferberite	Boulder
Firestone*	Weld
Firstview*	Cheyenne
Flagler†	Kit Carson
Flat Top†	Washington
Fleming†	Logan
§Florence†	Fremont
Floresta‡	Gunnison
Florissant*	Teller
Floyd Hill	Clear Creek
Flues*	Las Animas
Fondis*	Elbert
Forbes*	Las Animas
Forder*	Lincoln
Forestdale	Custer
Forkscreek*	Jefferson
§Fort Collins†	Larimer
Fort Garland*	Costilla
Fort Logan†	Arapahoe
Fort Lupton†	Weld
§Fort Morgan†	Morgan
Fosston*	Weld
Fountain*	El Paso
§Fowler†	Otero
Foxton*	Jefferson
Franktown*	Douglas
Fraser*	Grand
Frawley*	Summit
Frederick*	Weld
Frisco*	Summit
§Fruita†	Mesa
Galatea*	Kiowa
Galeton*	Weld
Garcia*	Costilla
Gardner*	Huerfano
Garfield*	Chaffee
Garnett*	Alamosa
Garo*	Park
Gary*	Morgan
Gateway*	Mesa
Genoa*	Lincoln
§Georgetown†	Clear Creek
Gibson*	Saguache
Gilcrest*	Weld
Gill*	Weld
Gilman*	Eagle
Glade Park*	Mesa
Glen*	Washington
Glendevey	Larimer
Glen Haven‡	Larimer
§Glenwood Springs†	Garfield
§Golden†	Jefferson
§Goldfield†	Teller
Goldhill*	Boulder
Goodpasture*	Pueblo
Goodrich*	Morgan
Gorham	Boulder
Gotera	Las Animas
Gowanda*	Weld
Graft	Baca
§Granada†	Prowers
Granby*	Grand
§Grand Junction†	Mesa
Grandlake*	Grand
§Grand Valley†	Garfield
Graneros*	Pueblo
Granite*	Chaffee
Grant*	Park
Graycreek*	Las Animas
Great Divide*	Moffat
§Greeley†	Weld
Green Knoll*	Lincoln
Greenland*	Douglas
Green Mountain Falls	El Paso
Greenwood*	Custer
Griffith*	La Plata
Grimaldi	Pueblo
Grousemont‡	Park
§Grover†	Weld
Guffey*	Park
Gulnare*	Las Animas
§Gunnison†	Gunnison
Gurney	Yuma
Gypsum*	Eagle
Hahns Peak*	Routt
Hale*	Yuma
Hanover*	El Paso

POST OFFICE	COUNTY
Happyville*	Yuma
Harbourdale	Bent
Hardin*	Weld
Harrisburg*	Washington
Hartman*	Prowers
Hartsel*	Park
Hastings†	Las Animas
Hasty*	Bent
Haswell†	Kiowa
Hawthorne*	Boulder
Haxtun†	Phillips
Haybro	Routt
Hayden†	Routt
Hayman*	Park
Hebron*	Jackson
Heiberger*	Mesa
Henderson*	Adams
Hereford*	Weld
Hermes*	Yuma
Hermit	Hinsdale
Hesperus*	La Plata
Higbee*	Otero
Highmore*	Garfield
Higho*	Jackson
Hillrose†	Morgan
Hillside*	Fremont
Hill Top*	Douglas
Hoehne*	Las Animas
§Holly†	Prowers
Holyoke†	Phillips
Home*	Larimer
Hooper*	Alamosa
§Hotchkiss†	Delta
Hot Sulphur Springs*	Grand
Howard*	Fremont
Howardsville*	San Juan
Howbert*	Park
Hoyt*	Morgan
Hudson*	Weld
Huerfano*	Huerfano
Hughes*	Yuma
§Hugo†	Lincoln
Husted*	El Paso
Hygiene*	Boulder
Hyde	Washington
§Idaho Springs†	Clear Creek
Idalia*	Yuma
Ideal*	Huerfano
Ignacio†	La Plata
Iliff*	Logan
Ilse*	Custer
Independence†	Teller
Iola*	Gunnison
Ironton*	Ouray
Irving*	Douglas
Ivanhoe*	Pitkin
Jackrabbit	Moffat
Jamestown*	Boulder
Jaroso*	Costilla
Jefferson*	Park
Joes*	Yuma
Johnstown*	Weld
Joycoy*	Baca
Joylan*	Jefferson
Jual	Dolores
§Julesburg†	Sedgwick
Juniper	Moffat
Kalous	Weld
Karvel*	Lincoln
Kauffman*	Weld
Kearns	Archuleta
Keating*	Custer
Keenesburg*	Weld
Kelim	Larimer
Kendrick*	Lincoln
Keota*	Weld
Kersey*	Weld
Keysor*	Elbert
Kim*	Las Animas
§Kiowa†	Elbert
Kirk*	Yuma
Kirkwell	Baca
Kit Carson*	Cheyenne
Kline*	La Plata
Koenig	Weld
Kokomo†	Summit
Konantz*	Baca
Krain*	Chaffee
Kremmling†	Grand

POST OFFICE	COUNTY
Kuhns Crossing*	Elbert
Kunert	Weld
Kutch*	Elbert
LaBoca	La Plata
Ladore*	Moffat
§Lafayettet	Boulder
La Garita*	Saguache
Laird*	Yuma
La Jarat	Conejos
§La Juntat	Otero
Lake Cityt	Hinsdale
Lake George*	Park
Lakewood*	Boulder
§Lamart	Prowers
Lamport*	Baca
Laplata*	La Plata
Laporte*	Larimer
Larkspur*	Douglas
La Sallet	Weld
§Las Animast	Bent
Lasauses*	Conejos
Lascar	Huerfano
Laub	Las Animas
Lavalley*	Costilla
§La Vetat	Huerfano
Lawson*	Clear Creek
Lay*	Moffat
Lazear*	Delta
Leader*	Adams
§Leadvillet	Lake
Leal*	Grand
Lebanon*	Montezuma
Leonard*	San Miguel
Leroy*	Logan
Lester*	Huerfano
Lewis*	Montezuma
Liberty*	Saguache
Lily	Moffat
Line*	Pueblo
§Limont	Lincoln
Lindon*	Washington
§Littletont	Arapahoe
Livermore*	Larimer
Lobatos	Conejos
Loco	Kit Carson
Lodge‡	Gunnison
Logcabin*	Larimer
Loma*	Mesa
Lombard	Clear Creek
§Longmont†	Boulder
Longs Peak*	Larimer
Longview‡	Jefferson
Loretto*	Arapahoe
§Louisvillet	Boulder
Louviers*	Douglas
§Lovelandt	Larimer
Lucerne*	Weld
Ludlowt	Las Animas
Lycan*	Baca
§Lyonst	Boulder
Lytle*	El Paso
McClave*	Bent
McCoy*	Eagle
McElmo	Montezuma
McGregor	Routt
§Mackt	Mesa
Magnolia*	Boulder
Maher*	Montrose
Maitland*	Huerfano
Malta*	Lake
Manassa*	Conejos
§Mancost	Montezuma
§Manitout	El Paso
§Manzanolat	Otero
§Marblet	Gunnison
Marnel	Pueblo
Martin*	Grand
Marvine*	Rio Blanco
Masonville*	Larimer
Massadona	Moffat
Masters*	Weld
Matheson*	Elbert
Maxey*	Baca
Maybell*	Moffat
Mead*	Weld
Medford Springs	Bent
Medill	Cheyenne
§Meekert	Rio Blanco
Meekton*	Washington
Meredith	Pitkin
Merino*	Logan
Mesa*	Mesa
Mesita*	Costilla
Messex*	Washington
Micanite*	Fremont
Mildred*	Yuma
Milliken*	Weld
Mindeman	Otero
Mineral Hot Springs*	Saguache
Minturn*	Eagle
Mirage*	Saguache
Model*	Las Animas
Moffat*	Saguache
Mogote*	Conejos
Molina*	Mesa
Monarch‡	Grand
§Monte Vistat	Rio Grande
Montezuma*	Summit
§Montrose†	Montrose
Monument†	El Paso
Moraine Park*	Larimer
Morapos	Moffat
Morley*	Las Animas
Mosca*	Alamosa
Mount Harris*	Routt
Mount Morrison*	Jefferson
Mount Pearl*	Cheyenne
Mustang*	Huerfano
Mystic*	Routt
Nast	Pitkin
Nathrop*	Chaffee
Naturita*	Montrose
§Nederlandt	Boulder
Nepesta*	Pueblo
§New Castlet	Garfield
Newett*	Chaffee
New Raymer*	Weld
Ninaview*	Bent
Niwot*	Boulder
Noel*	San Miguel
Norrie*	Pitkin
North Avondale	Pueblo
North Creede*	Mineral
Northway*	Prowers
Norwood†	San Miguel
Nowlinsville*	Baca
Nucla*	Montrose
Nunn*	Weld
Nyburg*	Pueblo
§Oak Creekt	Routt
Oakview*	Huerfano
Officer*	Las Animas
Ohio*	Gunnison
Ojo*	Huerfano
Oklarado*	Baca
§Olathet	Montrose
Oleson*	Adams
Olney Springst	Crowley
Opal	Bent
Ophir*	San Miguel
Orchard*	Morgan
Ordway†	Crowley
Ortiz*	Conejos
Osgood*	Weld
Osier*	Conejos
Otist	Washington
§Ourayt	Ouray
Overland*	Denver
Ovid*	Sedgwick
Owl	Jackson
Oxford*	La Plata
Padroni*	Logan
Pagoda*	Routt
Pagosa Junction*	Archuleta
§Pagosa Springst	Archuleta
Paisaje*	Conejos
§Palisadest	Mesa
Pallast	Routt
Palmer Lake*	El Paso
Pando*	Eagle
Paoli*	Phillips
§Paoniat	Delta
Paradox*	Montrose
Parkdale*	Fremont
Parker*	Douglas
Parlin*	Gunnison
Parshall*	Grand
Patches	Las Animas

POST OFFICE	COUNTY
Pawnee*	Morgan
Peaceful Valley	Boulder
Pearl*‡	Jackson
Pearmont	Grand
Peckham*	Weld
Peetz*	Logan
Penrose*	Fremont
Perins*	La Plata
Peyton*	El Paso
Phippsburg*	Routt
Piceance*	Rio Blanco
Pittou*	Huerfano
Piedra	Archuleta
Pierce*	Weld
Pikeview*	El Paso
§Pine†	Jefferson
Pinecliffe*	Boulder
Pinewood	Larimer
Pinnacle	Routt
Pinneo*	Washington
Pinon*	Pueblo
Pitkin*	Gunnison
Placerville*	San Miguel
Plains*	Prowers
Plainview*	Jefferson
Plateau City*	Mesa
Planter*	Washington
Platero*‡	Conejos
§Platteville†	Weld
Plum Bush*	Washington
Plum Valley	Las Animas
Poncha Springs†	Chaffee
Pool*	Routt
Portland*	Fremont
Powderhorn*	Gunnison
Price Creek*	Moffat
Pride*	Baca
Primero*	Las Animas
Proctor*	Logan
Prowers*	Bent
Pryor*	Huerfano
§Pueblo†	Pueblo
Purcell*	Weld
Pyramid	Rio Blanco
Pyrolite*	Fremont
Radium*	Grand
Rago*	Washington
Ramah*	El Paso
Rand*	Jackson
Rangely*	Rio Blanco
Rattlesnake Buttes	Huerfano
Raven*	Garfield
Ravenwood*	Huerfano
Read*	Delta
§Redcliff†	Eagle
Red Lion*	Logan
Redmesa*	La Plata
Redstone*	Pitkin
Redvale*	Montrose
Redwing*	Huerfano
Regnier	Baca
Renaraye*	Montezuma
Rene	Otero
Richards*	Baca
Rico†	Dolores
Ridge*	Jefferson
§Ridgway†	Ouray
§Rifle†	Garfield
Riland	Eagle
Rioblanco	Rio Blanco
Riverbend*	Elbert
Rockvale†	Fremont
Rockwood*	La Plata
§Rocky Ford†	Otero
Rodley*	Baca
Roggen*	Weld
Rollinsville*	Gilpin
Romeo*	Conejos
Romley*	Chaffee
Rosemont*	Teller
Rosita*	Custer
Roubideau*	Delta
Rouse*	Huerfano
Rowena*	Boulder
Ruedi*	Eagle
Rugby*	Las Animas
Rule	Bent
Rush*	El Paso
Russell	Costilla
Russell Gulch†	Gilpin
§Rye*	Pueblo
Saguache†	Saguache
Saint Elmo*	Chaffee
Salem	Arapahoe
§Salida†	Chaffee
Salina*	Boulder
Sams*	San Miguel
San Acacio*	Costilla
Sanford*	Conejos
San Luis*	Costilla
San Pablo*	Costilla
Sapinero*	Conejos
Sargents*	Saguache
Sawpit*	San Miguel
Scholl*	Grand
Sedalia*	Douglas
Sedgwick*	Sedgwick
Segundo*	Las Animas
§Seibert†	Kit Carson
Sellar*	Pitkin
Setonsburg*	Baca
Seven Castles	Eagle
Severance*	Weld
Sharpsdale	Huerfano
Shaw*	Lincoln
Shawnee*	Park
Sheephorn*	Eagle
Sheridan Lake*	Kiowa
Sidney*	Routt
Siloam*	Pueblo
Silt*	Garfield
Silver Cliff*	Custer
Silver Plume†	Clear Creek
§Silverton†	San Juan
Simla*	Elbert
Simpson*	Washington
Sinbad	Montrose
Slater*	Moffat
Sligo*	Weld
Sloss	Eagle
Smuggler†	San Miguel
Sneffels*	Ouray
Snowmass*	Pitkin
Snyder*	Morgan
Solar	Huerfano
Somerset*	Gunnison
Sopris*	Las Animas
South Fork*	Rio Grande
South Platte*	Jefferson
Spence*	Washington
Spicer*	Jackson
Springfield†	Baca
Surgin*	Weld
Squaretop	Archuleta
Stamford*	Las Animas
Starkville†	Las Animas
§Steamboat Springs†	Routt
Steffens	Yuma
§Sterling†	Logan
Stillwater*	Grand
Stone City*	Pueblo
Stoneham*	Weld
Stoner*	Montezuma
Stonington*	Baca
Strasburg*	Arapahoe
§Stratton†	Kit Carson
Strong*	Huerfano
Strontia Springs	Douglas
§Sugar City†	Crowley
Sugar Loaf*	Boulder
Sulphur	Rio Blanco
Sunbeam*	Moffat
Sunset*	Boulder
Superior*	Boulder
Swallows*	Pueblo
Sweetwater	Kiowa
Swift*	Lincoln
Swink†	Otero
Tobasco*	Las Animas
Tabernash*	Grand
Tacoma*	La Plata
Tacony*	Pueblo
Tarryall*	Park
§Telluride†	San Miguel
Tennessee Pass*	Lake
Tercio*	Las Animas
Texas Creek*	Fremont
Thatcher*	Las Animas

POST OFFICE	COUNTY
Thedalund	Adams
Thomasville*	Pitkin
Thornburg*	Rio Blanco
Thurman*	Washington
Tiffany*	La Plata
Timnath*	Larimer
Timpas*	Otero
Tioga*	Huerfano
Tobe*	Las Animas
Tolland*	Gilpin
Tollerburg*	Las Animas
Toltec*	Huerfano
Toponas*	Routt
Towaoc*	Montezuma
Towner*	Kiowa
Trinchera*	Las Animas
§Trinidad†	Las Animas
Troublesome*	Grand
Troutville*‡	Eagle
Troy*	Las Animas
Trull*	Routt
Tungsten	Boulder
Turret*	Chaffee
Tuttle*	Kit Carson
Twin Lakes*	Lake
Two Buttes*	Baca
Undercliffe*	Pueblo
Uranium	Montrose
Ute*	Montrose
Utleyville*	Baca
Valdez*	Las Animas
Vallery*	Morgan
Vanadium*	San Miguel
Vega Ranch	Las Animas
Vernon*	Yuma
Veta Pass*	Costilla
§Victor†	Teller
Vilas*	Baca
Villagrove*	Saguache
Villegreen*	Las Animas
Virginia Dale*	Larimer
Vona*	Kit Carson
Wages*	Yuma
Wagon Wheel Gap*	Mineral
Waitley	Washington
Walden†	Jackson
Wallstreet*	Boulder
Walsen*	Huerfano
§Walsenburg†	Huerfano
Ward†	Boulder
Waremart	Pueblo
Watkins*	Adams
Watson*	Pitkin
Waunita Hot Springs*	Gunnison
Webb*	Prowers
Weitzer*	Otero
Weldona*	Morgan
Wellington†	Larimer
Wentworth*	Baca
§Westcliffe†	Custer
Westcreek*	Douglas
Westminster*	Adams
Weston†	Las Animas
Westplains	Logan
Wetmore*	Custer
Wezel	Lincoln
Wheatridge†	Jefferson
Whitepine*	Gunnison
Whiterock	Pueblo
Whitewater*	Mesa
§Wigginst	Morgan
Wigwam*	El Paso
Wild Horse†	Cheyenne
Wiley†	Prowers
Willard*	Logan
§Windsor†	Weld
Winston*	Logan
Witherbee	Yuma
Wolcott*	Eagle
Wolfcreek	Elbert
Woodland Park*	Teller
Woodmen†	El Paso
Woodrow*	Washington
Wootton*	Las Animas
Wortman	Lake
Wray†	Yuma
Yachita*	Las Animas
Yampa*	Routt
Yeiser	Las Animas
Yellow Jacket*	Montezuma
Yetta*	Las Animas
Yoder*	El Paso
Yuma†	Yuma

*Money order offices.
†International money order offices.
‡Summer offices.
§Postal savings depositories.

CITY AND TOWN OFFICIALS

The following is a list of the incorporated cities and towns in Colorado, together with the names of their mayors and clerks. Blanks occur after the names of the towns from which the immigration department received no report. The first name in each case is that of the mayor and the second that of the clerk.

Aguilar.

Akron—Arthur Mitchell, Mrs. Minnie Blauser.

Alamosa—A. F. Bethman, George E. Lake.

Alma—William Melville, J. F. Singleton.

Animas City—E. F. McCartney, Addie B. McCartney.

Antonito—Ludwig Riedel, Walter D. Carroll.

Arvada—Dr. Richard Russell, George C. Townsley.

Aspen—Charles Wagner, Charles Dailey.

Ault—B. H. Miller, F. J. McIntyre.

Aurora—J. N. Trompen, Harry M. Trompen.

Basalt—E. H. Gray, W. E. Reid.

Bayfield—William Springer, Walter A. Wood.

Berthoud—H. D. Williams, Ruth Peterson.

Blanca—J. M. Pinney, J. L. Darnell.

Bonanza—John E. Ashley, Hubert Poole.

Boulder—F. C. Moys, F. N. Totman.

Breckenridge—George Robinson, W. T. Keogh.

Brighton—W. D. Bish, William W. Dibb.

Brush—C. I. Colwell, A. D. Leerskov.

Buena Vista—George K. Hartenstein, William W. Fay.

Burlington—H. C. Schell, Oliver Smith.

Calhan—E. H. Woodring, P. P. Huston.

Canon City—C. A. Biggs, H. C. Webster.

Carbondale—W. H. Long, M. Irene Lehow.

Castle Rock—H. L. Shellabarger, W. L. Troutfetter.

Cedaredge—J. L. Patterson, G. W. Hall.

Central City—Robert Wilkenson, W. C. Matthews.

Center—C. W. Ickes, F. G. Rockfellow.

Cheraw—I. W. Strickler, W. H. Walf.

Cheyenne Wells—J. E. Hayes, Roy Huey.

Coal Creek—R. W. Owens, John Ranson.

Collbran—S. D. Lieurance, Mrs. Elsie D. Webber.

Colorado Springs—Charles E. Thomas, Earl E. Ewing.

Cortez—J. M. Brumley, Hattie Hall.

Craig—Clyde M. Downs, Harold C. Sather.

Crawford—Henry E. Welborn, William J. Wood.

Creede—A. W. Derrick, C. E. Marvin.

Crested Butte—John Arnott, L. G. Espey.

Cripple Creek—E. P. Arthur, Jr., W. C. McKelvy.

Crook—C. A. Austin, Fred T. Miller.

Dacono—C. A. Conyers, Mrs. S. Kilian.
DeBeque—H. A. Hanson, C. W. Price.
Del Norte—Albert F. Cooley, Lee Fairbanks.
Delta—Watson H. Stewart, Lillie E. Wilson.
Denver—Dewey C. Bailey.
Dillon—C. J. Erickson, Mary Woodruff.
Dolores—R. B. Dunham, C. L. Flanders.
Durango—Harry Jackson, Ralph E. Myers.
Eads—M. V. McMullen, A. Thomas Cherry.
Eagle—A. H. Thoberg, L. R. Thomas.
Eaton—J. D. Wilson, James Sheppard.
Edgewater—James H. Hopkins, Jr., C. W. Gist.
Eldora—W. T. Harpel, Mrs. John Lilly.
Elizabeth—R. V. Wiffer, M. D., Peter Blumer.
Empire—Fred Nelson, P. K. Bue.
Englewood—Alfred T. Bell, Thomas H. Noonon.
Erie—William Nicholson, W. B. Edwards.
Estes Park—Fred Payne Clatworthy, D. F. Godfrey.
Eureka—Bruce Marquand, A. W. Smith.
Evans—A. R. Weinhold, C. C. Prunty.
Fairplay—John D. Buyer, Frank Clark.
Firestone—Jake Popineau, L. R. Wallace.
Flagler—W. R. Heiserman, William Knies.
Fleming—E. J. Rudel, W. S. Bellman.
Florence—T. M. Howells, Mrs. Mannie Harmon.
Fort Collins—Fred W. Stover, A. J. Rosenow.
Fort Lupton—John E. Philpott, A. H. Bell.
Fort Morgan—C. H. Gilbertson, Frank E. Shepherd.
Fountain—F. E. Torbin, George I. Phillips.
Fowler—Frank D. Crocker, Walter M. Berry.
Frederick—J. P. Cassidy, Thomas J. Daley.
Frisco—Louis A. Wildhack, Gus Levene.
Fruita—Dr. Harry W. White, Edgar B. Cronkhite.
Georgetown—John James White, Edward Butts.
Gilcrest—W. K. Gilcrest, E. Hadley.
Glenwood Springs—Charles W. Darrow, May D. McReavy.
Golden—Dr. D. E. Garvin, H. T. Curry.
Goldfield—C. H. Corbin, Blanche B. Odell.
Granada—E. C. Gee, L. C. Elver.
Granby—C. H. Nuckolls, Emil F. Linke.
Grand Junction—Charles E. Cherrington, Charles K. Holmburg.
Grand Valley—S. B. Wasson, Gus Pasquier.
Greeley—C. D. Todd, W. A. Hotchkiss.
Green Mountain Falls—E. E. Brown, E. S. Armentrout.
Grover—C. A. Black, George H. Manning.
Gunnison—F. C. Martin, R. J. Hards.
Gypsum—Howard L. Van Horn, Mayme Stremme.
Hartman—H. M. Greene, Elmer Owings.
Haxtun—I. N. Whitaker, Earl C. Donaldson.
Hayden—Joseph Cuber, Ford P. Weyandt.
Holly—Harry D. Steele, F. G. Demaroy.
Holyoke—G. W. Garland, W. E. Heginbotham.
Hooper—G. W. McClanahan, D. E. McIntosh.
Hotchkiss—Ed Goddard, W. R. Hinman.
Hot Sulphur Springs—Franklin T. Huntington, Harriet A. M. Huntington.
Hudson—D. F. Smith, J. T. Hotchkiss.
Hugo—John P. Dickenson, A. N. Weyman.
Idaho Springs—E. M. Moscript, F. H. Leach.
Ignacio—J. B. Gelwick, H. C. Biggs.
Iliff—O. L. Cheairs, L. G. Whitney.
Jamestown—William Walker, C. W. Atkinson.
Johnstown—H. J. Parish, Fred O. Harsh.
Julesburg—G. H. Austin, G. S. Kinsman.
Kersey—C. A. Taylor, U. G. Drummond.
Kiowa—E. P. Nott, Carl Nacke.
Kremmling—P. J. Martin, C. C. Eustin.
Lafayette—Ben Cundall, Josephine Ameter.
LaJara—I. B. Richardson, George W. M. Nutting.
LaJunta—Fred A. Sabin, S. W. Brown.
Lake City.
Lamar—S. D. Church, S. E. Cook.
LaSalle—W. H. Jay, T. W. Olsen.
Las Animas—Frank Kreybill, Jessie Simmons.
LaVeta.
Leadville—J. A. Jeannotte, Maybelle McMahon.
Limon—Thomas J. Bell, F. C. Kenaga.
Littleton—S. A. Noyes, Fred M. Moore.
Longmont—Rae H. Kiteley, George H. Stonex.
Louisville—George Golden, H. E. Usinger.
Loveland—G. W. Foster, Georgia C. Rist.
Lyons—W. R. Kincaid, Charles V. Engert.
Manassa—B. W. Harrison, Stephen A. Smith.
Mancos—William J. Miller, E. E. Humiston.
Manitou—J. Frank Campbell, H. H. Grafton.
Manzanola—D. E. Hunter, A. R. Stover.
Mead—Dr. J. B. Clymer, Rev. C. E. Gray.
Meeker—W. D. Simms, T. B. Scott.
Merino—P. A. Ballard, R. W. Bullock.
Milliken—S. T. Wilson, O. L. Altvater.
Minturn—C. A. Wilcox, Walter Guire.
Moffat—D. W. Crabtree, Thomas Saffell.
Monte Vista—George M. Corlett, D. B. Clark.
Montrose—D. R. Grant, Jennie L. Bell.
Monument—Charles C. Garrett, Andrew Curry.
Morrison—Z. M. Pipe, clerk not yet appointed.
Nederland—R. E. Ewalt, W. E. Norris.
New Castle—John W. Ritter, M. Burnett.
Norwood—D. Lee Staley, F. E. Rice.
Nucla—W. A. Hopkins, Mrs. H. W. Wittern.
Nunn—L. D. Orton, R. G. Knox.
Oak Creek—G. F. Watt, Joseph C. Scharp.
Olathe—F. E. Fields, A. W. K. Demere.
Olney Springs—S. T. Hussen, R. B. Milhollin.
Ophir—C. L. Brown, C. A. Edshom.
Orchard City—E. J. Mathews, Edmund Stabler.
Ordway—W. H. Crisman, John B. Estes.
Otis—Thomas P. Rehder, Albert V. Anderson.
Ouray—David A. Boyd, C. A. Norton.
Pagosa Springs—S. H. Dickerson, R. F. Byrne.
Palisades—H. G. Crissey, J. W. Hoke.
Palmer Lake.
Paonia—C. T. Vincent, W. R. Osboldstone.
Peetz—C. W. Reed, Fred E. Stephens.
Pierce—W. J. Johnson, Charles H. Reed.

Platteville—L. B. Tucker, O. E. Camden.
Poncha Springs—C. A. Underwood, Mary T. Smith.
Pueblo—Mike Studzinski, John M. Jackson.
Redcliff—M. A. Walsh, Nettie M. Cave.
Rico—H. J. Crandall, C. M. Mullins.
Ridgway—Eugene Bice, Carroll M. Stanwood.
Rifle—George M. Howard, George W. Pittman.
Rockvale—Gwellyn Phillips, W. L. Murray.
Rocky Ford—Philip J. Reifel, J. A. Johnson.
Saguache—Horace B. Means, William Fellers.
Salida—Charles F. Johnson, Bertie W. Roney.
Sanford—James O. Olsen, Fred Bentley.
Seibert—I. O. Conley, Paul R. Veeder.
Sheridan—Charles Lawton, Leonard H. Stecklein.
Silt—John Fuller, Roy Howard.
Silver Cliff—J. T. Strochlke, A. H. Henning.
Silver Plume—F. L. Palmquist, John G. Catren.
Silverton—E. C. Haas, Henrietta Barotto.
Simla—C. S. Steinmetz, Maude Thompson.
Springfield—J. C. Culp, Charles L. Doughty.
Steamboat Springs—Clay Monson, B. B. Bradley.
Pitkin—Frank Clarke, L. I. Turner.
St. Elmo—Daniel Clark, Mrs. M. E. Taber.
Sterling—H. E. Munson, J. R. Jenkins.
Sugar City—W. F. Tarbox, C. E. Rockwell.
Superior—William Cullen, F. J. L. MacCormac.
Swink—Frank Kasper, C. L. Miller.
Telluride—James F. Quine, Clara J. Rogers.
Trinidad—E. D. Wight, I. Q. Milliken.
Two Buttes.
Victor—Charles S. Anderson, Matt Edwards.
Walden—K. J. MacCallum, W. E. Viner.
Walsenburg — C. Victor Mazzone, George R. Caldwell.
Ward—W. T. Schmoll, William G. Paulding.
Wellington—Dr. E. I. Raymond, E. P. Williams.
Westcliffe—John Edman, Thomas Clark.
Westminster—J. G. Weber, H. T. Buswell.
Wiley—F. H. Tanner, J. B. Carley.
Williamsburg—Mike Morris, Joe John.
Windsor—Roy Ray, Ombra Luce.
Woodland Park—A. D. Hockman, A. C. Embree.
Wray—William Hemdel, H. A. Klingner.
Yampa—Charles J. Wheeler, Charles R. Simon.
Yuma—J. M. Moyer, Miss Lulu Miller.

Colorado Commercial Organizations

ACTIVE commercial organizations in all parts of Colorado are doing efficient work toward building up their respective communities and developing the resources of the state as a whole. A state organization known as the Colorado Association of Commercial Executives, made up principally of the secretaries of local commercial bodies, looks after matters that affect the entire state and endeavors to bring about full co-operation on all large state-building policies. Frank E. Eckel, secretary of the Boulder Commercial association, is president of this organization, and Harry N. Burhans of the Denver Tourist bureau is its secretary. The Colorado Manufacturers' association, with headquarters in Denver, was organized to represent the manufacturing interests of the entire state and has members in all the important cities and towns. Its principal activities have been in the direction of obtaining government contracts for war material, furnishing government bureaus information regarding facilities offered in Colorado for furnishing materials of which the government is in need and interesting capital in the establishment of new manufacturing industries in various parts of the state. W. J. H. Doran of Denver is president and Carl Hinton is executive secretary. The Colorado Development federation, organized during the war, had for its purpose when originally planned the coordination of all interests in the state to obtain for Colorado a maximum of war contracts which the state was in position to fill. Its later plans are for a general campaign of state development, through the co-operation of interests in all sections of the state. Cass E. Herrington is chairman and Horace Willcox is executive secretary, with Carl Hinton as Washington representative. The following list contains the names of all commercial bodies in the state from which the immigration department has received reports. Since new organizations are being formed constantly it is more than possible that a few active organizations have not reported.

ADAMS COUNTY

Brighton—Farmers and Merchants association; president, W. C. Hood, Jr.; secretary, William W. Dibb; covers city of Brighton and surrounding country.

Bennett—Commercial Club of Bennett; president, F. W. Barr; secretary, Fred P. Murphy; covers city of Bennett and surrounding farming district.

Aurora—Aurora Business Men's association; president, S. A. Feldman; secretary, A. W. Hooper; covers city of Aurora and vicinity.

Derby—Derby Commercial club; president, J. H. Patterson; secretary, D. W. Irwin; covers town of Derby and vicinity.

Westminster—Westminster Commercial club; president, A. D. Radinsky; secretary, Dr. R. T. Calkins; covers Westminster and vicinity.

ALAMOSA COUNTY

Alamosa—Alamosa Auto and Commercial association; president, Max Buchman; secretary, J. A. McDonald; covers Alamosa county.

Hooper—Hooper Commercial club; president, W. R. Pyke; secretary, Chas. C. Donlin; covers north end of Alamosa county and southeast corner of Saguache county.

ARCHULETA COUNTY

Pagosa Springs — Pagosa Exchange; president and secretary to be elected; covers San Juan basin, more particularly Archuleta county.

BACA COUNTY

Springfield — Springfield Commercial club; president, J. E. Terrall; secretary, F. J. Graves; covers Springfield and vicinity.

BENT COUNTY

Las Animas—Las Animas Commercial club; president, J. M. Jackson; secretary, V. A. Hagaman; covers Bent county.

BOULDER COUNTY

Boulder—Boulder Commercial association; president, John A. Hunter; secretary, Frank E. Eckel; covers city of Boulder and work of interest throughout the county.

Boulder—Boulder County Metal Mining association; president, L. A. Ewing; secretary, W. R. Lewis; covers Boulder county.

Lafayette—Lafayette Commercial association; president, Earl J. Burns; secretary, Benj. J. Radford; covers Lafayette and vicinity.

Longmont—Longmont Commercial association; president, Lloyd C. Harris; secretary, Clarence P. Emery; covers city of Longmont.

Louisville — Louisville Commercial club; president, Harry Ball; secretary, George Dalby; covers Louisville and vicinity.

Lyons—Lyons Commercial club; president, M. W. Turner; secretary, O. J. Ramey; covers city of Lyons and about six to ten miles around it.

CHAFFEE COUNTY

Buena Vista—Buena Vista Board of Trade; president, Ernest Wilber; secretary, Andy Joy; covers Buena Vista and vicinity.

Salida—Salida Commercial club; president, J. D. Randol; secretary, H. H. Parker; covers city of Salida.

CHEYENNE COUNTY

Cheyenne Wells—Cheyenne Wells Commercial club; president, J. N. Hollenbaugh; secretary, C. T. Bogert; covers Cheyenne Wells and surrounding territory.

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY

Empire — Empire Commercial club; president, G. H. Anderson; secretary, H. M. Cain; covers Clear Creek county.

Idaho Springs—Bureau of Mines and Commerce; president, C. J. Hancock; secretary, L. A. Hafer; covers city of Idaho Springs.

Silver Plume—Board of Mines and Trade; president, Harry Tampshire; secretary, John Catren; covers city of Silver Plume.

CONEJOS COUNTY

Antonito—Antonito Chamber of Commerce; president, D. E. Newcomb; secretary, E. A. Green; covers Conejos county.

CROWLEY COUNTY

Olney Springs—Olney Springs Commercial club; president, S. T. Husson; secretary, F. Montgomery; covers Olney Springs and vicinity.

Sugar City—Sugar City Chamber of Commerce; president, John H. Abel; secretary, R. A. Hamilton; covers Sugar City and vicinity.

CUSTER COUNTY

Westcliffe—Custer County Chamber of Commerce; president, George Phillips; secretary, Rev. Edward Berkemeyer; covers Custer county.

DELTA COUNTY

Delta—Delta County Business Men's association; president, Carey B. Adams; secretary, Theodore Douglas; covers Delta county.

DENVER COUNTY

Denver—Denver Civic and Commercial Association; president, William V. Hodges; secretary, Arthur J. Dodge; covers city and county of Denver. This organization includes the following bureaus, most of which formerly were independent organizations: Electrical bureau—Norman Reed, chairman; G. W. Bixler, secretary. Manufacturers' bureau—W. J. H. Doran, chairman; Harry Zimmerhackel, secretary. Real Estate bureau—H. W. Newcomb, chairman; J. R. Smith, secretary. Retail Merchants' bureau—George W. Gano, chairman; Berlin Boyd, secretary. Tourist and Publicity bureau—F. J. Chamberlin, chairman; Harry N. Burhans, secretary. Transportation bureau—C. A. Bowman, chairman; Harry Dickinson, secretary. Advertising bureau—J. F. Greenawalt, chairman; J. J. Cahill, secretary. Agricultural and Livestock bureau—Elias M. Ammons, chairman; D. W. Thomas, secretary. Auto Trades bureau—S. E. Norton, chairman; Harrison Goldsmith, secretary. Civic and Legislative bureau—C. A. Kendrick, chairman; Arthur J. Dodge, secretary. Coal bureau—D. W. Brown, chairman; Gilbert C. Davis, secretary. Insurance bureau—J. S. Fabling, chairman; Thomas F. Azpell, secretary. Jobbers bureau—Frank A. Bare, chairman; P. H. Reilly, secretary. Mining bureau—Richard A. Parker, chairman; George A. Stahl, secretary. Salesmanship bureau—Le Roy Lynch, chairman; George M. Blackwell, secretary.

EAGLE COUNTY

Eagle—Eagle Commercial club; president, W. H. Heyer; secretary, Adrian Reynolds, Jr.; covers the Eagle river valley.

ELBERT COUNTY

Simla—Simla Commercial club; president, C. A. Huff; secretary, E. E. Gray; covers Simla and vicinity.

Elizabeth—Elizabeth Commercial association; president, Charles W. Reed; secretary, William C. Wortman; covers Elizabeth and vicinity.

EL PASO COUNTY

Colorado Springs—Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce; president, R. O. Giddings; secretary, W. W. Hite; covers Colorado Springs and the Pikes Peak region.

Fountain—Fountain Commercial club; president, H. L. Tubbs; secretary, C. W. Riddoch; covers south half of El Paso county.

Monument—Monument Farmers' and Homemakers' club; president, J. M. Pribble; secretary, R. E. Walker; covers Monument and vicinity.

Calhan—Calhan Commercial club; president, D. L. Schultz; secretary, M. N. Johnson; covers Calhan and vicinity.

Calhan—Calhan Chamber of Commerce; president, S. R. Chubb; secretary, J. L. Rector; covers city of Calhan.

Palmer Lake—Business Men's committee; covers city of Palmer Lake; inquiries addressed to the town clerk will be answered.

Manitou—The Manitou club; president, E. E. Nichols; secretary, W. H. Williams; covers city of Manitou.

FREMONT COUNTY

Florence—Florence Chamber of Commerce; president, L. W. Burgess; secretary, H. C. Mosher; covers eastern Fremont county.

Canon City—Chamber of Commerce; president, David L. Robison; secretary, E. A. Bradbury; covers Canon City.

GARFIELD COUNTY

Glenwood Springs—Glenwood Springs Chamber of Commerce; president, C. W. Darrow; secretary, Carleton Hubbard; covers Glenwood Springs and vicinity.

Rifle—Rifle Commercial club; president, Ed. McLearn; secretary, C. H. Durant; covers Rifle and vicinity.

Carbondale—The Carbondale District Community club; president, O. F. Claggett; secretary, J. A. Dean; covers Carbondale and vicinity.

Silt—Silt Community club; president, R. F. Bowles; secretary, C. A. Hamrick; covers Silt and vicinity.

Grand Valley—Grand Valley Commercial club; president, E. E. Wheatley; secretary, J. J. Connell; covers Grand Valley and vicinity.

GILPIN COUNTY

Central City—Gilpin County Metal Miners' association; president, J. C. Jensen; secretary, Morris Hazard; covers Gilpin county.

GUNNISON COUNTY

Gunnison—Gunnison Chamber of Commerce; president Dr. Geo. Sullivan; secretary, F. C. Martin; covers Gunnison county.

HUERFANO COUNTY

Walsenburg—Walsenburg Commercial club; president, H. C. Summers; secretary, A. P. Atencio; covers Huerfano county.

La Veta—La Veta Commercial club; president, Lem Smith; secretary, George Edmonston; covers La Veta and vicinity.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Arvada — Arvada Community club; president, W. P. Smith; secretary, A. J. Recht; covers Arvada and vicinity.

KIOWA COUNTY

Eads—Eads Commercial club; president, W. R. Jones; secretary, J. C. Miller; covers Eads and vicinity.

Haswell—Haswell Commercial club; president, O. M. Davenport; secretary, G. A. Newton; covers Haswell and vicinity.

KIT CARSON COUNTY

Flagler — Flagler Commercial club; president, J. A. White; secretary, Gust Westman; covers western Kit Carson county.

Burlington — Burlington Commercial club; president, J. K. Rouze; secretary, Louis Vogt; covers town of Burlington and vicinity.

Stratton—Stratton Commercial Club; president, J. E. Holtz; secretary, E. W. Tarrant; covers Stratton and vicinity.

LAKE COUNTY

Leadville—Leadville Chamber of Commerce; president, N. T. Schedin; secretary, A. S. Sharp; covers Lake county.

LA PLATA COUNTY

Durango — The Durango Exchange; president, J. A. Clay; secretary, Chas. E. Hall; covers the San Juan basin counties.

Ignacio — Ignacio Commercial club; president, H. C. Biggs; secretary O. L. Keen; covers Pine River valley.

LARIMER COUNTY

Loveland—Loveland Chamber of Commerce; president, Louis Rachofsky; secretary, B. N. Sublette; covers Loveland and vicinity.

Berthoud—Berthoud Chamber of Commerce; president, J. H. Coleman; secretary, P. D. Nelson; covers southern Larimer county and part of Weld county.

Fort Collins—Fort Collins Commercial club; president, Chas McMillan; secretary, O. J. Watrous; covers Fort Collins and vicinity.

Wellington — Wellington Commercial club; president, C. F. Osborn; secretary, E. T. Puleston; covers northeastern Larimer county and small part of Weld county.

Estes Park—Estes Park Business Men's association; president, F. P. Clatworthy; secretary, F. E. McDonald; covers town of Estes Park.

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY

Trinidad—Trinidad-Las Animas County Chamber of Commerce; president, Sol H. Jaffa; secretary, Franklin P. Wood; covers Las Animas county.

Aguilar—Aguilar Boosters club; covers town of Aguilar.

LINCOLN COUNTY

Hugo—Hugo Chamber of Commerce; president, B. K. Wilson; secretary, C. H. Beeler; covers Lincoln county.

Limon—Limon Business Men's club; president, F. C. Kenaga; secretary, C. M. Somerville; covers Limon and vicinity.

Iliff—Iliff Community Progressive association; president, J. J. Fleming; secretary, W. P. Wilson; covers Iliff and vicinity.

LOGAN COUNTY

Sterling—Sterling Chamber of Commerce; president, Joe Strutzel; secretary, E. T. Conquest; covers Sterling and Logan county.

Merino — Merino Commercial club; president, C. R. Johnson; secretary, M. M. Thompson; covers Merino and vicinity.

Fleming—Fleming Community club; president, M. O'Leary; secretary, Edgar Chamberlain; covers Fleming and vicinity.

MESA COUNTY

Palisade—Palisade Community club; president, J. C. Smith; secretary, F. E. Bunte; covers Palisade and vicinity.

Grand Junction—Grand Junction Chamber of Commerce; president, M. D. Vincent; secretary, Wendell P. Ela; covers Mesa county.

Fruita—Fruita Chamber of Commerce.

MINERAL COUNTY

Creede—The Mineral County Business Men's association; president, A. H. Wasson; secretary, A. H. Major; covers Mineral county.

MOFFAT COUNTY

Craig—Craig Commercial club; president, Harry Shrewsbury; secretary, John B. Wills; covers Moffat county.

MONTEZUMA COUNTY

Mancos — Mancos-Mesa Verde club; president, David Halls; secretary, N. W. Samson; covers Montezuma county.

Cortez—Cortez Commercial club; president, R. R. Smith; secretary, Walter J. Moffitt; covers Montezuma valley.

MONTROSE COUNTY

Nucla—Nucla Chamber of Commerce; president, Lincoln Vestal; secretary, W. A. Hopkins; covers western Montrose county.

Olathe—Olathe Chamber of Commerce; president, A. J. Rawson; secretary, C. C. Wortman; covers Olathe and vicinity.

Montrose—Montrose Chamber of Commerce; president, C. O. Earnest; secretary, E. E. Schuyler; covers Montrose county.

MORGAN COUNTY

Fort Morgan—Fort Morgan Commercial club; president, C. H. Gilbertson; secretary, M. V. Wigner; covers Morgan county.

Brush—Brush Commercial club; president, C. I. Colwell; secretary, K. E. Hillestad; covers Brush and vicinity.

OTERO COUNTY

La Junta—La Junta Industrial association; president, A. B. Richardson; secretary, Reg. Garvin; covers La Junta and vicinity.

Fowler—Fowler Business Men's association; president, B. B. Basore; secretary, G. B. Warner; covers Fowler and vicinity.

Cheraw—Cheraw Booster club; secretary, I. W. Strickler; covers Cheraw and vicinity.

Rocky Ford—Rocky Ford Industrial association; president, W. D. Palmer; secretary, J. L. Miller; covers Rocky Ford and vicinity.

Rocky Ford—Arkansas Valley Fair association; president, Lewis Swink; secretary, J. L. Miller; covers Arkansas valley.

Manzanola—Manzanola Commerce club; president, E. O. Russell; secretary, G. E. Bicknell; covers town of Manzanola.

Swink—Swink Commercial club; secretary, J. M. Powers; covers Swink and vicinity.

OURAY COUNTY

Ouray—The Ouray Boosters' club; president, T. V. Canavan; secretary, W. W. Wardell; covers Ouray county.

Ridgway—Ridgway Commercial club; president, L. F. Orvis; secretary, B. B. Slick; covers Ridgway and vicinity.

PARK COUNTY

Fairplay—Park County Chamber of Commerce; president, H. Bergstrand; secretary, A. F. Willmarth; covers Park county.

PHILLIPS COUNTY

Holyoke—Holyoke Commercial club; president, R. L. Johnson; secretary, H. M. Harms; covers Holyoke and vicinity.

PROWERS COUNTY

Wiley—Wiley Commercial club; president, M. C. Steen; secretary, Jacob Funk; covers Wiley and vicinity.

Bristol — Bristol Commercial club; president, J. B. Nichols; secretary, H. L. Morgan; covers Bristol and vicinity.

Lamar—Young Men's Business association; president, Glen E. Kirkpatrick; secretary, Chas. Owen; covers Lamar and vicinity.

Granada—Granada Commercial club; president, E. C. Gee; covers Granada and vicinity.

Holly—Holly Commercial club; president, A. M. Dicks; secretary, T. J. Ponton; covers Holly and vicinity.

PUEBLO COUNTY

Pueblo—Pueblo Commerce club; president, Geo. McLagan; secretary, P. A. Gray; covers Pueblo and southern Colorado.

Boone—Boone Community club; president, M. V. Roberts; secretary, N. W. Sigler; covers eastern part of Pueblo county.

RIO BLANCO COUNTY

Meeker—Rio Blanco Commercial club; president, Frank E. Sheridan; secretary, H. A. Wildhack; covers Rio Blanco county.

RIO GRANDE COUNTY

Del Norte—The Del Norte-Spanish Trail Improvement association; president, Chas. W. Donnen; secretary, L. A. Ruark; covers Del Norte and vicinity.

Monte Vista—Monte Vista Commercial club; president, R. R. Mitchell; secretary, D. C. Vaile; covers Monte Vista and vicinity.

ROUTT COUNTY

Steamboat Springs—Steamboat Springs Commercial club; president, F. A. Metcalf; secretary, C. R. Monson; covers Routt county.

Hayden — Hayden Commercial club; president, M. O. Starr; secretary, A. Anderson; covers Hayden and vicinity.

Oak Creek—Oak Creek Chamber of Commerce; president, Edward Bell; secretary, A. R. Freeman; covers Oak Creek and vicinity.

SAGUACHE COUNTY

Center—Upper Central San Luis Valley Information Bureau; secretary, Samuel Feast; covers Center and vicinity.

Saguache—Saguache Commercial club; president, J. C. Freedle; secretary, William Fellers; covers Saguache and vicinity.

Crestone—Crestone Commercial club; president, Chas. S. Bonham; secretary, Chas. McCormac; covers town of Crestone.

Moffat—Moffat Community club; president, D. W. Crobtree; secretary, C. E. Morris; covers town of Moffat and vicinity.

SAN JUAN COUNTY

Silverton—Silverton Commercial club; president, Wm. A. Way; secretary, Wm. A. Way; covers San Juan county.

SEDGWICK COUNTY

Julesburg—Julesburg Community club; president, Jacob Frickel, Jr.; secretary, P. R. McDowell; covers Sedgwick county.

SUMMIT COUNTY

Breckenridge—Breckenridge Commercial club.

TELLER COUNTY

Cripple Creek—Cripple Creek Motor and Commercial club; president, H. D. MacDonald; secretary, Fred McCloskey; covers Teller county.

WELD COUNTY

Greeley — Weld County Commercial club; president, H. A. Bedford, Platteville; secretary, J. F. McCrery, Greeley; covers Weld county.

Ault—Ault Agricultural and Commercial club; president, M. E. Smith; secretary, C. D. Fullmer; covers Ault and vicinity.

Eaton—Eaton Commercial club; president, C. W. H. Eaton; secretary, W. W. Watson; covers Eaton and vicinity.

Erie—Erie Consolidated Commercial association; president, Wm. Nicholson; secretary, C. R. Hunt; covers city of Erie and part of Weld and Boulder counties.

Fort Lupton—Fort Lupton Community club; president, A. W. Bracey; secretary, P. D. Shepperd; covers Fort Lupton and vicinity.

Gilcrest—Gilcrest Commercial club; secretary, R. H. P. Keller; covers town of Gilcrest.

Greeley—Greeley Commercial club; president, C. T. Ahlstrand; secretary, A. I. Kendel; covers city of Greeley.

Grover—Grover Community club; president, A. L. Woodhams; secretary, D. H. Williamson; covers Grover and vicinity.

Hudson—Hudson Commercial club; president, J. B. Cuykendall; secretary, Dr. Hotchkiss; covers Hudson and vicinity.

Johnstown — Johnstown Commercial club; president, W. E. Letford; covers town of Johnstown.

Kersey — Kersey Kommercial Klub; president, V. M. Sheeley; secretary, J. H. Christman; covers Kersey and vicinity.

La Salle—La Salle Commercial club; president, D. J. Horton; secretary, J. A. Behrens; covers La Salle and vicinity.

Nunn—Nunn Commercial club; president, C. G. Wilson; secretary, R. G. Knox; covers northwestern Weld county.

Pierce—Pierce Co-operative club; president, Geo. W. Ball; secretary, W. G. Orr; covers Pierce and vicinity.

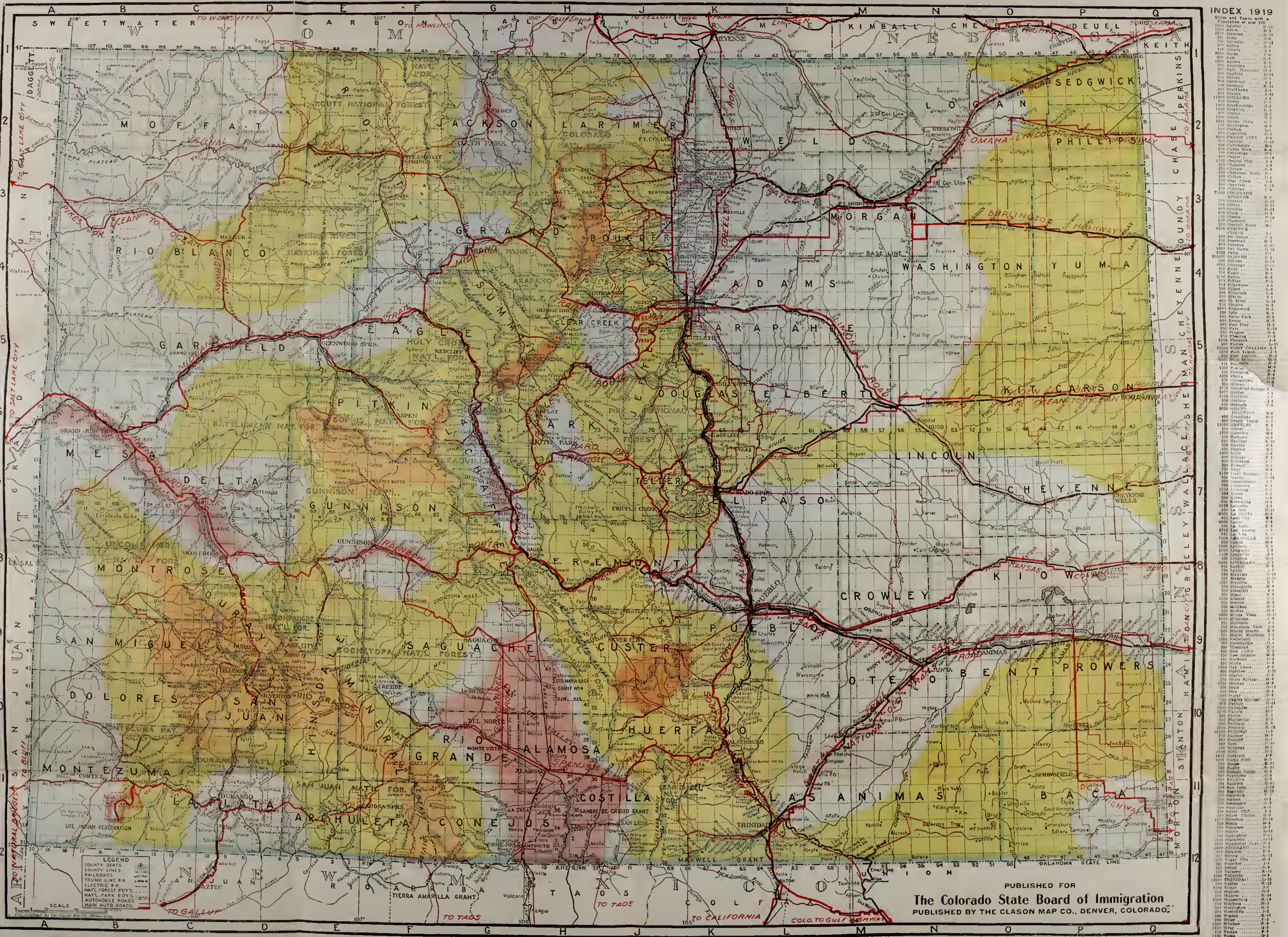
Platteville — Platteville Commercial club; president, L. B. Tucker; secretary, H. F. Bedford; covers Platteville and vicinity.

YUMA COUNTY

Wray—Wray Commercial club; president, C. A. Patton; secretary, H. A. Cox; covers Yuma county.

Yuma—Yuma Commercial club; president, J. G. Abbott; secretary, R. E. Chilcoat; covers Yuma and vicinity.

MAP SHOWING RAINFALL AREAS OF COLORADO



6 to 10 inches of Precipitation | 10 to 15 Inches of Precipitation | 15 to 20 Inches of Precipitation | 20 to 25 Inches of Precipitation | Over 25 Inches of Precipitation

The Rainfall data Shown on this map has been taken from the records of the United States Weather Bureau and covers observations for thirty years. Only averages are used, there being in many cases a wide range in the rainfall from year to year.