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RAINFALL MAP OF COLORADO

YEAR BOOK

of the

STATE OF COLORADO

1935-1936

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 Planning Commission.

Compiled and Edited by Tolbert R. Ingram.



THE COLORADO STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

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Foreword

THIS is the 16th edition of the Colorado Year Book. In 1918, under legislative authority, the State Board of Immigration published the first edition, and since that time publication has gone on without interruption except that the figures for 1928-9 and 1933-4, in the interests of economy, were combined in a single volume, as is the case with this edition, which covers the data that otherwise would have been published in two separate volumes. By legislative act in 1935 the State Board of Immigration was abolished and its authority and duties were transferred to the newly created State Planning Commission, which also is charged with the task of laying down a long-time plan for the development of the state and the conservation and orderly development of its resources. By the specific language of the act the preparation and publication of the Colorado Year Book continued without interruption.

In most instances the information is obtained from official sources, including county and state officials and bureaus of the federal government. Crop and livestock statistics are based largely upon the reports of the county assessors, as edited and revised by the Colorado Co-operative Crop Reporting Service, and most of the other data are gathered from municipal, county, state and federal officials. Where official figures cannot be secured, the best semi-official and private sources are resorted to, the effort always being to adhere to the conservative. In no event are local pride and optimism permitted to color the data concerning a community or an industry.

Because of the constantly increasing size of this volume and the number of inquiries dealing with agriculture alone, all agricultural statistics and text chapters have been made into a separate volume. Most of the agricultural data are prepared by the Colorado Co-Operative Crop Reporting Service, which is composed of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Planning Commission. This additional book, considered as Volume Two of the Year Book, may be secured without cost on request.

THE COLORADO STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
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Colorado—General Description

COLORADO lies almost in the center of that part of the United States west of the Mississippi River basin and in the east-central part of the Rocky Mountain region. The center of the state is approximately 1,500 miles west of the Atlantic seaboard, 800 miles east of the Pacific, 650 miles south of the Canadian border and 475 miles north of the Mexican border, measured by air lines due east and west and north and south. The state is bounded on the west by Utah, on the north by Wyoming and Nebraska, on the east by Kansas and Nebraska, and on the south by New Mexico and a small strip of the Oklahoma panhandle.

The state contains the most elevated portions of the Rocky mountains in the United States. The revised records of the United States geological survey assign to two peaks in Lake county near Leadville the honor of being the highest points in the state. The highest peak is Mount Elbert, with an elevation of 14,431 feet. Next is Mount Massive, with an elevation of 14,419 feet. 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. The United States geological survey and other authorities list 49 peaks that tower more than 14,000 feet above sea level; four that are rated at 14,000 feet, and 1,051 having altitudes 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 wonder-

fully 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 a land area of 66,341,120 acres or 103,658 square miles. Its water area is 290 square miles, making the total area 103,948 square miles. 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 approximately 276 miles, 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 following: The non-irrigated prairie section in the eastern part of the state, popularly referred to as Eastern Colorado; the South Platte valley, in the north and north-east; 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 Colorado river and numerous tributary streams in the central-western part; the rugged plateau districts drained by the White and Yampa (Bear) rivers, in the north-west; 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 have less intensive agricultural development. In topography and climatic conditions the South Platte and Arkansas valleys are very similar to the non-irrigated sections of eastern Colorado, but by rea-

son 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 non-irrigated districts. The San Luis valley has very light rainfall, but an abundant water supply for irrigation is derived from the Rio Grande del Norte and its tributaries. The average altitude is more than 7,500 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 stock-raising 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 non-irrigated agricultural land on the higher mesas. This is also an excellent stock-raising district. The valleys of the Colorado, Gunnison, Uncompahgre and other rivers and smaller streams of the Colorado river basin contain the principal fruit growing areas of the state, as well as a large amount of the 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 northwest 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.

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 del Norte 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 first census of what is now the state was taken in 1860 and showed a population of 34,277. The census bureau gives the population as of April 1, 1930, at 1,035,791, or more than 30 times greater than it was 70 years ago. The state ranks thirty-third in population among the states of the Union.

The following table shows its growth from 1860 to the present time, compared with the growth for the entire country, all figures being taken from census reports:

Year	Population	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
1920.....	939,629	17.6	14.9
1930.....	1,035,791	10.2	16.1

More detailed figures on the population of the state and its subdivisions will be found elsewhere in this volume.

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. 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 1930 census showed the density of population for the state to be 10.0 per square mile. Denver still holds first place in this respect, with 4,963.2, and Hinsdale county ranks last with 0.5.

Of Colorado's total population of 1,035,791 on April 1, 1930, 519,882, including 1,789 persons living on farms within the limits of cities and villages of 2,500 or more, comprised the urban population, or persons residing in the cities and towns. The rural population amounted to 515,909, comprising 281,038 persons living on farms in rural territory and 234,871 persons not living on farms. The urban population formed 50.2 per cent of the total, as compared with 48.2 per cent in 1920 and 50.7 per cent in 1910. The census shows that there are but three cities of more than 25,000 population in the state, five with population of from 10,000 to 25,000, 10 from 5,000 to 10,000, nine from 2,500 to 5,000, 42 from 1,000 to 2,500, 47 from 500 to 1,000 and 124 towns of less than 500 population. In the last classification are 22 towns of less than 100 population each.

The foreign-born population of Colorado in 1930 amounted to 8.2 per cent of the total, compared with 12.4 per cent in 1920 and 15.9 per cent in 1910.

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 is the largest, with 3,077,760 acres.

In the land classification table published elsewhere in this volume, eight counties—Alamosa, Archuleta, Chaffee, Clear Creek, Costilla, Gilpin, Hinsdale, and Mineral, show areas in the various classifications larger than the total areas of the respective counties. The

discrepancy probably is due to inaccuracies in government surveys and to the large areas of land which have never been surveyed.

The area of patented land in the state has been increasing steadily, due to the proving up of entries on government land and the issuance of patents on state land sold. The area of patented land returned for assessment in recent years was as follows:

Year	Acres
1920	29,462,459
1921	30,867,235
1922	32,105,994
1923	33,347,491
1924	34,122,665
1925	35,195,619
1926	35,807,193
1927	36,323,737
1928	36,583,930
1929	36,974,946
1930	37,163,043
1931	37,174,876
1932	37,568,944
1933	37,793,509
1934	37,710,657
1935	37,838,742

An apparent decrease in patented land in 1934 is credited principally to purchase of private holdings by the federal government for inclusion in national parks and forests.

Of the area in private ownership in 1935, the tax commission classifies 35,804,142 acres as agricultural land. This is equal to 94.6 per cent of the total patented land and 54.5 per cent of the entire area of the state. The area classified as agricultural land is divided as follows:

	Acres
Fruit land	17,860
Irrigated land	2,137,282
Natural hay land	368,476
Dry farming land	10,653,505
Grazing land	22,627,019
Total	35,804,142

These classifications contain some waste and desert areas of no real value for agricultural purposes. The term "dry farming" applies to tillable land that is non-irrigated. Some of the grazing land eventually will be placed under cultivation. The remaining privately owned area consists mostly of patented mineral land, railroad rights of way and town and city lots.

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 Colorado river, the largest stream in the state has its source in Grand county. Formerly it was known as the Grand river from its source to where it crossed the western boundary. An act of the twenty-first general assembly, approved in 1921, changed the name to the Colorado, the name by which the stream was known after it crossed into Utah. The Green river, which was regarded as one of the two streams forming the Colorado when the upper course of the Colorado was called the Grand river, 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 (Bear) and White rivers. The principal tributary of the Colorado river is the Gunnison, which has its source in Gunnison county and enters the Colorado 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 del Norte. 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 headwaters 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 5,000 artesian wells in the state, fully two-thirds of which are in the San Luis valley.

National Forests—Fourteen national forests located wholly within the state and one lying partially within its boundaries comprise about 20 per cent of the state's area. These forests embrace 13,547,537 acres, mostly in Colorado, and are administered by the de-

partment of agriculture of the federal government. A detailed description of these forests and their operations is given elsewhere in this volume.

National Parks and Monuments—Two national parks and six national monuments are located within the boundaries of Colorado and one national monument on the boundary between Colorado and Utah. All of these parks and monuments are administered by the national park service of the department of the interior. A description of these parks and monuments, with their location, area, number of visitors, etc., is given in a separate chapter.

Industries—The principal industries of the state are agriculture, stock-raising in its various branches, dairying, bee-keeping, manufacturing, mining, quarrying, lumbering, oil and gas production 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 44.3 degrees, but it varies from about 31 degrees in some of the higher mountain districts to 54 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 40 inches, in the San Juan mountains and a few other mountain districts of restricted areas. The delightful and wonderfully healthful qualities of Colorado's climate are well known throughout the country. More detailed data on this subject are contained in the chapter on Climatological Data.

High and Low Points—The level of the sea is the basis upon which all geometrical altitudes are reckoned. The fifteenth step from the top leading to the main floor of the state capitol at Denver, at the west entrance, is exactly one mile, or 5,280 feet above sea level. Mount Elbert, altitude 14,431 feet, or 2.72 miles above sea level, is the highest point in the state. The lowest point is the bed of the Arkansas river near the town of Holly, about three miles west of the Kansas line, in Prowers county, in the southeastern

part of the state. Its altitude is 3,385 feet, or 0.64 of a mile above sea level.

The highest incorporated town is Kokomo, in Summit county, which has an altitude of 10,618 feet. The lowest incorporated town is Holly, in Prowers county, 3,387 feet above sea level.

Summit lake, near the top of Mount Evans in Clear Creek county, has the highest elevation of the numerous lakes of the state, being 12,740 feet, or almost 2½ miles above the level of the sea. It was formed in the cone of an extinct volcano and its depth has never been determined, ordinary sounding methods failing to reach bottom. In 1931 a scientific expedition headed by J. C. Stearns, of the University of Denver, and Dr. Arthur Compton, of the University of Chicago, conducted important cosmic rays research on the lake.

The deepest hole ever bored into the earth in Colorado, as far as records disclose, is a test well drilled for oil on the Hiawatha dome, in Moffat county, by the Mountain Fuel Supply company, which reached a depth of 7,577 feet, or 352 feet below sea level. This well, known as Florence Wilson No. 2, was drilled in 1933 on Section 22-12n-100w.

The highest automobile road in Colorado, as well as in the United States, is the Mount Evans highway in Clear Creek county, which rises to an altitude of 14,260 feet.

The deepest mine in the state is the Portland, in the Cripple Creek district, Teller county, which has been opened to a depth of 3,000 feet.

The approximate mean altitude of Colorado is 6,800 feet, or 700 feet higher than Utah and 100 feet higher than Wyoming.

The mean altitude of the state is the highest of any state in the Union, which puts Colorado at the crest of the continent. The thirty-ninth parallel, which intersects the state near the center, passes through 12 states between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The mean elevation of Delaware on the east is only 60 feet and of California on the west is 2,900 feet. Kansas, which adjoins Colorado on the east, has a mean altitude of 2,000 feet, a drop of 4,800 feet from the mean altitude of Colorado. Likewise, the mean altitude of all states west of Colorado drops gradually toward the Pacific. Wyoming, which is only 100 feet lower than Colorado, ranks second among the states.

Railroads, Telegraph and Telephone Facilities—There are 30 railroad and terminal companies operating in Colo-

rado, reporting an aggregate of 4,981 miles of main line track. Every county in the state has some railroad mileage, though the railroad facilities of some of the 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 1936 was \$123,374,230.

The following table shows the main line tracks owned by the several railroad companies:

Road	Mileage
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.....	527.28
M. B. Burke.....	35.70
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.....	395.56
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company.....	165.85
Colorado-Kansas Railroad Co..	24.00
Colorado & Southern Railroad Company.....	740.37
Colorado & Southeastern Railroad Company.....	6.27
Colorado & Wyoming Railroad Company.....	37.09
Crystal River Railroad Co.....	20.66
Crystal River & San Juan Co..	7.32
Denver & Inter-Mountain Railroad Company.....	11.97
Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Company.....	1,395.53
Denver & Salt Lake Railroad Company.....	252.00
Denver & Salt Lake Western Railroad Company.....	37.90
Grand River Valley Railway Co.	22.38
Great Western Railway Co.....	86.58
Greeley Terminal Railway Co..	1.60
Laramie, North Park & Western Railroad Company.....	43.88
Manitou & Pikes Peak Railway Company.....	8.90
Midland Terminal Railroad Co..	55.44
Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.....	152.04
Northwestern Terminal Railway Company.....	3.18
Rio Grande Junction Railroad Company.....	62.08
Rio Grande Southern Railroad Company.....	171.16
San Luis Central Railroad Co..	12.21
San Luis Southern Railway Co..	31.53
Silverton Northern Railroad Co.	15,619
Treasury Mountain Railroad Co.	4.00
Uintah Railway Company.....	50.80
Union Pacific Railroad Co.....	602.02

Eighty-nine telephone companies operate in the state, owning an aggregate of 519,309 miles of wire in 1934. The valuation of all telephone property owned by these companies as determined by the state tax commission for taxation purposes was \$15,837,300 in 1936. Most of these companies are small and operate in one or two counties only. One company owns and operates more than 95 per cent of the total mileage. All counties in the state have telephone service. Four telegraph companies operate 29,627 miles of wire. The valuation by the tax commission for 1936 was \$1,684,110. Tables published elsewhere in this volume give valuations, mileage, etc., of all companies by counties, and years.

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 del Norte 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 on the south, where its boundary, as before stated, was the Rio Grande del Norte.

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 passes 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 territory, was included in Nebraska territory.

In 1855 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 county seat 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.

But 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, soon 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 consti-

tuted 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.

Within the vast 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 claimed this territory as their own. 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 deposits in the San Juan district, white settlers began to come in rapidly, and steps were taken to recover the land that had been confirmed by the government as the property of the Utes. The Indians 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 Uintah reservation, in eastern Utah.

An Indian reservation also was established in southwestern Colorado and northwestern New Mexico, to which most of the Southern Utes were removed. This is the only Indian reservation in Colorado at present, though there is some Indian land in La Plata county belonging to Ute Indians.

Colorado Territory as at first organized contained 17 counties, the list including Arapahoe, Boulder, Clear Creek, Conejos (then known as Guadalupe), Costilla, Douglas, El Paso, Fremont, Gilpin, Huerfano, Jefferson, Lake, Larimer, Park, Pueblo, Summit and Weld. Since that time the number has been increased until there are now 63. New counties were created at various times, but in 1883 a general division of the western slope was made, the counties of Delta, Eagle, Garfield, Mesa, Montrose, Ouray and San Miguel being created from the larger counties of earlier days. The second general division of great areas into smaller counties occurred in 1889, when the gradual settlement of the eastern Colorado plains gave rise to the creation of 11 new subdivisions, the counties then created being Baca, Cheyenne, Kiowa, Kit Carson, Lincoln, Morgan, Otero, Phillips, Prowers, Sedgwick and Yuma. Montezuma and Rio Blanco, western Colorado counties, also were created in that year. Since that time only eight new counties have been created by the legislature, the later list including Mineral, Teller, Jackson, Crowley, Moffat, Denver, Adams and Alamosa. In 1902 Denver and Adams counties were taken out of Arapahoe county and established as separate entities. No new counties have been established since 1913, when Alamosa county was made up from parts of Conejos and Costilla counties.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COLORADO COUNTIES

The following table shows the dates of organization of the 63 counties now existing in Colorado. The 17 counties in existence under territorial law and recognized when statehood was achieved are indicated by a star (*).

For the purpose of preserving the earlier record the following changes are noted in the statutes creating coun-

ties: Greenwood county was established in 1870 and abolished in 1874, its area being allotted to Elbert and Bent counties; Conejos county originally was known as Guadaloupe county; Carbonate county was established from a part of Lake county in 1879, but at the same legislative session the name of Lake was changed to

Chaffee and Carbonate was changed to Lake; Uncompahgre county was established in 1883, but later in the same year the name was changed to Ouray, and what was then Ouray county was changed to San Miguel county.

The names of the present counties and the dates of organization follow:

Adams	1902	Garfield	1883	Otero	1889
Alamosa	1913	Gilpin*	1861	Ouray	1877
Arapahoe*	1861	Grand	1874	Park*	1861
Archuleta	1885	Gunnison	1877	Phillips	1889
Baca	1889	Hinsdale	1874	Pitkin	1881
Bent	1870	Huerfano*	1861	Prowers	1889
Boulder*	1861	Jackson	1909	Pueblo*	1861
Chaffee	1879	Jefferson*	1861	Rio Blanco	1889
Cheyenne	1889	Kiowa	1889	Rio Grande	1874
Clear Creek*	1861	Kit Carson	1889	Routt	1877
Conejos*	1861	Lake*	1861	Saguache	1867
Costilla*	1861	La Plata	1874	San Juan	1876
Crowley	1911	Larimer*	1861	San Miguel	1883
Custer	1877	Las Animas	1866	Sedgwick	1889
Delta	1883	Lincoln	1889	Summit*	1861
Denver	1902	Logan	1887	Teller	1899
Dolores	1881	Mesa	1883	Washington	1887
Douglas*	1861	Mineral	1893	Weld*	1861
Eagle	1883	Moffat	1911	Yuma	1889
Elbert	1874	Montezuma	1889		
El Paso*	1861	Montrose	1883		
Fremont*	1861	Morgan	1889		

STATE FLAG

The eighteenth general assembly of the Colorado legislature enacted a measure creating a state flag for the state of Colorado. This act was filed with the secretary of state on June 5, 1911, and became a law without being signed by the governor. The specifications of the flag as provided by the act are as follows:

The width of the flag shall be two-thirds of its length.

It shall consist of three alternate stripes to be of equal width and at right angles to the staff.

The white stripe shall be the center stripe. (The original law did not specify the color of the other two stripes, but blue was the color universally used.)

At a distance from the staff end of the flag of one thirty-sixth of the total length of the flag there shall be a circular red C, of the same color as the red in the United States flag.

The diameter of the letter C shall be one-sixth of the width of the flag.

The inner line of the opening of the letter C shall be three-fourths of the width of its body or bar and the outer line of the opening shall be double the length of the inner line thereof.

Completely filling the open space inside the letter C shall be a golden disk.

Attached to the flag shall be a cord of gold and silver, intertwined, with tassels, one of gold and the other of silver.

The flag was designed by A. C. Carson, at one time manager of a Denver theater. The colors are typical of Colorado; the blue for the skies, the gold for the sunshine, the white for the snow-capped mountains and the red in the letter C standing for the Spanish interpretation of the name of the state. The gold and silver cord and tassels signify the principal metals mined in the state.

GEOGRAPHICAL CENTER OF COLORADO

The geographical center of Colorado, as computed by the United States geological survey, is approximately 30 miles northwest of Pikes peak, in the central eastern part of Park county between Tarryall and Lost Park creeks and to the west of Lake Cheesman. The exact position cannot be determined from the data available, but the approximate position given is sufficiently exact for ordinary purposes. The geographical center of an area may be defined as that point on which the surface of the area would be balanced if it were a plane of uniform thickness, or in other words, the center of gravity of the surface.

LAND CLASSIFICATION BY PERCENTAGES—1935

COUNTY	Area Acres	Patented Land %	Non-Patented Land			Total %
			Public Domain %	National Forests %	State Land %	
Adams	807,680	93.41	....	....	3.84	3.84
Alamosa	465,280	71.74	6.53	6.24	11.64	24.41
Arapahoe	538,880	96.38	....	....	2.81	2.81
Archuleta	780,800	40.50	12.59	51.99	2.33	66.91
Baca	1,633,280	94.09	0.06	....	2.88	2.94
Bent	975,360	81.30	0.04	2.57	1.43	1.47
Boulder	488,960	60.00	0.09	2.57	0.14	2.80
Chaffee	693,120	18.39	1.18	0.26	6.82	8.26
Cheyenne	1,137,280	94.80	0.02	....	5.13	5.15
Clear Creek	249,600	23.96	6.55	68.96	1.10	76.61
Conejos	801,280	32.66	21.39	34.27	7.70	63.36
Costilla	758,400	101.84	....	....	....	....
Crowley	517,120	83.34	0.29	....	11.95	12.24
Custer	478,080	56.97	1.78	35.27	2.74	39.79
Delta	768,640	37.30	20.64	24.72	....	45.36
Denver	37,120	94.17	....	....	1.56	1.56
Dolores	667,520	32.08	7.02	49.51	1.42	57.94
Douglas	540,800	71.04	....	25.27	1.69	26.96
Eagle	1,036,800	17.66	15.72	57.68	1.64	75.04
Elbert	1,188,480	91.65	0.03	....	6.85	6.88
El Paso	1,357,440	75.56	0.15	7.41	14.18	21.74
Fremont	996,480	41.04	29.02	9.48	5.78	44.28
Garfield	1,988,480	18.66	30.30	26.01	....	56.31
Gilpin	84,480	59.01	2.37	68.41	1.28	72.06
Grand	1,194,240	26.74	6.99	45.15	5.53	57.67
Gunnison	2,034,560	19.47	14.63	60.33	0.93	75.89
Hinsdale	621,440	4.49	16.38	84.32	1.34	102.04
Huerfano	960,000	73.08	5.17	14.56	4.85	24.58
Jackson	1,044,480	31.24	15.50	38.80	4.90	59.20
Jefferson	517,120	77.34	0.15	18.57	2.31	21.03
Kiowa	1,150,720	91.45	0.06	....	5.81	5.87
Kit Carson	1,381,760	94.70	0.01	....	4.40	4.41
Lake	237,440	26.10	5.51	67.04	0.73	73.28
La Plata	1,184,640	36.86	12.86	32.18	1.42	46.46
Larimer	1,682,560	46.18	1.39	35.80	4.22	41.41
Las Animas	3,077,760	91.26	1.31	1.00	5.23	7.54
Lincoln	1,644,800	91.59	0.08	....	8.01	8.09
Logan	1,166,080	85.58	0.24	....	12.53	12.77
Mesa	2,024,320	25.24	38.38	28.35	....	66.73
Mineral	554,240	5.87	....	94.92	0.12	95.04
Moffat	2,981,120	35.01	46.99	1.41	7.12	55.52
Montezuma	1,312,640	24.79	15.33	17.89	2.92	36.14
Montrose	1,448,960	29.80	35.09	21.87	0.01	56.97
Morgan	823,040	91.02	0.14	....	7.50	7.64
Otero	805,760	81.84	0.26	....	14.93	15.19
Ouray	332,160	51.06	8.80	38.14	0.95	47.89
Park	1,434,880	35.24	4.23	44.78	6.40	55.41
Phillips	440,320	93.53	0.07	....	4.26	4.33
Pitkin	652,160	14.62	2.09	71.49	0.20	73.78
Prowers	1,043,200	93.81	0.08	....	4.44	4.52
Pueblo	1,557,120	78.34	0.84	1.87	15.01	17.72
Rio Blanco	2,062,720	19.33	53.36	17.58	....	70.94
Rio Grande	574,720	39.50	13.49	40.22	2.65	56.36
Routt	1,477,760	45.31	3.80	37.99	5.08	46.87
Saguache	2,005,120	28.32	15.60	45.49	5.39	66.48
San Juan	289,920	8.99	15.87	62.85	2.55	81.27
San Miguel	824,320	30.55	34.95	21.56	2.54	59.05
Sedgwick	339,840	89.72	0.01	....	7.57	7.58
Summit	415,360	18.09	3.50	66.23	0.23	69.96
Teller	350,080	51.13	7.31	30.63	2.99	40.93
Washington	1,613,440	91.78	0.03	....	6.09	6.12
Weld	2,574,080	89.44	0.14	....	6.97	7.11
Yuma	1,514,880	95.69	0.09	....	3.71	3.80
State	66,341,120	57.04	11.37	20.42	4.80	36.59

Note.—Owing to inaccuracies in surveys and other causes, the figures for some counties do not always equal 100 per cent, sometimes going over that total.

In addition to lands shown here there are in most counties areas not accounted for as to title, these areas not being included in this table.

Colorado Land Classification by Counties, 1935

COUNTY	Area Acres	Fruit Land	Irrigated Land	Natural Hay Land	Dry Farming Land	Grazing Land	Miscellaneous ¹	Productive Coal Land	Non-Productive Coal Land	Timber Land	Metal-liferous Mining Claims Non-Prod.	Railroad Rights-of-way	Town and City Lots	Total Patented Lands	Unclassified as to Ownership ^{2,3}	Government Land*	State Land	National Forests	Total Non-Patented Lands	Area Acres	COUNTY	
Adams	807,680		74,393	4,994	530,338	119,365	19,341					2,798	3,200	754,429	22,234		31,017		31,017	807,680	Adams	
Alamosa	465,280		27,750	37,500	138,700	181,050															465,280	Alamosa
Arapahoe	538,880		16,874		393,889	88,295	15,552									30,374	54,151	29,032	113,557	538,880	Arapahoe	
Archuleta	780,800		10,119	563	10,162	290,065	140		636	2,000	117									780,800	Archuleta	
Baca	1,633,280				967,647	568,613															1,633,280	Baca
Bent	975,360				45,762	671,941	12,247														975,360	Bent
Boulder	488,960			18,713	28,071	133,516	6,084	517	1,820		13,483	3,840	8,250	293,369	58,620	4,200	139,685		136,971	488,960	Boulder	
Chaffee	693,120		21,251			87,982	635														693,120	Chaffee
Cheyenne	1,137,280				611,897	463,749					11,024	3,670	2,910	127,472	6,696	81,378	17,948	473,018	572,344	1,137,280	Cheyenne	
Clear Creek	249,600			407		19,400	11,814			4,982											249,600	Clear Creek
Conejos	801,280		86,480	9,920		162,216					21,361	1,040	806	59,810	1,436	16,360	2,746	172,120	191,226	801,280	Conejos	
Costilla	758,400		93,411	13,735		251,895	409,928				475	1,352	1,250	261,693	31,925	171,354	61,678	274,630	507,662	758,400	Costilla	
Crowley	517,120	46	43,808		13,123	369,787	2,655				1,136	1,589	675	772,369	13,969					517,120	Crowley	
Custer	478,080		5,686	11,479	7,721	242,790					3,775	785	785	430,939	22,814	1,506	61,811		63,317	478,080	Custer	
Delta	768,640	6,434	53,895		22,330	52,534	148,140	94	1,439			750	1,100	286,716	133,281	158,611		190,032	348,643	768,640	Delta	
Denver	37,120					5,804						2,750	26,401	34,955	1,587				578	37,120	Denver	
Dolores	667,520		720		23,181	143,673	41,973		212	1,275	2,545	420	160	214,159	66,570	46,828	9,483	330,480	386,791	667,520	Dolores	
Douglas	540,800		4,711	6,990	54,814	309,275	5,252					2,468	675	384,185	10,817		9,135	136,663	145,798	540,800	Douglas	
Eagle	1,036,800		25,618		1,330	149,740					3,439	2,566	375	183,068	175,705	162,995	17,018	598,014	778,027	1,036,800	Eagle	
Elbert	1,188,480			10,505	316,168	759,368						2,810	440	1,089,291	17,389	440	81,360		81,360	1,188,480	Elbert	
El Paso	1,357,440	138	20,125	1,747	751,747	13,040	13,040	330	1,130		1,620	6,375	15,250	1,025,684	36,619	2,086	192,511	100,540	295,137	1,357,440	El Paso	
Fremont	996,480	1,920	13,045	1,200	39,068	341,222	500	1,600	2,488		3,718	2,931	1,275	408,967	146,293	289,142	57,604	94,474	441,220	996,480	Fremont	
Garfield	1,988,480	825	54,032		30,016	276,332	305	489	3,492		495	4,075	995	371,056	497,744	602,459	1	517,220	1,119,680	1,988,480	Garfield	
Gilpin	84,480					32,134					16,217	1,002	495	49,848	26,245	2,000	1,080	57,797	60,877	84,480	Gilpin	
Grand	1,194,240		28,533			251,355				35,300	2,243	1,462	425	319,368	186,120	83,509	66,010	539,233	688,752	1,194,240	Grand	
Gunnison	2,034,560		35,599			298,459	26,538	449	7,663	478	22,778	2,250	1,880	396,094	94,532	297,520	18,891	1,227,523	1,543,934	2,034,560	Gunnison	
Hinsdale	621,440		1,950		359	19,748					5,457	237	175	27,926	40,617	101,821	8,313	523,997	634,131	621,440	Hinsdale	
Huerfano	960,000	29	3,809	12,152	19,685	641,816	18,456	724	637		40	2,945	1,250	701,543	22,463	49,605	46,602	139,787	235,994	960,000	Huerfano	
Jackson	1,044,480			68,254	216	56,622	195,663	6	2,598	1,120	661	1,100	144	326,384	99,712	161,940	51,229	405,215	618,384	1,044,480	Jackson	
Jefferson	517,120		49,547		20,473	269,121	46,315	180	6,018			2,520	5,750	399,924	8,428	800	11,945	96,023	108,768	517,120	Jefferson	
Kiowa	1,150,720				774,615	275,305						2,190	220	1,052,330	30,891	681	66,818		67,499	1,150,720	Kiowa	
Kit Carson	1,381,760		330	2,328	989,284	314,055						1,499	975	1,308,471	12,455	131	60,703		60,834	1,381,760	Kit Carson	
Lake	237,440			4,808		23,416					30,182	2,326	1,250	61,982	1,469	13,080	1,726	159,183	173,989	237,440	Lake	
La Plata	1,184,640	99	40,312		26,668	353,170	347	434	4,840	1,430	4,860	3,030	1,525	436,715	197,485	152,336	16,853	381,251	550,440	1,184,640	La Plata	
Larimer	1,682,560	1,080	105,480	14,860	25,350	614,172	8,724				3,020	4,400	777,086	208,659	23,460	71,048	602,307	696,815	1,682,560	Larimer		
Las Animas	3,077,760		23,849	3,949	87,170	2,547,782	1,189	1,536	17,098	113,207		5,845	7,250	2,808,875	36,882	40,205	161,117	30,681	232,003	3,077,760	Las Animas	
Lincoln	1,644,800			2,917	909,679	590,623						1,822	1,350	1,506,391	5,410		131,730		132,999	1,644,800	Lincoln	
Logan	1,166,080		74,420	16,000	520,960	381,260						3,334	2,010	997,984	19,122	2,840	146,134		148,974	1,166,080	Logan	
Mesa	2,024,320	5,743	81,415		10,331	404,249		492	1,510			3,105	4,000	510,845	162,577	776,980	1	573,917	1,350,898	2,024,320	Mesa	
Mineral	554,240		1,507	2,379		17,327	7,568				2,903	435	425	32,544	5,083		679	526,100	526,779	554,240	Mineral	
Moffat	2,981,120		10,871	3,738	33,801	981,591	5,363	1,170	5,204		1,157	140	675	1,043,710	282,111	1,401,090	212,228	41,981	1,655,299	2,981,120	Moffat	
Montezuma	1,312,640	663	35,254		40,311	238,188	8,154	50	40		1,568	730	325,344	512,913	201,250	38,272	234,861	474,383	474,383	1,312,640	Montezuma	
Montrose	1,448,960	599	64,217		18,266	208,109	132,368				5,822	1,310	1,090	431,781	191,712	508,393	199	316,875	825,467	1,448,960	Montrose	
Morgan	823,040		416,143	2,132	245,816	416,143						2,271	2,010	749,167	11,033	1,120	61,720		62,840	823,040	Morgan	
Otero	805,760	284	76,557		14,192	545,069	18,823					2,360	2,150	659,435	23,885	2,118	120,322		122,440	805,760	Otero	
Ouray	332,160		9,650	2,090	3,295	131,126	5,850		279	1,360	14,038	1,060	910	169,658	3,418	29,240	3,153	126,691	159,084	332,160	Ouray	
Park	1,434,880			22,765	4,866	457,588			2,869		12,963	3,854	785	505,690	134,161	60,700	91,773	642,556	795,029	1,434,880	Park	
Phillips	440,320				362,092	47,930						908	895	411,825	9,437	320	18,738		19,058	440,320	Phillips	
Pitkin	652,160		14,431		899	64,131			1,120		12,162	2,165	450	95,358	75,659	13,600	1,292	466,251	481,143	652,160	Pitkin	
Prowers	1,043,200		90,375	2,036	155,774	719,077	8,235					2,021	1,060	978,578	17,409	862	46,351		47,213	1,043,200	Prowers	
Pueblo	1,557,120		46,611		46,764	1,096,329	6,811					6,132	17,250	1,219,897	61,359	13,027	233,779	29,058	275,864	1,557,120	Pueblo	
Rio Blanco	2,062,720		19,709	3,681	18,210	351,365	483		4,663			195	400	398,706	200,776	1,100,633		362,605	1,463,238	2,062,720	Rio Blanco	
Rio Grande	574,720		76,350	22,440		124,220	787				940	1,313	985	227,035	77,523	15,253	231,150		323,926	574,720	Rio Grande	
Routt	1,477,760		39,544		48,096	558,103	3,136	592	3,586	12,592	620	2,437	800	669,506	115,628	56,132	75,020	561,474	692,626	1,477,760	Routt	
Saguache	2,005,120		45,250	48,700		465,222					4,900	2,680	1,150	567,902	104,160	312,713	108,173	912,172	1,333,058	2,005,120	Saguache	
San Juan	289,920					200				195		913	560	28,240	46,023	7,387		182,202	235,612	289,920	San Juan	
San Miguel	824,320		7,239		7,332	225,753		150		1,314	8,576	1,193	240	251,797	85,773	288,051	20,959	177,740	486,750	824,320	San Miguel	
Sedgwick	339,840		19,289	5,740	187,537	90,648						802	875	304,891	9,199	40	25,710		25,750	339,840	Sedgwick	
Summit	415,360		6,250			36,395				360		1,718	450	29,954	75,127	49,645	14,520	275,107	290,588	415,360	Summit	
Teller	350,080			1,963	17,273	128,200				2,200	25,550	2,562	1,250	178,998	27,781	25,594	10,472	107,235	143,301	350,080	Teller	
Washington	1,613,440		7,301		1,209,887	261,377						1,090	1,100	1,480,755	33,992	520	98,173		98,693	1,613,440	Washington	
Weld	2,574,080		348,779	6,226	758,027	1,158,691</																

COLORADO'S PLACE AMONG THE STATES OF THE UNION

NOTE—Figures for Colorado of a later date than those given in this table on some items mentioned may be found elsewhere in this volume. Those used in this table are of dates for which comparative data are available.

DESCRIPTION	Colorado	United States	Colo. % of U. S.	Rank Among States
LAND, AREAS, ETC.:				
Land area (square miles).....	103,658	2,973,776	3.49	7
Water surface (acres).....	185,609	33,854,080	0.55	42
Vacant, unappropriated and unreserved public land July 1, 1932 (acres).....	7,467,597	173,318,246	4.31	9
National forests (acres) 1934...	13,543,050	141,236,381	9.59	4
National parks and monuments (acres) 1932.....	393,940	12,943,837	32.86	6*
Federal land in grazing districts, June 30, 1935 (acres).....	6,459,320	65,272,989	9.90	5
Federal coal land reserves, June 30, 1934 (acres).....	4,142,233	27,277,025	15.19	3
POPULATION:				
Total, 1930.....	1,035,791	122,775,046	0.84	33
Total, 1920.....	939,629	105,710,620	0.89	33
Increase 1920-1930 (%).....	10.2	16.1	...	...
Per square mile (1930).....	10.0	41.3	...	39
Per square mile (1920).....	9.1	35.5	...	42
Indian (1930).....	1,395	332,397	0.42	23
Foreign-born white (1930).....	85,406	13,366,407	0.64	23
Negro (1930).....	11,828	11,891,143	0.10	32
Alien foreign-born white, 21 years old and over (1930)....	15,576	3,342,837	0.47	23
Number of illiterates 10 years old and over (1930).....	23,141	4,283,753	0.54	32
MANUFACTURES:				
Value of products (1933).....	\$135,868,000	\$31,358,840,000	0.43	34
Bread and other bakery products, value of (1931).....	9,453,289	1,190,047,770	0.79	23
Butter, value of (1933).....	5,252,000	385,512,000	1.36	19
Cheese, value of (1933).....	319,000	57,334,000	0.56	19
Condensed and evaporated milk, value of (1927).....	2,499,374	200,086,091	1.25	14
Canning and preserving, fruit, vegetables, etc. (1933).....	2,347,000	439,988,000	0.53	24
Canned green beans, value of (1931).....	282,574	8,133,922	3.47	6
Canned wax beans, value of (1931).....	128,442	2,374,550	5.41	4
Canned (sour) cherries, value of (1931).....	163,430	3,847,157	4.25	5
Meat packing (wholesale), value of products (1933).....	16,021,000	1,490,085,000	1.08	19
Flour and other grain mill products, value of (1931).....	8,267,958	598,040,724	0.86	19
Mining machinery, value of (1929)	4,818,628	40,325,223	11.95	3
Tons of beet sugar manufactured (crop of 1934-35).....	271,631	1,168,344	23.25	1
Clay products (other than pottery) and non-clay refractories, value of (1933).....	677,000	64,603,000	1.05	18
FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY: (Census figures)				
Number of farms (1935).....	59,956	6,288,648	0.95	30
Land in farms, acres (1935)....	29,978,472	1,054,515,111	2.84	14
Number of farms containing 1,000 acres and over (1930)...	5,253	80,620	6.52	6
Value all farm property (1930)...	\$795,387,096	\$57,245,544,269	1.39	23
Value farm property (lands and buildings only) 1935.....	418,757,555	32,858,844,012	1.27	25
Taxes on all farm property (1929)	2,398,387	212,901,141	1.13	28
Mortgage debt on farms operated by full owners (1930).....	48,854,641	4,080,176,438	1.20	24
Farm value 64 crops (1934).....	48,927,000	4,764,507,000	1.03	31
Value of livestock on farms and ranges (April 1, 1930).....	115,798,984	6,064,051,430	1.91	20
Total value all farm products sold (1930).....	187,298,846	11,011,329,335	1.70	27
Area irrigated, acres (1929).....	3,393,610	19,547,544	17.36	2

*Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

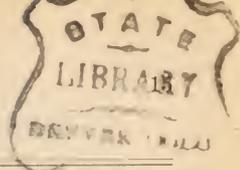
COLORADO'S PLACE AMONG THE STATES OF THE UNION—Continued

NOTE—Figures for Colorado of a later date than those given in this table on some items mentioned may be found elsewhere in this volume. Those used in this table are of dates for which comparative data are available.

DESCRIPTION	Colorado	United States	Colo. % of U. S.	Rank Among States
Cantaloupes, crates produced (1928-1932)	7,900,000	83,760,000	9.48	3
TAXATION:				
Assessed value property subject to general property tax (1932)	\$1,551,000,000	\$161,479,000,000	0.96	25
Net revenue receipts of state from all sources (1931).....	22,301,199	2,324,522,179	0.96	34
Governmental-cost payments (1931)	21,083,846	2,508,743,486	0.84	35
Federal corporation income tax (1934)	2,564,209	397,515,852	0.65	24
Federal individual income tax (1934)	2,021,879	419,509,488	0.48	26
State gasoline taxes (1933).....	5,325,000	519,403,000	1.03	31
Motor vehicle registration fees (1934)	1,632,000	269,762,000	0.60	37
MINING:				
Reserve tonnage of bituminous coal, geological survey estimates, figures in millions of tons	213,071	1,441,395	14.78	1
Est. barrels of oil recoverable from tertiary shale.....	47,625,598,000	75,335,721,000	63.22	1
Mineral production, value (1933)	\$ 27,259,095	\$ 2,555,300,000	1.17	16
Copper, pounds produced (1932)..	7,398,000	544,009,948	1.36	8
Lead production, short tons (1933)	2,169	281,804	0.77	9
Silver, value (1934).....	\$ 2,189,651	\$ 20,638,133	10.61	5
Gold, value (1934).....	11,086,629	107,205,247	10.34	4
Zinc production, short tons (1934)	750	439,485	0.17	7
Tungsten, value (1929).....	\$ 124,416	\$ 654,000	19.02	2
Fluorspar, value (1905-1930)....	2,076,241	44,048,065	4.71	3
Molybdenum, pounds (1933).....	5,028,695	.....	87.00	1
Bituminous coal, value (1933)†..	\$ 12,237,000	\$ 406,677,000	3.01	7
Petroleum output, barrels, bureau of mines figures (1934).....	1,139,000	908,065,000	0.13	17
MISCELLANEOUS:				
Developed water power, horsepower (Jan. 1, 1932).....	98,136	15,562,805	0.63	27
Water power, potential h.p. available 50% of the time (Jan. 1, 1928)	1,609,000	59,166,000	2.72	8
Electricity produced for public use in thousands of kilowatt hours (1935).....	549,157	99,397,527	0.55	33
Visitors to national parks (1932)	298,740	2,948,507	10.13	..
Church membership (1926).....	352,863	54,576,346	0.65	35
Beets produced for sugar, farm value (1921-1929).....	\$ 150,966,000	\$ 476,675,000	31.67	1
Volume of wholesale business (1933)	239,035,000	32,151,373,000	0.74	28
Net retail sales (1933).....	233,014,000	25,037,225,000	0.93	31
Railroads and equipment, value of (1922).....	364,963,000	19,950,800,000	1.83	20
Debts of state and local governments (1932).....	129,505,000	17,576,839,000	0.74	30
Railway mileage (1934).....	4,952	245,703	2.02	23
Railroads, taxes and special assessments of Class 1 carriers (1933)	\$ 3,324,000	\$ 251,214,000	1.32	23
Highway mileage, all types (1933)	9,421	345,721	2.73	12
Demand deposits in national banks (Dec. 31, 1934).....	\$ 112,819,000	\$10,393,761,000	1.09	19
Troops in world war.....	42,898	4,727,988	0.93	33
Telephones, number of (1932)...	179,063	17,424,406	1.03	26
National guard strength.....	1,859	187,386	0.99	33
Public school property, value of (1929-1930)	\$ 62,147,540	\$ 6,211,327,040	1.00	24
Number of deaths (1933).....	11,961	1,342,106	0.89	33
Probable number of millionaires (1923)	44	8,600	0.51	21
Lodgepole pine cut, board feet (1930)	15,426,000	30,401,000	50.74	1

†Exclusive of wagon mine output.

COLORADO YEAR BOOK, 1935-1936



RANK OF COUNTIES IN THE STATE

COUNTY	Area	Population (1930)	Bank Deposits (Dec. 31, 1935)	Agricultural Values (1934)	Dairy Cattle Values (1935)	Range Cattle Values (1935)	Value Sheep (1935)	Value Swine (1935)	Metal Mining Values (1935)	Coal Mining Tons (1935)	Manufacturing Values (1933)	Miles Railroad (1935)	Number Autos (1935)	Miles Highways (Jan. 1, 1935)	Assessed Value - tion (1935)
Adams	35	12	43	10	3	38	44	1	29	--	6	15	10	9	8
Alamosa	53	30	16	22	37	42	32	38	--	--	15	42	25	41	37
Arapahoe	48	10	19	29	7	52	42	31	28	--	14	35	8	38	13
Archuleta	38	48	51	44	31	34	19	39	--	24	25	33	56	42	53
Baca	11	22	35	33	40	23	41	19	--	--	--	44	27	16	29
Bent	31	29	26	25	42	39	49	30	--	--	18	26	29	27	28
Boulder	51	7	5	7	11	41	50	24	6	5	--	18	5	34	6
Chaffee	41	31	24	48	41	43	40	32	19	--	13	27	30	49	33
Cheyenne	26	46	49	56	23	13	33	29	--	--	--	32	49	31	31
Clear Creek	60	51	47	61	59	61	60	--	8	--	--	57	46	56	48
Conejos	37	25	33	15	34	29	3	9	--	--	22	38	38	33	41
Costilla	40	38	52	21	54	57	26	22	37	--	--	31	51	53	50
Crowley	50	36	40	52	45	40	45	35	--	--	--	55	42	32	45
Custer	52	52	50	38	43	48	47	44	23	--	--	60	53	30	60
Delta	39	18	20	8	15	21	13	18	38	11	11	30	17	37	21
Denver	63	1	1	--	49	--	--	--	31	--	1	39	1	--	1
Dolores	42	58	--	57	55	55	22	49	16	--	--	58	61	55	62
Douglas	47	47	54	39	16	28	54	42	26	--	--	14	39	36	32
Eagle	29	44	37	27	35	19	20	41	2	--	24	9	45	45	38
Elbert	22	34	36	37	9	18	31	14	35	16	--	23	35	7	22
El Paso	19	4	3	35	2	17	43	7	--	8	7	4	3	4	4
Fremont	30	14	9	28	30	32	56	34	30	7	10	13	14	48	15
Garfield	8	23	17	13	25	8	7	28	--	12	21	10	24	15	17
Gilpin	62	60	--	60	61	58	61	--	7	--	--	53	52	62	55
Grand	21	53	39	36	39	26	25	54	36	--	--	28	48	51	44
Gunnison	5	40	22	24	38	4	10	51	18	6	--	5	36	43	27
Hinsdale	44	63	--	59	62	56	39	--	24	--	--	61	63	58	63
Huerfano	32	16	18	45	33	37	21	46	--	4	19	11	21	35	25
Jackson	27	59	--	23	52	10	16	53	33	14	--	46	55	46	58
Jefferson	49	11	41	14	12	45	52	36	14	9	--	17	7	19	11
Kiowa	25	45	46	50	50	30	37	40	--	--	--	22	47	28	36
Kit Carson	18	26	28	43	13	15	46	5	--	--	--	36	23	12	18
Lake	61	41	--	53	58	60	59	--	5	--	--	37	41	60	43
La Plata	23	20	10	32	26	31	15	26	17	13	16	8	20	14	23
Larimer	9	6	6	3	5	14	29	10	27	19	4	6	6	18	5
Las Animas	1	5	7	41	21	1	4	23	39	2	8	2	12	2	7
Lincoln	10	33	25	49	22	11	34	27	--	--	--	29	31	20	24
Logan	24	13	15	5	4	12	51	3	--	--	--	7	18	3	10
Mesa	6	8	8	2	8	2	8	21	34	10	9	12	9	8	12
Mineral	46	62	--	58	60	59	27	--	11	--	--	59	62	61	61
Moffat	2	42	48	40	36	27	1	43	25	18	--	63	43	24	46
Montezuma	20	32	34	30	24	36	17	25	22	15	--	34	33	22	49
Montrose	16	21	14	6	20	25	6	17	21	20	17	41	18	23	30
Morgan	34	15	11	4	10	22	48	6	--	--	--	20	15	26	14
Otero	36	9	12	11	17	35	24	13	--	--	5	16	11	13	9
Ouray	58	56	44	46	53	47	30	48	9	23	--	51	57	52	57
Park	17	54	45	42	48	24	12	55	3	--	--	24	40	29	39
Phillips	54	37	30	26	19	46	57	8	--	--	23	52	34	25	40
Pitkin	43	57	42	47	56	50	23	45	15	22	--	50	58	54	59
Prowers	28	17	21	20	29	20	38	20	--	--	12	25	16	17	16
Pueblo	13	2	2	12	14	33	36	15	--	--	2	3	4	5	3
Rio Blanco	4	49	38	31	47	3	5	47	--	17	--	62	50	44	51
Rio Grande	45	24	--	9	32	44	11	16	12	--	--	40	22	40	34
Routt	15	28	29	17	23	7	2	33	32	3	20	19	28	10	19
Saguache	7	35	27	16	46	16	9	37	20	--	--	21	44	21	42
San Juan	59	55	--	--	63	62	35	--	4	--	--	56	60	57	56
San Miguel	33	50	--	51	51	49	14	50	10	21	--	43	54	50	54
Sedgwick	57	39	31	19	27	51	58	11	--	--	--	54	37	39	35
Summit	55	61	53	55	57	54	55	56	13	--	--	45	59	59	52
Teller	56	43	13	54	44	53	--	52	1	--	--	49	32	47	47
Washington	12	27	32	34	18	9	28	4	--	--	--	47	26	6	26
Weld	3	3	4	1	1	5	18	12	--	1	3	1	2	1	2
Yuma	14	19	23	18	6	6	53	2	--	--	--	48	19	11	20

COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION BY COUNTIES
(Census 1930)

COUNTY	Total Population	Native White	Foreign Born White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Mexican
Adams-----	20,245	16,349	2,133	107	4	---	437	1,191
Alamosa-----	8,602	7,810	213	49	---	---	21	507
Arapahoe-----	22,647	20,588	1,652	104	10	1	53	224
Archuleta-----	3,204	1,582	47	---	5	---	12	1,558
Baca-----	10,570	10,436	80	2	4	---	---	48
Bent-----	9,134	7,825	239	15	2	20	163	866
Boulder-----	32,466	27,792	2,702	128	7	7	183	1,675
Chaffee-----	8,126	6,416	770	23	1	---	31	884
Cheyenne-----	3,723	3,491	184	1	1	---	---	46
Clear Creek-----	2,155	1,866	269	11	---	2	---	7
Conejos-----	9,803	9,614	86	4	13	---	41	26
Costilla-----	5,779	5,339	63	1	3	---	171	190
Crowley-----	5,934	4,282	292	17	8	---	92	1,243
Custer-----	2,124	1,831	167	36	---	---	---	90
Delta-----	14,204	12,616	548	1	5	---	49	982
Denver-----	287,861	241,742	31,235	7,204	243	154	349	6,857
Dolores-----	1,412	1,287	91	---	---	---	6	25
Douglas-----	3,498	3,163	220	2	---	---	---	112
Eagle-----	3,924	3,233	293	1	---	---	1	389
Elbert-----	6,580	6,152	357	13	3	---	11	44
El Paso-----	49,570	44,424	3,247	1,096	20	5	10	759
Fremont-----	18,896	15,983	1,762	216	12	---	4	928
Garfield-----	9,975	8,870	752	11	2	---	---	340
Gilpin-----	1,212	1,029	174	---	---	---	---	9
Grand-----	2,108	1,897	176	---	---	---	7	280
Gunnison-----	5,527	4,544	715	13	3	---	---	252
Hinsdale-----	449	402	29	3	---	---	---	15
Huerfano-----	17,062	12,555	1,786	254	---	---	26	2,425
Jackson-----	1,386	1,244	113	---	---	---	---	29
Jefferson-----	21,810	19,462	2,120	64	14	1	56	92
Kiowa-----	3,786	3,607	87	30	1	---	---	61
Kit Carson-----	9,725	9,375	338	---	---	---	---	12
Lake-----	4,899	3,613	986	17	1	---	---	282
La Plata-----	12,975	9,954	782	35	430	14	7	1,753
Larimer-----	33,137	28,242	2,814	13	11	---	3	2,054
Las Animas-----	36,008	27,487	3,426	286	51	4	5	4,748
Lincoln-----	7,850	7,490	275	1	1	---	---	83
Logan-----	19,946	17,294	1,698	39	3	---	97	815
Mesa-----	25,908	23,548	1,263	72	10	7	35	973
Mineral-----	640	566	42	1	---	---	---	31
Moffat-----	4,861	4,596	228	1	---	---	---	36
Montezuma-----	7,798	6,316	199	3	413	---	---	867
Montrose-----	11,742	9,927	551	8	8	---	56	1,191
Morgan-----	18,284	15,109	1,721	35	---	---	21	1,398
Otero-----	24,390	19,078	766	222	12	---	332	3,941
Ouray-----	1,784	1,552	228	3	---	1	---	---
Park-----	2,052	1,864	120	---	---	---	---	68
Phillips-----	5,797	5,526	262	---	9	---	---	---
Pitkin-----	1,770	1,374	391	3	1	---	1	---
Prowers-----	14,762	12,883	374	46	15	3	5	1,436
Pueblo-----	66,038	52,865	6,328	1,333	26	13	91	5,356
Rio Blanco-----	2,980	2,827	103	16	---	---	---	34
Rio Grande-----	9,953	9,284	232	4	1	---	2	430
Routt-----	9,352	8,081	841	125	19	---	65	220
Saguache-----	6,250	5,555	187	2	---	---	1	505
San Juan-----	1,935	1,314	460	4	---	---	---	157
San Miguel-----	2,184	1,872	235	2	2	---	---	73
Sedgwick-----	5,580	4,733	368	4	---	---	91	384
Summit-----	987	856	124	---	---	---	---	7
Teller-----	4,141	3,695	428	7	---	---	---	11
Washington-----	9,591	8,988	453	27	---	---	16	107
Weld-----	65,097	49,221	6,204	111	19	1	712	8,792
Yuma-----	13,613	13,190	387	2	2	---	---	82
State-----	1,035,791	875,711	85,406	11,828	1,395	233	3,213	57,676

Note—To reach the total shown in the first column the following non-classified races, not shown in the table, must be added: Adams, 24; Alamosa, 2; Arapahoe, 15; Bent, 4; Boulder, 12; Chaffee, 1; Conejos, 19; Costilla, 12; Delta, 3; Denver, 97; Douglas, 1; Eagle, 7; El Paso, 9; Fremont, 1; Huerfano, 16; Jefferson, 1; Las Animas, 1; Montrose, 1; Otero, 39; Pueblo, 26; Routt, 1; Weld, 87; total, 329.

COLORADO POPULATION STATISTICS, BY YEARS AND CLASSIFICATION
(Compiled from Federal Census Reports)

	1930	1920	1910	1900
Total Population	1,035,791	939,629	799,024	539,700
Number per square mile.....	10.0	9.1	7.7	5.2
Increase over preceding census:				
Number	96,162	140,605	259,324	126,451
Per cent increase.....	10.2	17.6	48.0	30.6
Males	530,752	492,731	430,697	368,327
Females	505,039	446,898	368,327	244,368
Males to 100 females.....	105.1	110.3	116.9	120.9
Urban	519,832	453,259	404,840	260,651
Males	254,319	229,374	206,805	134,267
Females	265,563	223,885	198,035	126,384
Rural	515,909	486,370	394,184	279,049
Males	276,433	263,357	223,892	161,065
Females	239,476	223,013	170,292	117,984
Number illiterate (10 years, or more, age).....	23,141	24,208	23,780	17,779
Per cent illiterate.....	2.8	3.2	3.7	4.2
Color and nativity:				
Native white.....	875,711	807,149	656,564	438,571
Foreign-born white.....	85,406	*116,954	126,851	90,475
Negro	11,828	11,318	11,453	8,570
Mexicans	57,676	*	*	*
Indians	1,395	1,383	1,482	1,437
Chinese	233	291	373	509
Japanese	3,213	2,464	2,300	48
All others.....	329	70	1	90
Population by age:				
Under 5 years.....	95,670	97,058	82,562	56,999
5 to 9	104,730	95,086	75,616	57,277
10 to 14.....	98,940	89,214	69,688	48,871
15 to 19.....	95,132	78,632	71,045	45,014
20 to 24.....	86,913	78,338	79,050	49,600
25 to 29.....	77,310	78,905	78,885	51,335
30 to 34.....	74,191	74,825	69,313	49,938
35 to 44.....	146,667	134,428	116,508	85,691
45 to 54.....	115,665	100,424	83,259	50,889
55 to 64.....	78,035	64,002	44,022	25,890
65 to 74.....	45,073	30,049	20,158	10,621
75 and over.....	16,714	11,014	6,569	3,025
Unknown	701	7,654	2,349	4,550
Persons 10 years old and over engaged in gainful occupations:				
Number engaged.....	402,867	366,457	338,724	218,263
Per cent of total population...	38.9	39.0	42.4	40.4
Males	321,874	303,870	285,083	190,297
Females	80,993	62,587	53,641	27,966
Families in Colorado:				
Number	267,324	230,843	194,467	127,459
Median size	3.17	4.1	4.1	4.2
Urban	141,338	112,380	97,456	.....
Rural	125,986	118,463	97,011	.....
Number of dwellings.....	242,548	211,103	183,874	.....
Homes owned	131,571	116,781	96,728	56,247
Homes rented	127,979	109,501	90,929	64,529
Tenure unknown	7,774	4,561	6,810	6,681
Families having radio sets.....	100,959	.....	.....	.....
Number of farms.....	59,956	59,934	46,170	24,700
Marital conditions (persons 15 years or over):				
Males, number	379,165	350,813	315,422	213,157
Single	125,015	123,473	129,828	93,891
Married	227,494	200,800	167,799	105,902
Widowed	18,895	17,592	13,457	8,903
Divorced	6,938	4,378	2,782	1,178
Unknown	823	4,570	1,556	3,283
Females, number	357,236	307,458	255,736	163,396
Single	83,456	73,098	65,931	42,738
Married	226,078	195,193	160,546	102,388
Widowed	40,337	34,186	25,752	16,210
Divorced	7,013	4,058	3,043	1,281
Unknown	352	923	464	779

*Mexicans were not segregated in 1920, 1910 and 1900 and are included in the foreign-born white.

Note—In all census reports the classification "Mexicans" includes all persons of both Spanish and Mexican origin.

POPULATION OF COLORADO BY COUNTIES

(Compiled from the Census Reports)

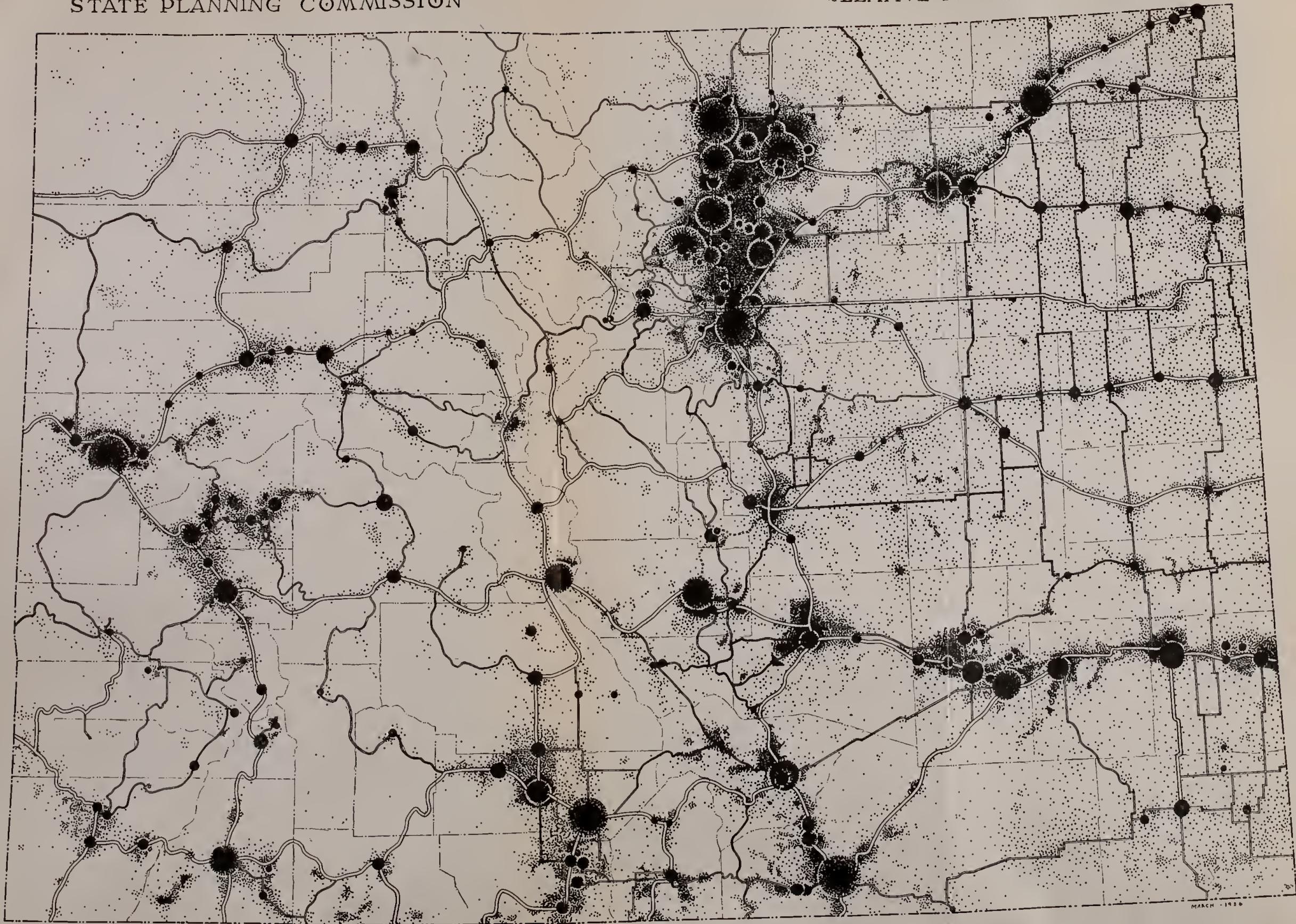
COUNTY	Population				Increase, 1920-1930*	
	1930	1920	1910	1900	Number	Per Cent
Adams ^{a b c}	20,245	14,430	8,892	-----	5,815	40.3
Alamosa ^d	8,602	5,148	-----	-----	3,454	67.1
Arapahoe ^{a b}	22,647	13,766	10,263	153,017	8,881	64.5
Archuleta	3,204	3,590	3,302	2,117	-386	10.8
Baca	10,570	8,721	2,516	759	1,849	21.2
Bent	9,134	9,705	5,043	3,049	-571	5.9
Boulder	32,456	31,861	30,330	21,544	595	1.9
Chaffee	8,126	7,753	7,622	7,085	373	4.8
Cheyenne	3,723	3,746	3,687	501	-23	-0.6
Clear Creek	2,155	2,891	5,001	7,082	-736	-25.5
Conejos ^d	9,803	8,416	11,285	8,794	1,387	16.5
Costilla ^d	5,779	5,032	5,498	4,632	747	14.8
Crowley ^e	5,934	6,383	-----	-----	-449	-7.0
Custer	2,124	2,172	1,947	2,937	-48	-2.2
Delta	14,204	13,668	13,688	5,487	536	3.9
Denver ^{a c}	287,861	256,491	213,381	-----	31,370	12.2
Dolores	1,412	1,243	642	1,134	169	13.6
Douglas	3,498	3,517	3,192	3,120	-19	-0.5
Eagle	3,924	3,385	2,985	3,008	539	15.9
Elbert	6,580	6,980	5,331	3,101	-400	-5.7
El Paso	49,570	44,027	43,321	31,602	5,543	12.6
Fremont	18,896	17,883	18,181	15,636	1,013	5.7
Garfield	9,975	9,304	10,144	5,835	671	7.2
Gilpin	1,212	1,364	4,131	6,690	-152	-11.1
Grand	2,108	2,659	1,862	741	-551	-20.7
Gunnison	5,527	5,590	5,897	5,331	-63	-1.1
Hinsdale	449	538	646	1,609	-89	-16.5
Huerfano	17,062	16,879	13,320	8,395	183	1.1
Jackson ^f	1,386	1,340	1,013	-----	46	3.4
Jefferson ^g	21,810	14,400	14,231	9,306	7,410	51.5
Kiowa	3,786	3,755	2,899	701	31	0.8
Kit Carson	9,725	8,915	7,483	1,580	810	9.1
Lake	4,899	6,630	10,600	18,054	-1,731	-26.1
La Plata	12,975	11,218	10,812	7,016	1,757	15.7
Larimer ^f	33,137	27,872	25,270	12,168	5,265	18.9
Las Animas	36,008	38,975	33,643	21,841	-2,967	-7.6
Lincoln	7,850	8,273	5,917	926	-423	-5.1
Logan	19,946	18,427	9,549	3,292	1,519	8.2
Mesa	26,908	22,281	22,197	9,267	3,627	16.3
Mineral	640	779	1,239	1,913	-139	-17.8
Moffat ^h	4,861	5,129	-----	-----	-268	-5.2
Montezuma	7,798	6,260	5,029	3,058	1,538	24.6
Montrose	11,742	11,852	10,291	4,535	-110	-0.9
Morgan	18,284	16,124	9,577	3,268	2,160	13.4
Otero ^e	24,390	22,623	20,201	11,522	1,767	7.8
Ouray ^j	1,784	2,620	3,514	4,731	-836	-31.9
Park ^k	2,052	1,977	2,492	2,998	75	3.8
Phillips	5,797	5,499	3,179	1,583	298	5.4
Pitkin	1,770	2,707	4,566	7,020	-937	-34.6
Prowers	14,762	13,845	9,520	3,766	917	6.6
Pueblo	66,038	57,638	52,223	34,448	8,400	14.6
Rio Blanco	2,980	3,135	2,332	1,690	-155	-4.9
Rio Grande	9,953	7,855	6,563	4,080	2,098	26.7
Routt ^h	9,352	8,948	7,561	3,661	404	4.5
Saguache	6,250	4,638	4,160	3,853	1,612	34.8
San Juan	1,935	1,700	3,063	2,343	235	13.8
San Miguel ^l	2,184	5,281	4,700	5,379	-3,097	-58.6
Sedgwick	5,580	4,207	3,061	971	1,373	32.4
Summit	987	1,724	2,003	2,744	-737	-42.7
Teller	4,141	6,696	14,351	29,002	-2,555	-38.2
Washington ^b	9,591	11,208	6,002	1,241	-1,617	-14.4
Weld	65,097	54,059	39,177	16,808	11,038	20.4
Yuma ^b	13,613	13,897	8,499	1,729	-284	-2.0
State	1,035,791	939,629	799,024	539,700	96,162	10.2

*Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

^aAdams and Denver counties were organized from parts of Arapahoe county in 1902. Prior thereto Denver was in Arapahoe county.^bParts of Adams and Arapahoe counties were annexed to Washington and Yuma counties in 1903.^cPart of Denver county was annexed to Adams county in 1909.^dAlamosa county was organized from parts of Conejos and Costilla counties in 1913.^eCrowley county was organized from part of Otero county in 1911.^fJackson county was organized from part of Larimer county in 1909.^gPart of Jefferson county was annexed to Park county in 1908.^hMoffat county was organized from part of Routt county in 1911.ⁱPart of San Miguel county was annexed to Ouray county in 1917.

COLORADO
STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

COLORADO STATE HIGHWAYS
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
RELATIVE TO HIGHWAY ROUTES



EACH DOT REPRESENTS 10 PERSONS.
POPULATION — U. S. CENSUS
1930

MARCH 1930

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND PER CAPITA STATISTICS

(Based on the Census Bureau Population Report for 1930)

COUNTY	Popula- tion	Area Square Miles	Popula- tion per Square Mile	Assessed Valua- tion per Capita, 1930	Taxes Assessed per Capita, 1930	Bank Deposits per Capita, 1930
Adams	20,245	1,262	16.0	\$1,588.89	\$39.06	\$ 63.70
Alamosa	8,602	727	11.8	1,162.20	42.40	21.72
Arapahoe	22,647	842	26.9	1,038.40	32.65	90.93
Archuleta	3,204	1,220	2.6	1,459.42	37.98	63.03
Baca	10,570	2,552	4.1	1,266.77	35.57	69.24
Bent	9,134	1,524	6.0	1,504.44	37.19	116.04
Boulder	32,456	764	42.5	1,443.89	44.02	229.98
Chaffee	8,126	1,083	7.5	1,179.26	40.28	228.69
Cheyenne	3,723	1,777	2.1	3,703.83	68.25	71.92
Clear Creek	2,155	390	5.5	2,514.86	72.30	207.87
Conejos	9,803	1,252	7.8	947.81	33.33	673.95
Costilla	5,779	1,185	4.9	919.31	34.37	34.56
Crowley	5,934	808	7.3	1,713.82	47.78	109.51
Custer	2,124	747	2.8	1,438.72	40.43	110.07
Delta	14,204	1,201	11.8	1,061.62	42.72	134.25
Denver	287,861	58	4,963.2	1,592.05	51.60	237.32
Dolores	1,412	1,030	1.4	1,292.57	50.00	.....
Douglas	3,498	845	4.1	3,282.21	63.40	154.61
Eagle	3,924	1,620	2.4	1,828.90	55.26	116.88
Elbert	6,580	1,857	3.5	2,691.27	56.74	140.40
El Paso	49,570	2,121	23.4	1,524.78	53.21	397.92
Fremont	18,896	1,557	12.1	1,237.20	39.97	225.36
Garfield	9,975	3,107	3.2	1,811.38	68.52	273.38
Gilpin	1,212	132	9.2	2,374.39	71.77	208.92
Grand	2,108	1,866	1.1	2,759.18	64.60	209.10
Gunnison	5,527	3,179	1.7	2,879.90	71.94	298.23
Hinsdale	449	971	0.5	2,240.22	105.08	.....
Huerfano	17,062	1,500	11.4	973.27	34.69	149.64
Jackson	1,386	1,632	0.8	2,816.56	45.74	.....
Jefferson	21,810	808	27.0	1,274.50	36.65	62.92
Kiowa	3,786	1,798	2.1	3,491.83	59.79	100.04
Kit Carson	9,725	2,159	4.5	2,189.81	57.17	93.67
Lake	4,899	371	13.2	1,552.12	57.19	239.60
La Plata	12,975	1,851	7.0	1,194.70	41.23	199.33
Larimer	33,137	2,629	12.6	1,614.06	50.15	187.57
Las Animas	36,008	4,809	7.5	1,165.17	39.30	212.00
Lincoln	7,850	2,570	3.1	2,599.49	64.17	102.02
Logan	19,946	1,822	10.9	1,850.79	53.96	116.50
Mesa	25,908	3,163	8.2	1,166.65	39.70	158.66
Mineral	640	866	0.7	2,446.31	54.84	.....
Moffat	4,861	4,658	1.0	1,515.11	51.49	128.58
Montezuma	7,798	2,051	3.8	841.78	31.76	161.84
Montrose	11,742	2,264	5.2	1,048.75	41.25	180.71
Morgan	18,284	1,286	14.2	1,591.62	45.33	163.79
Otero	24,390	1,259	19.4	1,324.34	38.86	113.07
Ouray	1,784	519	3.4	2,290.38	74.77	171.41
Park	2,052	2,242	0.9	4,339.42	71.65	109.70
Phillips	5,797	688	8.4	2,662.74	54.74	215.82
Pitkin	1,770	1,019	1.7	2,224.95	78.27	210.58
Prowers	14,762	1,630	9.1	1,487.75	44.60	120.69
Pueblo	66,038	2,433	27.1	1,233.38	47.25	398.04
Río Blanco	2,980	3,223	0.9	1,999.39	54.31	239.08
Río Grande	9,953	898	11.1	1,099.36	44.72	189.47
Routt	9,352	2,309	4.1	1,701.02	50.30	105.86
Saguache	6,250	3,133	2.0	1,836.46	48.48	129.25
San Juan	1,935	453	4.3	1,777.81	50.51	266.22
San Miguel	2,184	1,301	1.7	2,490.53	88.95	.....
Sedgwick	5,580	531	10.5	2,379.51	70.76	115.76
Summit	987	649	1.5	4,700.25	120.27	115.19
Teller	4,141	547	7.6	1,370.34	56.74	449.32
Washington	9,591	2,521	3.8	1,798.05	48.02	56.26
Weld	65,097	4,022	16.2	1,616.09	49.82	151.20
Yuma	13,613	2,367	5.8	1,840.80	48.83	135.44
State	1,035,791	103,658	10.0	\$1,538.34	\$47.95	\$202.74

COLORADO COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS

COUNTY	County Seat	Railway Dist'ce from Denver, Miles	Population of County Seat		
			Census 1930	Census 1920	Census 1910
Adams.....	Brighton	19	3,394	2,715	850
Alamosa.....	Alamosa	251	5,107	3,171	3,013
Arapahoe.....	Littleton	10	2,019	1,636	1,373
Archuleta.....	Pagosa Springs.....	421	804	1,032	669
Baca.....	Springfield†	285	1,393	295	.....
Bent.....	Las Animas.....	202	2,517	2,252	2,008
Boulder.....	Boulder	30	11,223	11,006	9,539
Chaffee.....	Salida	215	5,065	4,689	4,425
Cheyenne.....	Cheyenne Wells.....	177	595	508	270
Clear Creek.....	Georgetown	50	303	703	950
Conejos.....	Conejos	281	£	350	.....
Costilla.....	San Luis£	248	£	550	.....
Crowley.....	Ordway	169	1,139	1,186	705
Custer.....	Westcliffe	209	201	241	250
Delta.....	Delta	325°	2,938	2,623	2,388
Denver.....	Denver .....	.....	287,861	256,491	213,381
Dolores.....	Rico	443	447	326	368
Douglas.....	Castle Rock.....	32	478	461	365
Eagle.....	Eagle	190°	341	358	186
Elbert.....	Kiowa*	46	185	148	.....
El Paso.....	Colorado Springs.....	75	33,237	30,105	29,078
Fremont.....	Canon City.....	160	5,938	†6,386	5,162
Garfield.....	Glenwood Springs.....	185°	1,825	2,073	2,019
Gilpin.....	Central City.....	45	572	552	1,782
Grand.....	Hot Sulphur Springs..	86°	142	123	182
Gunnison.....	Gunnison	288	1,415	1,329	1,026
Hinsdale.....	Lake City.....	351	259	317	405
Huerfano.....	Walsenburg	171	5,503	3,565	2,323
Jackson.....	Walden	256	284	260	162
Jefferson.....	Golden	16	2,426	2,135	2,477
Kiowa.....	Eads	230	518	406	.....
Kit Carson.....	Burlington	167	1,280	991	368
Lake.....	Leadville	276	3,771	4,959	1,508
La Plata.....	Durango	451	5,400	4,116	4,686
Larimer.....	Fort Collins.....	68	11,489	8,755	8,210
Las Animas.....	Trinidad	212	11,732	10,906	10,204
Lincoln.....	Hugo	104	712	838	343
Logan.....	Sterling	123	7,195	6,415	3,044
Mesa.....	Grand Junction.....	274°	10,247	8,665	7,754
Mineral.....	Creede	321	384	500	741
Moffat.....	Craig	232°	1,418	1,297	392
Montezuma.....	Cortez	506	921	541	565
Montrose.....	Montrose	346°	3,566	3,581	3,254
Morgan.....	Fort Morgan.....	78	4,423	3,818	2,800
Otero.....	La Junta.....	183	7,193	4,964	4,154
Ouray.....	Ouray	387	707	1,165	1,644
Park.....	Fairplay	115	221	183	265
Phillips.....	Holyoke	173	1,226	1,205	659
Pitkin.....	Aspen	226°	705	1,265	1,834
Prowers.....	Lamar	235	4,233	2,512	2,977
Pueblo.....	Pueblo	119	50,096	43,050	44,395
Rio Blanco.....	Meeke*	253°	1,069	935	807
Rio Grande.....	Del Norte.....	283	1,410	1,007	840
Routt.....	Steamboat Springs.....	177°	1,198	1,249	1,227
Saguache.....	Saguache*	265	1,010	948	620
San Juan.....	Silverton	497	1,301	1,150	2,153
San Miguel.....	Telluride	422	512	1,618	1,756
Sedgwick.....	Julesburg	197	1,467	1,320	962
Summit.....	Breckenridge	110	436	796	834
Teller.....	Cripple Creek.....	132	1,427	2,325	6,206
Washington.....	Akron	112	1,135	1,401	647
Weld.....	Greeley	52	12,203	10,968	8,179
Yuma.....	Wray	165	1,785	1,538	1,000

* Not directly on railroad. † Greater Canon City. ‡ Via Lamar. Does not have direct rail communication with Denver. ° Via Moffat tunnel. £ Not incorporated.

FAMILIES: AGE AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN, NUMBER GAINFULLY OCCUPIED, NUMBER OF HOME-MAKERS, NUMBER OF LODGERS, ETC., IN COLORADO, 1930.

(Compiled from Census Reports)

	All Families		Owner Families		Tenant Families	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
The State.....	267,324	100.0	131,571	100.0	127,979	100.0
Families having—						
No gainful workers.....	19,782	7.4	12,680	9.6	6,488	5.1
1 gainful worker.....	176,720	66.1	81,239	61.7	89,933	70.3
2 gainful workers.....	51,304	19.2	26,390	20.1	23,697	18.5
3 gainful workers.....	14,232	5.3	8,201	6.2	5,744	4.5
4 or more.....	5,286	2.0	3,061	2.4	2,117	1.6
Families having home-makers.....	246,739	100.0	122,626	100.0	117,739	100.0
Not gainfully employed...	212,955	86.3	108,698	88.6	98,911	84.6
Gainfully employed.....	33,784	13.7	13,928	11.4	18,828	16.0
Families comprising—						
1 person.....	29,388	11.0	13,685	10.4	14,033	11.0
2 persons.....	67,232	25.2	33,301	25.3	31,937	25.0
3 persons.....	55,441	20.7	26,848	20.4	27,186	21.2
4 persons.....	44,926	16.8	22,739	17.3	21,232	16.6
5 persons.....	28,859	10.8	14,696	11.2	13,504	10.6
6 persons.....	17,613	6.6	8,811	6.7	6,278	6.6
7 persons.....	10,447	3.9	5,135	3.9	5,034	3.9
8 persons.....	6,094	2.3	2,950	2.2	2,985	2.3
9 or more persons.....	7,324	2.7	3,406	2.6	3,672	2.8
Families having—						
No children under 10.....	163,646	61.2	88,414	67.2	70,387	55.0
1 child under 10.....	49,031	18.3	21,017	16.0	26,680	20.8
2 children under 10.....	29,737	11.1	12,552	9.5	16,396	12.8
3 children under 10.....	14,737	5.5	5,883	4.5	3,374	6.5
4 children under 10.....	6,897	2.6	2,574	2.0	4,112	3.2
5 children under 10.....	2,511	0.9	884	0.7	1,545	1.2
6 or more.....	765	0.3	247	0.2	485	0.4
Families having—						
No lodgers.....	243,347	91.0	119,990	91.2	116,426	91.0
1 lodger.....	16,524	6.2	8,221	6.2	7,782	6.1
2 lodgers.....	4,172	1.6	2,025	1.5	1,996	1.6
3 or more lodgers.....	3,282	1.2	1,335	1.1	1,775	1.3
Median size of families....	3.17	...	3.20	...	3.16	...
Average size of families....	3.57	...	.....	...	.....	...
Heads of Families:						
Man head, all ages.....	233,192	87.2	113,810	86.5	112,687	88.1
Woman head, all ages....	34,132	12.8	17,761	13.5	15,292	11.9

FAMILIES IN COLORADO BY COLOR AND NATIVITY IN CENSUS YEARS

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note—The family figures for 1930 and 1900 represent private families only; those for 1920 and 1890 include a small number of institutions and other quasi-family groups which were counted as families in those years. Information on families by counties is given in a separate table.

COLOR AND NATIVITY	1930		1920		1900		1890	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
All classes.....	267,324	100.0	230,843	100.0	122,349	100.0	84,276	100.0
White.....	251,811	94.2	226,465	98.1	119,811	97.9	82,748	98.2
Native.....	210,335	78.7	177,282	76.8	85,819	70.1	57,696	68.5
Native parentage.....	158,679	59.4	136,050	58.9	66,874	54.6	47,592	56.5
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	51,656	19.3	41,232	17.9	18,945	15.5	10,104	12.0
Foreign born.....	41,476	15.5	49,183	21.3	33,992	27.8	25,052	29.7
Negro.....	3,538	1.3	3,233	1.4	2,052	1.7	1,216	1.4
Other races.....	11,975	4.5	1,145	0.5	486	0.4	312	0.4

POPULATION, DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES, 1890 TO 1930
(Compiled from Census Reports)

SUBJECT	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890
Population of state.....	1,035,791	939,629	799,024	539,700	412,198
In private families only.....	998,657	.....	.....	496,430	.....
Families, including institu- tions, etc.*.....	268,423	230,843	191,467	127,459	84,276
Private families only.....	267,324	.....	.....	122,349	.....
Dwellings, including those oc- cupied by institutions, etc..	243,647	211,103	183,874	120,364	81,127
Occupied by private families	242,548	.....	.....	115,254	.....
Population per family, includ- ing institutions, etc.....	3.86	4.07	4.11	4.23	4.89
Per private family†.....	3.74	.....	.....	4.06	.....
Population per dwelling, in- cluding those occupied by institutions, etc.....	4.25	4.45	4.35	4.48	5.08
Per private dwelling.....	4.12	.....	.....	4.31	.....

*In addition to the number of normal or private families, the count of families in censuses prior to 1930 has included certain aggregates of population, such as institutions, hotels, boarding houses and construction camps. These quasi-families are omitted from the general tabulation for families in 1930, but are included here for comparative purposes.

†Based on the number of private families and the population in such families, including lodgers and resident servants.

TENURE OF HOMES, FARM AND NON-FARM, FOR COLORADO, 1900 TO 1930
(Compiled from Census Reports)

NOTE.--Figures for 1930 and 1900 represent private-family homes alone; those for 1920 and 1910 include premises occupied by a small number of institutions and other quasi-family groups which were counted as family groups in those years.

TENURE	1930		1920		1910		1900	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
All Homes.....	267,324	100.0	230,843	100.0	194,467	100.0	122,349	100.0
Owned	131,571	49.2	116,781	50.6	96,728	49.7	54,965	44.9
Rented	127,979	47.9	109,501	47.4	90,929	46.8	61,386	50.2
Tenure unknown.....	7,774	2.9	4,561	2.0	6,810	3.5	5,998	4.9
Farm homes.....	65,175	100.0	62,112	100.0	45,768	100.0	24,602	100.0
Owned	35,019	53.7	42,856	69.0	36,621	80.0	17,850	72.6
Rented	26,999	41.4	17,917	28.8	8,946	19.5	6,364	25.9
Tenure unknown.....	3,157	4.9	1,339	2.2	201	0.5	388	1.5
Non-farm homes.....	202,149	100.0	168,731	100.0	148,699	100.0	97,747	100.0
Owned	96,552	47.8	73,925	43.8	60,107	40.4	37,115	38.0
Rented	100,980	50.0	91,584	54.3	81,983	55.1	55,022	56.3
Tenure unknown.....	4,617	2.2	3,222	1.9	6,609	4.5	5,610	5.7

FAMILIES, MEDIAN SIZE, TENURE, NUMBER OF DWELLINGS AND MEDIAN VALUE AND RENTALS, BY COUNTIES, 1930

(Compiled from Census Reports)

COUNTY	ALL FAMILIES						Number of Dwellings	Median Value Owned Homes	Median Rental Tenant Homes
	Total	Median Size	Owner	Tenant	Farm	Non-Farm			
Adams	4,639	3.44	2,500	2,057	2,083	2,556	4,515	\$2,822	\$20.40
Alamosa	2,106	3.44	934	1,064	545	1,561	1,985	2,720	23.46
Arapahoe	6,019	3.14	3,708	2,141	1,210	4,809	5,824	2,934	21.72
Archuleta	777	3.47	409	325	410	367	749	1,143	10.00
Baca	2,464	3.72	1,368	1,018	1,730	734	2,371	1,472	14.97
Bent	2,070	3.48	898	1,027	1,042	1,028	1,993	2,052	16.11
Boulder	9,002	3.07	4,948	3,868	1,627	7,375	8,547	2,905	18.89
Chaffee	2,034	3.09	1,060	958	330	1,704	1,953	1,893	19.18
Cheyenne	924	3.43	470	441	614	310	899	2,396	13.05
Clear Creek	745	2.32	369	367	29	716	724	1,076	12.77
Conejos	2,065	4.28	1,231	771	1,169	896	1,968	---	---
Costilla	1,270	4.13	712	380	594	676	1,243	---	---
Crowley	1,426	3.53	551	829	762	664	1,345	1,845	12.42
Custer	621	2.77	364	255	365	256	612	1,114	10.59
Delta	3,606	3.46	1,927	1,585	1,941	1,665	3,483	2,327	14.50
Denver	79,351	2.87	35,577	42,275	232	79,119	64,230	4,597	29.59
Dolores	390	3.10	229	155	184	206	384	---	13.67
Douglas	963	3.03	431	494	505	458	924	2,712	14.91
Eagle	1,016	3.03	469	522	403	613	974	1,680	13.13
Elbert	1,679	3.33	978	683	1,245	434	1,645	2,074	13.87
El Paso	14,132	2.80	7,652	6,314	1,456	12,676	13,081	3,660	22.22
Fremont	4,755	3.20	2,643	2,081	1,164	3,591	4,504	2,121	15.36
Garfield	2,609	3.24	1,340	1,218	1,154	1,455	2,500	2,231	18.97
Gilpin	415	2.16	210	148	33	382	412	---	12.11
Grand	623	2.40	348	256	240	383	615	1,298	10.63
Gunnison	1,510	2.97	739	734	339	1,171	1,474	1,400	11.46
Hinsdale	151	2.14	85	54	34	117	144	---	---
Huerfano	3,969	3.79	1,595	2,225	876	3,093	3,668	1,608	12.03
Jackson	391	2.74	212	158	204	187	382	---	---
Jefferson	5,829	3.07	3,815	1,952	2,138	3,691	5,627	3,055	21.08
Kiowa	946	3.33	515	360	613	333	911	2,175	12.33
Kit Carson	2,300	3.73	1,172	1,107	1,515	785	2,226	2,627	16.71
Lake	1,406	2.79	937	442	28	1,378	1,385	---	10.52
La Plata	3,239	3.43	1,678	1,487	1,180	2,059	3,009	2,640	20.54
Larimer	8,610	3.28	4,402	3,757	2,349	6,261	8,195	3,368	21.98
Las Animas	8,569	3.65	3,563	4,769	2,036	6,533	8,071	1,482	11.47
Lincoln	1,963	3.38	1,117	809	1,214	749	1,916	2,532	16.64
Logan	4,497	3.81	2,001	2,309	1,995	2,502	4,319	2,938	20.06
Mesa	6,603	3.32	3,835	2,669	2,648	3,955	6,250	2,716	19.83
Mineral	217	2.22	116	96	36	181	206	---	---
Moffat	1,396	2.77	844	476	811	585	1,356	2,529	19.74
Montezuma	1,897	3.54	965	906	1,029	868	1,836	2,227	13.23
Montrose	2,834	3.56	1,434	1,332	1,566	1,268	2,753	2,217	16.85
Morgan	4,263	3.64	1,929	2,144	2,020	2,243	4,083	3,125	20.27
Otero	6,028	3.47	2,629	3,106	1,693	4,335	5,520	2,533	14.78
Ouray	569	2.50	320	227	180	389	546	1,231	12.08
Park	632	2.44	361	269	349	283	625	---	---
Phillips	1,455	3.49	670	671	738	717	1,430	2,983	17.07
Pitkin	589	2.61	393	135	175	364	532	---	---
Prowers	3,524	3.64	1,489	1,953	1,534	1,990	3,340	2,519	14.35
Pueblo	16,008	3.28	8,746	6,897	1,604	14,404	14,464	2,420	22.64
Rio Blanco	772	2.93	429	284	438	334	722	2,344	15.00
Rio Grande	2,380	3.53	1,088	1,135	976	1,404	2,237	2,672	14.71
Routt	2,506	3.02	1,047	1,394	829	1,677	2,433	1,685	13.62
Saguache	1,540	3.34	663	708	629	911	1,495	---	11.68
San Juan	440	2.66	175	262	---	440	423	---	16.56
San Miguel	622	2.81	379	232	247	375	615	1,217	11.99
Sedgwick	1,305	3.71	559	673	609	696	1,250	2,766	19.27
Summit	330	2.25	186	143	56	274	323	---	12.30
Teller	1,363	2.37	926	430	186	1,177	1,344	---	12.14
Washington	2,280	3.72	1,169	1,066	1,763	517	2,258	2,244	13.80
Weld	15,396	3.63	6,339	7,981	7,267	8,129	14,452	2,735	19.75
Yuma	3,344	3.51	1,723	1,445	2,204	1,140	3,248	2,491	15.24
State	267,324	3.17	131,571	127,979	65,175	202,149	242,548	\$3,209	\$22.38

STATE SEAL AND MOTTO

The seal of the state of Colorado, as determined by statutory enactment, is described as follows:

It shall be two and one-half inches in diameter with the following device inscribed thereon: An heraldic shield bearing in chief, or upon the upper portion of same upon a red ground, three snow-capped mountains; above, surrounding clouds; upon the lower part thereof, upon a golden ground, a miner's badge as prescribed by the rules of heraldry; as a crest above the shield, the eye of God, being golden rays proceeding from the lines of a triangle; below the crest and above the shield as a scroll, the Roman fasces, bearing upon a band of red, white and blue the words "Union and Constitution"; below the whole the motto "Nil Sine Numine," the whole to be surrounded by the words "State of Colorado" and the figures "1876."

The meaning of the Latin motto "Nil Sine Numine" is "Nothing without Providence."

The secretary of state alone is authorized to use or affix the seal to any document whatever, and he only in pursuance of the law. He is the custodian of the seal. Severe penalties are provided for counterfeiting or illegally using the seal.

JEWISH POPULATION

The Jewish population of Colorado in 1927, as reported by H. S. Linfield, director of the statistical department of the American Jewish committee, was 20,321, which compares with 14,565 in 1917, an increase of 5,756, or 28.3 per cent in 10 years. The Jewish population in 1927 was equal to 1.89 per cent of the estimated total population of the state and in 1917 was 1.47 per cent of the total. In 1927, the Jewish population of continental United States was 3.58 per cent of the estimated total population.

ALIENS AND CITIZENSHIP

There were 85,406 foreign-born white persons in Colorado in 1930. This was a decrease of 31,548, or 26.9 per cent, compared with 1920 and a decrease of 41,445, or 32.7 per cent, compared with 1910. In 1930 the foreign-born whites comprised 8.2 per cent of the state's total population, which compares with 12.4 per cent in 1920 and 15.9 per cent in 1910.

Of the 85,406 foreign-born white persons in Colorado in 1930, 82,760 were

21 years old or over and within the age limit which permits of citizenship. Of those of legal age, 56,735, or 68.6 per cent, were naturalized; 5,833, or 7 per cent, had taken out their first papers; 15,576, or 18.8 per cent, were aliens; and 4,616, or 5.7 per cent, citizenship unknown. The number of aliens decreased 12,566, or 44.7 per cent between 1920 and 1930; the number who had taken out their first papers decreased 3,418, or 36.9 per cent; and the number naturalized decreased 5,583, or 8.9 per cent.

The distribution of the foreign-born white population 21 years old or more as to citizenship in 1930, with comparisons for 1920, is as follows:

	1930	1920
Naturalized	56,735	62,318
First papers.....	5,833	9,251
Alien	15,576	28,142
Unknown	4,616	5,306
Total.....	82,760	105,017

Distribution as to the percentage of the different classes to the total population 21 years old or more is as follows:

	1930	1920
Naturalized	9.1	11.0
First papers.....	0.9	1.6
Alien	2.5	5.0
Unknown	0.7	0.9

STATE OF BIRTH OF COLORADO'S POPULATION

The population of Colorado is cosmopolitan in its makeup and literally belongs to the world. The 1,035,791 persons enumerated in the state in the census of 1930 includes persons born in every state of the Union, in the outlying possessions of the United States, at sea and in more than 30 foreign countries. The percentage of Colorado residents born in Colorado is increasing rapidly and the number of persons born in other states and migrating to Colorado far exceeds the number born in Colorado now residing elsewhere.

The distribution of Colorado's population in 1930 as to place of birth is as follows:

	Number	Per cent
Born in Colorado.....	419,563	40.5
Born in other states.....	512,764	49.5
Foreign-born	99,875	9.6
State not reported.....	2,106	0.2
American citizens born abroad	1,028	0.1
Born in outlying possessions of U. S.....	435	0.1
Born at sea.....	20	.0
Total.....	1,035,791	100.0

The percentage distribution of the population as to place of birth for 1930, 1920, 1910 and 1900 is as follows:

Born in:	1930	1920	1910	1900
Colorado	40.5	33.8	29.2	28.1
Other states....	49.5	52.4	53.8	54.0
Foreign	9.6	12.7	16.2	16.9
All other.....	0.4	1.1	0.8	1.0

Census returns as to the state of birth are valuable mainly for the light they throw upon the movement of the native population from one place to another within the United States. "Native population," as the term is ordinarily used by the census bureau, comprises all persons born in continental United States or any of the outlying possessions, and persons of native parentage born abroad or at sea and designated, respectively, as "American citizens born abroad," or "American citizens born at sea." Thus the term "native population" when used herein indicates merely that the persons were born in the United States.

The native population of the United States in 1930 included 670,879 persons born in Colorado. Of these, 419,563, or 62.5 per cent of the total, were living in Colorado and 251,316, or 37.5 per cent, were living in other states. The native population of Colorado in 1930, exclusive of a few who did not give the state in which they were born, was 932,325, of whom 512,764, or 55 per cent, were born in other states and 419,563, or 45 per cent, were born in and residing in Colorado. The difference between those born in Colorado and living in other states and those born in other states and living in Colorado is 261,448, that number indicating the state's gain from other states by migration. Colorado's gain by migration from other states was 336,213 in 1920 and 340,446 in 1910.

The total native population of Colorado in 1930 was 935,916, of whom 934,433 were born in the United States and 1,483 were born in outlying possessions or American citizens born abroad or at sea.

The states, divisions and countries in which the population of Colorado, Denver and Pueblo was born are as follows:

	Colorado	Denver	Pueblo
Maine	1,299	574	61
New Hampshire....	493	222	24
Vermont	1,009	428	59
Massachusetts	3,077	1,659	146
Rhode Island.....	354	188	15
Connecticut	1,134	600	37
Total, New England	7,366	3,671	342

	Colorado	Denver	Pueblo
New York.....	14,215	7,363	574
New Jersey.....	2,254	1,250	84
Pennsylvania	16,090	6,441	989
Total, Middle Atlantic	32,559	15,054	1,647
Ohio	20,544	7,882	1,017
Indiana	18,082	6,127	1,006
Illinois	46,940	16,276	2,217
Michigan	8,894	3,685	339
Wisconsin	10,153	3,806	390
Total, East North Central	104,613	37,776	4,969
Minnesota	6,907	2,518	262
Iowa	45,556	12,691	1,478
Missouri	65,769	16,456	3,814
North Dakota.....	1,547	490	30
South Dakota.....	3,775	1,212	102
Nebraska	47,702	12,139	797
Kansas	63,849	13,288	3,189
Total, West North Central	235,105	58,794	9,672
Delaware	226	117	8
Maryland	1,396	680	61
District of Columbia	419	256	17
Virginia	3,310	988	181
West Virginia.....	3,203	949	181
North Carolina....	2,181	516	115
South Carolina....	576	248	27
Georgia	2,393	830	165
Florida	642	276	34
Total, South Atlantic	14,346	4,860	789
Kentucky	10,681	3,387	655
Tennessee	7,068	2,150	518
Alabama	2,607	979	329
Mississippi	2,072	905	180
Total, East South Central	22,428	7,421	1,682
Arkansas	8,330	2,098	599
Louisiana	1,792	868	196
Oklahoma	18,201	2,931	1,083
Texas	16,525	4,990	1,015
Total, West South Central	44,848	10,887	2,893
Montana	2,194	801	67
Idaho	1,704	441	60
Wyoming	6,108	2,168	139
Colorado	419,563	103,233	19,746
New Mexico.....	27,596	4,047	1,070
Arizona	1,185	253	76
Utah	4,521	1,318	192
Nevada	398	134	28
Total, Mountain.....	463,269	112,395	21,378
Washington	1,847	614	56
Oregon	1,511	480	54
California	4,435	1,631	210
Total, Pacific....	7,793	2,725	320
Not reported.....	2,106	881	169
Alaska	44	•	•
American Samoa...	1	•	•
Guam	1	•	•
Hawaii	53	•	•
Panama Canal Zone	23	•	•
Philippine Islands.	278	•	•
Puerto Rico.....	27	•	•
Virgin Islands....	8	•	•
Total outlying pos-			
sessions of U. S.	435	158	24

	Colorado	Denver	Pueblo
Born at sea.....	20	*	*
Born abroad.....	1,028	*	*
Total, American citizens born at sea and abroad	1,048	382	57
Total native population.....	935,916	255,004	43,942

*Not segregated.

The foreign-born white population of Colorado, classified according to the country in which they were born, are as follows:

Country	Number	Per cent
England.....	6,891	8.1
Scotland.....	2,877	3.4
Wales.....	1,061	1.2
North Ireland.....	900	1.0
Irish Free State.....	3,184	3.7
Norway.....	1,261	1.5
Sweden.....	8,328	9.8
Denmark.....	2,374	2.8

Country	Number	Per cent
Netherlands.....	810	0.9
Belgium.....	390	0.5
Switzerland.....	1,202	1.4
France.....	1,072	1.3
Germany.....	9,988	11.7
Poland.....	2,488	2.9
Czechoslovakia.....	1,714	2.0
Austria.....	2,468	2.9
Hungary.....	690	0.8
Jugoslavia.....	3,650	4.3
Russia.....	12,979	15.2
Lithuania.....	262	0.3
Finland.....	563	0.7
Rumania.....	450	0.5
Greece.....	1,230	1.4
Italy.....	10,670	12.5
Spain.....	210	0.2
Palestine and Syria.....	281	0.3
Canada—French.....	572	0.7
Canada—Other.....	5,244	6.1
Mexico.....	336	0.4
All other countries.....	1,261	1.5
Total.....	85,406	100.0

Persons Engaged in Gainful Occupations

THERE were 402,867 persons 10 years old or more engaged in gainful occupations in Colorado in 1930 as reported by the United States bureau of the census. The term "gainful workers," in census usage, includes all persons who usually follow a gainful occupation, although they may not have been employed when the census was taken. It does not include women doing housework in their own homes, without wages, and having no other employment, or children working at home, merely on general household work, on chores, or at odd times on other work.

The number reported above comprises 38.9 per cent of the total population of 1,035,791 and 48.2 per cent of the 835,341 persons 10 years old and over in 1930. In the seven census years from 1870 to 1930, inclusive, the percentage of persons gainfully occupied has shown a decrease. In 1870, 44.1 per cent of the total population was gainfully employed as against 38.9 per cent in 1930. The percentage in 1930 was the lowest of any in the seven census years. The highest was in 1880, when 52.1 per cent of the total population was gainfully occupied. Relatively the same fluctuations took place in the seven census years in percentages of population 10 years old or over gainfully occupied.

Contrary to the general trend of occupation statistics of both males and females in the seven census years, the percentages of females gainfully occupied have shown increases. There were 505,039 females in Colorado in 1930, of whom 405,843 were 10 years

old or over. There were 80,993 of the latter gainfully occupied in 1930. This was equal to 16.0 per cent of the total female population and 20.0 per cent of the female population 10 years old or over. In 1870 only 2.9 per cent of the total female population was gainfully occupied as against 16.0 per cent in 1930 and 4.2 per cent of those 10 years old or over against 20.0 per cent. In 1870, the percentage of the male population 10 years old or over gainfully occupied was 86.0. The general trend in each census year was downward until the lowest per cent, 74.9, was reached in 1930. A chart presented herewith shows the trend of percentages in the census years for male, female and total population. A table also gives the number and percentages by census years. Another chart shows the distribution of workers by occupations.

Colorado Springs is the only one of the three cities in the state with a population of 25,000 or more which showed an increase in 1930 over 1920 in the per cent of persons 10 years old or over gainfully occupied. Its percentage was 47.7 as against 45.8 per cent in 1920. Denver reported 53.2 per cent gainfully occupied in 1930 as against 54.0 per cent in 1920, and Pueblo showed 46.9 per cent in 1930 as compared with 50.7 per cent in 1920. All three cities showed increases in the percentage of females gainfully occupied and decreases in the percentage of males.

Agriculture, with 106,068 persons, or 26.3 per cent of the number in the state 10 years old or more gainfully occu-

pied, ranked first among the occupations. The manufacturing and mechanical industries ranked second with 76,734, or 19.0 per cent, and trade ranked third with 54,757, or 13.6 per cent. Domestic and personal service, in which 41,250, or 10.2 per cent of all gainfully occupied were engaged, ranked fourth. Professional service, including lawyers, doctors, actors, artists, writers, etc., ranked sixth with 33,492, or 8.3 per cent, and just below transportation and communication, which ranked fifth in the number gainfully occupied.

The classification of gainful workers is distributed by the census bureau among 534 occupations. These reports are too elaborate for reproduction here, but are available for all interested in the details and may be found in public libraries. A summary of the number of gainful workers in general divisions of occupations in the state and the three largest cities is published herewith. A further distribution of gainful workers in various occupations will be found in separate chapters in this volume in connection with discussions of different industries.

Of 402,867 persons 10 years old or more gainfully occupied in 1930, 330,813, or 82.1 per cent, were native white; 46,501, or 11.5 per cent, were foreign-born white; 6,220, or 1.5 per cent, were negroes; and 19,333, or 4.8 per cent, were of other races. The largest number, or 13.3 per cent of those gainfully occupied, were 20 to 24 years old and the second largest number, or 11.7 per cent, were 25 to 29 years old. There were 16,714 persons 75 years old or more gainfully occupied.

Of 80,617 women 15 years old or over gainfully occupied in 1930, there were 54,716, or 67.9 per cent, single, widowed, divorced or unknown, and 25,901, or 32.1 per cent, married. Compared with 1920, when 76 per cent of the women gainfully employed were single, widowed, divorced, or unknown, and 23.3 per cent were married, the percentage of married female gainful workers showed an increase and the percentage of the other classification showed a decrease.

Only 3.1 per cent of the children 10 to 15 years old were gainfully occupied in 1930, which compares with 4.3 per cent in 1920, 7.1 per cent in 1910 and 6.0 per cent in 1900.

PERSONS GAINFULLY OCCUPIED, NUMBER, PROPORTION AND SEX, FOR COLORADO BY YEARS

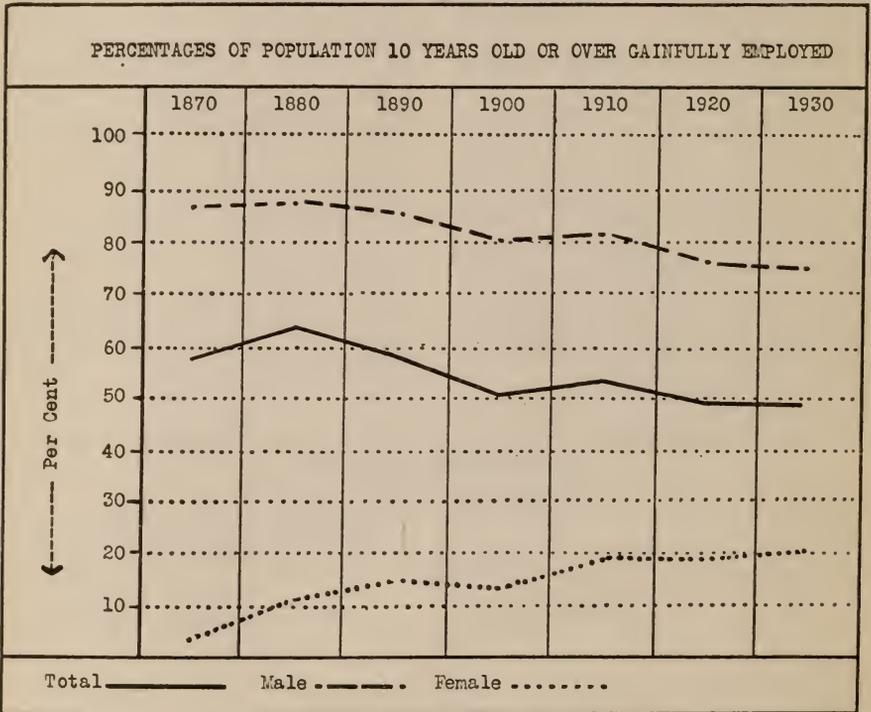
(Compiled from Census Reports)

Census Year	Total Population	Population 10 Years Old and Over	PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER GAINFULLY OCCUPIED		
			Number	Per Cent of Total Population	Per Cent of Population 10 Years Old and Over
Male:					
1870	24,820	19,931	17,147	69.1	86.0
1880	129,131	110,896	96,472	74.7	87.0
1890	245,247	202,719	173,291	70.7	85.5
1900	295,332	237,665	190,297	64.4	80.1
1910	430,697	350,684	285,083	66.2	81.3
1920	492,731	395,632	303,870	61.7	76.8
1930	530,752	429,498	321,874	60.6	74.9
Female:					
1870	15,044	10,418	436	2.9	4.2
1880	65,196	47,324	4,779	7.3	10.1
1890	166,951	125,177	19,147	11.5	15.3
1900	244,368	187,759	27,966	11.4	14.9
1910	368,327	290,162	53,641	14.6	18.5
1920	446,898	351,853	62,587	14.0	17.8
1930	505,039	405,843	80,993	16.0	20.0
Total:					
1870	39,864	30,349	17,583	44.1	57.9
1880	194,327	158,220	101,251	52.1	64.0
1890	412,198	327,896	192,438	46.7	58.7
1900	539,700	425,424	218,263	40.4	51.3
1910	799,024	640,846	338,724	42.4	52.9
1920	939,629	747,485	366,457	39.0	49.0
1930	1,035,791	835,341	402,867	38.9	48.2

STATE SONG

The twentieth general assembly of the Colorado legislature enacted a measure approved on May 8, 1915, by Gov. George A. Carlson, by which a song entitled "Where the Columbines Grow" was adopted as the official state song of Colorado to be used on all appropriate occasions. The words and music were written and composed by Dr. Arthur J. Fynn, a prominent educator identified for many years with

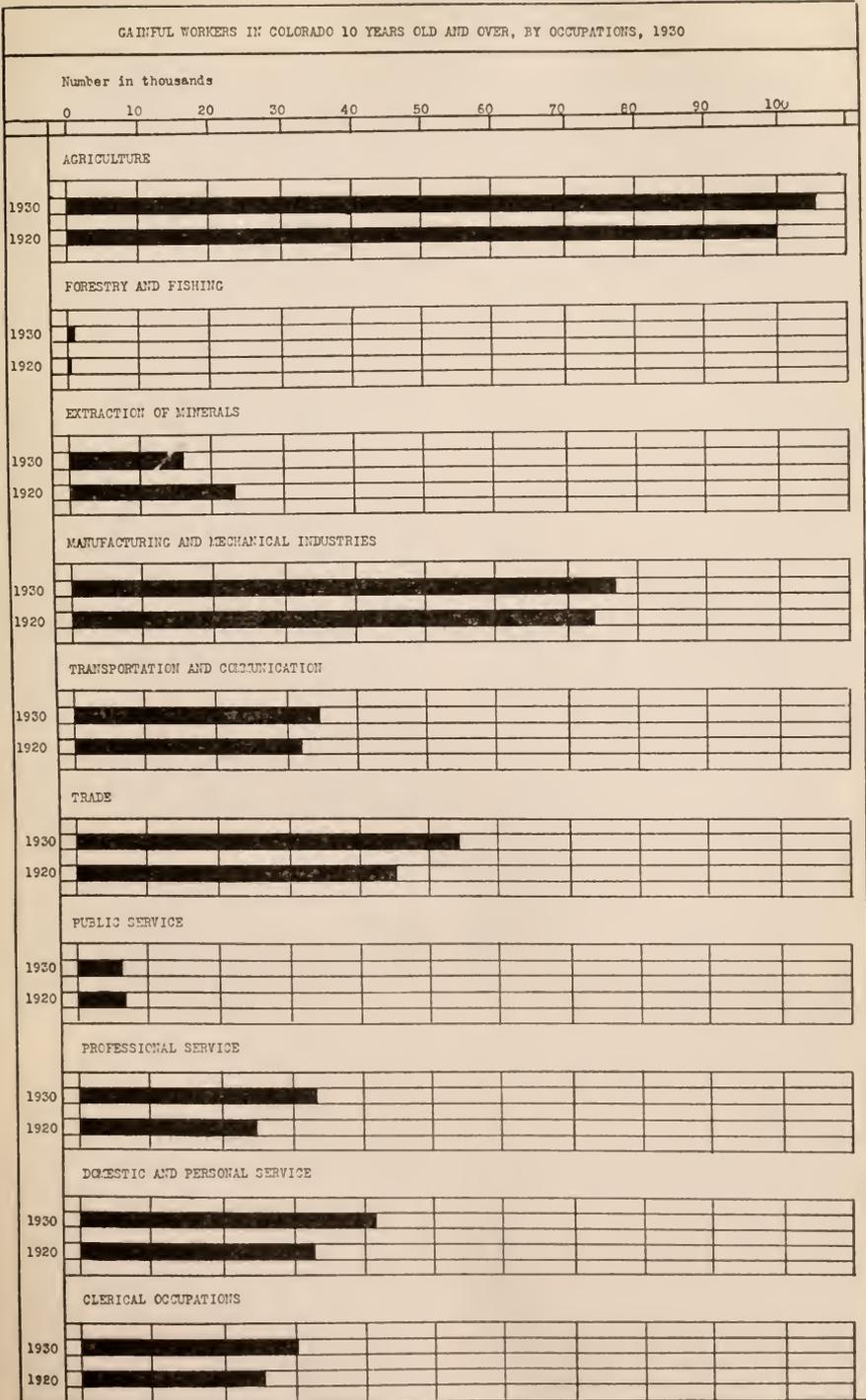
the Denver public schools. Following the death of Dr. Fynn in 1931, Mrs. Rose C. Fynn, his widow, presented the copyright to the Daughters of Colorado, an organization of native-born Colorado women, which will use the proceeds of sales to erect markers on historic spots throughout the state. On July 10, 1931, the Columbine Day association dedicated a blue spruce tree on the state capitol ground in honor of Dr. Fynn.



GAINFUL WORKERS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY GENERAL DIVISIONS OF OCCUPATION, FOR DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS, PUEBLO AND FOR THE STATE, 1930

(Compiled from Census Reports)

OCCUPATIONS	Denver	Colorado Springs	Pueblo	All Other	Total State
Agriculture	2,633	385	352	102,698	106,068
Forestry and fishing.....	83	30	3	1,134	1,250
Extraction of minerals.....	1,070	319	90	16,009	17,488
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	33,558	3,049	7,082	33,045	76,734
Transportation and communication	12,164	1,247	2,354	19,109	34,874
Trade	26,533	2,739	3,231	22,254	54,757
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	2,483	241	353	3,621	6,698
Professional service	13,115	1,766	1,822	16,789	33,492
Domestic and personal service..	19,551	2,572	2,280	16,847	41,250
Clerical occupations	19,195	1,322	1,790	7,949	30,256
Totals	130,385	13,670	19,357	239,455	402,867



**PERSONS ENGAGED IN PROFESSIONAL SERVICES IN COLORADO
AND DENVER, 1930**

(Compiled from Census Reports)

OCCUPATION	State			Denver		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Actors and showmen.....	375	115	490	178	89	267
Architects	118	5	123	91	4	95
Artists, sculptors and teachers of art.....	212	219	431	148	144	292
Authors, editors and reporters	413	243	656	181	102	283
Authors	62	93	155	38	63	101
Editors and reporters....	351	150	501	143	39	182
Chemists, assayers and metallurgists	418	12	430	161	8	169
Clergymen	1,290	52	1,342	374	14	388
College presidents and professors	511	223	734	119	62	181
Dentists	753	7	760	398	7	405
Designers, draftsmen and inventors	434	31	465	328	22	350
Designers	30	20	50	23	16	39
Draftsmen	377	11	388	286	6	292
Inventors	27	..	27	19	..	19
Lawyers, judges and justices	1,542	21	1,563	881	16	897
Musicians and teachers of music	750	1,023	1,773	447	448	895
Osteopaths	77	28	105	32	7	39
Photographers	290	176	466	182	89	221
Physicians and surgeons...	1,610	92	1,702	750	61	811
Teachers	2,022	9,535	11,557	386	2,402	2,788
Teachers (athletic, dancing, etc.).....	112	105	217	51	83	134
Teachers (school)	1,910	9,430	11,340	335	2,319	2,654
Technical engineers.....	2,190	1	2,191	1,263	..	1,263
Civil engineers and surveyors	968	1	969	520	..	520
Electrical engineers.....	478	..	478	311	..	311
Mechanical engineers....	325	..	325	220	..	220
Mining engineers.....	419	..	419	212	..	212
Trained nurses.....	43	2,885	2,928	14	1,357	1,371
Veterinary surgeons.....	132	..	132	33	..	33
Totals	18,239	24,478	42,717	8,074	7,358	15,432

**PERSONS ENGAGED IN PROFESSIONAL SERVICES IN COLORADO SPRINGS
AND PUEBLO, 1930**

(Compiled from Census Reports)

OCCUPATION	Colorado Springs			Pueblo		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Actors and showmen.....	18	3	21	31	3	34
Architects	8	..	8	3	..	3
Artists, sculptors and teachers of art.....	20	17	37	5	4	9
Authors, editors and reporters	19	9	28	23	5	28
Chemists, assayers and metallurgists	9	1	10	34	..	34
Clergymen	74	3	77	70	4	74
College presidents and professors	39	18	57	1	3	4
Dentists	34	..	34	41	..	41
Designers, draftsmen and inventors	12	3	15	25	3	28
Lawyers, judges and justices	64	..	64	68	1	69
Musicians and teachers of music	45	66	111	52	58	110
Osteopaths	6	3	9	4	1	5
Photographers	21	10	31	13	15	28
Physicians and surgeons...	87	1	88	78	3	81
Teachers	93	397	490	69	498	567
Technical engineers.....	75	..	75	109	..	109
Trained nurses.....	4	281	285	4	134	138
Veterinary surgeons.....	1	..	1	5	..	5
Totals	629	812	1,441	635	732	1,367

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FROM AND TO FARM AND CITY

Information relative to the movement of population as affecting the farm population was sought for the first time in the census of 1930 and was followed in the taking of the 1935 agricultural census by inquiries as to the number of persons on farms on January 1, 1935, who lived in non-farm residences five years earlier.

The farm population of Colorado on January 1, 1935, was 276,198, which compares with 282,827 on January 1, 1930, a decrease in the five years of 6,629 or 2.3 per cent. On January 1, 1935, a total of 9,326 farms, or 14.7 per cent of all farms in the state, reported 26,920 persons on farms in Colorado who lived in non-farm residences in cities or towns five years earlier. This was equal to 9.7 per cent of the total farm population of the state on January 1, 1935. Inasmuch as the census enumerated only those living on farms on January 1, 1935, who lived in non-farm residences five years earlier, the figures are not conclusive as to the movement of the farm population. They do not show the movement in the intervening period. The decrease of 2.3 per cent in the total farm population in the five years indicates that a considerable movement of farm population to the cities and towns occurred during the five years. The number of farms in the state increased from 59,956 on April 1, 1930, to 63,644 on January 1, 1935.

There were 4,089 farms reporting movement of persons from the city to the farm between April 1, 1929, and March 31, 1930, in Colorado, the number of persons being 12,188. For the same period 2,585 farms reported 7,317 persons moving from the farm to the city.

INDIAN POPULATION

The territory embraced in what is now the state of Colorado was at one time inhabited by numerous tribes of Indians, but at the present time the Indian population is comparatively small and is confined mostly to the Ute Mountain Utes and Southern Utes reservations in the southwestern corner of the state. The two reservations are directed as a single unit known as the Consolidated Ute agency, with headquarters at Ignacio.

On January 1, 1935, including only those persons of Indian blood who through wardship, treaty or inheritance have acquired certain rights, the

Indian population of the reservations consisted of 835, of which 425 were males and 410 were females, or less than one-half of one per cent of the Indian population of the United States. The population changes slightly and the figures for 1935 represent an increase of only 44 compared with the number on June 30, 1926.

The census bureau defines an Indian as a person having Indian blood to such an extent as to be recognized in his community as an Indian. The Indian population of the state in 1930, as reported by the census under this definition, was 1,395, of which 843 were in La Plata and Montezuma counties, the others being scattered among 37 counties.

The government conducts two schools for the Indians in the agency, one of which is at Ute Mountain and the other at Ignacio. These schools have accommodations for 400 students and the highest grade taught is the ninth.

The total value of the Indian property as of June 30, 1927, was \$3,247,917, of which \$679,091 was individual property of the Indians and \$2,568,826 was tribal property. Funds in bank or in the hands of superintendents for individuals totaled \$155,091 and the tribal property included \$868,826 in the treasury.

LEGAL EXECUTIONS

Hanging was the legal means of executing criminals condemned to death in Colorado up to March 31, 1933, on which date an act of the legislature was approved changing the method to lethal gas. Fifty legal executions took place in the state between November 6, 1890, and December 1, 1936. The number of homicides in the state is of interest in connection with the number of legal executions. The term "homicide" as here used includes murder, manslaughter, justifiable homicide and incendiarism, but not legal executions.

The number of executions and homicides by years is as follows:

	Execu- tions	Homi- cides
*1890.....	1	(a)
1891.....	3	(a)
1892.....	1	(a)
1895.....	3	(a)
1896.....	4	(a)
1905.....	4	(a)
1907.....	1	(a)
1908.....	2	(a)
1912.....	1	(a)
1915.....	1	(a)

*For part of year.
(a) Data not available.

	Execu- tions	Homi- cides		Execu- tions	Homi- cides
1916.....	2	(a)	1932.....	2	85
1920.....	1	87	1933.....	2	81
1922.....	1	114	1934.....	1	(a)
1923.....	.	90	1935.....	3	(a)
1924.....	1	100	1936.....	1	(a)
1925.....	.	84			
1926.....	2	69	Total.....	50	(b)
1927.....	.	59			
1928.....	2	59			
1929.....	.	90			
1930.....	7	88			
1931.....	4	87			

(a) Data not available.

(b) For 13 years for which figures are available there were 22 legal executions and 1,093 homicides.

ELECTRICAL RAILWAYS AND MOTOR BUS OPERATIONS OF AFFILIATES AND SUCCESSORS IN COLORADO

(Census of Electrical Industries)

Note.—Census includes all street railways, including those operated by other than electric power, and all interurban railways not using steam as motive power, including electrically operated divisions of steam railroads. At the census of 1922 data were collected for the first time in regard to motor bus lines operated by electric railways; for 1927 motor bus lines operated either by electric railways or by companies subsidiary thereto; and for 1932 motor bus lines operated by electric railways, affiliates, subsidiaries and successor companies.

The data on electric railways include the municipally owned systems, of which there was one in Colorado at the taking of the census.

	1932	1927	1922	1917	1912
STREET RAILWAYS					
Number of operating companies.....	8	10	13	15	...
Miles of track.....	308	356	421	467	468
Number of cars:					
Passenger.....	367	511	541	564	551
Express, mail, etc.....	183	183	195	149	163
Service.....	105	113	139	104	71
Total.....	655	807	875	817	785
Revenue passengers carried.....	34,063,208	64,865,000	81,613,000	84,623,896	86,597,000
Passenger revenues.....	\$2,834,000	\$4,898,000	\$6,222,227	\$4,408,755	\$4,521,013
Ratio (per cent) operating expenses to operating revenues:					
Colorado.....	79.0	73.1	69.1	58.9	56.0
U. S.....	78.2	74.9	71.6	63.8	58.7
Total number employes..	1,189	1,722	2,991	³	³
Salaries and wages.....	\$1,430,358	\$2,413,757	\$3,648,892	³	³
Ratio (per cent) of salaries and wages combined to operating expenses:					
Colorado.....	58.2	65.1	66.3	62.5	64.0
U. S.....	63.6	63.6	61.2	59.0	60.3
Total capitalization.....	³	³	\$49,399,727	\$52,285,740	\$56,183,680
Dividends paid:					
Common stock.....	³	³	37,061	135,000	1,300,000
Preferred stock.....	³	³	216,318	68,528	59,285
MOTOR BUSES					
Number of companies....	12	3	.....	.....	.....
Miles of routes (round trip).....	827	22	.....	.....	.....
Revenue passengers carried.....	3,779,084	698,098	.....	.....	.....
Passenger revenues.....	\$362,629	²	.....	.....	.....
Total revenues.....	380,533	²	.....	.....	.....
Total expenses.....	473,447	²	.....	.....	.....
Total number employes..	173	³	.....	.....	.....
Salaries and wages.....	\$53,742	³	.....	.....	.....

¹Includes motor-bus operations.

²Not segregated (included under other states).

³Data not available.

COLD-STORAGE FACILITIES

Colorado cold-storage warehouses had a total of 7,610,061 cubic feet of refrigerated space available on October 1, 1933, for the storing of stocks of fruit, dairy products, eggs, dressed poultry, meats, lard and fish as reported by the bureau of agricultural economics. The state ranks 21st among the states of the Union in cold-storage space and of the state's total, 83.4 per cent is in Denver. There are

only 16 cities in the country with larger refrigerated space than Denver, and these include the markets of New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles. The meat packing establishments account for more than 66 per cent of the state's total.

A table published herewith shows the number of concerns operating cold-storage warehouses, the space in cubic feet of the various classifications and the temperatures at which the space is held.

COLD-STORAGE WAREHOUSE SPACE IN COLORADO AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1933, IN CUBIC FEET

(U. S. Department of Agriculture)

TYPE	Number Concerns	Space held at temperatures of				Total Space
		10° F. and Below	11° to 29° F.	30° to 44° F.	45° F. and Above	
Public cold-storage plants.....	5	402,461	269,716	724,241	.....	1,396,418
Private cold-storage plants.....	3	3,000	23,672	34,152	.....	60,824
Combined public and private cold-storage plants	3	99,765	48,137	920,589	18,742	1,087,233
Meat packing establishments ..	5	738,652	454,921	3,428,623	443,390	5,065,586
Total, state....	16	1,243,878	796,446	5,107,605	462,132	7,610,061
Total, Denver..	7	1,086,550	756,730	4,037,286	462,132	6,342,698

COLORADO'S BIGGEST SHOT

On May 24, 1933, what is probably the largest and most spectacular blast ever used for the purpose of breaking down ore was fired at the Climax Molybdenum company's mine at Climax, in Lake county, 14 miles from Leadville. More than 55 tons of explosive, including 29,900 pounds of 50 per cent and 26,300 pounds of 60 per cent gelatin and 54,300 pounds of Gelex No. 2 were used, according to the United States bureau of mines.

The oval ore body, described as "doughnut-shaped," is 4,000 feet long and 3,000 feet wide with a quartz center probably formed by the continuous flow of quartz-bearing solutions which moved outward the molybdenum already deposited there. This huge ring or shell which was attacked by the blast is 465 feet thick on the side and 1,000 feet thick at the ends, with a

maximum known depth of more than 1,100 feet. The volume of ore mined for the blast was 425 feet long, 150 feet wide and 250 feet high. It was estimated that 350,000 tons of ore were broken and 500,000 more would be broken by caving, or 850,000 tons, resulting from the discharge of 110,500 pounds of explosive.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS

All geological formations known to science are present in Colorado, ranging from pre-Cambrian granite to the youngest beds of Tertiary age. The horizons embrace beds of all of the ages of time from the beginning of creation down to the most recent depositions of sedimentary beds. The state presents for geologists and scientists one of the greatest varieties of rock, shale, lime and sandstone of any state in the Union.

OUTSTANDING COUNTY, SCHOOL DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL BONDS, BY COUNTIES,
JANUARY 1, 1936

COUNTY	County General	County School	School District	Municipal		Total Municipal	County Total
				General	Special		
Adams			\$ 403,450	\$ 390,900	\$ 282,000	\$ 672,900	\$ 1,076,350
Alamosa	\$ 31,450		256,390	187,000	182,320	369,320	657,160
Arapahoe			552,850	181,500	641,000	822,500	1,375,350
Archuleta			79,050	14,500		14,500	93,550
Baca	15,000		222,550	126,500	76,100	202,600	440,150
Bent	49,800		103,000		75,250	75,250	228,050
Boulder	200,000		632,500	770,000	279,600	1,049,600	1,882,100
Chaffee	45,000		98,000	143,000		143,000	286,000
Cheyenne		\$ 78,000	133,000	48,600		48,600	259,600
Clear Creek				31,500		31,500	31,500
Conejos			*228,580	118,900	5,520	124,420	353,000
Costilla			138,900				138,900
Crowley			398,500	128,000	900	128,900	527,400
Custer		19,000	6,500				25,500
Delta			254,000	368,000	37,700	405,700	659,700
Denver			8,285,000	31,159,600	6,776,100	37,935,700	46,220,700
Dolores	66,000		12,000				78,000
Douglas			27,000	46,500	20,250	66,750	93,750
Eagle			23,500	36,500		36,500	60,000
Elbert			91,300	30,000		30,000	121,300
El Paso			1,094,000	3,097,500	124,400	3,221,900	4,315,900
Fremont			539,200	706,000	238,600	944,600	1,483,800
Garfield	139,000		332,450	383,500	49,000	432,500	903,950
Gilpin				60,500		60,500	60,500
Grand			38,000	39,500		39,500	77,500
Gunnison	84,000	122,000	226,000	135,500	25,500	161,000	593,000
Hinsdale	7,500			10,000		10,000	17,500
Huerfano		22,500	123,600	347,000	293,500	640,500	786,600
Jackson	2,000	20,000		40,000		40,000	62,000
Jefferson			535,400	257,950	278,170	536,120	1,071,520
Kiowa			142,000	21,000		21,000	163,000
Kit Carson			311,400	276,500	78,200	354,700	666,100
Lake				20,000		20,000	20,000
La Plata	28,000		268,150	501,600	114,000	615,600	911,750
Larimer	175,000		847,500	1,973,100	371,800	2,344,900	3,367,400
Las Animas			334,300	1,155,800	657,060	1,812,860	2,147,160
Lincoln	75,000		204,500	58,500	27,600	86,100	365,600
Logan		43,000	473,000	677,500	213,500	891,000	1,407,000
Mesa	120,000	80,000	712,450	744,200	263,050	1,007,250	1,919,700
Mineral				14,000		14,000	14,000
Moffat			71,300	38,000		38,000	109,300
Montezuma			94,800	86,000	36,500	122,500	217,300
Montrose	72,000	35,000	112,250	258,400		258,400	477,650
Morgan			695,000	174,000	159,000	333,000	1,028,000
Otero			594,950	797,400	108,760	906,160	1,501,110
Ouray	8,000		13,600	14,500		14,500	36,100
Park			31,000	15,000		15,000	46,000
Phillips	44,000	27,500	150,500	201,500	59,500	261,000	483,000
Pitkin	45,000			71,500		71,500	116,500
Prowers			388,950	666,200	187,500	853,700	1,242,650
Pueblo			1,649,300	356,000	2,436,300	2,792,300	4,441,600
Rio Blanco		75,000	38,000	127,500		127,500	240,500
Rio Grande		84,500	332,760	87,100	23,000	110,100	527,360
Routt	94,000		258,600	182,000	1,000	183,000	535,600
Saguache			124,500	43,000	5,300	48,300	172,800
San Juan	24,000		29,000		6,000	6,000	59,000
San Miguel	42,000		44,500	24,000		24,000	110,500
Sedgwick		195,000	215,600	194,000	12,000	206,000	616,600
Summit			35,000	31,000		31,000	66,000
Teller			7,000	123,900		123,900	130,900
Washington			175,200	159,500		159,500	334,700
Weld			1,880,400	934,000	159,200	1,093,200	2,973,600
Yuma			283,300	238,000	42,300	280,300	563,600
State	\$1,366,750	\$801,500	\$25,353,530	\$49,123,150	\$14,347,480	\$63,470,630	\$90,992,410

*No report for 1936; 1935 figures used.

NOTE—In addition to the above total, bonds of the state of Colorado outstanding on January 1, 1936, amounted to \$4,766,200, compared with \$5,428,200 on January 1, 1934. Also there is outstanding in counties in the Moffat Tunnel district a total of \$15,460,000.

The total shown in the above table compares with \$89,767,020 for 1934 and \$94,584,500 for 1932. The table makes no allowance for sinking funds or other reserves against bonds, and it includes some issues which have been assumed by utility companies but which are still a legal obligation against the municipalities.

LOCATIONS AND ALTITUDES OF COLORADO MOUNTAINS

NOTE—The following gives the names, location and elevation of 1,051 mountains and peaks in Colorado which rise to an altitude of 10,000 or more feet above sea level. There are hundreds of peaks of lesser elevation and probably many more of equal or greater altitude which have never been officially named. The list includes 624 peaks which rise to an elevation of 12,000 feet or more and 49 peaks with an altitude of 14,000 feet or more. Elevations used herein include determinations by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic survey, the United States geological survey, from contour maps and other sources. Slight changes in elevations are frequently recorded as new surveys are made.

Name	County	Feet	Name	County	Feet
Abrams Mountain	Ouray-San Juan	12,800	Baldy Peaks	Gunnison	12,400
Achonee Mountain	Grand	12,656	Ballard Mountain	San Miguel	12,800
Acoma, Mount	Grand	10,500	Ball Mountain	Lake	12,300
Adams Mountain	Grand	12,115	Baltimore Ridge	Gilpin	10,504
Acolus Mountain (See Mount Eolus)			Banana Mountain	Chaffee	12,400
Aetna, Mount (See Mount Aetna)			Bancroft, Mount	Clear Creek-	
Afley Peak	Gunnison	12,500		Grand	13,100
Agency Knob	Saguache	12,274	Banded Mountain	Montezuma	13,000
Agnes Mountain (See Big Agnes Mtn., Little Agnes Mtn.)			Banded Peak	Archuleta	12,760
Albion Mountain	Boulder	12,596	Bandit Peak	Park	12,473
Alice, Mount	Boulder-Grand	13,310	Bartlett Mountain	Summit	13,500
Alpine Peak	Clear Creek	11,524	Basaltic Peak (See Black Mountain)		
Alpine Plateau	Gunnison	11,508	Basalt Mountain	Eagle	10,800
Alps Mountain	Clear Creek	10,507	Battlement Mesa	Garfield	10,600
Altar Peak		13,254	Battle Mountain	Larimer	11,930
Amherst Mountain	La Plata	13,100	Battle Mountain	Teller	10,350
Anchor Mountain	Dolores	12,334	Baxter Mountain	Costilla	10,629
Andrews Peak	Grand	12,564	Bear Mountain	San Juan	12,955
Anita Peak (See Bears Ears)			Bear Mountain	Summit	12,100
Antelope Hills	Fremont	11,400	Bear Mountain	Jackson	11,616
Antero, Mount	Chaffee	14,245	Bear Peak (See Little Bear Peak)		
Antero Peak	Saguache	13,245	Bearpaws Peaks	Jackson	11,735
Anthracite Mesa	Gunnison	10,900	Bear Ears	Routt	10,661
Anthracite Range	Gunnison	12,300	Beattie Peak	San Juan-	
Antora Mountain	Saguache	12,600		San Miguel	13,200
Anvil Mountain	San Juan	12,500	Beautiful Mountain	Mineral	12,746
Apache Peak	Boulder-Grand	12,873	Beaver Mountain	Rio Grande	11,500
Apiatan Mountain	Grand	10,889	Beaver Ridge	Park	11,400
Apahoe Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,506	Beckwith, Mount	Gunnison	12,371
Argentine Peak (See South Argentine Peak)			Bellevue Peak (See North Mountain)		
Arikaree Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,147	Bellevue Mountain	Gunnison	12,350
Arizona Mountain	Gilpin	10,300	Bennay, Mount	Rio Grande	11,781
Arkansas, Mount	Lake	13,797	Bent Peak	Hinsdale	13,400
Arkansas Mountain	Gunnison	11,600	Bierstadt, Mount	Clear Creek	14,045
Arrowhead Mountain	Park	11,199	Big Agnes Mountain	Routt	12,065
Arrow Peak	San Juan	13,810	Big Bull Mountain	Teller	10,826
Arthur Mountain	El Paso	10,805	Big Chief, Mount	Teller	11,220
Ashcroft	Pitkin	12,300	Big Horn Mountain	Larimer	11,473
Audubon, Mount	Boulder	13,223	Big Marvine (See Mount Marvine)		
Augusta Mountain	Gunnison	12,615	Big Red Hill	Eagle	10,400
Avalanche Peak	Eagle	12,822	Big Red Mountain	Conejos-	
Avery Peak	Gunnison	12,652		Rio Grande	11,612
Axtell, Mount	Gunnison	12,100	Bison Peak	Park	12,427
Aztec Mountain	La Plata	13,200	Black Face	San Miguel	12,100
Babcock Peak	La Plata	13,100	Blackhawk Peak	Gilpin	10,322
Badger Mountain (See Pass Mountain)			Blackhawk Peak	Dolores	12,685
Baker Mountain	Grand	12,406	Blackhead Peak	Archuleta	12,500
Baker Peak	La Plata	11,900	Black Mountain	Park	11,656
Bald Hill	Park	11,374	Black Mountain	Jackson	10,760
Bald Knob	La Plata	11,600	Black Mountain	Park	10,600
Bald Mountain (See Little Bald Mtn., North Bald Mtn.)			Blaines Peak (See Mount Sneffels)		
Bald Mountain	Boulder	11,469	Blanca Peak	Costilla-Huer-	
Bald Mountain	Summit	13,964		fano-Alamosa	14,363
Bald Mountain	Teller	12,365	Blue Ridge	Grand	11,688
Bald Mountain	Summit-Park	13,800	Blue River Peak	Summit	13,000
Bald Mountain	Custer-		Bonita Peak	San Juan	13,200
	Saguache	13,400	Boot Mountain	Saguache	12,412
Bald Mountain	Chaffee-		Boulder County Hill	Boulder	10,200
	Gunnison	13,000	Boulder Peak	Boulder	12,417
Bald Mountain	Summit	12,800	Boundary Peak	Costilla	12,800
Bald Mountain	Gunnison	11,800	Bowen Mountain	Grand	12,541
Bald Mountain	San Miguel	11,800	Bowen Peak	Saguache	12,300
Bald Mountain	Boulder	11,453	Bragdon Ridge	La Plata	11,600
Bald Mountain	Larimer	11,005	Breece Hill	Lake	10,600
Bald Mountain	Garfield	10,200	Brewery Hill	Summit	11,370
Baldy, Mount (See Bald Mountain)			Brind Mountain	Teller	10,600
Baldy Mountain (See Old Baldy Mountain)			Bristol Head	Mineral	12,700
Baldy, Mount	Gunnison	12,809	Brittle Silver Mountain	Gunnison	12,400
Baldy Mountain	Garfield	11,400	Brittle Silver Peak	Summit	12,200
Baldy Peak (See Old Baldy Peak)			Broncho Mountain	Gunnison	12,500
Baldy Peak	Custer	12,600	Bross, Mount	Park	14,170
Baldy Peak	La Plata	10,800	Brown Mountain	Clear Creek	11,700
Baldy Peak	Ouray	10,612	Bryan Mountain	Boulder	10,900
			Bryant, Mount	Grand	11,000
			Buckeye Mountain	Gilpin	10,200
			Buckeye Peak	Lake	12,863
			Buck Mountain	Routt	11,400

Name	County	Feet	Name	County	Feet
Buckskin, Mount	Lake-Park	13,800	Clarence, Mount	Custer	11,000
Buckskin Mountain	Costilla	10,512	Clarence King Mountain	(See Mount Cope-land)	
Buffalo	Grand-Jackson	11,800	Clark Peak	Jackson-Larimer	12,965
Buffalo Mountain	Summit	13,200	Clover Mountain	Chaffee-Gunnison	13,000
Buffalo Peak	Jefferson	11,627	Cochetopa Dome	Saguache	11,673
Buffalo Peak (See Mount Oso)			Cold Peak	Custer	13,190
Buffalo Peaks	Chaffee-Park	13,541	Collier Mountain	Summit-Clear Creek	13,147
Bull Cliff	Teller	10,786	Colorado Mountain	Gilpin	10,883
Bulldog Mountain	Mineral	10,962	Columbia, Mount	Chaffee	14,070
Bull Hill	Teller	10,800	Columbia Mountain	Clear Creek	10,800
Bull Mountain (See Big Bull Mountain)			Columbus Mountain (See Crescent Peak)		
Bullion Mountain	La Plata	13,100	Comanche Peak (See Pagoda)		
Bull Mountain	Larimer	10,087	Comanche Peak	Boulder	13,491
Burro Mountain	Rio Blanco	10,200	Comanche Peak	Larimer	12,716
Burro Peak	Montezuma	11,500	Cone (See Purgatory Peak)		
Burwell Peak	La Plata-Montezuma	12,700	Conejos Peak	Conejos	13,180
Byers Peak	Grand	12,778	Cone Mountain (See Little Cone Mountain)		
Cairns, Mount	Grand	10,800	Cone Mountain	Clear Creek	12,229
Caif Mountain	Teller	10,350	Conical Butte (See Whiteley Peak)		
Calico Mountain	Chaffee	13,100	Contact Hill	Gunnison	11,600
Calico Peak	Dolores	12,043	Cooper Hill	Lake	11,700
California Mountain	San Juan	13,200	Copeland, Mount	Boulder	13,176
California Mountain	Gilpin	10,600	Copper Hill	Gunnison	11,400
Cameron Cone	El Paso	10,705	Copper Mountain	Mineral	11,952
Cameron, Mount	Park	14,233	Copper Mountain	Summit	12,475
Cameron Peak	Larimer	12,124	Copper Mountain	Teller	10,226
Campbell Mountain	Mineral	10,850	Corbett Peak	Eagle-Summit	12,600
Campbell Peak	San Miguel	13,200	Cornwall Mountain	Conejos	12,300
Canby Mountain (See Sheep Mountain)			Corona	Archuleta	12,355
Canby Mountain	San Juan	13,466	Corral Peak	Grand	11,333
Cannibal Plateau	Hinsdale	12,621	Courthouse Mountain	Hinsdale-Ouray	12,162
Cape Horn	La Plata	10,359	Cover Mountain	Park	10,165
Capitol Peak	Pitkin	14,100	Cow Mountain	Teller	11,150
Carbonate Hill	Gunnison	12,700	Coxcomb Peak	Hinsdale-Ouray	13,660
Carbonate Hill	Summit	11,500	Crags, The	Teller	11,450
Carbonate Hill	Lake	10,625	Crags, The	Larimer	10,800
Carbonate Hill	Teller	10,300	Craig, Mount	Grand	12,005
Carbonate Mountain	Chaffee	13,900	Craig Peak (See Green Mountain)		
Carbon Peak	Gunnison	12,000	Craig Peak	Eagle	11,940
Caribou Hill	Boulder	10,504	Crater	Rio Grande	12,400
Carson Peak	Hinsdale	13,600	Crescent Peak	Routt	10,255
Cascade Mountain	Ouray	12,100	Crested Butte	Gunnison	12,172
Cascade Mountain	Gunnison	11,707	Crestone Needle	Custer-Saguache	14,191
Cascade Mountain	Grand	12,320	Crestone Peak	Saguache-Custer	14,291
Castle, The	Park	10,100	Cropsy Peak	Rio Grande	12,557
Castle Peak (See Cathedral Peaks)			Cropsy Ridge	Rio Grande	12,400
Castle Peak	Eagle	11,336	Cross Mountain	Gunnison	12,200
Castle Peak	Gunnison-Pitkin	14,259	Crown Point	Larimer	11,400
Castle Rock	Montrose-Ouray	11,400	Crown Mountain	Hinsdale-San Juan	13,600
Castle Rock	La Plata	10,400	Crystal Peak	Hinsdale	12,923
Catamount Hills (See Raspberry Mtn.)			Crystal Peak	Gunnison	12,700
Cathedral Peaks	Gunnison	11,169	Cub Mountain	Jefferson	10,623
Cattle Mountains	Mineral-Rio Grande	10,837	Cuerno Herde (See Greenhorn Mountain)		
Cedar Mountain (See Colorado Mountain)			Culebra Peak	Costilla-Las Animas	14,069
Cement Mountain (See East Cement Mountain)			Cumulus, Mount	Grand-Jackson	12,724
Cement Mountain	Gunnison	12,212	Cyclone Mountain	Chaffee	13,800
Central Mountain	Gunnison	12,400	Dakota Hill	Gilpin	10,929
Cerro Blanco (See Blanca Peak)			Dallas Peak	Ouray-San Miguel	13,800
Chair Mountain	Gunnison	12,800	Daly, Mount	Pitkin	13,193
Chalcedony Buttes	Park	10,400	Darling Ridge	Dolores	11,400
Chalk Mountain	Summit	12,000	Davis Peak	Jackson	10,932
Chama Peak	Archuleta	12,027	Deadwood Mountain	La Plata	12,300
Chapin, Mount	Larimer	12,453	Deer Mountain	Lake-Pitkin	12,800
Chapita Mountain (See Sabeta Peak)			Deer Mountain	Larimer	10,028
Chapman, Mount	Chaffee-Gunnison	12,200	Deer Peak	Custer-Huerfano	11,300
Cheops Pyramid (See Signal Butte)			Deer Peak	Jefferson	10,400
Chicago Mountain	Eagle	12,100	Del Norte Peak (See Pintada Peak)		
Chicago Peak	Huerfano-Costilla	10,960	Del Norte Peak	Rio Grande	12,375
Chicago Ridge	Eagle-Lake	12,700	Demijohn Mountain	Rio Grande	10,670
Chief (See Big Chief Mountain)			Democrat Mountain	Clear Creek	11,300
Chief Mountain	Clear Creek	11,709	Democrat, Mount	Park-Lake	14,142
Chief's Head	Boulder	13,579	Dennis Hump	Jackson	10,800
Chimney Peak	Hinsdale-Ouray	11,782	Derby, Mount	Garfield	12,253
Chiquita, Mount	Larimer	13,052	Derry Hill (See Long and Derry Hill)		
Chittenden Mountain	Boulder	11,100	Devil Mountain	Archuleta	10,000
Cimarrona Peak	Hinsdale	13,000	Devils Nose	Clear Creek	11,000
Cimarron Ridge	Gunnison-Ouray	11,600	Devils Point	La Plata-Montezuma	11,600
Cinnamon Mountain	San Juan	13,300			
Cinnamon Mountain	Gunnison	12,270			
Cirrus, Mount	Grand-Jackson	12,804			

Name	County	Feet	Name	County	Feet
Diamond Hill	San Miguel	10,100	Flattop (See Dome Peak)		
Dickinson, Mount	Larimer	11,874	Flattop	Dolores	12,104
Dicks Peak (See Chalcedony Buttes)			Flattop Mountain	Grand-Larimer	12,300
Dike Mountain	Huerfano	10,500	Flattop Mountain	Jackson-Routt	12,101
Diorite Peak	La Plata-		Flattop Mountain	Archuleta	11,460
	Montezuma	12,600	Fletcher Mountain	Summit	13,917
Divide Mountain	Mesa	10,642	Flora, Mount	Clear Creek-	
Dolly Varden Mountain	Hinsdale	12,900		Grand	13,121
Dolores Mountain	Dolores	12,100	Florida Mountain	La Plata	13,083
Dolores Peak	Dolores-		Fools Peak	Eagle	12,958
	San Miguel	13,502	Ford Mountain	Pitkin	10,446
Dome, The	Routt	11,600	Forest Hill	Gunnison	12,600
Dome Mountain	San Juan	13,200	Forest King Mountain	Conejos	11,600
Dome Peak	Garfield	12,498	Fossil Mountain (See Broncho Mountain)		
Dome Peak	Routt	10,500	Fossil Ridge	Gunnison	12,500
Dome Peak	Routt	10,000	Fowler Peak	Rio Blanco	10,400
Double Top Mountain	Gunnison	12,192	Fox Mountain	Clear Creek	10,946
Dump Mountain	Costilla	10,310	Fox Mountain	Mineral	11,517
Dunckley Flat Mountain	Moffat	10,200	Freeman, Mount	Dolores-	
Dunraven, Mount	Larimer	12,548		San Juan	12,300
Dunn Peak (See Dolores Peak)			Freeman Peak (See Buffalo Peak)		
Dyer Mountain	Lake-Park	13,800	Freemans Peak (See Buffalo Peak)		
			Front Range	Routt	12,013
Eagle Mountain	Mineral	12,200	Frustum (See Potosi Peak)		
Eagle Peak	Dolores	12,113	Frustum Mountain	Saguache	13,893
Eagles Nest	Eagle-Summit	12,200	Fryer Hill	Lake	10,500
Eagle River Peak (See Jacque Peak)			Fuller Peak	San Juan-	
East Cement Mountain	Gunnison	12,047		San Miguel	13,700
East Mountain	La Plata	10,700			
East Porphyry	Saguache	11,418	Galena Hill	Teller	10,400
East Sheep Mountain	Summit	11,900	Galena Mountain	San Juan	13,300
East Silver Mesa	La Plata	12,800	Galena Peak	Fremont-	
East Spanish Peak	Huerfano-			Saguache	12,200
	Las Animas	12,683	Garfield, Mount	El Paso	10,925
Echo Mountain	La Plata	13,312	Garfield, Mount	San Juan	13,072
Edith Mountain	Hinsdale	12,500	Garfield Mountain	Chaffee-Pitkin	13,800
Eighteenmile Mountain		12,278	Garfield Peak	Gunnison	12,136
Elbert, Mount	Lake	13,431	Gemini Peaks	Lake-Park	13,900
Electric Mountain	Delta	10,000	Geneva Mountain	Park	12,324
Electric Peak (See Thunderbolt Peak)			Geneva Peak	Park-Summit	13,090
Electric Peak	Custer-		Gibbs Peak	La Plata-	
	Saguache	13,400		Montezuma	12,200
Electric Peak	San Juan	13,200	Gibson Hill	Summit	10,472
Elephant Head Rock	Archuleta	10,400	Gibson Peak	Custer-	
Elephant Mountain	Rio Grande	11,790		Saguache	13,729
Elk Mountain	Mineral	11,027	Gibson Ridge	Gunnison	10,900
Elk Mountain	Eagle-Summit	12,718	Gilpin Peak	Ouray-	
Elk Mountain	Gunnison	11,600		San Miguel	13,682
Elk Mountain (See Whiteface Peak)			Glacier Mountain	Summit	12,438
Elk Ridge	Eagle-Summit	12,600	Glacier Peak (See Whale Peak)		
Elliott Mountain	Dolores	12,345	Gladstone Peak	Dolores-	
Emerson Mountain	La Plata	13,154		San Miguel	13,900
Emery Peak	San Juan	13,200	Globe Hill	Teller	10,450
Emma Burr Mountain	Chaffee-		Goats Peak (See Gemini Peaks)		
	Gunnison	13,400	Gold Dust Peak	Eagle	13,500
Emmons, Mount	Gunnison	12,414	Golden Horn	San Juan-	
Empire Hill	Lake	12,700		San Miguel	13,600
Endlich Mesa	La Plata	12,400	Gold Hill	San Miguel	12,700
Enentah, Mount	Grand	10,737	Gold Hill	Pitkin-	
Engelmann Peak	Clear Creek	13,500		Gunnison	12,400
Engineer Mountain	Hinsdale-Ouray-		Gold Hill	Summit	12,000
	San Juan	13,195	Gold Hill	Teller	10,300
Engineer Mountain	San Juan	12,970	Goliath Peak	Clear Creek	12,200
Eolus, Mount	La Plata	14,079	Gore Mountain	Routt	10,600
Epaulet Mountain	Clear Creek	13,500	Gothic Mountain	Gunnison	12,646
Epworth, Mount	Grand	11,341	Graham Peak	Hinsdale	12,586
Estes Cone	Larimer	11,017	Grand Hogback (See Monument Peak)		
Ethel, Mount	Routt-Jackson	11,940	Grand Mesa	Delta-Mesa	10,000
Etna, Mount	Chaffee	13,800	Grand Turk	San Juan	13,100
Eureka Mountain	San Juan	12,800	Granite Butte (See Raspberry Mountain)		
Eva, Mount	Clear Creek-		Granite Mountain (See Pomeroy Mountain)		
	Grand	13,114	Granite Mountain	Gunnison	12,600
Evans, Mount	Park-Lake	13,580	Grant Peak (See U. S. Grant Peak)		
Evans, Mount	Clear Creek	14,259	Grassy Mountain	Hinsdale	12,800
Eve, Mount	Eagle	11,200	Grassy Mountain	La Plata	10,000
Expectation Mountain	Dolores	12,079	Gravel Mountain	Hinsdale	13,600
			Grayback Mountain	Costilla	10,575
Fairchild, Mount	Larimer	13,502	Grayback Mountain	Costilla-	
Fairview Hill	Lake	10,425		Huerfano	12,300
Fairview Mountain	Gunnison	12,900	Gray Head	San Miguel	10,994
Farncomb Hill	Summit	11,386	Grayrock Peak	San Juan	12,486
Farnum Peak (See Bison Peak)			Graysill Mountain	San Juan	12,300
Farnum Peak	Park	11,400	Grays Peak	Clear Creek-	
Farwell Mountain	Routt	10,850		Summit	14,274
Fehel Peak	Jackson-Routt	10,800	Graystone Peak	San Juan	13,496
Finger Mesa	Hinsdale	12,300	Green Mountain (See Virginia Peak)		
Fisher Mountain (See Snowdrift Peak)			Green Mountain	San Juan	13,000
Fisher Mountain	Mineral	12,852	Green Mountain	Pitkin	12,747
Flag Mountain	Hinsdale	12,367	Green Mountain	Lake	11,800

Name	County	Feet	Name	County	Feet
Green Mountain	Delta	10,632	Hurricane Peak	San Juan	13,400
Green Mountain	Freemont	10,000	Hyannis Peak	Jackson	11,600
Green Ridge	Larimer	10,172	Ida, Mount	Grand-Larimer	12,700
Greenback Mountain	San Miguel	13,000	Idaho Hill	Gilpin	10,500
Greenhgh Mountain	San Juan	13,200	Independence Mountain	Pitkin	12,775
Greenhorn Mountain	Conejos	10,800	Independence Mountain	Summit	12,600
Greenhorn Mountain	Huerfano-		Indian Mountain	La Plata	10,400
	Pueblo	12,334	Indian Trail Ridge	La Plata-	
Greylock Mountain	La Plata	13,578		Montezuma	12,300
Griffith Mountain	Clear Creek	11,500	Iron Beds	Hinsdale	13,236
Grizzly Mountain	Chaffee	13,800	Ironclad Hill	Teller	10,600
Grizzly Mountain	Pitkin-		Ironclad Mountain	Jackson	10,000
	Chaffee	14,020	Iron Hill	Lake	11,027
Grizzly Peak	La Plata	13,702	Iron Knoll (See The Castle)		
Grizzly Peak	Dolores-		Iron Mountain	San Miguel	12,700
	San Juan	13,738	Iron Mountain	Costilla-	
Ground Hog Mountain	Dolores-			Huerfano	11,400
	San Miguel	12,462	Irving Hale, Mount	Grand	11,747
Grouse Mountain	Mineral	10,119	Irving Peak	La Plata	13,217
Guardian, The	San Juan	13,624	Irwin, Mount (See Mount Emmons)		
Guero, Mount	Gunnison	11,740	Islet Mountain	Gunnison	10,900
Guinn Mountain	Boulder	11,200	Italian Mountain	Gunnison	13,350
Gunnison, Mount	Gunnison	12,688	Italian Mountain (See North Italian Mountain)		
Guyot, Mount	Park-Summit	13,565	Jackson, Mount	Eagle	13,687
Guyotes (See Mount Guyot)			Jackson Ridge	Montezuma	12,100
Hagerman Peak	Gunnison-		Jacque Mountain	Summit	13,235
	Pitkin	12,600	Jacque Peak	Summit	13,205
Hague Peak	Larimer	13,562	Jacque Ridge	Summit	12,600
Hahns Peak	Routt	10,824	Jagged Mountain	San Juan	13,836
Hale (See Mount Irving Hale)			James Peak	Clear Creek-Grand-	
Hallet Peak	Grand-Larimer	12,725		Gilpin	13,259
Hamilton, Mount (See Bald Mountain)			Johnny Bull Mountain	Dolores	12,026
Hancock Peak	Gunnison	12,300	Jones Mountain	Hinsdale-	
Handies Peak	Hinsdale	14,008		San Juan	13,851
Hanson Peak	San Juan	13,300	Julian, Mount	Larimer	12,928
Hantz Peak (See Hahns Peak)			Jupiter Peak	La Plata	13,837
Hardscrabble Mountain	Eagle	10,600	Jura Knob	San Juan	12,615
Harvard, Mount	Chaffee	14,399	Kakata Mountain	Park	12,429
Hawn Mountain	San Miguel	10,900	Kelso, Mount	Clear Creek	13,200
Hayden Mountain	Ouray	13,100	Kendall Mountain	San Juan	13,000
Hayden Peak	Pitkin	13,500	Kendall Peak	San Juan	13,400
Hayden Peak	San Miguel	12,990	Kenosha Cones	Park	12,350
Haydens Peak	Saguache	11,979	Keyes (See Mount Etna)		
Haydens Peak (See North Haydens Peak)			King Solomon Mountain	San Juan	13,200
Haystack Mountain	Grand-Jackson	11,600	Kingston Peak	Clear Creek-	
Haystack Mountain	Jackson	10,585		Gilpin	12,136
Hazelton Mountain	San Juan	12,300	Kiowa Peak	Boulder	13,101
Heart Mountain	Mineral	10,797	Kit Carson Peak	Saguache	14,100
Helmet Peak	Montezuma	11,976	Klines Peak (See Fossil Ridge)		
Hendricks, Mount (See Green Mountain)			Klondike Mountain	Boulder	10,801
Henry Mountain	Gunnison	13,000	Klondike Mountain	Conejos	11,400
Hermit Peak	Hinsdale	10,900	Lady Washington, Mount	Larimer	13,269
Hermosa Mountain	Dolores-		La Garita (See Vulcan Crest; Boot Mountain)		
	San Juan	12,572	La Junta Peak	San Miguel	13,400
Hesperus Peak	Montezuma	13,225	Lake Hill	Gunnison	11,800
Hiamovi Mountain	Grand	12,388	Lake Mountain	Saguache	11,000
Highland	Pitkin	12,300	Lamb Mountain	Park	12,400
High Mesa (See Trident Mesa)			Lamborn, Mount	Delta	11,337
Himes Peak	Garfield	11,200	Lands End	Delta	10,634
Hogback (See Del Norte Peak)			Landslide Peak	Park-Summit	13,483
Hogback, The	Montezuma	11,200	Landslip Mountain	Dolores	11,650
Hogback Mesa	Rio Grande	12,203	La Plata Peak	Chaffee	14,340
Holy Cross, Mount of the	Eagle	13,978	Larson Peak	Pitkin	12,900
Homestake Peak	Eagle	13,217	Last Dollar Mountain	San Miguel	11,240
Hoosier Ridge	Summit	13,300	La Veta Peak	Huerfano	11,654
Hope Mountain	La Plata-		Lead Mountain	Grand-Jackson	12,532
	Custer	13,000	Leavenworth Mountain	Clear Creek	11,000
Hope, Mount	Mineral	12,838	Leon Peak	Delta-Mesa	10,954
Horn Peak	Custer-		Leviathan Peak	San Juan	13,535
	Saguache	13,400	Lewis Mountain	La Plata	12,700
Horsefly Peak	Montrose-		Lillies Mountain (See Twin Sisters)		
	Ouray	10,338	Lime Mesa	La Plata	12,100
Horseshoe Mountain	Rio Grande	10,880	Lincoln, Mount	Park	14,284
Horseshoe Mountain	Park-Lake	13,902	Lincoln Mountain	Clear Creek	11,000
Horstheif Peak	Jackson-Routt	10,900	Little Agnes Mountain	Routt	11,500
Horsetooth Peak	Boulder	10,400	Little Bald Mountain	Park	13,200
Houghton Mountain	San Juan	13,000	Little Bald Mountain	Larimer	10,400
Howard Mountain	Grand-Jackson	12,814	Little Bartlett Mountain	Summit	12,800
Humboldt Peak	Custer	14,044	Little Bear Peak	Costilla	14,040
Humbug Hill	Summit	11,121	Little Black Mountain (See Black Mountain)		
Hunchback Mountain	San Juan	13,140	Little Cone Mountain	San Miguel	12,000
Hunters Hill	Gunnison	12,600	Little Giant Mountain	San Juan	13,400
Huntsman Mesa	Gunnison	10,100	Little Mountain	Summit	10,050
Huntsman Hills	Mesa-Pitkin	11,000	Little Pisgah Peak (See Nipple Mountain)		
Hunts Peak (See Mount Ouray)			Little Red Mountain	Conejos	11,600
Hunts Peak	Freemont-				
	Saguache	12,446			

County	Feet	Name	Name	County	Feet
Lizard Head		Dolores	Monitor Peak (See Bald Mountain)		
		San Miguel	Monitor Peak	La Plata	13,710
Logan, Mount		Park	Montana Mountain	Gilpin	10,941
London Hill		Park	Montezuma Peak	Archuleta	13,131
Lone Cone		San Miguel	Montpelier (See Uncompahgre Butte)		
		Dolores	Monumental Mountain	Chaffee	
Lone Peak		Eagle-Summit		Gunnison	13,300
Lonesome Peak		Grand	Monument Bluff	Mineral	12,600
Lone Spring Butte		Routt	Monument Hill	La Plata	10,829
Long and Derry Hill		Lake	Monument Peak	Mineral	10,638
Long Branch Baldy		Saguache	Morgans Peak	Summit	12,400
Longs Peak		Boulder	Mosquito Peak	Park-Lake	13,781
Lookout		Boulder	Moss, Mount	La Plata	
Lookout, Point		Gunnison		Montezuma	13,200
Lookout Mountain (See South Lookout Peak)			Mountain View Crest	La Plata	13,002
Lookout Mountain		Conejos	Mummy Mountain	Larimer	13,413
Lookout Mountain		Saguache	Music Peak	Saguache	13,100
Lookout Mountain		Gunnison			
Lookout Mountain		Larimer	Naka Peak	Grand	12,221
Lookout Peak		San Juan	Nast, Mount	Pitkin	12,500
Lookout Peak (See South Lookout Peak)		San Miguel	Navajo Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,406
Los Mogotes (See Prospect Peak)			Navajo Peak	Archuleta	11,330
Lost Mountain		Chaffee	Nebo, Mount	San Juan	13,199
Lost Park Mountain		Park	Nebraska Hill	Gilpin	11,547
Loveland Mountain		Park	Needle Mountains (See West Needle Mountains)		
Lulu Mountain		Jackson	Needles, The	Larimer	10,075
		Larimer	Nelson Mountain	Mineral	12,050
Lulu Mountain		Grand	Neota, Mount	Grand-Larimer	11,700
			Neva, Mount	Boulder-Grand	12,800
Macomb Peak (See South River Peak)			Niagara Peak	Hinsdale	
Macomber Peak		San Juan		San Juan	13,800
Madden Peak		Montezuma	Nigger Baby Hill	Dolores	10,600
		La Plata	Nigger Hill	Summit	10,171
Mahana Peak		Boulder	Nimbus, Mount	Grand	12,730
Mam (See North Mam ; South Mam)			Nipple Mountain	Fremont	10,068
Mammoth Mountain		Mineral	Nipple Mountain	Archuleta	12,000
Mammoth Mountain		Conejos	Nisa Mountain	Grand	10,791
Marcellina, Mount		Gunnison	Nokhu Crags	Jackson	12,400
Marleston Peak			North Bald Mountain	Larimer	11,000
Marmot Peak		Chaffee-Park	North Bald Mountain	Larimer	11,000
Maroon Peak		Pitkin	North Haydens Peak	Saguache	11,807
Martha Washington Mountain (See Mount Lady Washington)			North Italian Mountain	Gunnison	13,225
Marthland Peak		Park	North Mam	Garfield	10,973
Marvine (See Plateau Peak)			North Maroon Peak	Pitkin	14,000
Marvine, Mount		Rio Blanco	North Mountain	Rio Grande	12,727
Massive, Mount		Lake	North Pole	San Miguel	12,179
Matchless Mountain		Gunnison	North Ridge	Boulder	12,000
Matterhorn Peak		Hinsdale	North Saddle Mountain	Delta	10,000
Mayflower Hill		Summit	North Sheep Mountain	Eagle-Summit	12,439
McCauley Peak		La Plata	North Star Mountain	Park-Summit	13,600
McClellan, Mount		Clear Creek	North Tarryall Peak	Park	11,400
McGregor Mountain		Larimer	Nose, The	Rio Grande	11,600
McHenry Peak		Grand-Larimer	Number 5	Hinsdale-Mineral	13,417
McKenzie Mountain		Mineral	Nystrom, Mount	Grand	12,600
McLelland Mountain		Mineral	Ogalalla Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,147
McMillan Peak		San Juan	Oh-be-joyful Peak	Gunnison	12,400
Meadow Mountain		Gunnison	Ohio Peak (See Carbon Peak)		
Meadow Mountain		Boulder	Ohio Peak	San Juan	12,600
Mears Peak (See Hayden Peak)			Ohio Peak	Gunnison	12,251
Mears Peak		Ouray-San Juan	Ohlwyler Ridge	La Plata	11,800
Meeker, Mount		Boulder	Old Baldy Mountain	Rio Grande	12,602
Meeker Ridge		Boulder	Old Baldy Peak	Costilla	14,125
Meigs Peak (See Summit Peak)			Ophir Mountain	San-Juan	
Mendicant Ridge		Gunnison		San Miguel	12,800
Mendota Peak		Ouray	Ophir Needles	San Miguel	12,100
		San Miguel	Oregon Hill	Gilpin	10,833
Meridian Hill		Park	Organ Mountain	La Plata	13,000
Mesa Lata		Hinsdale	Ormus Mountain		12,185
Mesa Lavata		Hinsdale	Orno, Mount	Garfield	12,000
Mesa Peak (See Del Norte Peak)			Orphan Butte	La Plata	
Mesa Peak		La Plata		Montezuma	11,136
Methodist Mountain		Chaffee	Orton, Mount	Boulder	11,632
Metroz Mountain		Mineral	Oso, Mount	La Plata	13,703
Michigan Hill		Gilpin	Otis Peak	Grand-Larimer	12,478
Middle Mountain		Chaffee	Otmar Point	Pitkin	10,000
Middle Mountain		San Juan	Otter, Mount	Clear Creek	12,767
Mills Moraine		Larimer	Ouray Peak	Chaffee	13,955
Milwaukee Peak (See Cold Peak)			Ouzel Peak	Boulder-Grand	12,600
Mineral Hill		Teller	Overlook Point	La Plata	13,002
Mineral Hill		Summit	Owen, Mount	Gunnison	13,102
Mineral Mountain		Hinsdale			
Mineral Mountain		Boulder	Pagoda	Boulder	13,491
Mineral Peak (See Houghton Mountain)			Pagoda Peak	Rio Blanco	11,257
Mineral Point		Gunnison	Pagosa Peak	Mineral	12,674
Missionary Ridge		La Plata	Paine Ridge	La Plata	11,500
Missouri Hill		Chaffee	Paines Mountain	Clear Creek	12,000
Monarch Hill		Chaffee	Painte Peak	Boulder-Grand	13,082
			Palmer Mesa	Mineral	
				Saguache	12,324

Name	County	Feet	Name	County	Feet
Parika Peak	Grand-Jackson	12,400	Red Mountain	Grand	11,505
Park Cone	Gunnison	12,021	Red Mountain	Chaffee-Pitkin	13,500
Park Mountain	Costilla	10,396	Red Mountain	Chaffee-	
Park View Peak	Grand-Jackson	12,433		Gunnison	13,323
Parrot Peak	La Plata	11,876	Red Mountain	Hinsdale	12,797
Parry Peak	Clear Creek-		Red Mountain	Pitkin	10,400
	Grand	13,344	Red Mountain No. 1	Ouray-San Juan	12,500
Pass Mountain	Park	11,400	Red Mountain No. 2	Ouray	12,200
Patterson, Mount	Grand	11,400	Red Mountain No. 3	Ouray-San Juan	12,870
Pawnee Peak	Boulder-Grand	12,900	Red Peak	Costilla-	
Paywell Mountain	Gunnison	12,300		Las Animas	13,600
Pearl Hill	Eagle	12,200	Red Peak	Eagle-Summit	12,382
Pearl Mountain	Gunnison-		Red Table Mountain	Eagle	11,743
	Pitkin	13,484	Republican Mountain	Clear Creek	12,392
Peeler Peak	Gunnison	12,219	Rhyolite Mountain	Teller	10,771
Pegmatite Points	Park	12,200	Ribbon Mesa	Rio Grande	10,857
Pendleton Mountain	Clear Creek	12,200	Richaborger Mountain	Park	10,600
Pennsylvania Hill	Park	13,003	Richmond Hill	Pitkin	11,500
Piedra Colorow Pintata	Hinsdale	11,000	Richmond Mountain	Gunnison	12,543
Piedra Peak	Mineral	12,300	Richthofen, Mount	Grand-Jackson	12,953
Pigeon Peak	La Plata	13,968	Rio Grande Pyramid	Hinsdale	13,827
Pikes Peak	El Paso	14,110	Rito Alto Peak	Custer-	
Pile Hill	Gilpin	10,862		Saguache	13,573
Pilot Knob	San Juan-		River Peak (See South River Peak)		
	San Miguel	13,750	Rock Hill	Lake	10,900
Pilate Peak (See Bald Mountain)			Rogers Peak	Clear Creek	13,329
Pine Ridge	Larimer	10,500	Rolling Mountain	San Juan	13,694
Piney Peak	Eagle	11,400	Rosalie Peak	Park	13,574
Pinnacle (See Eagle Mountain)			Rosa, Mount	Teller	11,504
Pintada Peak	Rio Grande	13,176	Rosedale Peak (See Pegmatite Points)		
Pisgah, Mount	Teller	10,400	Round Hill	Park	11,200
Pisgah, Mount	Clear Creek-		Round Mountain	San Juan	13,422
	Gilpin	10,084	Round Mountain	San Juan	12,900
Plateau Peak	Rio Blanco	12,030	Round Mountain	Saguache	11,900
Poison Mountain	Rio Grande	12,100	Round Mountain	Gunnison	10,881
Pole Creek Mountain	Hinsdale	13,737	Rowler, Mount	Gunnison	13,750
Polepatch Hill	Gunnison	10,400	Ruby Peak	Gunnison	12,749
Pomeroy Mountain	Chaffee	13,400	Rudolph Hill	Gunnison	10,126
Pomeroy Mountain	Boulder	10,000	Ruffner Mountain	San Miguel	12,800
Pool Table Mountain	Rio Grande	12,139	Runlett Peak	La Plata	11,400
Popes Nose	Hinsdale	12,402	Ryder Mountain	Jackson	10,000
Porcupine Hill	Clear Creek	10,200	Sabeta Peak	Chaffee	13,600
Porcupine Ridge	Gunnison	10,600	Sabeth Mountain	El Paso	12,600
Porphyry Peaks	Grand	11,355	Sacramento Peaks (See Mount Sherman)		
Potato Hill	San Juan	11,874	Saddle Mountain (See North Saddle Mountain ; South Saddle Mountain)		
Potosi Peak	Ouray	13,768	Saddle Mountain	Park	10,815
Powell, Mount	Eagle-Summit	13,398	Saddle Mountain	Mineral	12,033
Princeton, Mount	Chaffee	14,177	San Bernardo Mountain	San Miguel	11,845
Printer Boy Hill	Lake	11,402	Sand Mountain	Routt	10,817
Prospect Hill	Summit	10,700	Sand Peak	Rio Blanco	10,800
Prospect Mountain	Conejos	12,224	Sandstone Mountain	Dolores	10,450
Prospect Mountain	Lake	12,608	San Joaquin Ridge	San Miguel	13,500
Ptarmigan Hill	Eagle	12,174	San Luis, Mount	Teller	10,490
Ptarmigan Peak	Park-Lake	13,736	San Luis Peak	Saguache	14,149
Ptarmigan Peak	Grand-Summit	12,400	San Miguel Peak	Dolores-	
Pulver Mountain	Park	10,400		San Miguel	13,700
Puma Hills	Park	11,400	Santa Fe Mountain	Clear Creek	10,200
Purgatory Peak	Costilla-		Santa Fe Peak	Summit-	
	Las Animas	13,719		Clear Creek	13,146
Purple Peak	Gunnison	12,900	Satanta Peak	Grand	11,900
Purple Mountain	Gunnison	12,989	Sawtooth Mountain	Mineral	12,587
Pyramid (See Crystal Peak)			Sawtooth Mountain	Boulder-Grand	12,304
Pyramid Peak	Pitkin	14,000	Sawtooth Mountain (See Agency Knob)		
Pyramid Peak	Rio Blanco	11,611	Sawtooth Range	Routt	12,065
Pyramid Peak	Rio Blanco	11,611	Sawtooth Rocks	Montrose-	
				Ouray	10,897
Quadrate Peak (See Saddle Mountain)			Saxon Mountain	Clear Creek	11,634
Quandary Peak	Summit	14,256	Scarp Ridge	Gunnison	12,338
Rabbit Ears Mountain	Jackson	10,719	Schoolmaam Mountain	Park	11,400
Radical Hill	Summit	12,300	Schuykill Mountain	Gunnison	12,188
Ragged Mountain	Gunnison	12,300	Section Point	Dolores-	
Raspberry Mountain	Teller	10,500		San Juan	11,900
Rawah Peak	Jackson-		Sentinel Peak	Rio Grande	10,137
	Larimer	12,636	Sentinel Peak	Jackson-	
Razor Creek Dome	Saguache	11,400		Larimer	10,000
Red and White Mountain	Eagle	11,200	Sentinel Point	Teller	12,500
Red Bluff	Conejos	10,800	Seven Utes Mountain	Jackson	11,438
Red Bluffs	Pueblo-Custer-		Shadow Mountain	Grand	10,100
	Huerfano	11,400	Sharkstooth	Montezuma	12,300
Redcloud Peak	Hinsdale	14,050	Shavano Peak	Chaffee	14,179
Red Cone	Park	12,500	Shawnee Peak	Park	12,400
Red Elephant Hill	Clear Creek	10,309	Sheep Mountain	San Juan	13,200
Red Elephant Mountain	Jackson	11,550	Sheep Mountain	Dolores-	
Red Hill (See Big Red Hill)				San Miguel	13,200
Red Hill	Jackson	11,400	Sheep Mountain	Park	12,800
Red Hill	La Plata	10,669	Sheep Mountain	Garfield	12,200
Red Mountain (See Redcloud Peak)			Sheep Mountain	Gunnison	11,900
Red Mountain (See Big Red Mountain ; Lit- tle Red Mountain)					

Name	County	Feet
Sheep Mountain	Gunnison	11,800
Sheep Mountain	Grand-Jackson	11,600
Sheep Mountain	Huerfano	10,600
Sheep Mountain	Grand	10,400
Sheep Mountain	Gunnison	13,176
Sheep Mountain	Mineral	12,374
Sheep Mountain	Eagle-Summit	12,380
Sheep Mountain (See Little Sheep Mountain; North Sheep Mountain; East Sheep Mountain; Table Mountain; Thorodin Mountain)		
Sheeps Head (See Thorodin Mountain)		
Sheeps Head	Conejos	12,200
Sheridan, Mount	Lake-Park	13,700
Sheridan Hill	Clear Creek-	
	Gilpin	10,700
Sheridan Mountain	La Plata	12,792
Sherman (See Sunshine Peak)		
Sherman, Mount	Park-Lake	14,037
Sherman Mountain	Clear Creek	11,100
Shingle Peak	Garfield	12,072
Shipler Mountain	Grand	11,400
Shoshone Peak (See Chiefs Head)		
Sierra Blanca (See Blanca Peak)		
Signal Mountain	Larimer	11,200
Silesia Peak	Custer-	
	Saguache	13,599
Silex, Mount	San Juan	13,634
Silverheels, Mount	Park	13,825
Silver Mesa (See West Silver Mesa; East Silver Mesa)		
Silver Mountain	San Miguel	13,400
Silver Mountain	Summit-	
	Clear Creek	12,900
Silver Mountain	La Plata	12,400
Silver Plume Mountain	Clear Creek	13,500
Simmons Peak	Fremont-	
	Saguache	11,800
Simpson, Mount (See Rio Grande Pyramid)		
Sioux Mountain (See Mount Alice)		
Slate Peak (See Purple Peak)		
Sleepy Cat Peak	Rio Blanco	10,800
Slide Rock Mountain	La Plata	10,700
Sliderock Ridge	Dolores-	
	San Juan	13,146
Sloane Peak	Pitkin	10,538
Slow Trail Ridge	Eagle	10,400
Smith Peak		13,093
Sneffels, Mount	Ouray	14,143
Snowdon Peak	San Juan	13,077
Snowdrift Peak	Grand	12,280
Snowmass Mountain	Pitkin-	
	Gunnison	14,077
Snowshoe Mountain	Mineral	12,000
Snowstorn Peak	La Plata	12,500
Sockrider Peak	Dolores	12,323
Sopris Peak	Pitkin	12,823
South Argentine Peak	Clear Creek-	
	Summit	13,600
South Bald Mountain (See Bald Mountain)		
South Lookout Peak	San Juan-	
	San Miguel	13,500
South Mam	Garfield	10,897
South Mountain	Rio Grande	12,500
South Peak	Lake	12,900
South River Peak	Mineral	13,142
South Saddle Mountain	Delta	10,000
South Tarryall Peak (See Tarryall Peak)		
Spanish Peaks (See East Spanish Peak; West Spanish Peak)		
Spearhead Mountain	Park	11,200
Specimen Mountain	Grand-Larimer	12,482
Spiller Peak	La Plata-	
	Montezuma	13,000
Squaretop Mountain	Archuleta	11,777
Squaw Mountain	Clear Creek	11,733
Squaw Mountain	Teller	10,376
St. Charles Peak	Custer-	
	Huerfano	11,600
St. Louis Peak	Grand	12,600
St. Sophia Ridge	Ouray-	
	San Miguel	13,100
St. Vrain, Mount	Boulder	12,162
Stag Mesa	La Plata	12,100
Star Mountain	Lake	13,000
Star Peak	Gunnison-	
	Pitkin	13,562
Stearns Mountain	Huerfano-	
	Costilla	11,409

Name	County	Feet
Stella, Mount	Gunnison	12,600
Stewart Peak	Saguache	14,032
Stoll Mountain	Lark	10,915
Stones Peak	Larimer	12,928
Stony Mountain	Ouray	12,677
Storm King	Montrose-	
	Ouray	11,388
Storm King	Saguache	11,000
Storm King Peak	San Juan	13,749
Storm Mountain	Routt	10,600
Storm Peak	San Juan	13,400
Storm Peak	Larimer	13,335
Storm Peak	Dolores	12,050
Storm Ridge	Gunnison	11,859
Stormy Peak	Park	11,748
Straub Mountain	Teller	10,050
Stray Horse Ridge	Lake	10,600
Sugarloaf	Eagle-Summit	12,556
Sugarloaf	Park	10,800
Sugarloaf Peak	Clear Creek	12,512
Sugarloaf Rock	Hinsdale	10,827
Sultan Mountain	San Juan	13,341
Summit Peak	Archuleta	13,272
Sunlight Peak	La Plata	14,053
Sunlight Peak	Garfield	10,400
Sunshine Mountain	San Miguel	12,945
Sunshine Peak	Hinsdale	14,018
Swan Peak	Summit	10,600
Syncline Hill	Chaffee	11,400
Table Mountain	Mineral	12,610
Table Mountain	Saguache	12,114
Table Mountain (See North Table Mountain; South Table Mountain)		
Table Mountain (See Pool Table Mountain; Red Table Mountain)		
Tahana Mountain	Park	11,949
Tanima Peak	Boulder	12,417
Tank Mesa	La Plata	11,800
Tarryall Peak (See North Tarryall Peak)		
Tarryall Peak	Park	11,300
Taylor Mountain	Chaffee	13,600
Taylor Peak	Gunnison-	
	Pitkin	13,419
Taylor Peak	Grand-Larimer	13,150
Telescope Mountain	Dolores	12,218
Teller Mountain	Summit	12,602
Telluride Mountain	Conejos	11,100
Telluride Peak	San Miguel	12,700
Tenderfoot Hill	Teller	10,500
Tenderfoot Mountain	Summit	11,800
Ten Mile Peaks	Summit	12,800
Teocalli Mountain	Gunnison	13,220
Terra Tomah Peak	Larimer	12,686
Thatchtop	Larimer	12,800
Thimble Rock	Pitkin	10,100
Thirty-nine Mile Mtn.	Park	11,000
Thomas, Mount	Eagle	11,991
Thorodin Mountain	Gilpin	10,500
Three Chimneys, The (See Castle Peak)		
Three Needles	San Juan-	
	San Miguel	13,400
Three Point Block		12,190
Three Tetons (See Crestone)		
Thunderbolt Peak	Grand	11,943
Thunder Mountain	La Plata	13,100
Tie Hill	Mineral	11,131
Tileston, Mount	Larimer	11,244
Tilton, Mount	Gunnison	12,633
Tiptop Peak	Summit	12,038
Tobasco (See Handies Peak)		
Tomichi Dome	Gunnison	11,384
Topaz Butte (See Crystal Peak)		
Torreys Peak	Clear Creek-	
	Summit	14,264
Tower Mountain	San Juan	13,444
Trachyte Knob (See The Castle)		
Trachyte Mountain	Teller	10,863
Trail Ridge	Larimer	12,400
Treasure Mountain	San Juan	12,900
Treasure Mountain	Mineral	11,800
Treasury Mountain	Gunnison	13,442
Tremble Mountain (See Tremont Mountain)		
Tremont Mountain	Gilpin	10,400
Trident Mesa	Gunnison	11,470
Trinchera Peak	Las Animas-	
	Costilla-	
	Huerfano	13,540
Trinity Peaks	San Juan	13,811

Name	County	Feet	Name	County	Feet
Troublesome Peak	Grand	11,500	Washington (See Mount Lady Washington)		
Trout Mountain	Mineral	11,930	Watanga Mountain	Grand	12,381
Trout Pass Hills	Chaffee-Park	10,600	Welba Peak	Moffat	10,500
Truro Peak	Pitkin	13,300	Wescott, Mount	Grand	10,400
Tucker Mountain	Summit	12,500	West Elk Peak	Gunnison	12,920
Turret Peak	La Plata	13,826	West Mountain	La Plata	11,709
Turret Peak	Garfield	11,800	West Mountain	Gunnison	10,500
Turret Peak	Mineral	10,667	West Needle Mountains	San Juan	13,057
Tuttle Mountain	San Juan	13,200	Weston Peak	Park	13,500
Twilight Peak	San Juan	13,160	West Point	Gunnison	10,700
Twin Cones (See Kenosha Twin Cones)			West Porphyry Peak	Saguache	11,500
Twin Mountains	Saguache	10,600	West Silver Mesa	La Plata	12,500
Twin Peak	Jackson-Routt	11,100	West Spanish Peak	Huerfano-	
Twin Peaks	Jackson-Routt	11,950		Las Animas	13,623
Twin Peaks	Huerfano-Saguache	11,800	Wetterhorn Peak	Hinsdale-Ouray	14,017
Twin Sisters	Fremont-Saguache	12,600	Whale Peak	Park-Summit	13,200
Twin Sisters	Larimer	11,436	Wheatstone, Mount	Gunnison	12,543
Twin Sisters	San Juan	13,438	Whipple Mountain	San Miguel	11,900
Uncompahgre Plateau	Mesa-Montrose	10,000	Whitecap Mountain	Dolores	12,350
Uncompahgre Peak	Hinsdale	14,306	Whitecross Mountain	Hinsdale	13,550
Union Mountain	Summit	12,336	White Dome	San Juan	13,614
U. S. Grant Peak	San Juan-San Miguel	13,692	Whiteface Peak	Grand	11,494
Upper Grand Valley Peak (See Bowen Mountain)			Whitehead Mountain (See Sand Mountain)		
Upper Muddy Butte (See Whiteley Peak)			Whitehead Peak	San Juan	13,200
Usher Peak (See Mount Shavano)			Whitehouse Mountain	Ouray	13,493
Utah Hill	Gilpin	10,500	Whiteley Peak	Grand	10,150
Ute Peak	Grand-Summit	11,968	White Mountain (See Mount Logan)		
Ute Peak	Mineral	10,800	White Peak	Saguache	13,600
V Mountain	Archuleta	10,716	White Pine Mountain	Larimer	10,249
Van Wirt Mountain	Chaffee-Gunnison	13,000	White Rock Mountain	Gunnison	13,532
Vasquez Peak	Clear Creek-Grand	12,800	Whites Hill	Lake	11,300
Velte Peak		13,456	Whitney Peak	Eagle	13,200
Vermilion Peak	San Juan-San Miguel	13,870	Wildhorse Peak	Ouray	13,268
Vestal Peak	San Juan	13,853	Wilkinson, Mount	Gunnison	11,600
Veta Mountain (See LaVeta Peak)			Williams Mountains	Pitkin	13,400
Viewcrest Mountain		12,390	Williams Point	Grand-Summit	11,413
Vigil Peak	El Paso	10,075	Wilson, Mount	Dolores	14,250
Virginia Peak	Jefferson	10,530	Wilson Peak	San Miguel	14,026
Vulcan Crest	Mineral-Saguache	13,722	Window Peak	La Plata	14,084
Vulcan Mountain	Chaffee-Gunnison	13,000	Wind Point	Saguache	12,200
W Mountain	Eagle-Garfield	11,400	Windy Ridge	Park	11,722
Warrior Mountain	Clear Creek	11,269	Witter Peak	Clear Creek	12,855
Warren, Mount	Clear Creek	13,300	Woodchuck Peak	Clear Creek	11,200
Wasatch Mountain	San Miguel	13,551	Woodland Mountain	Boulder	11,100
Washboard Rock	Montrose	10,700	Wood Mountain	Hinsdale-San Juan	13,640
				Custer	13,659
			Wulsten Peak	Chaffee	14,172
			Yale, Mount		
			Yampa Peak (See Juniper Mountain)		
			Yankee Hill	Clear Creek-Gilpin	11,200
				Lake	10,940
			Yankee Hill	Lake	10,940
			Yellow Mountain	San Miguel	12,900
			Yellow Peak		13,618
			Ypsilon Mountain	Larimer	13,507
			Zion, Mount	Lake	12,100
			Zirkel, Mount	Jackson-Routt	12,220

Lakes and Reservoirs

Name	County	Altitude	Name	County	Altitude
Arapahoe	Gilpin	11,165	Balsam	San Juan	11,435
Antero Res.	Park	8,934	Big Nile	Adams	
Adams Res.	Adams		Clear	Clear Creek	9,870
Adobe Creek Res.	Bent-Kiowa	4,150	Chicago	Clear Creek	11,850
Bradford	Huerfano	5,850	Crater	Jefferson	8,877
Black Hollow Res.	Weld	5,065	Chinn	Clear Creek	11,020
Bee	Larimer	5,175	Chasm	Boulder	11,800
Bolles	Boulder	5,040	Caroline	Clear Creek	11,853
Boedecker	Larimer	5,075	Castlewood Res.	Douglas	6,475
Bison Res.	Teller	10,400	Calkins	Weld	4,975
Blue	Conejos	11,937	Curtis	Larimer	5,080
Burch's	Boulder	5,145	Cheesman	Jefferson	6,856
Beasley Res.	Boulder	5,195	Clear Lake	San Juan	11,875
Boulder	Boulder	5,228	Devils	Hinsdale	11,968
Boyd Lakes	Larimer	4,960	Duck	Clear Creek	11,070
Bent County Res.	Bent	4,300	Diamond	Boulder	10,960
Barr	Adams		Dorothy	Boulder	12,050
Badger Res.	Morgan		Douglas	Larimer	5,200
Big Creek Lakes	Jackson	9,010	Demmel	Larimer	6,250
Boettcher	Jackson	8,160	Dead	Teller	10,900
Breman	Gunnison	10,325			

Name	County	Altitude	Name	County	Altitude
Dye Res.	Otero	4,150	Owens	Boulder	5,220
Echo	Clear Creek	10,605	Otanawanda	Ouray	8,900
Emerald	Hinsdale	10,020	Palmer	Douglas	9,210
Eldora	Boulder	9,245	Peterson	Boulder	9,245
Edith	Clear Creek	10,117	Point of Rocks Res.	Logan	3,800
Eileen	La Plata	8,924	Price Res.	Prowers	3,850
Erdman	Pueblo	4,610	Prewitt Res.	Logan	3,900
Empire Res.	Morgan-Weld	---	Pisgah	Gilpin	9,656
Fossil Creek Res.	Larimer	4,890	Powderhorn	Hinsdale	11,830
Fountain Valley Res.	El Paso	5,800	Res. No. 2	El Paso	11,270
Grand	Grand	8,369	Res. No. 4	Teller	10,900
Gold	Boulder	8,600	Res. No. 5	Teller	10,900
Gerard Res.	Prowers	4,050	Res. No. 7	El Paso	12,080
George	Park	6,915	Res. No. 8	El Paso-Teller	11,675
Hoffman	Boulder	5,120	Riverside Res.	Weld	---
Hazel	San Juan	11,420	Res. No. 1, No. 2	Kiowa	3,770
Hazel	La Plata	12,420	Res. No. 4	Kiowa	4,025
Head	Alamosa	7,527	Res. No. 1	Otero	4,750
Hermit Lakes	Hinsdale	9,975	Res. No. 4	Otero	4,750
Horse Creek Res.	Bent-Otero	4,950	Res. No. 5	Otero	4,750
Hungerford	Pueblo	4,520	Shaw	Mineral	9,830
Huerfano	Pueblo	4,725	Spruce Lakes	Mineral	11,263
Hayden Res.	Pueblo	---	Silver	San Juan	11,675
Ice	Clear Creek	12,188	Seeley	Weld	4,175
Ignacio Res.	La Plata	8,375	San Cristobal	Hinsdale	8,997
Isabelle	Boulder	10,852	Santa Maria	Mineral	9,475
Irish	Larimer-Boulder	5,090	San Luis	Alamosa	7,525
Jasper	Boulder	10,733	Strawberry	Grand	8,340
Julesburg Res.	Sedgwick-Logan	---	Summit	Clear Creek	12,740
Jackson	Morgan	---	Slater	Clear Creek	11,385
Jim Crowe Res.	Weld	---	Silver	Boulder	10,190
King Res.	Kiowa-Prowers	3,860	Swedes	Boulder	5,095
Lost	Boulder	9,980	Snowden	Otero	4,820
Lower Crater	Gilpin	10,580	Seven Lakes	Teller	10,900
Los Lagos	Boulder-Gilpin	8,930	Sanchez Res.	Costilla	8,500
Loch Lomond	Clear Creek	11,140	Stanley Res.	Jefferson	---
Lena	Routt	9,980	Twin Lakes	Lake	9,012
Lorland	Larimer	5,022	Trappers	Rio Blanco	10,500
Loch Ivanho	Pitkin	10,930	Trout	San Miguel	9,750
Long	Boulder	10,499	Terry	Larimer	5,095
Marvine	Rio Blanco	10,500	Timnath	Weld	4,900
McIntosh	Boulder	5,060	Two Buttes Res.	Baca-Prowers	4,230
Moraine	El Paso	10,215	Turkey Creek Res.	Pueblo	5,580
Monarch	Grand	8,340	Thatcher	Pueblo-El Paso	5,395
Mills	Larimer	11,496	Upper Crater	Gilpin	10,997
Maroon	Pitkin	9,700	Upper Nile	Adams	---
Molas	San Juan	10,488	Wellington	Jefferson	9,863
Margareta	Routt	10,450	Warren	Larimer	4,985
Milton	Weld	---	Woods	Weld	4,860
Middle Plum Res.	Prowers	4,100	Woods	Eagle	9,405
Meredith	Crowley	4,308	Webster Park Res.	Fremont	5,950
Minnequa	Pueblo	4,740	Williams-McCreery	Morgan	---
Naylor	Clear Creek	11,348			
New Windsor Res.	Weld	4,920			
North Plum Res.	Prowers	4,100			
North Butte Res.	Prowers	4,200			
Nee Noshee Res. No. 3	Kiowa	3,870			
Nee Sopa Res. No. 5	Kiowa	3,860			
Nee Gronda Res. No. 4	Kiowa	3,840			
Nee Skah Res.	Kiowa	3,885			

DOTSERO CUT-OFF

The Dotsero cut-off is the name commonly given to a main line railroad track in Eagle county which connects the Denver & Rio Grande Western and Denver and Salt Lake railroads. Construction began on the line on November 10, 1932, and ceremonies formally marking its completion took place on June 16, 1934. It was built by the Denver & Rio Grande Western at a cost of \$3,850,000 out of a loan to that company by the federal reconstruction

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.

finance corporation. Prior to the building of the line a trackage agreement was made whereby Denver & Rio Grande Western trains operating over the cut-off could use the Denver & Salt Lake line between Utah Junction and the connection at Orestod. The cut-off was made possible by the construction of the Moffat tunnel, through which the new service operates.

The line is 38.1 miles long and is supplemented by 12 miles of side tracks. It has two concrete-lined tunnels, crosses the Colorado river

nine times and the Eagle river once. The line creates a new transcontinental route through Denver. Traffic out of Denver, where connections are made with three eastern lines, saves 173 miles in distance and eight hours in

time through the elimination of a 119-mile haul south to Pueblo or a 110-mile haul north to Cheyenne before it turns westward. This saving applies to all traffic originating east of Denver or west of Dotsero.

Colorado's Mountain Passes

THREE terms—"summit," "divide" and "pass"—are used in Colorado to designate the highest elevations reached by routes which cross the various mountain ranges of the state. More particularly, the terms refer to that portion of the carry from one drainage basin to another whenever the mountain range forming the watershed is one of formidable character. Such a divide is likely to present obstacles to early crossings and the later construction of roads or railroads, even when advantage is taken of natural valleys and natural depressions found within the mountains. In appreciation of this difficulty, the proper one of the three terms, together with a descriptive prefix, is applied, e. g., Kenosha Summit, Dallas Divide, Cochetopa Pass.

"Summit" and "divide" are not as widely employed in this state as is "pass" because, although the terms are broadly similar, their meanings are in many respects quite distinct. For example, "summit" and "divide" are not used at the crossing places of stream divides of the first magnitude, i. e., the Continental Divide, nor in the loftier mountain ranges such as the Sangre de Cristo, the Medicine Bows and the Elk mountains, which separate major streams of the eastern and western slopes. Moreover, these terms are largely employed at the places where railroads, rather than roads, at some time or other have crossed high divides.

The passes are, therefore, at considerable elevations and are confined generally to the more formidable mountain ranges which comprise the vast mountain empire of Colorado. Passes are identified by having a lower elevation than the crests of the ranges with which they are associated, and represent the easiest or most feasible ways over mountain ranges. Very important in this connection is the character of the valley approaches to the mountain depression from either side. Low elevations in the mountains may be of little or no service for routes if the gradient of the mountain slopes defies the economical construction of road-beds up to them. It is for this reason that the passes of

Colorado are found at the headwaters of tributary streams, whose valleys provided reasonably easy gradients to the summit.

As a result of this association, the majority of the passes bear the name of either one of the approaching streams; other names of passes are derived from surrounding physical features, such as mountains, and still others bear the name of some prominent figure in Colorado history. There are a large number of depressions in the mountain ranges which have never become passes because it has never been found feasible or necessary to construct routes over them.

There are 136 passes in Colorado, a number bearing eloquent testimony to the barrier-like effect of the Rockies, most of whose numerous mountain members have a north-south alignment—athwart the main lines of travel in western United States. Fifty-one of these passes have the distinction of being Continental Divide passes, but of this number only fourteen have any considerable present-day use, even during the summer. Berthoud pass is the most intensively used automobile highway. Tennessee pass, with its trans-continental railway (the Denver and Rio Grande Western) as well as year-round automobile traffic, also deserves a high position among the state's renowned passes. Argentine pass is the state's highest pass, but Independence pass is the highest automobile highway pass in use today. Fall River pass is also an important pass at a high elevation, but this pass is not on the Continental Divide, though frequently confused with Milner pass, near it on the Divide. The lowest Continental Divide pass is Muddy pass in the Rabbit Ears range.

The tables published herewith present in summary form the more significant information relating to the passes of Colorado. Although probably not complete and perhaps incorrect in some details, the list represents the results of field, map and documentary study extending over a considerable period of time. In the accompanying tables, the passes are arranged in alphabetical order to aid the reader in finding any desired pass.

ALTITUDE AND LOCATION OF MOUNTAIN PASSES
(Compiled by Dr. Ralph H. Brown, University of Minnesota)

Name of Pass	Counties	Name of Range	Elevation in Feet	Earliest Known Use	Character of Present Use
Altman or Alpine Tunnel	Chaffee-Gunnison	Sawatch Mountains	11,606	1888	Abandoned Railroad Tunnel
Antelope	Gilpin	Front	8,050	1900	Trail
Anthracite	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	9,100*	1916	Trail
Arapahoe	Jackson-Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	---	1870	Trail
Arapahoe	Boulder-Grand	Front	11,905	1900	Trail
Argentine	Clear Creek-Summit	Front	13,132	1872	Trail
Avalanche	Pitkin	Elk-West Elk	10,000*	1926	Trail
Baker	Jackson-Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	11,300*	1905	Trail
Baxter	Garfield	Front	9,500*	---	Trail
Beckwith	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	9,890	1900	Trail
Berthoud	Clear Creek-Grand	Front	11,315	1861	Highway
Big Horn	Mineral	San Juan Group	12,000*	---	Trail
Blue Lake	Ouray	San Juan Group	11,000*	1917	Trail
Bonita	Rio Grande-Mineral	San Juan Group	12,000*	---	Trail
Boreas	Park-Summit	Front	11,489	1888	Railroad and Abandoned Road
Bottle	Grand	Front	9,800*	1880	Trail
Buchanan	Boulder-Grand	Front	12,304	1902	Trail
Buffalo	Routt-Jackson	Park-Rabbit Ears	10,180	1865	Trail
Buffalo	Park-Lake	Park-Mosquito	11,500*	1870	Trail
Cameron	Larimer-Jackson	Medicine Bow	10,285	1878	Highway
Cebolla	Hinsdale	San Juan Group	10,934	---	Trail
Cinnamon	Hinsdale-San Juan	San Juan Group	12,300	1878	Abandoned Road
Cochetopa (South)	Saguache	Cochetopa Hills	10,032	1820	Highway
Cochetopa (North)	Saguache	Cochetopa Hills	10,000*	1880	Trail
Columbine	La Plata	San Juan Group	12,600*	1902	Trail
Columbine	Montrose	Front	8,500*	---	Trail
Comanche	Custer-Saguache	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	10,500*	---	Trail
Cottonwood	Chaffee-Gunnison	Sawatch Mountains	12,000*	1887	Trail
Cucharas	Las Animas-Huerfano	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	8,500*	1877	Road
Cumbres	Conejos	San Juan Group	10,003	1881	Highway
Curecanti	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	10,000*	---	Trail
Currant Creek	Park	Front	8,000*	1877	Road
Daisy	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	11,200*	1910	Trail
Devil's Thumb	Boulder-Grand	Front	11,900	---	Trail
Eagle	La Plata	San Juan Group	10,750	1900	Trail
East Maroon	Gunnison-Pitkin	Elk-West Elk	12,200*	---	Trail
East River	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	11,163	1880	Road
Elwood	Rio Grande	San Juan Group	12,000*	---	Trail
Fall River	Larimer	Front	11,797	---	Highway
Fawn Creek	Grand	Front	9,430	---	Railroad
Fremont	Lake-Summit	Front	11,320	1888	R. R. and Highway
Georgia	Park-Summit	Front	11,476	1860	Abandoned Road
Gore	Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	9,000*	---	Highway
Gunshot	Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	9,500*	---	Trail
Hagerman	Lake-Pitkin	Sawatch Mountains	11,495	1878	Highway in old R. R. Tunnel
Halfmoon	Saguache	Cochetopa Hills	12,712	---	Trail
Hancock	Chaffee-Gunnison	Sawatch Mountains	12,263	1888	Trail
Hayden	Fremont-Saguache	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	10,780	1878	Trail
Hoosier	Park-Summit	Park-Rabbit Ears	11,542	1860	Highway
Hunchback	San Juan	San Juan Group	12,487	1880	Trail
Illinois	Jackson-Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	10,000*	---	Trail
Imogene	Ouray-San Miguel	San Juan Group	13,116	---	Trail
Independence	Lake-Pitkin	Sawatch Mountains	12,095	1879	Highway
Indian Camp	Garfield	Front	9,000*	---	Trail
Jones	Clear Creek-Grand	Front	12,453	1860	Trail
Kebler	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	10,000*	---	Road
Lake Creek	Chaffee-Gunnison	Sawatch Mountains	12,226	1872	Trail
La Manga	Conejos	San Juan Group	10,000*	---	Highway
La Poudre	Grand-Larimer	Front	10,193	1900	Trail and Irrigation Ditch
La Veta	Costilla	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	9,378	1877	Highway
Lizard Head	Dolores-San Miguel	San Juan Group	10,000*	---	R. R. and Highway
Los Pinos	Saguache	Cochetopa Hills	10,500*	---	Highway
Lou Creek	Gunnison-Ouray	San Juan Group	11,260	1912	Trail
Loveland	Clear Creek-Summit	Front	11,992	1888	Projected Highway
Lulu	Jackson-Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	11,400*	1905	Trail
Manzanares Creek	Huerfano-Costilla	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	9,000*	1880	{ Trail North Side { Road South Side
Marcellina	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	10,400*	---	Road
Marshall	Saguache	Sawatch Mountains	10,950	1877	Railroad

* Approximate elevation in feet.

ALTITUDE AND LOCATION OF MOUNTAIN PASSES—Continued

Name of Pass	Counties	Name of Range	Elevation in Feet	Earliest Known Use	Character of Present Use
McClure	Gunnison-Pitkin	Elk	9,500*	---	Trail
Meadows	Rio Grande	San Juan Group	10,300	---	Trail
Medano	Huerfano-Saguache	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	10,150	1850	Trail
Milner	Grand-Larimer	Front	10,759	1900	Highway
Minnesota	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	10,000*	---	Trail
Molas Lake	San Juan	San Juan Group	10,000*	---	Highway
Monarch	Chaffee-Gunnison	Sawatch Mountains	11,386	1880	Highway
Monument	Gunnison	San Juan Group	11,000*	---	Trail
Mosca	Huerfano-Saguache	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	9,713	1850	{ Road East Side Trail West Side
Mosquito	Park-Lake	Park-Mosquito	13,188	1875	Abandoned Road
Muddy	Jackson-Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	8,772	1875	Highway
Mummy	Larimer	Front	11,700*	---	Trail
Music	Huerfano-Saguache	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	11,800	1878	Trail
North Cochetopa	Saguache	Cochetopa Hills	10,000*	1880	Trail
Ohio	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	10,033	1900	Trail
Ophir	San Juan-San Miguel	San Juan Group	11,350	1888	Trail
Owl Creek	Gunnison-Ouray	San Juan Group	11,120	1919	Trail
Pass Creek	Huerfano	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	9,200*	1850	Road
Pearl	Gunnison-Pitkin	Elk-West Elk	12,715*	1890	Trail
Poncha	Chaffee-Saguache	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	8,945	Before 1800	Highway
Ptarmigan	Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	11,000*	---	Trail
Rabbit Ears	Jackson-Routt-Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	9,680	1895	Highway
Railroad	Mineral	San Juan Group	12,000*	---	Trail
Raton	Las Animas	San Juan Group	8,560	1846	Highway and R. R.
Red Mountain	Ouray-San Juan	San Juan Group	11,018	1881	Highway
Rogers	Gilpin-Grand	Front	11,900*	1902	Trail
Rollins	Boulder-Grand	Front	11,680	1860	Trail and Railroad
Sand Creek	Larimer	Medicine Bow	9,000*	---	Passable Road
San Francisco	Las Animas	San Juan Group	8,600*	---	Trail
San Francisco	Las Animas	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	8,560	---	Trail
Sangre de Cristo	Costilla	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	9,459	Before 1800	Abandoned Road
Schofield	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	10,000*	1885	Road
Scotch Creek	Dolores-San Miguel	San Juan Group	10,500*	---	Abandoned Road
Silver	Mineral	San Juan Group	12,000*	---	Trail
Skull Creek	Moffat	San Juan Group	8,700*	---	Road
Spring Creek	Hinsdale	San Juan Group	11,025	1878	Road
Squaw	Clear Creek	Front	9,807	---	Highway
Stillwater	Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	10,000*	---	Trail
St. Louis	Grand	Front	11,500*	---	Trail
Stony	San Juan	San Juan Group	12,594	1878	Trail
Summit	Rio Grande	San Juan Group	12,000*	---	Trail
Swampy	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	10,365	1900	Trail
Tarryall	Park	Front	12,456	---	Road
Taylor	Gunnison	Elk-West Elk	12,500*	---	Trail
Taylor	Gunnison-Pitkin	Elk-West Elk	12,400*	1882	Trail
Tennessee	Lake-Eagle	Front	10,424	1873	R. R. and Highway
Tincup	Chaffee-Gunnison	Sawatch Mountains	12,000*	1880	Trail
Trimble	La Plata	San Juan Group	13,076	1902	Trail
Troublesome	Jackson-Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	10,000*	---	Trail
Trout Creek	Park-Chaffee	Park-Mosquito	9,346	1875	Highway
Twin Creek	Teller	San Juan Group	8,200*	---	Road
Ute	Teller	San Juan Group	7,600	Before 1800	Road
Ute	Routt-Jackson	Park-Rabbit Ears	11,100*	1875	Trail
Ute	Grand	Front	9,800*	1880	Trail
Ute	Larimer-Jackson	Medicine Bow	10,500*	1878	Trail
Vasquez	Clear Creek-Grand	Front	11,850*	1862	Trail
Venable	Custer-Saguache	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	10,500*	---	Trail
Veta	Costilla	Sangre de Cristo-Culebra	9,100*	1880	Railroad
Victor	Teller	San Juan Group	10,202	---	Railroad
Warm Spring	Park	Park-Mosquito	---	1910	Trail
Webster	Park-Summit	Front	12,102	1900	Trail
Weminuche	Hinsdale	San Juan Group	10,622	---	Trail
West Maroon	Gunnison-Pitkin	Elk-West Elk	12,400*	---	Trail
Weston	Park-Lake	Park-Mosquito	12,109	1875	Abandoned Road
Willow Creek	Jackson-Grand	Park-Rabbit Ears	9,683	1878	Highway
Wolf Creek	Mineral-Archuleta	San Juan Group	10,850	1888	Highway
Yellowjacket	La Plata	San Juan Group	8,000*	1915	Trail
Yellowjacket	Rio Blanco	San Juan Group	7,400*	1877	Road
Yellowjacket	Routt	San Juan Group	7,500*	---	Road

* Approximate elevation in feet.

PRINCIPAL NATIVE TREES OF COLORADO, THEIR COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAMES AND DESCRIPTIONS

NOTE—This list is compiled from "Forest Trees and Forest Regions of the United States," a publication of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. No introduced or exotic trees are included, although there are many and some have found a congenial home in the state and have become naturalized. Additional information will be found in the chapters on "National Forests" and "Lumber, Timber and Planing Mill Industries."

Common Name	Scientific Name	Description
Limber pine.....	<i>Pinus flexilis</i>	Leaves 5 in cluster, 2 to 3 inches long. Cone stout, from 3 to 9 inches long.
Pinon (nut pine).....	<i>Pinus edulis</i>	Leaves mostly 2 in cluster, 1 to 2 inches long. Cone 1 to 2 inches long. Seeds large, edible.
Singleleaf pinon.....	<i>Pinus monophylla</i>	Leaves occurring singly (occasionally 2), 1 to 2 inches long. Cones irregular. Seeds edible. Sprawling tree.
Bristlecone pine.....	<i>Pinus aristata</i>	Leaves in fives, 1 to 2 inches long. Cones with long slender prickles.
Ponderosa Pine (Western Yellow Pine).....	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Leaves in clusters of 3, tuft, 5 to 10 inches long. Cone on short stem (if any), 3 to 6 inches long, with prickles. Important timber tree.
Lodgepole pine.....	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Leaves in twos, 1 to 3 inches long. Cone remaining closed for several years. Tree used for cross-ties and poles.
Engelmann spruce.....	<i>Picea englemannii</i>	Leaves 4-sided, 1 inch long. Cone brown, shiny, with thin notched scales. Pulpwood and timber tree.
Blue spruce.....	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Leaves stiff, sharp-pointed, curved, blue-green.
Alpine fir.....	<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>	Leaves flat and grooved above, pale green, 1 inch long. Cone purple. Bark hard. Note: Cones on all true firs stand erect on branches.
Douglas fir.....	<i>Pseudotsuga taxifolia</i>	Leaves straight, flat, rounded near end, soft, flexible, about 1 inch long. Cones 2 to 4 inches long with bracts extended between the scales. Up to 380 feet in height. Important timber tree.
White fir.....	<i>Abies concolor</i>	Leaves flat, pale blue-green or whitish, shiny above. Cone 3 to 4 inches long, purple. Pulpwood tree.
Utah juniper.....	<i>Juniperus utahensis</i>	Bark falling in strips. Berry large, ripening in 1 season. Leaves opposite.
One-seeded juniper.....	<i>Juniperus monosperma</i>	Berry small 1-seeded. Branchlets and leaves very small. Leaves rough. Berries ripen in 1 season.
Rocky Mountain red cedar.....	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Berries ripening in 2 seasons. Wood red, fragrant, resembling eastern red cedar.
Lanceleaf cottonwood.....	<i>Populus acuminata</i>	Leaves long-pointed, narrow, 3 inches long, on long stalks. Buds resinous.
Narrowleaf cottonwood.....	<i>Populus augustifolia</i>	Leaves 2 to 3 inches long, narrow, tapering, sharp pointed. Buds very resinous.
Cottonwood.....	<i>Populus sargentii</i>	Resembles the above species.
Wislizenus cottonwood.....	<i>Populus wislizenii</i>	Leaves broadly Delta-shape (triangular), coarsely toothed, thick, firm.
Willow (Bebbs).....	<i>Salix bebbiana</i>	Leaves elliptical, silvery white below.
Red birch.....	<i>Betula fontinalis</i>	Bark firm, shiny. Leaves small.
Mountain alder.....	<i>Alnus tenuifolia</i>	Flowers opening before leaves. Two kinds of flowers on same tree. Leaves thin.

PRINCIPAL NATIVE TREES OF COLORADO, THEIR COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAMES
AND DESCRIPTIONS—Continued

Common Name	Scientific Name	Description
Rocky Mountain white oak-----	<i>Quercus leptophylla</i> -----	Leaves 3 to 7 inches long, lobed, smooth below. Small acorn with half-round cup. Large spreading tree.
Wavyleaf shin oak-----	<i>Quercus undulata</i> -----	Leaves lyre-shaped, lobed. Acorn set in shallow scaly or warty cup. Small tree.
Douglas hackberry-----	<i>Celtis douglassi</i> -----	Leaves ovate, heart-shaped at base, coarsely toothed, rough above.
Pacific serviceberry-----	<i>Amelanchier florida</i> -----	Leaves rounded, coarsely toothed above middle. Small clusters of blue berries.
Willow thorn-----	<i>Crataegus saligna</i> -----	Leaves oval or squared, 1 to 2 inches long, finely toothed. Fruit very shiny blue-black. Small tree.
Thorn-----	<i>Crataegus rivularis</i> -----	Leaves without lobes, pointed, dull green. Spines few.
Cliffrose-----	<i>Cowania stansburiana</i> -----	Long feathery thread from each seed.
Wild plum (red plum)-----	<i>Prunus americana</i> -----	Leaves oval, sharply toothed, 3 to 4 inches long. Fruit 1 inch in diameter, bright red. Usually only a shrub.
Bitter cherry-----	<i>Prunus emarginata</i> -----	Fruit small, bright red, shiny, bitter.
Black choke cherry-----	<i>Prunus melanocarpa</i> -----	Leaves long, pointed, finely toothed, often heart-shaped at base. Fruit dark red, each on long stem.
Rocky Mountain maple-----	<i>Acer glabrum</i> -----	Leaves opposite, rounded, 3-lobed or parted, toothed.
Bigtooth maple-----	<i>Acer grandidentatum</i> -----	Leaves opposite, thick, firm, green, shiny above, fuzzy below, 3-lobed.
Inland boxelder-----	<i>Acer interius</i> -----	Leaves compound, opposite, thick, not densely hairy. Young twigs smooth. Keys spreading. Hardest boxelder.
Singleleaf ash-----	<i>Fraxinus anomala</i> -----	Leaves opposite, not compound (simple). Flowers polygamus, with calyx, no corolla.
Red ash-----	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> -----	Leaves opposite, of 7 or 9 smooth, pointed, long-stemmed leaflets. Branchlets smooth.
Aspen (quaking)-----	<i>Populus tremuloides</i> -----	Leaves broad, finely toothed, leaf-stalks flat and long.
Mountain mahogany-----	<i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i> -----	Leaves small, narrow, up to 1 inch long, pointed at both ends. Small tree.

MOUNTAIN PASS HIGHWAYS

The rapid development of mountain highways in Colorado has made a large number of the passes well known to hundreds of thousands of travelers, there being 30 or more which are traveled regularly during the summer months. Practically all except the lowest are closed during the winter months, as they lie at altitudes where snowfall is heavy and the problem of keeping them open is a financial, if not a physical impossibility. The Colorado highway department spends

thousands of dollars annually in an effort to keep the more important passes open as late as possible and to clear them of snow as early as possible in the spring. Likewise considerable money is being spent each year to develop adequate drainage, so that melting snows and the rains of early spring will do the least possible damage to the highways.

The following table lists, in the order of elevation, the passes most commonly known to visitors and to Colorado people who have occasion to cross the mountain ranges frequently:

Pass	County	Elevation
Independence	Lake, Pitkin	12,095
Fall River	Larimer	11,797
Hoosier	Park, Summit	11,542
Hagerman	Lake, Pitkin	11,495
Monarch	Chaffee, Gunnison	11,386
Fremont	Lake, Summit	11,320
Berthoud	Clear Creek, Grand	11,315
Red Mountain	Ouray, San Juan	11,018
Wolf Creek	Mineral, Archuleta	10,850
Milner	Grand, Larimer	10,759
Los Pinos	Saguache	10,500
Tennessee	Lake, Eagle	10,424
Cameron	Larimer, Jackson	10,285
Cochetopa	Saguache	10,032
Cumbres	Conejos	10,003
La Manga	Conejos	10,000
Molas Lake	San Juan	10,000
Muddy	Grand, Jackson	8,772
Lizard Head	Dolores, San Miguel	10,000
Squaw	Clear Creek	9,807
Willow Creek	Jackson, Grand	9,683
Rabbit Ears	Jackson, Routt, Grand	9,680
La Veta	Costilla	9,378
Trout Creek	Park, Chaffee	9,346
Gore	Grand	9,000
Poncha	Chaffee, Saguache	8,945
Muddy	Jackson, Grand	8,772
Raton	Las Animas	8,560

TRAIL RIDGE ROAD

The Trail Ridge road, acclaimed as one of the outstanding mountain highways of the world, was completed in the fall of 1932 as a part of the high-

way between Estes park, in the Rocky Mountain national park, and Grand lake, in Grand county. The new stretch of road, which required the grading of 30 miles of the route, starts at Deer Ridge, in the national park, rises to an elevation of 12,185 feet as it crosses the Continental Divide, descends to Fall River pass, elevation 11,797 feet, and continues over Milner pass, elevation 10,759 feet, to Grand Lake, which lies 8,369 feet above the level of the sea.

The road was constructed by the United States bureau of public roads for the national park service at a cost of \$1,250,000. It is of the standard type adopted by the government, being 24 feet from shoulder to shoulder, and surfaced with gravel and topped with an oil coating. The marvelous scenic beauty of the road is attained through its great altitude. For four miles it is located more than 12,000 feet above sea level, and another stretch of 11 miles is above the 11,000-foot elevation. The road climbs to the crest of the mountain range and affords views of peaks, valleys, lakes and rivers of unsurpassed beauty.

State or School Lands

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 for the particular state interests in those states for which the grants were made. The most important of these grants were 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 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 res-

ervations and public holdings. As a result, the state acquired large blocks of land in various localities, sometimes almost entire townships. 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.

After these exchanges and adjustments had been made, the status of state land on June 30, 1934, including all classes of grants, was as follows:

	Acres
Original grants	4,521,015
Land sold	1,338,912
Net remaining	3,182,103
Land leased*	2,570,246
Vacant land	611,857

*For agricultural and grazing purposes.

A table published herewith shows the distribution of the above totals among the different grants, the acreage sold out of each, the net acreage remaining, and the acreage under lease for agricultural and grazing purposes on June 30, 1934. State land sold from the time of transfer from the federal government down to June 30, 1934, aggregated 1,707,895 acres, of which 368,982 acres reverted to the

state through cancellation of purchase certificates, leaving net sales of 1,338,912 acres. The record period was in the two years ending November 30, 1910, when a total of 287,341 acres were sold at an average price of \$11.59 per acre. Sales for biennial periods, and average prices per acre, by years, since that date are as follows:

	Acres	Av. Pr.
1911-1912	79,639	\$10.38
1913-1914	91,216	7.35
1915-1916	134,219	10.27
1917-1918	224,006	14.37
1919-1920	156,502	21.38
1921-1922	33,754	17.74
1923-1924	10,347	12.62
1925-1926	21,384	13.28
1927-1928	25,513	15.33
1929-1930	99,136	10.96
Dec. 1, 1930-June 30,		
1932*	25,030	9.55
1932-1934	4,375	12.03

*Prior to 1930 fiscal years ended on November 30. Thereafter they ended on June 30.

A summary of the acreage under lease at the end of the fiscal June 30, 1934, is as follows:

	Acres
Agriculture and grazing	2,570,246
Mineral	2,292
Clays, limestone, etc.	3,090
Oil and gas	393,829
Coal	14,394

The state reserves the mineral rights under all land sold and leases for coal, oil, gas and minerals listed above are in part upon land reported sold for agricultural purposes.

Acres of state land under lease for oil and gas at the end of biennial periods and rentals and royalties paid are as follows:

Year	Acres	Rentals and Royalties
1924	506,386	\$ 52,653
1926	219,398	38,756
1928	207,854	38,607
1930	516,710	103,294
1932 (19 mos.)	464,602	43,767
1934	393,829	60,086

Acres leased for coal at the end of biennial periods and income received therefrom during the period were as follows:

Year	Acres	Income
1918	13,469	\$190,663
1920	13,634	174,113
1922	17,114	141,306
1924	13,948	171,112
1926	14,034	215,231
1928	17,814	188,723
1930	15,774	197,916
1932 (19 mos.)	15,034	95,322
1934	14,394	50,038

Coal mined on state land during biennial periods, in tons, is as follows:

	Tons
1927-1928	1,479,073
1929-1930	1,227,158
1931-1932 (19 mos.)	374,621
1932-1934	352,981

Receipts of the land board from all sources, including sales of land, rentals and royalties, interest, etc., for biennial periods ending November 30 down to and including 1930 and June 30 thereafter are as follows:

Year	Amount
1914	\$1,364,764
1916	1,788,430
1918	2,509,238
1920	3,160,643
1922	2,053,990
1924	1,908,170
1926	2,275,575
1928	1,912,417
1930	1,895,065
1932 (19 mos.)	1,040,210
1934	826,386

The terms of the grants from the government provide that funds derived from the sale of land shall go into permanent funds and only the interest and the revenues derived from the administration of the unsold land shall be used for the benefit of the schools or special interests for which the grants were made. These permanent funds are mostly invested in interest-bearing securities. The amounts in the various funds on June 30, 1934, were as follows:

Public school	\$10,756,978
Internal improvement	35
Agricultural college	477,924
University	90,616
Penitentiary	220
Public building	367
Saline	114
Total	\$11,326,254

The income from these funds is deposited with the state treasurer and on the first of January and July of each year the amount is apportioned to the various counties of the state according to the law. For the period ending June 30, 1934, these transactions were as follows:

Reported by treasurer	\$1,257,419
Deducted for teachers' minimum salaries	1,182,803
Total apportionment	74,616
Deducted for blanks	4,789
Withheld acct. high school tuition	4,179
Distribution to counties	65,648

On June 30, 1934, the amounts in the income funds were as follows:

Public school	\$369,962
Internal improvement	43
Agricultural college	6,756
University	426
Public building	608
Saline	1,031
Penitentiary	1,001

Total \$379,827

The permanent school fund of \$10,756,978 was invested on June 30, 1934, as follows:

State bonds.....	\$ 1,632,866
County and municipal bonds.....	4,049,857
Bonds of school districts.....	3,200,031
Farm loans.....	1,273,130
Liberty loan bonds.....	499,852
Cash.....	101,242

Total\$10,756,978

An accompanying table shows farm loans from the school fund outstanding on June 30, 1934, by counties, number of loans, acreage, appraised value and amount of loans.

State land, which is administered by the state board of land commissioners, is leased and sold under regulations made by the board, which may be obtained from that body upon application. Leases are made for grazing purposes, for agriculture and for exploration for oil, gas, minerals, coal, clay, etc. Before any state land can be sold it must be appraised by representatives of the board and the applicant must agree to pay the price fixed by the appraiser. The land is then sold at public auction, selling at or above the appraised price, the minimum legal price being \$3.50 per acre. The terms upon which state land may be purchased are very liberal. Ten per cent of the purchase price is payable in cash and the remainder is payable in installments extending over a period of 33 years. Leases are made in much the same way, minimum prices being fixed at which state land may be leased for various purposes.

Of the 3,182,103 acres of state land in Colorado, approximately 473,692 acres is coal land, according to estimates made by the 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. The value of this land is estimated at approximately \$100,000,000. It is distributed through nearly every coal-bearing district in the state as follows:

Canon City District	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
Southern Coal Fields	
Huerfano county.....	11,400
Las Animas county.....	33,360

Yampa Coal Fields

Moffat county.....	120,400
Routt county.....	69,729

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.....473,692

The estimates of the acreage and distribution of state coal lands are based on the reports of the United States geological survey. It is assumed that a very large percentage of the coal acreage will not be found to contain workable coal, and the estimates of value are based on this assumption. Government appraisers have placed the value of public coal land in Colorado at from \$100 to \$400 per acre, depending on the character of the deposits and their accessibility. The value of state coal land has been estimated at a little more than \$200 per acre, which is generally conceded to be very conservative.

COURTESY PATROL

A statute creating the Colorado state highway courtesy patrol went into effect August 10, 1935. The members of the patrol are peace officers whose operations are confined to the highways for the purposes of enforcing the motor vehicle code, reporting on accidents, cooperating with other departments in the collection of motor vehicle taxes and to supervise all vehicular traffic over state highways. The law is administered by a control board composed of the state highway engineer, the secretary of state and a member of the public utilities commission. The head of the service is J. J. Marsh, supervisor. The law provides for four deputies and 50 members of the patrol, and the full quota is now in service. The highways are covered 24 hours each day. The patrol has in operation 17 motorcycles and 35 automobiles.

A separate organization under the same control conducts ports of entry at which check is made of motor vehicles entering the state, particularly busses and trucks, to see that they comply with the state laws and to govern the importation of gasoline and other commodities from other states. The officers of this service, of which there are 32, while in uniform, are not patrol officers. This service cooperates with the state public utilities commission.

STATUS OF VARIOUS LAND GRANTS, 1934

(From Records of State Board of Land Commissioners)

GRANT	Acres Original Grant	Acres Sold	Net Acres Remaining	Acres Under Lease*
School	3,753,813	858,075	2,895,738	2,340,032
Agricultural college.....	90,000	56,649	33,351	28,367
Internal improvement.....	499,790	327,139	172,651	144,493
Penitentiary	31,985	22,688	9,297	7,201
Public building.....	31,905	27,191	4,714	4,278
Saline	18,830	6,273	12,557	12,665
Reformatory	520	.....	520	.....
University	45,844	36,633	9,211	3,463
General fund.....	48,328	4,264	44,064	23,747
Total	†4,521,015	1,338,912	3,182,103	2,570,246

*Includes some duplication, where surface and mineral leases exist on same areas.

†Increase in original acreage of lands granted to the state is due to accretions by foreclosure of farm loans.

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND LOANS OUTSTANDING JUNE 30, 1934

(From Records of State Land Board)

COUNTY	No. Loans	Total Acreage	Appraised Value	Amount of Loans
Adams	21	5,293	\$ 189,199.00	\$ 43,450.42
Alamosa	10	2,875	128,950.00	29,631.10
Arapahoe	11	2,112	99,925.00	26,267.00
Archuleta	2	360	16,100.00	2,500.00
Baca	26	10,281	180,872.00	34,059.32
Bent	9	2,002	186,090.00	48,156.40
Cheyenne	23	8,164	205,157.00	48,153.95
Conejos	12	5,448	217,672.00	43,296.15
Costilla	6	3,646	110,130.00	21,730.00
Crowley	3	1,139	36,660.00	9,474.50
Delta	2	340	22,410.00	6,985.00
Douglas	2	480	11,375.00	3,027.38
Dolores	8	2,232	43,655.00	5,950.00
Elbert	18	6,797	144,772.00	35,862.50
El Paso	1	160	3,400.00	800.00
Fremont	2	1,043	26,720.00	6,469.40
Grand	1	160	7,495.00	2,000.00
Huerfano	10	3,761	43,833.00	10,880.65
Jefferson	23	4,019	253,115.00	69,356.65
Kiowa	11	3,780	86,730.00	17,651.65
Kit Carson.....	26	10,200	261,695.00	56,556.55
La Plata.....	19	4,721	262,309.00	57,750.80
Larimer	1	320	8,400.00	2,500.00
Las Animas.....	25	9,221	201,433.00	41,245.14
Lincoln	26	10,184	225,931.00	63,067.21
Logan	31	7,473	273,501.00	56,230.86
Mesa	1	1,229	19,555.00	6,290.40
Moffat	7	3,240	111,691.00	25,291.14
Montezuma	64	7,753	701,645.00	134,487.46
Morgan	31	7,977	218,401.00	53,048.00
Otero	1	75	3,675.00	1,243.75
Park	2	3,920	39,150.00	10,701.60
Phillips	2	480	15,900.00	5,482.50
Pueblo	4	1,440	23,701.00	6,037.50
Río Blanco.....	3	1,376	56,301.00	13,514.00
Río Grande	12	2,868	247,895.00	64,534.57
Routt	18	8,282	237,279.00	65,243.06
Saguache	5	1,837	85,165.00	23,325.40
San Miguel	1	280	3,575.00	900.00
Washington	10	3,770	98,463.00	24,898.20
Weld	44	11,238	410,103.00	90,252.04
Yuma	4	1,125	17,080.00	4,777.32
Total	538	163,101	\$5,537,158.00	\$1,273,129.57

National Forests

A LARGE portion of the mountainous area of Colorado is valuable primarily as forest land. Most of this rugged country, along both slopes of the Continental Divide and extending irregularly along spurs east and west therefrom, is in national forests, which are under the supervision of the United States forest service. These forests are administrative units which have been established for ease in handling, based mainly upon topographic and watershed features. There are fourteen forests wholly in the state, and one other—the La Sal—which lies partially within its boundaries. The San Isabel, with 614,372 acres, is the smallest national forest in the state, while the Gunnison, with 1,283,301 acres, is the largest. The forests average a little less than 1,000,000 acres each in area, or in all, 13,547,537.

These forests, together with four east of the Continental Divide in Wyoming, those in South Dakota and Nebraska, 21 in all, make up the Rocky Mountain region of the Forest service. Colonel Allen S. Peck is regional forester, with headquarters in the Post Office Building, Denver. Assistant regional foresters are in charge of branches of operation, including fire protection, timber management, range management, lands and public relations. A regional engineer and a fiscal agent complete the organization immediately under the regional forester. There are about 170 permanent forest officers in the state, including those in the regional office in Denver.

In addition, a considerable number of foremen, technicians and clerks have been employed throughout the state since the spring of 1933, in connection with the Civilian Conservation corps and other emergency projects. The number of CCC camps in the fourteen national forests in Colorado has varied from 23 during the first six months' period of the CCC, to eight during the winter of 1935-6.

These companies of young men have accomplished a much needed work in the national forests, including the eradication of beetle infested trees, of prairie dogs, gophers and ground squirrels. Many miles of trails, fences, telephone lines and stock driveways have been built. Many acres of young stands of timber were thinned, camp grounds were developed, administra-

tive buildings were constructed, and the forests generally made safer from fire hazards and more usable to the public.

As far as possible, these timber lands are handled as local industries. Although they are a part of an extensive system comprising 148 national forests scattered through 33 states, Puerto Rico and Alaska, and although the Forest service, as a part of the United States department of agriculture, has its headquarters in Washington, its organization is decentralized to such an extent that local officials handle most of the business with users and purchasers on the ground.

The forests in Colorado comprise a little more than 8 per cent in area of the 163,310,002 acres of national forest land in the United States. The first "reserve" was created by President Harrison in 1891 in Wyoming, and was known as the Yellowstone Park timberland reserve. The White River reserve was the first forest to be set aside in Colorado, the proclamation of President Harrison having been made October 16, 1891. These and all others set aside until 1907 were known as "reserves." Beginning in that year, however, they were all designated officially as national forests, in which timber was to be grown and utilized instead of reserved. This was an important step in the development of the present system. The accompanying table gives the name of each national forest wholly or partly in this state and the headquarters of the supervisor.

National Forest	Headquarters
Arapaho.....	Hot Sulphur Springs, Colo.
Cochetopa.....	Salida, Colo.
Grand Mesa.....	Grand Junction, Colo.
Gunnison.....	Gunnison, Colo.
Holy Cross.....	Glenwood Springs, Colo.
*La Sal.....	Moab, Utah
Montezuma.....	Mancos, Colo.
Pike.....	Colorado Springs, Colo.
Rio Grande.....	Monte Vista, Colo.
Roosevelt.....	Fort Collins, Colo.
Routt.....	Steamboat Springs, Colo.
San Isabel.....	Pueblo, Colo.
San Juan.....	Durango, Colo.
Uncompahgre.....	Delta, Colo.
White River.....	Glenwood Springs, Colo.

*Lies principally in Utah.

The boundaries of these mountainous tracts are very irregular. Most of the forests lie in two or more counties, while some of them are made up of two or more separated tracts. The location of the various national for-

ests wholly or partly in the state, by counties, is as follows:

Forest	Counties
Arapaho-----	Eagle, Grand, Jackson, Summit
Cochetopa-----	Chaffee, Gunnison, Lake, Park, Saguache
Grand Mesa-----	Delta, Garfield, Gunnison, Mesa
Gunnison-----	Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Montrose, Saguache
Holy Cross-----	Eagle, Garfield, Gunnison, Pitkin
Montezuma-----	Dolores, La Plata, Montezuma, San Miguel
Pike-----	Clear Creek, Douglas, El Paso, Jefferson, Park, Teller
Rio Grande-----	Archuleta, Conejos, Hinsdale, La Plata, Mineral, Rio Grande, Saguache, San Juan
Roosevelt-----	Boulder, Gilpin, Jefferson, Larimer
Routt-----	Grand, Jackson, Routt, Moffat
San Isabel-----	Alamosa, Chaffee, Custer, Fremont, Huerfano, Las Animas, Pueblo, Saguache
San Juan-----	Archuleta, Conejos, Hinsdale, La Plata, Mineral, Rio Grande, San Juan
Uncompahgre---	Gunnison, Hinsdale, Mesa, Montrose, Ouray, San Juan, San Miguel
White River-----	Eagle, Garfield, Moffat, Rio Blanco, Routt
La Sal-----	Mesa, Montrose

The national forests are administered by the secretary of the department of agriculture through an official authorized by act of congress and known as the chief 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.

The national forests were created primarily for the production of timber and the protection of the watersheds which supply municipalities and irrigation enterprises with water. There are other important uses, such as grazing and recreation, which must be coordinated with the growing of timber in such a way that each will occupy its proper place. This system of multiple use is the keynote of national forest administration.

Timber—The forests of Colorado are one of the more important resources of the state. The major portion of the merchantable timber in the state is found on the national forests and totals 31,918,969,000 board feet. It has been roughly determined that these forests are capable of producing an estimated annual growth of approximately 500,000,000 board feet of timber, or several times the amount of timber now furnished by the national forests of Colorado for use in the state.

Under normal business conditions, the annual cut of timber from these national forests varies from 50 to 70

million board feet. In 1935 the amount cut was 41,631,000 board feet. The size of timber sales through which timber is disposed of varies from a few thousand board feet to over 25,000,000 board feet, most of them involving less than \$500 worth of timber. The average price paid for timber cut in 1935 was \$2.28 per thousand feet, which produced a revenue of \$94,177.87.

Saw logs make up about half of the annual cut. Other products, in the order of their importance, are railroad ties, mine props and timbers, telephone poles, posts and cordwood.

Ranchers, settlers, farmers and relief organizations secured, in addition to the material sold, approximately 14,350,000 board feet which was used for fuel, fencing and building materials on private lands and on public projects within or adjacent to the national forests.

Thinning work, started in 1933 to improve the overcrowded stands of sapling timber, was continued in 1935 and 13,150 acres were thinned by members of the Civilian Conservation corps and by men employed under the various relief programs. This makes a total of approximately 55,000 acres in Colorado that have been thinned and are now in a condition where the maximum growth may be expected. A large amount of material removed from these overcrowded stands has been disposed of without charge to the users under government regulations permitting this use.

Christmas trees, evergreen boughs, ornamental seedlings and other timber products not sold upon a board-foot basis, and also disposed of in 1935, returned a revenue of \$1,813.44.

Forestry officials estimate that the average annual cut of timber products in Colorado is only a small proportion of what could be cut each year on the basis of harvesting the equivalent of the annual growth of the forests of the state. Until new uses and markets are developed it is impossible to harvest the mature timber as is desirable. Within recent years consideration has been given to the use of Engelmann spruce for pulp wood, and lodgepole pine is now being used for telephone and telegraph poles. Treating plants where poles and fence posts are impregnated with a preservative treatment of creosote are located at Salida and Denver.

With the exception of Christmas trees and seedlings sold individually,

or boughs and similar products sold by the pound, all timber products are sold by the board foot, linear foot or cord, and measured by a forest officer.

In designating trees for cutting, only mature or defective trees are marked for removal. The aim is to leave the smaller and more vigorous trees to perpetuate a productive forest as well as to improve growing conditions through the removal of diseased and defective trees. All cutting is closely supervised by forest officers.

Reforestation—The forests of Colorado have many important uses in addition to their value for timber production. The forested watersheds which retard the melting of snow and equalize the flow of streams are of great value to farmers, irrigationists and municipalities dependent on water for irrigation and domestic use. Their influence in preventing erosion and in retarding run-off in times of flood is also highly important. Approximately three million acres of land in the state, valued roughly at \$300,000,000, depend upon mountain areas for irrigation water.

Forest service officials estimate that 10 per cent of the timber land within the national forests of Colorado has been denuded by fire or is covered with brush which is of little value except as it prevents erosion and rapid run-off from rain and melting snow. The planting of forest trees on these areas will restore the lands to full productivity.

Most of this destruction took place before 1905, when the national forests were established, and has not increased very much since that time. Reforestation work has been conducted on various national forests. The Mt. Herman burn on the Pike national forest of about 10,000 acres has been completely reforested and other areas on this and other national forests are being planted with forest trees, most of which are produced at the Monument forest tree nursery. A total of 2,087,850 trees were distributed by this nursery in 1935.

Most of the reforestation work done and now in progress is located upon the burned-over watersheds which furnish water for municipalities such as those supplying Colorado Springs, Denver, Trinidad, Salida and Fruita. During 1935 a total of 2,603 acres of burned-over or denuded land in Colorado was reforested. The majority of this area is located on the watershed supplying water to the city of Denver.

Fire Control—During the calendar year 1935 a total of 169 fires occurred on or threatened the national forests in the state, almost 50 per cent reduction from the number occurring in the previous year. Of this total number, 125 covered one-fourth acre or less, 37 covered one-fourth to 10 acres, and seven burned over 10 acres or more. The total area burned was 297 acres, the smallest area burned over during any of the past five years. The damage to timber, reproduction, forage and watershed protection amounted to only \$1,115, which is also the lowest for the past five years. Of the area burned 173 acres were national forest lands, 29 acres were privately owned lands inside the forest boundaries, and 95 acres were privately owned lands outside the national forests.

A total of 73 of these fires was caused by lightning, 12 by railroads, 31 by campers, 37 by smokers, four by incendiaries, one by lumbering operations, and 11 by miscellaneous other causes. As a cause of fires, carelessness by smokers still ranks highest.

The Forest service expended \$3,599 in suppressing these fires; in addition to this sum, the value of fire suppression work done by the Civilian Conservation corps and by other workers under the emergency relief program in the national forests was \$2,436. Other agencies expended \$259 in suppressing these fires.

Conditions over the state during the season of 1935 were much more favorable, from the standpoint of fire control, than during the preceding year. Regardless of this, the fact that only seven fires covered an area of more than 10 acres is evidence of prompt and effective action on the part of all suppression agencies. Due partly to the experience in fire control methods gained by the enrollees in actual fire suppression and in brush burning, CCC labor used during 1935 was more effective than in 1934.

All the forests were closed to fireworks during the Fourth-of-July period. Owing to the extreme hazard and the great number of visitors generally throughout most of the year, the Devils Head mountain area in the Pike national forest is permanently closed to camp fires, smoking and the discharge of firearms.

Roads—A comprehensive system of roads and trails has been adopted for the national forests, and the Forest service alone or in co-operation

with the state or counties is engaged in the improvement of roads on that system, using government and co-operative funds. The roads are divided into two major classes: forest highways and forest development roads, which also include trails. Forest highways include roads that are of prime importance to the state, counties and communities, and funds for their improvement are programmed upon joint recommendation by the state highway department, bureau of public roads, and Forest service, based upon surveys and estimates prepared by the bureau of public roads which also has direct supervision of their construction. Forest development roads and trails are of vital importance in the protection of the forests against fires, and are also used in administration and in the marketing of the forest crop. Such roads, with the exception of a few which require expert engineering, are of lower standard than forest highways and are constructed by the Forest service organization. During the fiscal year 1935, \$1,550,452 was expended in the improvement of forest roads and trails. Of this amount \$959,492 was expended for forest highways, \$512,062 for forest development roads, and \$78,898 on trails. In addition to the above amounts, \$84,714 was spent in the maintenance of minor roads and trails. The figures given are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, and do not reflect the substantial progress made during the latter part of the construction season through the use of CCC forces. A total of 126.3 miles of roads and 189 miles of trails was completed, and substantial expenditures were made on projects yet to be completed.

Recreation—Each year the national forests are more extensively used for recreational purposes. The national forests are the only large areas in Colorado and most western states where hunting and fishing may be enjoyed by the ordinary citizen who cannot afford to belong to a hunting or fishing club. Privately owned fishing streams are gradually being posted, so that the public must go to the national forests if they wish to enjoy this sport.

In 1935 1,627,275 people—7 per cent more than in 1934—used the 14 national forests in Colorado for recreation. The visitors included 201,515 hotel, resort, and summer home guests, 158,410 campers and 1,267,350 picnickers. In addition to this intensive use it was estimated that over

three million motorists drove through the forests during 1935 on business or pleasure.

Formerly the recreational use of the national forests ended with the hunting season. Now it continues throughout the year, due to the interest in skiing and other winter sports. Steamboat Springs took the lead in skiing and tournaments have been held there for many years. Hot Sulphur Springs has held skiing tournaments annually for the past 25 years and excursion trains carried large numbers of people to these tournaments during the past winter. Berthoud Pass is the center for Denver skiing enthusiasts and every Sunday several hundred people make use of the courses and jumps that were prepared for public use by CCC crews. West Portal, Grand Lake and other towns have also taken up the sport and eventually the Colorado national forests may develop a winter sports center for the west similar to the place occupied by Lake Placid in the east. The Colorado mountains have the scenery, the terrain, the lakes, the snow and the ice. All that is necessary to make a winter sport center a reality is the backing of an enthusiastic group of supporters.

Great progress has been made in the development of the recreational resources of the national forests during the past three years. The Civilian Conservation corps and relief workers have been used in the development of public campgrounds. Shelter houses have been constructed, trails built to scenic points, ski runs and jumps prepared for winter sports enthusiasts, fishing streams have been improved and fish retaining ponds have been built as aids in developing Colorado's fishing streams.

The Mount of the Holy Cross region has been developed so that people may now see this unique natural feature without so much physical exertion. A road was built from a point on U. S. Highway No. 40S, four miles above Minturn, to Notch Mountain creek—a distance of about eight miles. A six-mile horse and foot trail was built from here to the top of Notch mountain, where the best view of the Mount of the Holy Cross may be had. A stone shelter was constructed on the summit of Notch mountain—13,200 feet elevation—for the protection of the tourists who climb this mountain to view the Cross, from the sudden sleet and lightning storms which are common to the alpine sections of the Colorado Rockies.

At the headquarters of the Mount of the Holy Cross Pilgrimage association at Camp Tigiwon at the foot of Notch mountain a large log community building has been erected for the use of the general public.

During the year the Lands End road from White Water to the top of Grand Mesa was practically completed. This will make it possible for residents of Grand Junction and neighboring towns to escape the heat of the Colorado River valley by taking a short motor trip to the beautiful and scenic Grand Mesa national forest.

The Rampart Range road, extending from Manitou north along the front of Rampart range within the Pike national forest to Devils Head mountain on the Sedalia-Deckers road, will open a scenic country for the motorist and picnicker and will be much used by Colorado Springs, Manitou and Denver people.

The Apishapa trail has made possible a scenic route from Walsenburg and Trinidad into the Spanish Peaks and Cucharas mountains region in the San Isabel forest.

Accommodations for the convenience of the fisherman and camper have been greatly increased in the vicinity of Trappers lake on White river and at Big Creek lake in North park. A road recently built to Big Creek lake has made the fishing and scenic charms of this beautiful country accessible to the public.

There are 75 hotels and resorts and 700 cabins and summer home residences under permit in the forests of Colorado. Many attractive lots for summer homes have been surveyed and are available for people who wish to build a cabin in the national forests. These lots are a half to an acre in size and can be leased from the local supervisors, the annual fee being \$15 or more.

Exchange—There are 1,489,405 acres of private and state owned land within the exterior boundaries of the national forests in Colorado. Of this area, about 107,598 acres is state school land. The state land board and the U. S. Forest service are now negotiating an exchange whereby these scattered holdings will be turned over to the Forest service for an equal area of government land in one tract. When this exchange is completed, Colorado will have its first state forest. This will be located on the east side of North park on the west slope of the Medicine Bow range.

Much of the private land is permanently adapted to the production of timber and is no longer desired by the owners, in some cases because it was taken up for the merchantable timber which has now been removed, in other cases it was taken up in the hope of making a successful farm and proved to be worthless; in still other cases it is mineral ground which has been worked out or proved to be valueless. Some of it is used for grazing, some not at all. Often a single owner has acquired a number of widely separated tracts. On March 20, 1922, the president approved the land exchange act, which authorizes in general language the exchange of private lands for government lands in the national forests, or authorizes the exchange of private lands for timber of equivalent value. This makes it possible for private owners to consolidate their holdings and to exchange timber producing land for land of greater value for grazing, and at the same time permits the government to consolidate its holdings in more compact bodies of timber land, which will be easier of administration and less expensive to protect. By the end of 1935 182,508 acres of privately owned timber producing lands had been acquired in the national forests of the state in exchange for 105,653 acres and 88,061,000 feet of timber selected by private land owners with whom the exchanges were consummated.

Grazing in the National Forests—Grazing in the national forests is regulated with the object of using the forage resources to the fullest extent possible, consistent with the protection, development and use of all resources. Grazing must be harmonized with timber production, the protection of watersheds, recreation, wildlife and other uses. The 14 national forests in Colorado had a net area of 13,547,937 acres at the close of 1935, of which 9,198,700 acres are grazed. Most of the balance is barren or covered with dense timber and therefore unusable for grazing purposes, although a portion of this area is not grazed by domestic stock because of its relatively higher value for recreation, game, watershed protection and similar purposes. During 1935 2,344 permittees were authorized to graze 276,139 cattle and horses, and 889 permittees were allowed to graze 924,514 sheep on the national forests of Colorado.

In general, sheep use the higher ranges where the season is compara-

tively short. Sheep are best adapted to these ranges because of the type of feed found there and the more rugged character of many of these areas. The cattle ranges are located in the lower portions of the forests where topography and feed generally are better suited to this class of stock. The average grazing season on sheep ranges is about three months. On cattle ranges the season averages slightly over five months.

Grazing Fees—A fee per head per month, or a per capita charge is made for grazing permits. Up to and including 1927 the fees were based on a flat annual rate regardless of variations in character of individual ranges. Just prior to 1927, an intensive appraisal was made which resulted in the revision of fees based on the value of the ranges, taking into consideration type of feed, accessibility to water and ranches, and presence or absence of poisonous plants. These rates were fully effective in 1931. The average fee for cattle thus established in Colorado was about 17 cents per head per month, and for sheep about 5½ cents per head per month. There is no charge made for the natural increase of stock under six months of age at the time they enter the forest.

Due to the economic situation in 1931, on February 24, 1932, the secretary of agriculture, with the recommendation and concurrence of the Forest service, reduced the above fees by one-half for the season of 1932. Moreover, payments were not required until December, thus giving the stockmen time to market their product.

Beginning with the season of 1933 a new principle of designating the rate was adopted, as the result of a study undertaken to determine the practicability of relating grazing fees to the market value of livestock. This method was found to be entirely fair and was adopted and has resulted in the following rates for each year since then:

1933—1931 rates reduced 37.6 per cent and 54 per cent for cattle and sheep, respectively.

1934—1931 rates reduced 43 per cent and 47 per cent for cattle and sheep, respectively.

1935—1931 rates reduced 45 per cent and 40 per cent for cattle and sheep, respectively.

1936—1931 rates reduced 10 per cent and 25 per cent for cattle and sheep, respectively.

Poisonous Plants—On the national forests of Colorado, larkspur is the most important stock poisoning plant

and occasions considerable losses. The most effective known means of control is by grubbing the plants to a depth of several inches below the root crown. Eradication work was begun on national forest ranges in 1915. At the end of 1935 the following progress had been made in control work:

Area of poisonous plants treated, acres 26,206
Total cost of treatment.....\$70,661
Of the above, 3,265 acres were treated in 1935.

Range Improvements—For the proper handling of the range many improvements are necessary; such as drift, boundary and division fences to control the movement of cattle, driveways to permit the stock to get to and from the range, the development of springs and reservoirs where water is scarce, bridges to cross stock over otherwise impassable streams, and corrals for gathering purposes.

Continuous progress has been made in the construction of improvements, and during the fiscal year 1936 there were added 95 miles of fences, one corral, 38 miles of driveways and 146 water developments.

The following tabulation shows the extent and value of range improvements on Colorado national forests as of June 30, 1935:

Type of Improvement	Miles or Number	Cost Value
Range Fences	1,057	\$406,012
Corrals	34	4,248
Stock Driveways	1,605	72,271
Stock Bridges	7	2,928
Springs and Reservoirs..	510	36,418

Wildlife—Wildlife, particularly big game and fish, is an important forest resource, and its value is becoming more apparent each year, from the standpoint of recreation as well as a financial asset of the state. Following are the 1935 estimates of approximate numbers of game animals in the Colorado national forests:

Elk	15,200
Mountain Sheep.....	2,700
Antelope	200
Mule Deer.....	55,500
Black (or Brown) Bear.....	3,700
Grizzly	5

The number of fish in any given stream depends not alone on the size of the stream and the number of fry planted in it, but on the character of the stream and the amount and kind of feed in it. For this reason in recent years there has been considerable experimental work done in the development of various improvements to check the flow of too rapid streams,

the formation of pools and hiding places, where deficient, and the planting of food. It has also been found that there is a heavy loss where fish fry direct from the hatcheries are planted in swift running mountain streams. Practically all of this loss is eliminated through the construction of rearing ponds where the small fry are kept until they are at least three inches long. Steady progress has been made in the construction of ponds for this purpose, 122 ponds having been constructed and 96 miles of streams improved through the use of CCC labor and relief funds made available by the government.

There are 22 state game refuges which are located either partly or wholly within the Colorado national forests. These refuges have a total area of 3,185,635 acres, of which 2,603,119 are within the forest boundaries. There are 40 additional tracts which have been designated as game areas by administrative restrictions. These embrace 452,712 acres. These game refuges and restricted areas are an important influence in maintaining or increasing the big game populations of the state.

Rodent Control Work—The Biological survey and Forest service co-operate in the control of prairie dogs, ground squirrels and pocket gophers, all of which may become extremely harmful and do very considerable damage to the range, especially where these animals are concentrated in large colonies. Their control, therefore, is essential, especially on critical areas. To date 560,000 acres have been treated at a cost of \$88,000.

Porcupines, where they are numerous, also become pests and mutilate or kill great numbers of trees annually. Their control consequently becomes necessary. During 1935 CCC personnel, Biological survey hunters and forest officers killed a total of 11,102 porcupines.

Range Surveys—In order to obtain an estimate of the available forage, as well as of the physical factors, such as poison plant areas, available stock water and type of range, the Forest service has for a number of years carried on range surveys. These surveys furnish an inventory of the forage resources, which later serves as the basis for management plans for the various range allotments. During recent years development of aerial photography has greatly aided the compilation of accurate forage type maps. To date 6,000,000 acres have

been covered by special crews, either extensively or intensively, 456,771 acres being covered in 1935.

Relief Fund Accomplishment—Continued progress has been made in constructing and maintaining needed range improvements by the use of relief funds appropriated and released to the Forest service. During the past three years, the CCC camps, men employed under the National Industrial Recovery act and the later Emergency Relief act, have constructed the following range improvements:

Stock Driveways, miles.....	220
Range Fences, miles.....	485
Reservoirs	78
Springs Developed.....	244
Bridges and Cattle Guards.....	75
Corrals	18
Range Reseeding, acres.....	8,320
Rodent Control, acres.....	294,226
Poisonous Plants Eradicated, acres	12,274

Finances—The receipts from the sale of timber, grazing, special use permits and other uses, amounted to \$322,260.76 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935. Twenty-five per cent of this amount, or \$80,565.19, was turned over to the counties in which the national forests are located for schools and roads in accordance with the federal statutes, and an additional ten per cent, or \$32,226.08, was allotted directly to the Forest service for expenditure for roads and trails within the national forests located in the state of Colorado, which made a total of 35 per cent, or \$112,791.27, of the gross receipts available for use within the state.

During the fiscal year 1935 the sum of \$2,103,557.58 was expended for capital investments, of which \$1,550,452.59 was for the construction of roads and trails in the national forests of Colorado, leaving \$553,104.99 for investments other than roads and trails. The sum of \$26,602.62 was expended in the development of public camp grounds and recreational facilities.

A total of \$373,524.54 was expended for maintenance of improvements and for the administration of the national forests in the state; a further sum of \$40,455.22 was expended for the protection of these forests from fire. The total expenditures within the state, including the emergency relief program, were \$3,337,798.00. It will be noted, however, that \$2,103,557.58, or 63 per cent of the total expenditure, was for capital investments in roads, trails and other improvements. A total of \$435,863.29 was expended in co-operation with other federal bureaus, the state and individuals, and in research.

RECEIPTS BY COUNTIES FROM NATIONAL FOREST SERVICE, BY YEARS

(Fiscal Years Ending June 30)

Note.—A congressional act provides that 25 per cent of receipts from the sale of timber, forage and other forest resources be given to the counties within which the forests are located, for roads and schools. The distribution to individual counties is based on the proportionate area of national forest land included within the boundaries. The money is paid by the treasury department to the state treasurer, who in turn makes the proper distribution to counties.

COUNTY	1935	1934	1932	1931	1930	1929
Adams						
Alamosa	\$ 108.07	\$ 117.51	\$ 116.83	\$ 83.89	\$ 187.37	\$ 167.66
Arapahoe						
Archuleta	1,789.70	2,641.60	2,309.44	386.18	4,337.78	4,089.61
Baca						
Bent						
Boulder	1,044.25	1,023.86	676.12	823.61	2,075.00	2,259.35
Chaffee	1,103.31	1,556.46	1,301.47	582.36	1,982.56	2,050.33
Cheyenne						
Clear Creek	1,247.28	1,157.26	719.51	730.74	1,111.17	1,302.98
Conejos	1,379.74	2,377.57	1,928.27	1,217.71	3,635.93	2,891.39
Costilla						
Crowley						
Custer	627.64	682.47	678.54	487.19	1,088.17	973.75
Delta	1,686.06	1,883.74	2,017.07	1,404.57	2,463.57	2,265.37
Denver						
Dolores	3,225.97	4,323.15	2,870.58	1,239.14	3,944.83	8,250.59
Douglas	990.33	918.94	571.57	581.03	884.36	1,036.68
Eagle	4,046.77	3,994.28	4,415.10	2,683.77	5,653.32	5,323.07
Elbert	728.55	675.99				
El Paso			421.45	428.42	652.08	762.81
Fremont	316.76	363.39	281.37	202.02	451.23	403.78
Garfield	4,463.98	6,205.87	5,741.91	3,773.89	7,355.07	6,649.90
Gilpin	479.91	470.55	310.59	376.27	951.91	1,046.40
Grand	2,529.86	2,438.22	2,801.11	2,079.43	3,156.29	4,114.58
Gunnison	5,848.42	7,191.04	7,561.30	5,032.81	11,105.10	10,403.98
Hinsdale	2,567.90	3,833.56	3,309.98	1,783.47	5,991.43	5,281.66
Huerfano	520.35	565.00	561.74	403.33	900.86	806.14
Jackson	2,357.72	2,636.30	2,712.22	2,526.24	4,449.20	4,559.12
Jefferson	696.00	645.73	402.63	409.46	624.64	728.34
Kiowa						
Kit Carson						
Lake	366.26	521.05	483.89	212.12	735.96	764.80
La Plata	1,718.01	2,522.61	2,171.02	376.48	4,075.33	3,931.71
Larimer	5,001.21	4,903.52	3,234.96	3,941.24	9,913.25	10,900.12
Las Animas	114.22	123.87	123.15	88.42	197.49	176.73
Lincoln						
Logan						
Mesa	4,810.78	5,388.76	5,553.11	4,045.62	7,235.31	6,743.24
Mineral	2,557.44	4,255.36	3,352.65	1,851.49	6,006.46	5,486.62
Moffat	255.13	297.75	300.91	267.56	477.04	481.59
Montezuma	2,292.59	3,072.32	2,039.94	878.34	2,796.22	5,851.20
Montrose	2,064.15	2,353.95	2,195.04	1,761.45	3,452.90	3,293.20
Morgan						
Otero						
Ouray	862.90	990.29	913.60	750.59	1,448.04	1,391.02
Park	4,564.04	4,253.33	2,614.97	2,629.10	4,041.82	4,729.93
Phillips						
Pitkin	3,161.96	3,046.29	3,409.04	2,167.99	4,641.51	4,337.27
Prowers						
Pueblo	108.17	117.62	116.46	83.60	186.76	167.12
Rio Blanco	3,128.29	4,413.24	4,035.33	2,638.18	5,164.83	4,647.00
Rio Grande	1,161.26	2,000.84	1,622.75	1,024.39	3,067.97	2,439.77
Routt	3,356.65	3,890.18	3,956.73	3,553.74	6,289.31	6,363.81
Saguache	2,760.38	3,708.69	3,464.57	2,041.66	5,576.10	5,351.42
San Juan	825.54	1,243.33	1,106.32	298.95	2,086.25	1,914.66
San Miguel	1,681.41	2,228.82	1,512.56	705.86	2,113.39	4,190.81
Sedgwick						
Summit	1,239.15	1,162.21	1,380.16	975.00	1,412.82	1,913.69
Teller	777.08	721.00	448.17	454.57	691.37	799.20
Washington						
Weld						
Yuma						
State	\$ 80,565.19	\$ 96,917.52	\$ 85,744.13	\$ 57,981.88	\$ 135,212.00	\$ 141,242.40

National Parks and Monuments

THERE are two national parks and six national monuments located within the boundaries of Colorado and one national monument on the boundary between Colorado and Utah. These parks and monuments embrace 387,463 acres and are visited annually by more than 325,000 persons. Their names, locations and areas are as follows:

Rocky Mountain national park, located in the north middle part of the state, in Larimer, Boulder and Grand counties, and embracing an area of 405.33 square miles, or 259,411 acres. Of the total, 7,607 acres is private or state-owned land.

Mesa Verde national park, located in southwestern Colorado in Montezuma county, and embracing 80.2 square miles, or 51,334 acres. Total alien land in the park is 790 acres.

Black Canon of the Gunnison national monument, located in north-eastern Montrose county and embracing 11,157 acres.

Holy Cross national monument, located in Eagle county, and embracing 1,392 acres.

Great Sand Dunes national monument, located in Saguache and Alamosa counties in the San Luis valley, and embracing 46,034 acres.

Colorado national monument, located in Mesa county near Grand Junction and embracing 18,188 acres.

Yucca House national monument, located in the southwestern part of the state in Montezuma county, and embracing 9.6 acres.

Wheeler national monument, located in Mineral county, and embracing 300 acres.

Hovenweep national monument, located on the Colorado-Utah boundary in Montezuma county, and embracing 285.8 acres.

All the Colorado national parks and monuments formerly were administered by the national park service of the department of the interior, with the exception of the Holy Cross and Wheeler monuments, which were under the jurisdiction of the department of agriculture. On June 10, 1933, President Roosevelt issued an executive order transferring and consolidating the control in the "National Parks Service."

Rocky Mountain national park was created by an act of congress approved January 26, 1915. It lies in the heart

of the Rockies and includes some of the most picturesque portions of the range. Its highest point is Longs peak, rising 14,255 feet above sea level. There are within its boundaries 13 other peaks with altitudes of more than 13,000 feet. It is one of the most accessible of the national parks and one of the most popular. It contains remarkable records of the glacial period. On July 17, 1930, President Hoover, by proclamation, added 22.1 square miles to the area of the park, the Never Summer range district on the west side. On January 11, 1932, the president, by proclamation, added 3,075 acres in Moraine park to the area. Annual winter outings in the park are regular features, these usually taking place in February under the auspices of the Colorado Mountain club. Skijoring parties are features of these outings. The favorite summer vacation sport in the park is horseback riding, more than 1,500 horses being used in the park. The government has constructed 200 miles of trail in the park, connecting points of interest.

The park service completed in 1932 the Trail Ridge road in the park, at a cost of \$1,250,000. This road is acclaimed as one of the outstanding mountain highways of the world. For four miles it is located more than 12,000 feet above sea level and another stretch of 11 miles is above the 11,000-foot elevation.

Total government appropriations made for the Rocky Mountain national park from 1917 to 1936, inclusive, aggregate \$1,474,163, and expenditures from the creation of the park on January 26, 1915, to June 30, 1935, amounted to \$1,362,329. In addition, small revenues are received by the service from various operations. The appropriations and expenditures by years are as follows:

	Appropriated	Expended
1915	.....	\$ 3,000.00
1916	.....	8,000.00
1917	\$10,000	9,964.24
1918	10,000	9,922.10
1919	10,000	9,993.94
1920	10,000	9,924.85
1921	40,000	39,945.40
1922	65,000	64,923.10
1923	73,900	73,153.99
1924	74,280	74,000.03
1924	*26,171	.....
1925	93,000	122,888.53
1925	*4,450	.....
1926	84,660	82,259.56

*Deficiency appropriation.

	Appropriated	Expended
1927	87,000	86,100.00
1928	97,620	95,612.07
1929	97,880	95,230.00
1930	96,000	94,871.34
1931	105,950	104,880.57
1932	118,800	117,909.55
1933	114,300	111,361.48
1934	98,007	75,305.00
1935	75,145	73,083.36
1936	82,000	.....

Visitors and automobiles entering Rocky Mountain national park during the travel season for the years named, as estimated by the park service, were as follows:

Year	Visitors	Autos
1915	31,000	(a)
1916	51,000	(a)
1917	117,186	(a)
1918	101,497	(a)
1919	169,942	(a)
1920	240,966	(a)
1921	273,737	57,438
1922	219,164	52,112
1923	218,000	51,800
1924	224,211	53,696
1925	233,912	58,057
1926	225,027	50,407
1927	229,862	54,109
1928	235,057	57,381
1929	274,408	67,682
1930	255,874	73,101
1931	265,663	75,429
1932	282,980	81,359
1933	291,934	83,022
1934	365,392	109,642
1935	367,568	111,485

(a) No record.

Mesa Verde national park 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 country. It was established by an act of congress approved June 29, 1906. The ruins are found in canons which intersect a high plateau that once is supposed to have supported a population of at least 70,000 people. The numerous ruins are connected by excellent highways and trails, and the government furnishes guides for all visitors. Roads to the park have been greatly improved in recent years. The government maintains a camp for the accommodation of autoists. A museum in the park contains many interesting relics of the ancient people.

Research work conducted in the park in 1930 by Dr. A. E. Douglas, leader of the National Geographic tree-ring expeditions of the last decade, finally succeeded in erecting an unbroken tree-ring chronology extending from shortly before the year 700 A. D. to the present time by means of timbers found in the ruins.

In 1935 a radio communication system was installed throughout the park.

Governmental appropriations for the maintenance and improvement of the

park and for archaeological work from 1917 to 1936, inclusive, aggregated \$902,089, and expenditures from 1908 to June 30, 1935, inclusive, amounted to \$916,726.

Appropriations and expenditures by years are as follows:

	Appropriated	Expended
1908	.....	\$ 7,500.00
1909	.....	7,500.00
1910	.....	7,500.00
1911	.....	22,000.00
1912	.....	7,500.00
1913	.....	15,000.00
1914	.....	10,000.00
1915	.....	10,000.00
1916	.....	10,000.00
1917	\$10,000	9,999.00
1918	10,000	9,913.05
1919	18,000	17,022.44
1920	11,000	10,959.69
1921	14,000	13,929.71
1922	16,400	16,339.30
1923	43,000	42,812.62
1924	35,000	36,685.21
1924	*3,000	.....
1925	42,500	43,183.46
1925	*1,895	.....
1926	42,835	42,596.97
1927	72,300	70,591.36
1928	50,750	48,343.59
1929	83,000	78,134.00
1929	*1,115	.....
1930	57,000	53,910.66
1931	96,800	95,799.70
1932	79,300	55,724.49
1933	72,900	91,693.26
1934	52,509	39,654.00
1935	41,535	42,433.99
1936	47,250	.....

*Deficiency appropriation.

Visitors and private automobiles entering the park during the travel season for the years named were as follows:

Year	Visitors	Autos
1921	3,003	651
1922	4,251	969
1923	5,236	1,255
1924	7,109	1,803
1925	9,043	2,197
1926	11,356	3,054
1927	11,915	3,315
1928	16,760	4,803
1929	14,517	4,224
1930	16,656	5,023
1931	18,003	5,334
1932	15,760	4,914
1933	16,185	4,262
1934	21,474	6,299
1935	21,835	6,195

Black Canon of the Gunnison national monument was created by a proclamation issued by President Hoover on March 2, 1933, and comprises 11,157 acres along the Gunnison river in northeastern Montrose county, beginning a few miles to the northwest of Cimarron, a station on the Denver & Rio Grande Western railroad, and extending northwest. The river is named after Gen. John W. Gunnison, who explored the region in 1853, and the gorge is called the Black canon because of the color of its pre-

cipitous walls. The canon, which narrows to 10 feet in width at the river bed in some places, averages around 1,300 feet from rim to rim and rises to approximately 3,000 feet above the river at the most elevated point. It was considered impassable until 1901, when A. Lincoln Fellows, an engineer then with the United States reclamation service, and a companion negotiated the treacherous stream, although their boat was crushed by the torrent of waters. The canon is approximately 50 miles long and the monument embraces ten miles of the most picturesque part and averages three-fourths of a mile in width.

Visitors entering the Black Canon monument in the specified travel seasons as reported by the national park service are as follows:

Year	Visitors
1934	2,592
1935	1,596

Great Sand Dunes national monument was created by President Hoover in a proclamation signed on March 17, 1932. It lies on the western slope of the Sangre de Cristo mountain range in the central-southern part of the state mostly in Saguache county and extending over into Alamosa county. The area is noted for its peculiar and colorful formations arising out of wind-shifted sands in past ages. The dunes are among the largest of any sand dunes in the United States.

The number of visitors entering the Great Sand Dunes monument in the travel season of 1935 was estimated at 3,000 by the national park service.

Holy Cross national monument was created by a proclamation issued by President Hoover on May 20, 1929. The monument received its name from Holy Cross mountain, a peak rising to an elevation of 13,978 feet above sea level, upon the side of which is a figure in the form of a Greek cross formed by snow-filled ravines, which is an object of much public interest.

The number of visitors entering the Holy Cross monument in the travel season of 1935 was estimated by the park service at 600.

Colorado national monument is in a picturesque canon which has long been a popular scenic feature of that part of Colorado. The formation is similar to that of the Garden of the Gods at Colorado Springs, but it is generally conceded to be much more picturesque. President Hoover issued a proclamation on March 3, 1933, adding 3,789

acres to the monument, and thereby preserving in perpetuity an entrance to the monument through Nothoroughfare canon.

Estimated number of visitors to the Colorado monument, by years, is as follows:

Year	Visitors
1925	9,000
1926	9,000
1927	9,500
1928	10,000
1929	12,000
1930	13,000
1931	16,000
1932	18,000
1933	20,000
1934	1,718
1935	4,959

Wheeler national monument is especially noted for its weird and very picturesque rock formation, unlike anything found elsewhere in Colorado, due to eccentric erosion and volcanic action.

Yucca House monument is located on the eastern slope of Sleeping Ute mountain and contains ruins of great archaeological value and relics of prehistoric inhabitants.

The estimated number of visitors to Yucca House, by years, is as follows:

Year	Visitors
1925	100
1926	150
1927	196
1928	174
1929	250
1930	240
1931	264
1932	240
1933	300
1934	150
1935	300

Hovenweep national monument contains four groups of prehistoric towers, pueblos and cliff dwellings.

The estimated number of visitors to the Hovenweep monument, by years, is as follows:

Year	Visitors
1925	250
1926	250
1927	263
1928	240
1929	450
1930	400
1931	440
1932	400
1933	425
1934	125
1935	200

Tourist Attractions

COLORADO has in its incomparable climate and wonderful scenery a natural resource of almost incalculable value from an economic standpoint. At the same time it furnishes recreation facilities for thousands of people from all parts of the United States and foreign countries. The invigorating low-pressure atmosphere of high altitudes, the cool and refreshing nights, the days of continuous sunshine and the accessibility of the attractive regions make ideal conditions for the tourist and pleasure seeker. Camping, hunting, fishing, mountain climbing and other outdoor sports may be enjoyed in regions remote from the cities and towns or close to inhabited places, as the visitor may choose. Excellent highways make automobile touring a pleasure in the mountains, through the valleys and wherever one desires to go. Federal, state and municipal governments contribute toward the furnishing of accommodations for visitors and have organized means of adding to their comfort and pleasure.

It is impossible to enumerate, even partially, in a volume of this character, all the tourist attractions of the state. That is left to the railroads serving Colorado, the commercial clubs of the various cities and towns and similar corporations and organizations which publish annually hundreds of booklets and leaflets descriptive of the state's scenic attractions and recreation opportunities. Such literature may be obtained upon request from the various railroads and organizations. A list of the principal civic and commercial organizations of the state, with addresses, is published elsewhere in this volume.

Switzerland has been more successful than perhaps any other country in capitalizing its mountains for profit, yet Colorado is nearly seven times as large as Switzerland, and its mountain area is fully six times as great. Colorado has at least 49 named peaks and equally as many unnamed peaks that tower 14,000 feet or more above sea level, while Switzerland has but eight. Colorado has more than 1,000 peaks 10,000 feet high and over, while Switzerland has fewer than one-eighteenth as many. Every peak in Colorado is accessible for any careful and reasonably strong mountain climber entirely to its summit, while the high-

est peaks in Switzerland are accessible to their summits only for hardy and expert climbers and then only under the direction of experienced guides.

There are thousands of beautiful lakes in the mountains of Colorado, many of them of large size and all of them of wonderful beauty. Some of Colorado's lakes, though far less famous than Lake Lucerne, are not surpassed by it in certain characteristics of natural beauty. If they were surrounded by beautiful villas and hotels scores of Colorado's lakes might soon have almost as many admirers as have the lakes of Switzerland. Some of the more easily accessible of our mountain lakes are beginning to be surrounded by the modern conveniences that many tourists and travelers demand, but there will always be in Colorado hundreds of picturesque lakes where fishing is good and where natural beauty is not too much marred by the art of man.

The United States government has recognized the value and importance of Colorado's scenery and natural recreation advantages by the creation of two national parks and six national monuments within the state. These are described in more detail under the title, "National Parks and Monuments," in this volume. Hovenweep, another national monument, lies partly in Colorado and partly in Utah.

The government is constantly improving the highways, providing facilities for campers, automobile travelers and other visitors in these parks, while hotel and transportation facilities are all that may be desired.

The national park service reports that more than 350,000 visitors entered the national parks and monuments in Colorado in 1935.

Fourteen national forests are located wholly within the boundaries of the state and one—the La Sal—lies partially within its borders. These forests embrace 13,547,537 acres within the state and include nearly all the higher mountain peaks not within the national parks and a very large part of the most beautiful scenery in the state. The Forest service is devoting more attention each year to popularizing these forests as national playgrounds and to improving them with roads, trails, shelter houses and other conveniences for travelers. The Forest service places the number of peo-

ple who viewed the scenery, fished in the streams and camped in the woods of the state of Colorado in 1932 at 2,346,000, an increase of 81,000 over 1931; 1,260,380 in 1933; 1,516,000 in 1934 and 1,627,275 in 1935.

A further description of the national forests, their uses for recreational purposes, hotels, resorts and residence sites therein, game, etc., will be found in another chapter under the title "National Forests."

Colorado has many hundreds of miles of streams at high and low altitudes which afford unusually good fishing grounds, and the state is noted for the excellent sport it affords the anglers. The streams are stocked annually by the state game and fish department, the number of trout planted increasing yearly. In recent years around 30,000,000 trout have been planted annually in the streams by this agency. Big game is abundant in Colorado and conditions are made as favorable as possible for the sportsmen. In another chapter in this book under "Fish and Game" there is much additional data on fishing and hunting opportunities.

In recent years excellent highways have been built into many of the most beautiful mountain districts, and many of the most magnificent mountain peaks which were unknown even to most of the people of Colorado are now coming to be almost as well known as Pikes peak, which in the past was practically the only mountain in Colorado known outside the state. Today there are five or more automobile routes across the state east and west, intersecting north and south highways, and travel is heavy on all of them. More tourists visit Colorado today by automobile than visit it by rail, and automobile travel to the state is increasing much more rapidly than travel by railroad.

The city of Denver owns a chain of mountain parks radiating from the municipality into the mountains to the west, which form one of the leading tourist attractions of the state. The city has expended around \$2,000,000 in constructing highways, erecting shelter houses, opening picnic grounds and making the area accessible and attractive for visitors. A description of the municipal park system is given elsewhere in this volume.

Some of the mountain areas that are yet inaccessible because of lack of highways are of exceptional beauty and grandeur and Colorado will for many years be offering each season some new scenic attraction to its vis-

itors. People no longer come to Colorado year after year to see Pikes peak alone, but each year they may visit some new peak, lake or mountain park and none of the visitors of today will live long enough to see all that is worth while in the Colorado Rockies by making one visit to the state each year.

The characteristics of the Colorado climate that make it so attractive to tourists and healthseekers are its dryness, high percentage of sunshine, moderate air movements, and moderate and equable temperatures. The high altitude affects the climate favorably for persons afflicted with pulmonary and similar diseases, the air being rarer, less humid and generally purer than the air in lower altitudes. A more detailed description of the climatic conditions in the state and their effect on healthseekers will be found in another chapter in this volume under the title, "Climatological Data."

Colorado is rich in mineral waters, some of them acknowledged to be of high curative qualities. More than 250 mineral springs and wells in the state have been carefully studied and their waters analyzed by the state geological survey, and there are perhaps as many which have not been analyzed. The largest single group of mineral springs in Colorado is found in and about the city of Steamboat Springs, in Routt county. Among other well-known groups of mineral springs are those at Glenwood Springs, Idaho Springs, Pagosa Springs, Hot Sulphur Springs, Manitou and Canon City. Many of these places are well known health and tourist resorts, some of them having large bathing pools, sanatoria, hotels and other conveniences. One of the springs at Pagosa Springs has an average flow of about 700 gallons per minute, being one of the largest mineral springs in the United States. The waters of many of the Colorado mineral springs are highly radio-active, comparing favorably with the most notable springs in the world in this respect. Temperatures of the waters vary greatly, the highest being that of the Hortense hot springs, near Mt. Princeton, in Chaffee county.

One tourist attraction which is not generally known, but which is followed every year by many visitors from the east is the search for precious stones in the mountain areas of the state. There are a number of the areas known to eastern manufacturers of jewelry which are visited by them annually to replenish their supplies of native stones and combine pleasure with business.

Mountaineering in Colorado

(By RONALD L. IVES, Boulder)

THE boundaries of the state of Colorado enclose the major portion of the southern Rocky mountains, a group of ranges at least five times as large as the Swiss Alps, and having six times as many peaks over 14,000 feet high. These have attracted, in increasing numbers, mountaineers from all parts not only of the United States, but of the world. The great variety of climbs, varying in difficulty from peaks which can be easily walked up to those requiring the best of climbing technique and equipment, make climbing a sport which can be indulged in by all.

While the mountains of Colorado were climbed by the Indians, by the early Spanish explorers under Oñate, and by members of the early military expeditions, of which Pike's is best known, the first accurate records of ascents were left by the members of the government surveys, of which the Hayden survey is not only the best known, but probably the most thorough. Climbing as a sport began about 1900 and has increased in popularity ever since.

Mountaineering today is a year-round sport, and is done not only by small individual groups, but under the auspices of clubs organized for its promotion, of which the Colorado Mountain club is the largest and best known. This organization has headquarters in Denver and local groups in Walsenburg, Colorado Springs, Boulder and Fort Collins. Membership averages around 1,000, and each group conducts a trip to some point of interest each week, winter and summer. During recent years the Colorado Mountain club has conducted outings during the summer for the purpose of thoroughly exploring some mountain area.

Other mountaineering groups include the Rocky Mountain Climbers club, having a membership of about 300, with headquarters in Boulder; the University of Colorado Hiking club, a student organization with headquarters in Boulder, and hiking clubs associated with the State college of agriculture in Fort Collins and with Colorado college in Colorado Springs.

During the summer season the University of Colorado conducts a number of trips into the high country for the

benefit of summer students and holds steak fries in the foothills near Boulder.

Pikes peak, near Manitou, is the most popular of the 14,000-foot peaks in Colorado, with Longs peak, in Boulder county, a close second. The Mount of the Holy Cross, made famous by Thomas Moran's paintings and William H. Jackson's photographs, is visited annually by large groups. Lindbergh peak, rising a sheer 2,300 feet above the valleys of Fair and Peck glaciers, in Grand county, is a favorite objective of the more skillful climbers, the 12,600-foot "razor edge" summit being a severe test of the climber's ability.

Arapaho peaks and glacier, in western Boulder county, are a favored tourist trip, seven or more excursions to them being conducted annually by various organizations. Recent trail improvements have made this area more easily accessible.

The Sawatch, Elk, Sangre de Cristo and San Juan ranges, while less well known than the Front range, offer excellent climbing opportunities to both the tourist and the skilled climber. Recent exploration and re-exploration, road and trail construction and publication of maps and guides by governmental and mountaineering groups have increased the knowledge and accessibility of the mountain areas. Numerous campsites have been constructed by the Forest service, and registers have been placed on a great number of the higher peaks by the mountain clubs.

Since 1930 a great interest in technical rock-climbing has grown up in Colorado. The favored site for this sport has been the series of upturned sediments between Eldorado Springs and Boulder, commonly known as the Flatirons. Here several hundred climbing routes, of varying difficulty, have been measured and described by members of climbing groups. The Third Flatiron, two miles southwest of Boulder, is the most popular of these climbing areas, nearly one thousand ascents having been made to its 7,500-foot summit during the year 1935.

Many other localities, such as Platte canyon, the Big Thompson canyon, and the Royal Gorge, offer excellent opportunities for rock-climbing, the diffi-

culty of the ascent depending upon the route chosen.

Skiing is a popular sport in the mountain regions during the winter, trips being conducted by both the mountain clubs and private groups nearly every week-end. Many of the higher peaks are more easily climbed in winter on skis than in summer on foot. Several shelter cabins and ski trails have been built recently in the

Front range area west of Denver, and good skiing snow can be reached from Denver by road or rail in a short time.

With the large number and variety of mountains in Colorado, climbs can be found to suit every taste and pocketbook. Both native Coloradoans and tourists are finding mountaineering a fascinating and beneficial year-round sport.

TELEPHONE SYSTEMS AND LINES, TELEPHONES AND WIRE IN COLORADO
(Compiled from Census Reports)

	1932	1927	1922
Number of systems and lines:			
Reporting annual incomes of—			
\$10,000 or more.....	2	4	5
Less than \$10,000.....	687	739	336
Total	689	743	341
Miles of wire:			
Bell system.....	696,957	537,864	392,470
All others.....	20,632	22,009	20,346
Total	717,589	559,873	412,816
Number of telephones:			
Bell system.....	167,288	168,442	135,635
All others.....	11,775	14,808	15,017
Total	179,063	183,250	150,652
Number of central offices:			
Bell system.....	169	163	156
All others.....	71	87	58
Total	240	250	214
Number of originating calls:			
Bell system.....	290,995,643	*	*
All others.....	9,078,385	*	*
Total	300,074,028	..	..
Calls per telephone per day (325 days):			
Bell system.....	5.4	*	*
All others.....	2.4	*	*

Note.—Of 179,063 telephones in Colorado in 1932, 112,991 were residence and 66,072 business telephones.

*Not reported.

LYNCHING RECORD

Colorado is one of the few states of the Union in which no lynchings have occurred in the 16 years ending with 1935, according to the annual summaries of the Tuskegee institute. Of 3,608 lynchings in the United States since 1889, only 21 were in Colorado, of which 19 were white and two were negroes. Colorado's proportion of the total is less than seven-tenths of one per cent.

HIGHEST POSTOFFICE

Tennessee Pass, on the continental divide, has the distinction of being the highest postoffice in Colorado. Its elevation is 10,424 feet. Top-of-the-World, at Corona pass, altitude 11,660 feet, once held the record, but the postoffice was discontinued when the Moffat tunnel was placed in operation. The highest postoffice in the world is in Gyantse, Tibet, with an elevation of 13,200 feet. Jericho, Palestine, is the lowest; Ushuaia, Argentina, the southernmost; Craig Harbor, Canada, the northernmost.

Fish and Game

COLORADO has an elaborate and complete system for the propagation and protection of game and fish and as a result it has achieved an enviable reputation for its hunting and fishing opportunities. There were 90,829 licenses issued in 1935 to residents and non-residents, giving the holders the privilege of hunting or fishing in the state during the year. The revenues derived from the sale of these licenses and permits, fines for violations of the laws, the sale of beaver pelts, etc., provide the funds for the operation of a state game and fish department, which has general supervision over the protection of game and fish, the stocking of streams and refuges, and the enforcement of the game laws. The expenditures for this work run from \$275,000 to \$318,000 each year without any appropriations being made out of the public funds.

Hatcheries—The state owns and operates 16 hatcheries used in stocking the hundreds of miles of fishing streams with trout and one hatchery for propagation of bass, crappies, perch and other varieties of warm water fish. Another is under construction at La Jara, in Conejos county. These hatcheries are among the most modern and complete in the United States and have a hatching capacity of 75,000,000 trout each year. The young trout are permitted to grow to a length of four to seven inches in retaining or nursing ponds before being planted in the streams, by which time they are sufficiently developed to take care of themselves in the swifter water.

The trout hatcheries, the counties in which they are located and the area of land included in each are as follows:

Hatchery	County	Acres
Buena Vista	Chaffee	205
Cedaredge	Delta	13
Denver	Adams	26
Del Norte	Rio Grande	10
Durango	La Plata	13
Estes Park	Larimer	10
Bellvue	Larimer	5
Grand Lake	Grand	1
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	5
Grand Mesa	Delta	10
Pitkin	Gunnison	20
Rye	Pueblo	5
Steamboat Spgs.	Routt	..
Trappers Lake	Rio Blanco	10
Walden	Jackson	10
La Jara	Conejos	7

The department has four large reservoirs for egg-spawn taking purposes. In former years spawn was taken from

wild lakes, but under this system the reservoirs will be used exclusively for that purpose and no trout will be taken from them. These reservoirs are expected to supply sufficient quantities of spawn to permit the operation of the hatcheries at their full capacity of 75,000,000 a year.

The location and description of these reservoirs are as follows:

Haviland reservoir, La Plata county, 80 acres of deeded land and 120 acres under government easement, 84 acres of water.

Parvin reservoir, Larimer county, 160 acres of deeded land, 90 acres of water.

Tarryall reservoir, Park county, 900 acres of land and 400 acres of water.

Cameron Pass reservoir, Jackson county, 160 acres under government easement, 60 acres of water.

The department has developed motor tanks for transporting trout, which by the use of compressed oxygen allowed to flow through ice-cooled compartments aerate the water. This method has resulted in approximately 85 per cent of the fingerlings planted in streams surviving. Ten of these tanks are operated by the department.

Trout Planting—The department plants annually 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 trout in the streams of the state. The department in 1930 removed approximately 40,000 surplus male rainbows, from 10 to 12 inches long, from the spawning lakes and reservoirs and planted them in streams. A similar number were transferred in 1931 and in following years it has expanded this work as the excess of males over females increases, and is making the planting of trout of lawful size a regular feature.

Colorado ranks first among the states in the propagation of trout, and with its hundreds of miles of well-stocked streams, makes a fisherman's paradise.

The season for stream fishing in Colorado is from May 25 to October 31, inclusive, and all male fishermen over 16 years of age are required to obtain licenses. The department supplies with a license a condensed statement of the game laws giving dates of open seasons on specified game, bag limits and possession, list of game for which there is no open season, rules

regarding transportation of fish and game and other facts of importance to sportsmen.

The game and fish department has planted more than 345,000,000 trout in the streams of the state in the past 17 years. The following table shows the number planted by years:

Year	Trout Distributed
1919	10,389,000
1920	13,076,500
1921	12,011,000
1922	16,871,000
1923	18,117,000
1924	19,078,000
1925	19,921,000
1926	24,019,000
1927	24,094,100
1928	25,677,570
1929	25,583,172
1930	26,083,146
1931	26,000,000
1932	21,889,000
1933	19,000,000
1934	21,525,000
1935	22,500,000

A table published herewith shows the distribution of trout by counties and by years.

The United States Forest service also maintains hatcheries at several points in the state, from which it distributes fish fry into the streams in the national forests. The approximate number distributed by these hatcheries in recent years is as follows:

1928	3,630,675
1929	3,532,500
1930	5,348,000
1931	6,558,800
1932	6,144,000
1933	8,012,750
1934	4,954,400
1935	2,567,450

Additional information on this subject will be found in the chapter on "National Forests."

A number of private hatcheries are operated in the state for supplying trout for market purposes and for stocking private lakes and streams upon which summer resorts are located. An accompanying table shows the number of licenses of all classes issued by the game and fish department by years.

Game—Big game still is found rather abundantly in Colorado, including deer, antelope, bear, elk, mountain lion, gray wolf and coyote. In an article in this book devoted to the national forests of the state will be found approximate estimates of the numbers of various kinds of big game found within the national forests. The numbers found outside the forest boundaries bring the totals considerably above the figures there given, but no accurate survey

has been made except within the forests. There is also much small game, including sage hen, grouse, pheasant, dove, wild duck, rabbit, squirrel and other varieties. In recent years the state has exercised strict supervision over the killing of game, and such protective measures as have been adopted and enforced have had the effect of increasing the supply of many kinds of the larger game birds and animals which were in danger of extinction. There is open season on practically all game, and the regulations under which game may be killed may be obtained from the state game and fish commissioner at the state capitol.

Game Refuges—There are now within the state 27 protected areas in which game may not be killed at any time, except certain predatory animals, which may be trapped or hunted under special permits granted by the state game and fish commissioner. These areas comprise 3,823,640 acres, of which 2,603,119 are within the boundaries of national forests. The areas are known as game refuges, or sanctuaries, the following having been created by the state legislature:

Refuge	County	Area (Acres)
Apache	Pueblo	9,920
Bear Creek and Tower Mountain	San Juan	11,040
Buffalo Peaks	Lake-Park-Chaffee	192,640
Cameron Pass	Jackson	63,360
Carrizo	Baca	7,680
Cochetopa	Saguache-Hinsdale	302,560
Colorado	Boulder-Larimer	702,400
Colorado Antelope	Larimer	69,120
Crystal Creek	Gunnison	17,440
Denver Mountain Parks	Jefferson-Clear Creek-Park	470,400
Douglas Mountain	Moffat	357,120
Gunnison	Gunnison	283,520
Holy Cross	Eagle	39,200
Julesburg	Sedgwick-Logan	12,000
Newlan Creek	Fremont-Custer	48,800
North Park	Jackson	18,560
Ouray	Ouray	53,120
Pikes Peak	El Paso-Teller	281,180
Poncha Pass	Gunnison-Saguache	63,520
Royal Gorge	Fremont	65,600
Smith Hollow	Pueblo	5,200
Snowmass	Pitkin	96,640
Spanish Peaks	Huerfano-Las Animas	79,360
Two Buttes	Prowers	3,500
Waugh Mountain	Fremont	26,880
White River	Rio Blanco	460,800
Williams Fork	Grand	82,080
Total		3,823,640

Warm Water Fish—The distribution of warm water fish, including perch, bass and crappies, is taking place from a hatchery operated by the department for that type. Distribution by counties in 1934 was as follows:

County	Number
Arapahoe	650
Baca	4,000
Bent	41,100
Crowley	5,300
Jefferson	19,300
Logan	850
Otero	7,700
Prowers	13,400
Pueblo	6,720
Yuma	450
Denver	350,000
	449,470

HOLIDAYS IN COLORADO

The laws of Colorado provide for the following legal holidays in the state:

- January 1—New Year's Day.
- February 12—Lincoln's birthday.
- February 22—Washington's birthday.
- May 30—Decoration day.
- July 4—Independence day.
- August 1—Colorado day.
- September—First Monday, Labor day.
- October 12—Columbus day.
- November—First Tuesday after first Monday, general election day.
- November 11—Armistice day.
- November—Thanksgiving day, by proclamation, last Thursday.
- December 25—Christmas day.

The inventory value of the property of the state game and fish department as of June 30, 1936, was \$2,306,292, of which \$669,070 was in land, reservoirs and water rights, \$416,430 in buildings and improvements, \$25,000 in tools and equipment, \$2,500 in furniture, fixtures and office supplies, \$13,292 in autos, trucks and fish tanks, and \$1,180,000 in fish.

Total disbursements by the state auditor on account of the game and fish department for fiscal years indicated are as follows:

1919	\$ 76,835.52
1920	135,456.97
1921	144,938.81
1922	178,405.28
1923	150,526.06
1924	207,779.06
1925	186,589.50
1926	334,953.00
1927	276,413.75
1928	288,220.59
*1929 to June 30	186,013.74
*1930 (June 30)	318,847.38
1931	276,421.79
1932	233,036.89
1933	223,904.38
1934	209,918.78
1935	178,924.63
1936	207,252.28

*Fiscal year changed from November 30 to June 30. Figures for 1929 cover period from December 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929.

Arbor day is not a legal holiday, but is set apart for observance by proclamation for the third Friday in April. It is a public school holiday.

Good Roads day is not a legal holiday, but is set apart by proclamation for the second Friday in May.

Saturday, from 12 o'clock noon until midnight, is a legal holiday during June, July and August in every city having 25,000 or more population.

When any legal holiday falls on Sunday, then the Monday following is considered the legal holiday.

HUNTING AND FISHING LICENSES SOLD IN COLORADO, BY YEARS
(State Game and Fish Commissioner)

YEAR	Resident Licenses			Non-Resident Licenses				
	Combina- tion Hunt- ing and Fishing	Big Game	Elk	Fishing	Hunting	Big Game	Elk	Total
1920	86,371	15,951	....	5,387	138	67	....	107,914
1921	89,598	8,337	....	2,445	117	42	....	100,539
1922	72,333	6,960	....	2,480	104	29	....	81,906
1923	71,254	6,891	....	2,954	102	26	....	81,227
1924	80,735	7,979	....	5,223	178	46	....	94,161
1925	84,852	8,411	....	6,459	249	47	....	100,018
1926	88,570	8,956	....	7,374	306	65	....	105,271
1927	93,355	9,383	....	8,653	353	70	....	111,814
1928	95,512	11,793	....	8,769	301	119	....	116,494
1929	96,432	13,652	....	9,882	227	170	....	120,363
1930	96,495	14,393	....	9,648	134	198	....	120,868
1931	87,587	13,046	3,865	8,272	182	120	9	113,081
1932	68,140	9,536	....	5,922	89	57	....	83,744
1933	58,191	9,332	....	5,664	90	80	....	73,357
1934	65,070	12,054	....	8,586	144	183	....	86,037
1935	66,975	14,468	....	8,995	125	266	....	90,829

TROUT DISTRIBUTED IN COLORADO STREAMS, BY COUNTIES AND YEARS

(From the Records of the State Game and Fish Department)

COUNTIES	1934	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
Adams	-----	121,000	-----	-----	27,500	-----
Alamosa	-----	-----	-----	-----	62,000	-----
Arapahoe	24,000	22,440	10,000	-----	-----	-----
Archuleta	671,500	412,350	359,000	724,320	269,000	560,000
Baca	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bent	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Boulder	852,000	865,000	775,000	860,000	380,000	822,000
Chaffee	1,125,000	1,598,000	2,359,765	698,700	202,000	280,000
Cheyenne	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Clear Creek	112,000	100,000	379,000	290,000	240,000	361,000
Conejos	239,400	615,000	1,160,600	822,000	574,500	844,300
Costilla	25,000	45,000	30,000	15,000	25,000	52,000
Crowley	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Custer	326,000	325,000	20,000	86,500	25,000	30,000
Delta	1,017,200	1,159,000	966,000	1,119,000	2,465,700	993,800
Denver	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dolores	482,500	91,000	160,000	140,000	650,000	100,000
Douglas	149,500	122,260	67,500	199,500	115,000	310,000
Eagle	1,298,500	729,000	280,000	522,000	426,000	909,000
Elbert	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
El Paso	105,030	101,000	117,500	60,000	227,000	230,000
Fremont	264,100	250,036	400,000	546,000	180,000	346,000
Garfield	2,705,580	1,313,000	760,000	975,000	1,171,000	602,000
Gilpin	75,000	40,000	25,000	78,000	45,000	70,000
Grand	890,000	1,031,900	945,000	1,177,000	761,000	1,212,000
Gunnison	675,000	3,333,000	1,948,000	3,193,000	3,068,000	2,988,000
Hinsdale	252,600	848,000	868,120	489,000	160,000	300,000
Huerfano	414,500	134,000	230,000	65,500	137,500	200,000
Jackson	49,100	640,050	981,080	1,005,700	1,530,000	592,530
Jefferson	613,350	994,860	576,000	481,000	721,500	457,000
Kiowa	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kit Carson	-----	35,000	-----	-----	10,000	-----
Lake	260,000	320,000	449,757	255,000	30,000	130,000
La Plata	953,700	1,959,500	1,358,340	1,832,350	1,178,500	1,142,000
Larimer	1,320,900	1,948,000	2,861,100	2,270,000	1,885,000	2,388,000
Las Animas	647,900	65,000	150,000	67,500	172,500	140,000
Lincoln	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Logan	1,000	-----	-----	80,000	-----	-----
Mesa	722,000	1,630,000	1,350,000	667,000	529,900	544,000
Mineral	190,200	584,500	520,950	324,500	314,500	595,000
Moffat	40,000	-----	68,000	83,000	339,000	85,000
Montezuma	200,500	315,000	97,000	85,000	180,000	190,000
Montrose	93,000	214,000	767,000	367,000	193,500	302,000
Morgan	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Otero	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ouray	170,000	220,000	84,000	154,000	112,000	68,000
Park	567,430	633,000	697,500	1,558,500	866,000	531,000
Phillips	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fitkin	1,020,500	398,000	120,000	463,000	365,000	796,000
Prowers	5,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pueblo	147,000	40,000	90,020	165,500	145,000	300,000
Rio Blanco	872,500	1,242,000	773,400	973,000	1,176,000	816,000
Rio Grande	108,700	325,000	365,000	239,500	481,500	398,000
Routt	710,000	-----	787,000	946,000	932,000	988,000
Saguache	126,700	212,500	615,500	769,500	304,000	125,000
San Juan	567,250	199,000	363,600	266,000	720,000	80,000
San Miguel	124,000	453,750	325,840	242,000	419,000	260,000
Sedgwick	-----	-----	-----	-----	15,000	-----
Summit	115,000	135,000	68,500	55,000	73,000	132,000
Teller	125,000	145,000	90,000	203,000	175,000	170,000
Washington	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Weid	25,000	-----	58,100	54,000	-----	-----
Yuma	45,000	83,000	65,000	25,000	15,000	30,000
State	21,525,140	*26,083,146	*25,583,172	25,667,570	24,094,100	22,419,630

*Includes 35,000 distributed in Texas in 1930; 40,000 at Del Norte in 1929

Irrigation and Drainage

THE irrigation of land for the growing of crops by applying water to the soil as it is needed is as old as civilization itself, but in the United States the method is used, with few exceptions, only in the western half of the country in a district extending from the center of Kansas to the Pacific coast. The water used for this purpose is diverted to the soil direct from flowing streams, from reservoirs where it has been stored during flood seasons, or by pumping it from wells.

Farming under irrigation began in Colorado almost as soon as gold mining. Its development began on a small scale and was not very rapid at first but was steady and persistent, until today the annual output of the state's irrigated farms is more than ten times as great as that of its gold mines. Land in Colorado does not carry title to water rights unless so stated in the deed, and rights usually are acquired independent of the land. Water is prorated among users according to the priority of their rights as established by diversion and application to beneficial use.

Concerning the earliest record of irrigated farming, the History of Agriculture in Colorado, published in 1926 by the state board of agriculture, says: "While much must be left to conjecture in discussing Indian irrigation practice, there are authentic records as to the Spanish colonists from 1598 to the time when settlement in Colorado began. The first court decrees for irrigation rights in Colorado streams were granted to Spanish-American users in 1852, five years after the first Mormons arrived in the Salt Lake valley. While the Mormons were without previous experience in the use of water on crops, the early Spanish-American farmers who settled on what later became Colorado soil had long been accustomed to irrigation in the Taos country from which they came. In fact, the ancestors of these Colorado colonists came from a country where irrigation was practiced extensively at the time the first Spanish explorers crossed the Atlantic to the new world."

The first formal decree of appropriation for irrigation water, according to the same authority, was granted in Costilla and Conejos counties in

April, 1852, the decree carrying 13.5 second-feet from the Culebra river. In northern Colorado David K. Wall, an outstanding figure in pioneer history, is popularly conceded to have been the first to divert water for agricultural purposes, his ditch drawing water from Clear Creek, in Jefferson county. Following these first ventures into the field of irrigated farming, development came rapidly.

Between 1860 and 1869 large community irrigation enterprises were 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. 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 890,735 acres of land under ditch. California was first at that time, with 1,004,223 acres irrigated.

Colorado took first place in the area of land irrigated in 1899 and held that rank until 1919, when California went ahead of it as a result of the development of water from the drilling of wells. Colorado continues, however, to rank first among all the states in the area of land receiving its entire water supply from streams. The state lies at the top of the Continental Divide and its principal streams flow in all directions. To the east, the Arkansas and South Platte flow into Kansas and Nebraska; to the west, the Colorado flows into Utah; to the north, the North Platte flows into Wyoming; and to the south the Rio Grande del Norte flows into New Mexico. These streams with their numerous tributaries, form the foundation of the state's irrigation system, not only from the normal stream flow, but as the channels through which water from melting snow in the mountains passes down to the lower lands during the summer months.

The administration of the public water supplies of the state is in the hands of a state engineer. For the purpose of administering the waters, the state is divided into seven divisions, each in charge of a division engineer; the divisions in turn are divided into districts, of which there are 68 in the state, each in charge of a water commissioner. The state engineer is appointed by the governor, subject to civil service regulations; the division engineers are appointed by the governor, with the approval of the senate; and the water commissioners are appointed by the governor upon the recommendation of the county commissioners of the counties included in each district, all subject, of course, to civil service regulations prescribed by constitutional amendment and by statute, after the acts designating methods of appointing these officials were passed.

Under the laws of the state as they now stand, the state engineer has no authority to compel the furnishing of statistics, but through the co-operation of the division engineers and the water commissioners, the gathering of data each year has been put upon a more reliable basis. The records of the state engineer's office are complete and comprehensive as to stream discharges, quantity of water originating in Colorado and discharged into adjacent states, data on water returned to the streams, water in storage and other details of value in administering the irrigation laws. The 1,000 or more reservoirs in the state are inspected at regular periods, and a close check on all water users is maintained. There are at present in use in the state 225 automatic recording devices on ditches and canals, and 126 at stream gauging stations.

There were 59,956 farms in the state reported by the 1930 census, of which 31,288, or 52.2 per cent, were irrigated in whole or in part. All land in farms comprised 28,876,171 acres, of which 3,393,619 acres, or 11.8 per cent, was irrigated. The number of irrigation enterprises in the state in 1930 was 6,509, representing an investment of \$87,603,240. Of this number, 5,926 were individual and partnership enterprises; 531 were co-operative; 15 were irrigation districts; one was a Carey act project; 28 were commercial; and the remainder were United States reclamation, city and other projects. The co-operative projects represented an investment of \$45,651,717. An ac-

companying table gives a summary of irrigation development in 1930, with comparative figures for 1920, and the amount and per cent of increase.

The irrigation works in the state, by character of enterprise, in 1930, were as follows:

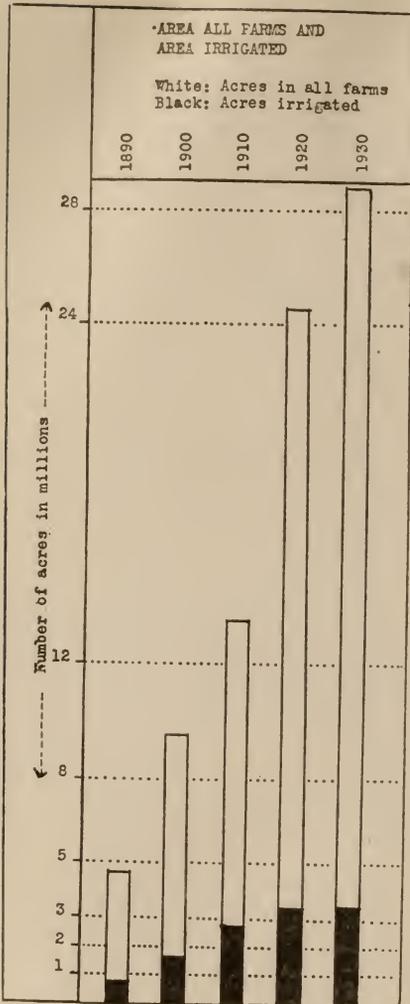
Dams, number:	
Diversion	3,672
Storage	706
Main canals:	
Capacity, sec.-ft.....	123,652
Length, miles.....	15,355
Lateral canals:	
Length, miles.....	6,026
Reservoirs:	
Number	765
Capacity, acre-ft.....	1,924,982
Pipe lines:	
Length, miles.....	132
Flowing wells:	
Number	621
Capacity, g. p. m.....	39,644
Pumped wells:	
Number	654
Capacity, g. p. m.....	237,903
Pumping plants:	
Number	516
No. pumps.....	540
Pump capacity, g. p. m.....	298,101

The investment in irrigation enterprises, as reported for census years, and the average per acre, based on the area the enterprises were capable of supplying with water, is as follows:

Year	Investment	Average Per Acre
1890	\$ 6,368,755	\$ 7.15
1900	11,758,703	7.30
1910	56,636,443	14.19
1920	88,302,442	22.90
1930	87,603,240	21.48

The investment of \$87,603,240 in enterprises in 1930, distributed over the periods from the beginning of irrigation in the state, show that 27.2 per cent of the entire amount was invested in 1905 to 1909, inclusive, and 22.9 per cent between 1880 and 1889. This distribution does not agree with the figures reported by the 1920 census, and takes into account depreciation, abandonments, etc. The distribution of the investment in 1930 from the beginning is as follows:

Date	Investment	Per Cent of Total
Before 1860.....	\$ 426,525	0.5
1860-1869	5,213,823	6.0
1870-1879	9,675,437	11.0
1880-1889	20,071,653	22.9
1890-1899	7,225,131	8.2
1900-1904	12,791,634	14.6
1905-1909	23,792,206	27.2
1910-1914	5,613,651	6.4
1915-1919	317,899	0.4
1920-1924	869,698	1.0
1925-1929	337,722	0.4
Not Reported.....	1,267,861	1.4
Total	\$87,603,240	100.0



The progress of irrigation as indicated by the number of farms irrigated in whole or in part, the area irrigated, and percentages of increase by years are as follows:

Year	Farms Irrig.		Acres Irrig.	
	Number	Pct. Incr.	Number	Pct. Incr.
1890	9,659	...	890,735	...
1900	17,613	82.3	1,611,271	80.9
1910	25,857	46.8	2,792,032	73.3
1920	28,756	11.2	3,348,385	19.9
1930	31,288	8.8	3,393,619	1.4

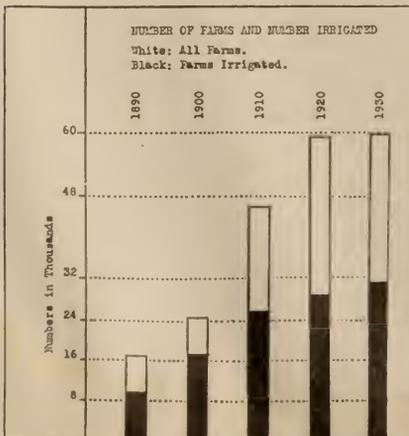
Soil to which water is applied by irrigation as needed produces larger yields per acre than non-irrigated crops as a rule. This fact may not be recognized readily from a study of crop reports unless the distinction is closely watched. For instance, the average yield per acre of irrigated winter wheat for five years ending with 1930 was 31.2 bushels, and non-irrigated 10.81 bushels. The average yield of wheat without taking into consideration whether it is irrigated or non-irrigated, would be somewhere between these two figures.

A table is given herewith showing the investment in irrigation enterprises in 1930 and 1920, by counties, the estimated final investment, and the average per acre in 1930.

Another table shows by counties the irrigation works in the state in 1930 and 1920, including the number of enterprises, mileage of canals and laterals, number of reservoirs and their capacity.

Another table gives the number of irrigated farms, land area, area irrigated and area enterprises are capable of supplying with water, by counties and years.

Drainage enterprises, which are operated in part in connection with irrigation systems, are described separately in an accompanying chapter.



DENTAL ACTIVITIES

The public health service of the United States reports that in 1933 only two state institutions in Colorado reported full-time dental service for inmates. Four of the state institutions reported part-time service and five reported no dental service. Vincent's infection is the only oral disease made reportable by statutory provision to the state health department. Colorado has a mandatory law providing for dental examination of public school children. The board of education is the administering body.

INVESTMENT IN IRRIGATION ENTERPRISES, 1930 AND 1920, BY COUNTIES
(Compiled from Census Reports)

COUNTY	Investment to Jan. 1		Av. Per Acre, Based on Area Enterprises Were Capable of Supplying with Water		Estimated Final Investment in Enterprises		Av. Per Acre, Based on Est. Final Investment and Irrig. Area 1930
	1930	1920	1930	1920	1930	1920	
Adams	\$ 2,758,737	\$ 2,436,771	\$ 24.53	\$ 35.80	\$ 2,759,587	\$ 2,557,121	\$ 21.06
Alamosa	586,296	416,305	3.75	2.47	587,296	458,952	3.23
Arapahoe	606,503	597,099	19.89	22.84	608,003	600,299	18.40
Archuleta	157,989	168,635	8.11	12.69	158,389	170,285	6.75
Baca	408,375	572,553	108.06	47.63	408,375	572,553	105.96
Bent	1,123,422	2,773,601	17.25	20.80	1,126,222	2,797,201	16.45
Boulder	1,703,651	1,774,922	9.37	10.16	1,790,211	1,850,662	9.72
Chaffee	517,909	261,368	16.82	8.68	518,909	265,083	15.41
Conejos	1,478,246	1,155,162	9.78	7.58	1,481,096	1,156,632	9.02
Costilla	1,687,160	1,389,816	15.34	31.65	1,692,260	1,403,066	14.98
Crowley	1,994,077	2,587,043	28.50	44.05	2,043,894	2,593,508	26.81
Custer	86,292	75,431	3.42	2.25	87,142	76,596	3.42
Delta	3,439,560	4,168,137	25.43	32.70	3,719,185	4,320,091	26.32
Denver	80,095	47,386	89.79	11.85	80,095	47,386	89.79
*Dolores	4,530	549,070	6.38	232.56	4,530	729,020	5.73
Douglas	392,242	207,786	41.04	20.00	392,642	208,286	39.35
Eagle	566,620	285,282	17.75	9.18	607,170	307,432	17.56
Elbert	130,450	25,561	20.77	14.28	130,450	39,961	19.76
El Paso	411,844	901,461	12.14	40.89	411,844	921,461	12.10
Fremont	945,663	1,761,518	29.59	49.35	951,418	1,889,558	25.80
Garfield	983,360	1,134,502	12.22	12.09	988,835	1,170,827	9.92
Grand	372,095	534,913	8.79	12.41	405,045	547,713	7.33
Gunnison	358,025	462,748	7.45	8.82	364,575	472,998	7.32
Hinsdale	1,269,972	395,752	212.23	102.00	1,319,972	395,752	199.90
Huerfano	283,324	1,061,777	6.42	33.06	287,824	1,083,232	6.22
Jackson	695,090	784,326	4.95	5.25	963,030	1,043,826	5.92
Jefferson	2,600,326	1,231,205	42.59	16.72	2,510,326	1,268,125	41.42
Kiowa	325,800	251,500	324.18	120.18	335,800	337,200	226.13
Kit Carson	1,910	†	2.89	---	1,910	†	2.79
Lake	8,970	33,696	2.11	4.75	8,970	33,696	2.11
La Plata	1,039,896	938,864	8.87	12.00	1,240,216	978,214	9.42
Larimer	7,514,401	6,236,866	41.54	33.17	7,516,971	6,473,663	40.95
Las Animas	2,058,902	401,720	42.76	9.16	2,319,602	455,470	42.90
Lincoln	2,950	†	6.56	---	2,950	†	3.17
Logan	3,072,572	3,593,889	24.86	33.93	3,081,072	3,596,039	24.20
Mesa	6,620,956	7,319,055	37.22	52.24	7,273,473	8,155,335	34.75
Mineral	24,250	81,683	7.65	8.21	32,050	102,243	6.39
Moffat	381,417	366,301	12.79	15.12	388,497	386,226	10.90
Montezuma	4,932,595	1,846,679	59.28	41.23	5,959,445	2,446,679	60.76
Montrose	6,944,017	6,788,758	66.07	54.79	7,139,617	7,286,466	62.27
Morgan	2,784,109	2,600,735	24.14	16.91	2,804,109	2,604,785	22.22
Otero	2,782,085	4,157,535	26.23	33.29	2,788,085	4,438,935	23.30
Ouray	213,491	197,689	9.11	8.56	216,016	197,758	6.87
Park	211,435	175,670	4.64	3.38	211,485	176,080	4.52
Pitkin	300,660	208,324	11.97	13.73	309,060	214,324	12.07
Prowers	2,319,500	1,160,422	18.27	14.24	2,319,825	1,163,412	17.68
Pueblo	2,459,925	3,645,462	25.33	41.10	2,748,525	3,919,262	22.24
Rio Blanco	488,770	355,617	14.19	10.86	515,990	372,882	13.09
Rio Grande	1,357,907	981,136	7.85	4.32	1,358,007	982,914	7.29
Routt	523,065	572,873	6.74	9.37	532,240	613,908	6.12
Saguache	587,509	450,609	3.30	2.94	588,409	531,614	3.19
*San Miguel	550,484	676,100	25.41	29.64	672,644	797,700	12.47
Sedgwick	802,360	716,215	33.45	31.07	802,860	716,215	32.66
Summit	84,960	103,681	7.43	9.43	84,960	103,631	7.48
Teller	3,965	12,141	6.29	7.88	3,965	12,141	5.71
Washington	988,116	78,966	84.42	7.82	992,116	80,166	84.40
Weld	12,621,370	16,417,224	25.26	41.52	13,144,670	18,892,937	23.13
Yuma	43,200	83,908	11.35	8.24	43,500	89,908	10.96
All Other Counties	10,440	89,094	17.03	63.91	10,440	89,994	17.03
State	\$87,603,240	\$88,302,442	\$ 21.48	\$ 22.90	\$91,845,804	\$95,198,423	\$ 20.28

*Part of Dolores annexed to San Miguel in 1925.
†Included in "All Other Counties."

IRRIGATION WORKS IN 1930 AND 1920 BY COUNTIES
(Compiled from Census Reports)

COUNTY	Number Enterprises		Length, Main Canals and Laterals (Miles)		Number Reservoirs		Capacity Reservoirs (Acre feet)	
	1930	1920	1930	1920	1930	1920	1930	1920
Adams -----	150	59	304	366	7	11	44,245	68,551
Alamosa -----	49	57	548	355	---	2	-----	12,527
Arapahoe -----	24	37	97	218	1	6	232	73,866
Archuleta -----	124	97	201	185	3	5	869	665
Baca -----	4	7	29	27	1	4	35,000	33,726
Bent -----	37	30	719	1,110	3	17	62,756	339,402
Boulder -----	92	151	582	1,467	24	44	43,974	33,282
Chaffee -----	118	157	300	439	2	3	11,440	20
Conejos -----	172	159	662	633	2	5	24,000	34,968
Costilla -----	103	46	357	537	5	6	130,943	132,860
Crowley -----	22	24	116	212	19	18	66,577	8,593
Custer -----	126	202	238	338	2	1	280	5
Delta -----	276	298	799	997	129	115	35,537	39,284
Denver -----	5	4	14	20	---	---	-----	-----
*Dolores -----	10	22	13	58	---	4	-----	19,630
Douglas -----	95	94	126	213	9	17	15,335	4,287
Eagle -----	196	186	330	447	8	15	3,378	1,468
Elbert -----	17	22	54	62	9	5	4,537	6,755
El Paso -----	93	63	172	193	16	29	8,741	13,103
Fremont -----	186	179	245	330	20	31	7,260	6,972
Garfield -----	291	323	736	1,242	16	26	20,572	7,594
Grand -----	155	166	415	579	21	25	3,641	3,137
Gunnison -----	227	382	409	736	3	6	77	460
Hinsdale -----	53	52	51	104	5	2	126,400	43,500
Huerfano -----	313	267	388	621	12	34	1,446	12,027
Jackson -----	149	145	570	822	15	9	16,714	15,159
Jefferson -----	57	105	269	331	43	25	35,994	8,178
Kiowa -----	5	6	1	52	6	4	266,202	32,118
Kit Carson -----	6	†	9	†	2	†	1	†
Lake -----	24	20	24	52	2	---	54,452	-----
La Plata -----	324	211	769	704	1	5	30	15
Larimer -----	228	171	824	932	68	69	162,500	181,515
Las Animas -----	111	176	297	401	6	21	47,089	429,105
Lincoln -----	5	†	20	†	10	†	804	†
Logan -----	39	39	551	511	6	7	107,159	116,108
Mesa -----	221	213	761	1,012	58	60	16,584	19,201
Mineral -----	29	42	37	82	---	2	-----	2,311
Moffat -----	101	127	274	696	12	18	2,022	1,569
Montezuma -----	140	102	502	424	12	9	16,786	17,680
Montrose -----	76	103	841	813	14	14	13,144	8,335
Morgan -----	35	39	476	370	4	10	86,772	86,680
Otero -----	23	26	478	753	5	10	35,347	36,659
Ouray -----	152	96	255	213	2	---	156	-----
Park -----	199	213	341	460	2	1	26,002	8
Pitkin -----	104	76	254	228	2	3	1,011	19
Prowers -----	39	29	919	489	2	5	47,155	53,613
Pueblo -----	233	264	379	896	27	61	56,940	109,534
Rio Blanco -----	166	189	400	506	8	24	1,116	4,028
Rio Grande -----	206	159	773	721	2	4	54	30,150
Routt -----	374	310	700	687	30	50	19,951	5,432
Saguache -----	196	212	630	863	4	14	336	8,854
*San Miguel -----	64	67	235	413	6	3	6,046	5,066
Sedgwick -----	5	7	82	94	---	2	-----	27,219
Summit -----	64	79	99	157	1	---	3	-----
Teller -----	10	25	9	83	---	1	-----	40
Washington -----	6	8	52	60	1	3	32,300	268
Weld -----	225	238	1,606	1,990	88	103	224,056	310,059
Yuma -----	14	26	34	103	7	4	261	30
All Other Counties -----	17	17	5	31	2	7	755	737
State -----	†6,585	6,634	21,381	27,593	765	979	1,924,982	2,406,372

*Part of Dolores annexed to San Miguel in 1925.

†Includes 63 intercounty projects counted in this table as 139 independent enterprises; corresponding figures for 1920 not available.

‡Included in "All Other Counties." All other counties include Cheyenne, Clear Creek, *alpin*, Phillips and San Juan.

IRRIGATED FARMS; NUMBER, LAND AREA, AREA IRRIGATED, AND AREA ENTERPRISES WERE CAPABLE OF SUPPLYING WITH WATER, BY COUNTIES AND YEARS

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note—This table includes only farms irrigated wholly or in part. Other tables in this volume give the number and area of all farms.

COUNTY	Number of Irrigated Farms		Land in Irrigated Farms 1930 (Acres)	Area Irrigated (Acres)		Area Enterprises Were Capable of Supplying with Water (Acres)		Irrigable Area in Enterprises 1930 (Acres)
	1930	1920		1929	1919	1930	1920	
Adams	1,057	740	135,866	66,826	66,407	112,471	68,065	131,008
Alamosa	484	281	207,907	141,489	89,805	156,249	168,625	182,069
Arapahoe	516	477	40,142	29,526	25,674	30,496	26,137	33,043
Archuleta	163	185	101,543	16,225	11,933	19,371	13,289	23,480
Baca	34	23	26,675	2,819	2,287	3,779	12,020	3,854
Bent	518	438	147,679	64,338	128,712	65,122	133,372	68,451
Boulder	1,201	1,200	152,867	159,428	159,781	181,896	174,736	184,185
Chaffee	291	313	68,015	26,938	29,623	30,797	30,113	33,676
Conejos	1,201	734	199,054	119,049	139,504	151,218	152,346	164,223
Costilla	551	431	319,786	48,272	36,771	109,957	43,906	112,965
Crowley	452	447	99,221	56,271	57,789	69,971	58,735	76,248
Custer	153	165	130,043	23,295	23,295	25,262	33,548	25,445
Delta	1,678	1,680	173,938	107,333	93,509	135,234	127,469	141,315
Denver	133	118	1,758	892	4,000	892	4,000	892
*Dolores	16	21	5,065	630	1,023	710	2,361	790
Douglas	96	108	109,233	6,474	8,696	9,557	10,391	9,978
Eagle	290	277	134,840	28,221	30,025	31,925	31,073	34,576
Elbert	7	12	12,411	2,487	1,175	6,282	1,790	6,602
El Paso	156	143	197,816	20,693	18,143	33,911	22,047	34,046
Fremont	1,015	827	188,419	25,655	29,884	31,957	35,697	36,873
Garfield	873	829	208,982	69,799	73,473	80,472	93,814	99,701
Grand	203	237	200,214	28,649	39,857	42,343	43,092	55,255
Gunnison	299	335	182,454	41,474	48,280	48,080	52,467	49,311
Hinsdale	34	29	15,633	5,212	3,675	5,984	3,880	6,603
Huerfano	383	418	300,088	30,974	29,081	44,129	32,119	46,260
Jackson	176	156	302,888	113,840	136,942	140,475	149,325	162,730
Jefferson	1,320	1,141	110,947	58,124	70,788	58,700	73,635	60,607
Kiowa	3	12	9,680	270	418	1,005	2,083	1,485
Kit Carson	5	†	11,340	650	†	660	†	685
Lake	27	29	15,034	4,242	6,397	4,242	7,088	4,242
La Plata	871	860	244,789	94,532	63,755	117,186	78,227	131,706
Larimer	1,499	1,486	537,255	173,078	169,356	180,879	188,047	183,571
Las Animas	531	530	633,022	32,092	40,400	48,153	43,857	54,071
Lincoln	7	†	84,490	185	†	450	†	930
Logan	617	397	260,966	111,378	85,079	123,616	105,916	127,318
Mesa	2,413	2,060	270,166	136,488	102,607	177,904	140,104	209,308
Mineral	32	28	20,810	2,563	6,865	3,172	9,950	5,015
Moffat	167	103	188,447	17,938	17,439	29,821	24,224	35,631
Montezuma	626	616	143,005	62,146	44,083	83,203	44,795	98,078
Montrose	1,238	1,294	199,966	84,058	94,757	105,100	123,905	114,648
Morgan	845	777	216,334	105,277	132,231	116,333	153,796	126,196
Otero	1,120	1,157	203,359	87,981	120,198	106,066	124,879	119,646
Ouray	156	142	95,820	20,401	14,016	23,431	23,092	31,430
Park	125	122	364,004	44,038	49,793	45,570	52,029	46,795
Pitkin	154	153	50,292	17,501	12,994	25,118	15,172	25,612
Prowers	729	660	168,730	111,634	76,322	126,955	81,508	131,195
Pueblo	935	995	749,730	69,211	75,454	97,122	88,699	123,567
Rio Blanco	234	278	209,671	30,526	28,046	34,438	32,742	39,416
Rio Grande	692	584	195,505	161,191	206,258	172,997	227,167	186,267
Routt	453	428	274,801	58,839	50,735	77,571	61,123	87,022
Saguache	416	390	400,113	163,815	137,581	178,052	153,391	184,412
*San Miguel	115	154	92,079	18,249	18,634	21,661	22,811	53,945
Sedgwick	161	130	93,891	22,375	21,510	23,985	23,050	24,580
Summit	52	67	28,836	9,204	9,831	11,354	10,986	11,854
Teller	12	26	12,830	550	1,464	630	1,540	695
Washington	68	51	27,515	11,120	9,335	11,705	10,095	11,755
Weld	3,612	3,398	761,920	443,915	382,701	499,675	395,444	568,407
Yuma	49	29	36,461	2,725	8,254	3,805	10,182	3,970
All Other Counties	19	35	16,054	514	794	613	1,394	613
State	31,288	28,756	10,390,299	3,393,619	3,348,385	4,078,712	3,855,348	4,528,251

*Part of Dolores annexed to San Miguel in 1925.

†Included in "All Other Counties."

IRRIGATION; SUMMARY OF STATE FOR 1930 AND 1920, WITH INCREASES
(Compiled from Census Reports)

	1930	1920	Increase	
			Amount	Per Cent
Land area of state, acres-----	66,341,120	66,341,120	-----	---
Number farms-----	59,956	59,934	22	---
Acres in all farms-----	28,876,171	24,462,014	4,414,157	18.0
Number irrigated farms-----	31,288	28,756	2,532	8.8
Acres irrigated-----	3,393,619	3,348,385	-----	---
Acres enterprises were capable of supplying with water-----	4,078,712	3,855,348	223,364	5.8
*Acres in enterprises-----	4,528,251	5,220,588	-----	---
Per cent irrigated:				
All farms-----	52.2	48.0	-----	---
All land in farms-----	11.8	13.7	-----	---
All land in state-----	5.1	5.0	-----	---
Excess of area enterprises were capable of supplying with water over irrigated area, acres-----	685,093	506,963	178,130	35.1
*Excess of area in enterprises over area irrigated, acres-----	1,134,632	1,872,203	-----	---
Area of irrigated land available, or to be available for settlement, acres-----	88,731	274,282	-185,551	-67.6
Value of irrigated farms (land, buildings, implements and machinery)-----	\$414,180,910	(†)	-----	---
Investment in irrigation enterprises-----	87,603,240	\$ 88,302,442	\$ -699,202	-0.8
‡Average per acre-----	21.48	22.90	-1.42	-6.2
Est. final cost of existing enterprises-----	91,845,804	95,198,423	-3,352,619	-3.5
*Average per acre-----	20.28	18.24	-----	---
Average annual cost, per acre, for maintenance and operation of irrigation works-----	0.55	0.87	-0.02	-2.3

*Irrigable area, 1930; total area, 1920.

†Figures not available.

‡Based on area enterprises were capable of supplying with water.

—Denotes decrease.

Farm Drainage and Drainage Enterprises

THERE were 3,253 farms provided with drainage for 230,281 acres of land in the state on January 1, 1930, as reported by the census, and 58 drainage enterprises with drainage facilities for 366,719 acres. Drainage of agricultural land, as defined for census purposes, is the act or process of drawing off an excess of water by underground conduits, pipes, tiles, or by open or covered trenches in the surface of the ground for the purpose of improving the condition of the soil and crops. The purpose of drainage principally is for the prevention or removal of alkali and seepage resulting from irrigation and to protect land subject to overflow. Farm land provided with drainage is the work done by the farm owner and may be independent of or supplemental to the works of an organized enterprise. A drainage enterprise is an area organized accord-

ing to law for the purpose of improving farm land for agricultural purposes.

Of the 366,719 acres under drainage enterprises on January 1, 1930, there were 250,238 acres in drainage districts organized under the drainage laws of the state, similar to irrigation districts; 99,130 acres under drainage projects controlled by irrigation enterprises; and 17,351 acres in individually owned enterprises. Of the 58 drainage enterprises in the state on January 1, 1930, there were 55 enterprises covering 293,489 acres of land, with an invested capital of \$3,214,298, reported as completed, and three enterprises, covering 73,230 acres of land, with an invested capital of \$1,144,568, upon which approximately \$37,000 would be required to complete the drainage work under construction. The completed works included approximately 815 miles of ditches and 370 miles of tile drains.

FARMS REPORTING DRAINAGE AND FARM LAND DRAINED, 1930 AND 1920;
NUMBER OF FARMS AND LAND AREA, 1930
(Compiled from Census Reports)

COUNTY	Farms Reporting Drainage		Number All Farms 1930	Farm Land Provided with Drainage		Land Area 1930 Acres
	Number 1930	Number 1920		Acres 1930	Acres 1920	
Adams	32	40	1,912	729	994	807,715
Alamosa	64	47	531	13,214	8,291	465,280
Bent	93	69	882	10,887	4,725	975,360
Boulder	221	358	1,473	5,312	11,499	488,960
Conejos	154	24	1,467	26,402	14,476	801,280
Crowley	260	*	626	22,473	*	517,120
Delta	82	122	1,744	1,743	2,427	768,640
Gunnison	5	19	370	558	539	2,034,560
Jackson	3	13	203	800	1,165	1,044,480
Jefferson	135	160	1,817	1,438	1,516	517,120
Larimer	233	396	1,838	8,125	12,711	1,682,560
Logan	57	16	1,845	3,956	2,393	1,166,080
Mesa	683	137	2,665	30,266	2,407	2,024,320
Montrose	99	161	1,318	3,364	3,836	1,448,960
Otero	120	107	1,298	9,599	5,144	805,760
Prowers	217	106	1,382	22,753	6,442	1,043,200
Pueblo	15	20	1,473	918	541	1,557,120
Rio Grande	156	18	730	39,993	6,080	574,720
Saguache	16	17	557	4,475	7,835	2,005,120
Weld	485	575	5,457	20,987	19,683	2,574,080
All Other Counties	123	344	30,368	2,289	14,333	43,038,685
State	3,253	2,749	59,956	230,281	127,037	66,341,120

Note—Farm land reported in this table may or may not be located within a drainage district, and usually such drainage is the result of work done by the farm owner, and may be independent of or supplemental to the works of an organized enterprise. Drainage enterprises are covered in another table.

No drainage on farms reported in Archuleta, Cheyenne, Costilla, Dolores, Elbert, Hinsdale, Kiowa, Kit Carson, Lake, Lincoln, Park, Phillips, San Juan, Sedgwick, Washington and Yuma Counties in 1930; and Baca, Cheyenne, Clear Creek, Dolores, Douglas, Elbert, Lincoln, Mineral, San Juan and Sedgwick Counties for 1920.

*Included in "All Other Counties."

DRAINAGE ENTERPRISES BY COUNTIES, 1930 AND 1920
(Compiled from Census Reports)

COUNTY	Land in Enterprises (Acres)	Condition of Land		Capital Invested in Enterprises	Estimated Cost When Completed	
		Improved (Acres)	Unimproved (Acres)		Amount	Average Per Acre
Alamosa	1930 33,845	19,443	14,402	\$ 308,494	\$ 308,494	\$ 9.11
	1920 †	†	-----	†	†	†
Bent	1930 23,112	22,772	340	259,150	259,150	11.21
	1920 11,550	8,736	-----	99,500	110,500	9.57
Conejos	1930 36,571	21,540	15,331	581,400	581,400	15.77
	1920 17,100	9,163	-----	253,907	343,907	20.11
Crowley	1930 28,867	28,282	585	519,000	519,000	17.98
	1920 †	†	-----	†	†	†
Mesa	1930 78,831	64,763	9,068	1,164,568	1,201,568	16.27
	1920 50,640	30,640	-----	224,805	312,000	6.16
Otero	1930 14,445	11,868	2,577	352,000	352,000	24.37
	1920 4,539	4,196	-----	141,000	156,000	34.87
Prowers	1930 47,593	47,593	-----	539,050	539,050	11.33
	1920 38,040	30,359	-----	126,000	126,000	3.31
Rio Grande	1930 65,010	57,330	7,680	410,724	410,724	6.32
	1920 27,000	23,650	-----	108,200	108,200	4.01
Saguache	1930 33,220	19,240	13,980	82,080	82,080	2.47
	1920 †	†	-----	†	†	†
*Other Counties	1930 9,925	9,192	733	142,400	142,400	14.35
	1920 22,787	16,287	-----	128,463	128,463	5.64
†State	1930 366,719	302,023	64,696	\$4,358,866	\$4,395,866	\$11.99
	1920 171,656	123,031	-----	1,081,875	1,285,070	7.49

*Includes Logan, Morgan and Weld counties in 1930; and Alamosa, Crowley, Morgan and Saguache counties in 1920.

†Included in "Other Counties."

RELATED RUNOFF FOR COLORADO STREAMS
For Period October 1, 1933, to September 30, 1934
(Compiled by State Engineer)

STREAM	Total Runoff		July to Sept. (incl.) Runoff		Number Years Record
	Acre Feet	Per Cent of Mean	Acre Feet	Per Cent of Mean	
South Platte at South Platte*	136,700	50	33,300	42	43
Clear Creek near Golden-----	134,410	75	28,600	46	25
St. Vrain at Lyons-----	57,900	58	8,790	26	45
Cache la Poudre at Canon Mouth -----	135,300	43	22,400	26	51
Arkansas at Canon City-----	253,700	48	49,800	31	47
Purgatoire at Trinidad-----	25,850	37	6,520	23	27
Rio Grande near Del Norte---	338,200	48	48,500	27	45
Saguache Creek near Saguache	25,270	42	5,460	32	24
Conejos near Mogote-----	109,850	40	12,700	21	32
Colorado at Glenwood Springs--	1,030,000	46	156,300	30	35
Fraser near West Portal-----	20,690	64	3,330	35	24
Blue near Dillon-----	54,290	60	13,140	45	24
Dolores at Dolores-----	101,930	32	9,110	19	25
San Miguel at Placerville-----	92,800	56	19,600	40	8
Yampa at Steamboat Springs--	126,800	35	5,600	14	29
White near Meeker-----	245,400	51	35,600	37	31

*Corrected for storage.

RELATED RUNOFF FOR COLORADO STREAMS
For the Period from October 1, 1934, to September 30, 1935
(Compiled by the State Engineer)

MAY, 1936

STREAM	Total Runoff		Runoff from July to Sept., Inc.		Number Years Record
	Acre Feet	Per Cent of Mean	Acre Feet	Per Cent of Mean	
South Platte at South Platte*	171,120	63	81,867	92	44
Clear Creek near Golden-----	167,900	94	62,870	101	26
St. Vrain at Lyons-----	89,790	90	29,970	89	46
Cache La Poudre at Canon Mouth -----	281,920	90	105,590	121	52
Arkansas at Canon City-----	444,750	84	191,070	118	48
Purgatoire at Trinidad-----	53,440	78	20,560	74	28
Rio Grande near Del Norte---	679,040	96	229,910	129	46
Saguache Creek near Saguache	44,090	75	14,780	90	26
Conejos near Mogote-----	295,460	107	83,250	138	33
Colorado at Glenwood Springs†	1,620,650	73	438,470	84	36
Fraser near West Portal†----	26,428	82	9,470	100	25
Blue near Dillon†-----	64,730	72	25,450	88	25
Dolores at Dolores-----	305,860	95	59,190	120	26
Yampa at Steamboat Springs--	251,740	70	24,920	127	30
White near Meeker†-----	365,590	77	69,770	73	32
Animas at Durango-----	567,280	85	156,460	103	37
La Plata at Hesperus-----	39,602	111	5,493	100	21

*Corrected for storage.

†Station maintained by State Engineer's Office in cooperation with U. S. G. S.

United States Reclamation Projects

THERE are in Colorado two great irrigation systems constructed by the United States reclamation service for the irrigation of arid lands in Mesa, Montrose and Delta counties, on the Western Slope. These two projects, which eventually will bring under irrigation approximately 135,000 acres, represent a total investment of \$11,555,417 up to June 30, 1935, exclusive of \$2,750,000 made available for the construction of the Taylor Park reservoir, now under construction; \$400,000 allotted for the study of water diversion projects and \$200,000 for an extension of the existing Grand Valley project. The last named items include \$150,000 for the study of the Colorado river (Grand lake) diversion project, \$150,000 for studies of irrigation and power development on the Western Slope and \$100,000 for a study of the Blue river diversion project.

Accretions to the federal reclamation fund from Colorado to June 30, 1935, include \$10,250,898 from the sale of public lands and \$497,193 in proceeds from the oil leasing act of February 25, 1920, a total of \$10,748,091.

More detailed information concerning the two reclamation projects in operation in Colorado is contained in the following data:

GRAND VALLEY PROJECT

The Grand Valley reclamation project lies in Mesa county, near Grand Junction, at an elevation of 4,700 feet. The project includes a gravity system and the Orchard Mesa pumping unit, and water is supplied by direct diversion from the Colorado river. Construction of the project was authorized September 23, 1912. Water was made available for the first time in 1915 and the Orchard Mesa unit was completed in 1926.

The cost of the project to June 30, 1935, was \$5,017,465. Under an act of congress approved May 25, 1926, a readjustment of repayable costs was made by a charge-off of \$812,374. After adding \$138,621 for operation and maintenance and \$8,316 for deficits and penalties, and deducting \$269,693 in construction revenues, contributions and non-reimbursable appropriations and \$812,375 for authorized charge-offs, there remained repayable by water users over a period of years a total of \$4,082,335 as of June 30, 1935.

There were 23,230 acres in the project for which the service was prepared to supply water in the crop season of 1934. Other lands served by the government works, usually a partial water supply through private canals under the Warren act or other water-service contracts, comprised 18,400 acres. Over a period of 14 years the maximum crop value in any year was \$693,320 on the project in 1925, and the minimum was \$243,611 in 1932. A table published herewith shows the irrigated acreage, the cropped acreage, the crop value and crop value per acre by years on land covered by the project and other lands served by the government works. Approximately 300 families with a total population of 1,309 reside on the farms.

At the present time there are 1,800 acres of public domain within the gravity division of the project and 3,800 acres within the pumping division, but none of the acreage is open to filing.

The cost of the water right for these lands has been established by contract with the United States at \$83.45, reduced by certain credits and payable over a period of 40 years without interest. The average maintenance charge is \$1.73 per acre annually, subject to change as operation and maintenance costs fluctuate.

Inquiries concerning these lands should be addressed to the Project Superintendent, Grand Valley Project, Grand Junction, Colorado.

THE UNCOMPAGHRE PROJECT

The area irrigated under the Uncompahgre project of the reclamation service lies in Montrose and Delta counties at an elevation of 4,900 feet above sea level at the lower end and ranging up to 6,400 feet at the upper end. The water is secured by diversion from the Uncompahgre river, supplemented by water from the Gunnison river diverted through the Gunnison tunnel into the Uncompahgre valley. The flow in the Gunnison river will be supplemented by water from the Taylor Park reservoir near the town of Gunnison which is to be completed in 1936. The Taylor Park dam will be an earth and rock-fill structure. An allotment of \$2,750,000 for this project was made on December 7, 1933, and construction began May 1,

1935. When bids were called for the project it was found that the amount allotted was considerably greater than was needed for construction of the storage reservoir alone, so on application of farmers under the project the secretary of the interior diverted the excess money to reline the tunnel and to construct drainage works on the project. Due to the character of the soil and the lack of drainage as a part of the original plan, considerable land was lost to cultivation through seepage, and it is expected that this drainage program will restore it to use.

Construction of the Uncompahgre project was authorized June 7, 1904, and the first water was available in 1908. The Gunnison tunnel, a notable engineering accomplishment, was formally opened by President Taft September 23, 1909. A description of this tunnel is given in a separate chapter under the title "Notable Tunnels in Colorado." The cost of the project to June 30, 1935, was \$6,537,953. The act of May 25, 1926, and amendments, authorized a charge-off \$1,260,792 in the amount repayable. After adding \$311,103 for operation and maintenance and \$204,204 for operation and maintenance deficits, arrearages and penalties, and deducting construction revenues, contributed funds and non-reimbursable appropriations of \$24,263 and authorized charge-offs of \$1,260,792, the total amount payable by water users over a period of years was \$5,768,296 as of June 30, 1935.

A total of 57,829 acres were farmed under the project in 1934, and total crop production was valued at \$1,266,756. The principal crops in the order of their importance were as follows: Alfalfa, potatoes, wheat, corn, small fruits, sugar beets, onions, oats and beans. Based on irrigable acreage, the average size of farms under the project is 40 acres, and based on acreage actually irrigated 36.6 acres. The livestock census within the area showed 4,128 horses, 6,006 dairy cattle, 9,434 beef cattle, 7,392 swine, 31,089 sheep and 67,139 hens and other poultry.

The farm population of the project is estimated at 5,788 and the town population, including Montrose, Olathe and Delta, at 7,950—a total population of 13,738 people wholly or partially dependent upon the irrigation of lands within its limits. The assessed valuation of all real and personal property in the project was about \$6,000,000 in 1934.

There are only a few acres of public domain in the project, and these are not open to entry, but privately owned lands may be secured by purchase. The United States government exercises no restriction relative to the sale of such privately owned lands except that water rights for such land cannot be granted in excess of 160 irrigable acres. The terms upon which such land can be purchased depend entirely upon the individual transaction, and the price is based largely on the improvements, type of soil and location. The general character of the available land ranges from fair to excellent, two types of soil prevailing. On the west side of the Uncompahgre river the land consists generally of sandy loams, underlaid with gravel, while on the east side of the river the adobe type of soil predominates.

The approximate cost per acre for irrigation water is fixed by the adjusted cost of the project, the rate fixed at present being \$52 for what is known as Class 1 land. In accordance with legislation passed by congress on May 25, 1926, a contract was executed by the members of the Uncompahgre Valley Water Users' association, providing for a reduction in the total cost per acre from \$70 per acre to \$52 per acre, and the term of payments is extended over a period of 40 years from December 1, 1922, instead of over a period of 20 years, as had been in effect. On May 31, 1934, the Uncompahgre Valley Water Users' association executed a contract for the building of the Taylor Park dam and reservoir. Payment of this contract is to start in January, 1938, and extend over a period of 40 years. This will increase the cost per acre by approximately \$30.

Operation and maintenance charges in effect for 1934 provide for a minimum charge of \$1.75 per acre annually for lands on the west side of the Uncompahgre river, entitling such lands to five acre-feet of water, and a minimum charge of \$1.40 per acre annually for lands on the east side of the Uncompahgre river, entitling such lands to four acre-feet of water. Excess water over these amounts is furnished at the rate of 35 cents per acre-foot.

Inquiries concerning the lands within the project should be addressed to the Project Superintendent, Uncompahgre Project, Montrose, Colorado.

UNITED STATES RECLAMATION PROJECTS IN COLORADO: IRRIGATION AND CROP RESULTS, BY YEARS

(Compiled from Reports of the Reclamation Service)

YEAR	Land on Projects Covered by Crop Census				Other Lands Served by Government Works			
	Irrigated Acreage	Cropped Acreage	Crop Value		Irrigated Acreage	Cropped Acreage	Crop Value	
			Total	Per Acre			Total	Per Acre
Grand Valley Project :								
1921-----	12,300	11,390	\$ 356,730	\$31.32	7,900	7,800	\$1,175,000	\$151.00
1922-----	12,370	11,840	365,760	30.89	7,900	7,800	600,000	76.92
1923-----	12,870	12,110	560,000	46.24	11,000	10,500	1,075,000	102.38
1924-----	13,460	12,600	587,430	46.62	11,790	11,000	1,500,000	136.36
1925-----	13,490	13,110	693,320	52.88	12,000	11,400	1,146,000	100.53
1926-----	14,100	13,500	422,880	31.32	12,300	11,800	1,160,000	98.31
1927-----	13,650	12,500	447,565	35.81	13,000	12,300	1,878,000	152.68
1928-----	14,960	13,340	552,715	41.43	13,400	13,000	1,802,000	138.62
1929-----	15,160	15,435	634,985	41.14	13,800	13,400	1,891,000	141.12
1930-----	15,804	15,099	472,185	31.27	14,000	13,400	956,000	71.34
1931-----	15,834	15,239	378,523	24.84	14,300	13,710	340,000	24.80
1932-----	15,660	14,978	243,611	16.26	13,900	13,500	228,200	16.90
1933-----	15,378	15,175	329,972	21.75	13,855	13,655	332,340	28.00
1934-----	16,213	15,188	567,216	37.35	14,448	14,448	778,779	54.00
Uncom-pahgre Project :								
1921-----	63,760	63,600	2,614,300	41.10	360	360	48,400	134.00
1922-----	64,730	61,700	1,550,900	25.14	550	550	20,580	37.42
1923-----	64,320	64,010	2,224,710	34.76	920	920	37,780	41.07
1924-----	62,180	62,100	1,941,600	31.27	1,170	1,170	46,800	40.00
1925-----	61,637	61,294	3,032,395	49.47	1,890	1,800	93,006	51.67
1926-----	58,680	58,490	2,056,930	35.17	1,850	1,800	81,000	45.00
1927-----	59,380	59,280	1,621,820	27.36	1,152	1,150	36,725	31.93
1928-----	60,820	60,750	2,265,100	37.29	1,550	1,545	38,070	24.64
1929-----	60,520	60,380	2,212,710	36.65	1,550	1,545	61,800	40.00
1930-----	59,998	59,875	1,606,250	26.83	1,550	1,545	38,625	25.00
1931-----	60,761	60,651	1,345,711	22.19	1,545	1,545	40,170	26.00
1932-----	59,700	59,666	706,272	11.84	1,550	1,545	18,540	12.00
1933-----	60,024	59,919	1,320,129	22.03	1,550	1,545	46,350	30.00
1934-----	57,829	57,739	1,266,756	22.00	1,550	1,490	37,250	25.00

Climatological Data

COLORADO is noted for its rare and exhilarating atmosphere. Visitors arriving in the state from low altitudes often feel a tendency to run, jump and indulge in other exercises. This is due to the fact that the atmosphere exerts less pressure against the body than in localities where it is more dense. The feeling is very much like that of having a load lifted from the body, and that is, in fact, what takes place.

Normal atmospheric pressure at sea level is 14.7 pounds to the square inch. In other words, that is the pressure exerted against the body by the weight, or density, of the atmosphere. The greater the altitude above sea

level, the lighter becomes the pressure. The atmospheric pressure in Denver is only 83 per cent of that at sea level, or 12.2 pounds to the square inch. Denver is 5,280 feet above sea level. Wagon Wheel Gap is 9,200 feet above sea level. Atmospheric pressure at that point is only 72 per cent of that at sea level, or 10.5 pounds to the square inch. Denver's atmospheric pressure is 85 per cent of that at Indianapolis, Springfield and points of approximately the same altitude, and only 84 per cent of the average of the eight principal cities approximately on the same parallel due east from Denver to the Atlantic sea coast.

A person breathes more deeply in a

light atmosphere than in a locality where it is more dense, in order to fill the lungs with the quantity of oxygen necessary for the body. This is done automatically, without conscious effort, and causes all parts of the lungs to expand to full capacity. That is why climatic conditions in Colorado are considered especially beneficial to persons with a tendency toward pulmonary troubles. In lower altitudes parts of the lungs may lie dormant in persons of sedentary habits and thereby become susceptible to disease.

TEMPERATURE

There is a wide variation in the normal monthly and annual mean temperature in different areas of the state, due to the high and low altitudes and other factors. It is apparent to a casual observer that it is much colder upon the top of a high mountain than in the lower plains. Altitude, therefore, is one factor. Exposed areas are more susceptible, also, to varying conditions than areas protected from severe winds by surrounding mountains. Because of these varying conditions, a general statement concerning the temperature of the state conveys little meaning. Records maintained by the weather bureau over a period of 45 years give the state a mean temperature of 44.9 degrees. In this period of time the highest temperature recorded was 115 degrees, in 1888, and the lowest was 54 degrees below zero, in 1913 and again in 1930.

The weather-reporting station of lowest mean annual temperature is at Fraser, in Grand county, where the yearly average is 32 degrees, and the highest mean temperature is recorded at Lamar, in Prowers county, where the annual average is 54.4. At Fraser the month of January shows an average of 11.6 degrees, compared with 31.2 degrees at Lamar, while July averages 53.2 degrees, compared with 77.8 degrees at Lamar.

A table is published in this volume showing normal monthly and annual mean temperatures at 78 stations in as many different localities, which affords more comprehensive information upon the subject. Another table gives the mean temperature at 58 stations in Colorado for 1935 with departure from normal, and another table shows the highest and lowest temperatures recorded at these stations during the year and the dates of their occurrence.

PRECIPITATION

The mean annual precipitation in the state as a whole, based on records over a period of 46 years, is 16.62 inches. Like the temperature, however, there is considerable variation in different areas. Heavy rainfalls, equaling or exceeding 0.25 inches in one hour, occur at Denver on an average of four times a year; at Pueblo, six times; and at Grand Junction, two times, and these usually result from thunderstorms. A rainfall of one inch or more in 24 hours is probable at Denver and Pueblo about twice a year, and at Grand Junction once in two years. Heavy rains are most apt to occur in eastern Colorado in late spring and in midsummer, but at Grand Junction October has two-fifths of all such occurrences. At higher elevations the season with rains is shorter and as a consequence there does not appear to be much difference in the number of rainfalls of one inch or more per day.

A table is published herewith giving the normal monthly and annual precipitation in inches at 77 stations in all sections of the state, and the length of record in years. Another table gives the precipitation in inches in 1935 at 58 stations and the departure from normal. A third table shows the greatest and least monthly precipitation during 1935 at the same stations and the dates of their occurrence.

HUMIDITY

Relative humidity of the atmosphere has no effect on the temperature but does have an important effect on the sensitiveness of the human body to the temperature. Colorado has a relatively low humidity and for that reason a person does not feel cold weather to as great an extent as he would in a place where the humidity is high. Relative humidity is the ratio of the vapor actually present in the atmosphere to the greatest amount the air could possibly contain at a given temperature. Complete saturation is designated as 100 per cent humidity. Relative humidity at Denver at noon over a period of 15 years averages 39 per cent. In other words, the air at Denver at noon contains on an average only 39 per cent of the moisture it could possibly contain.

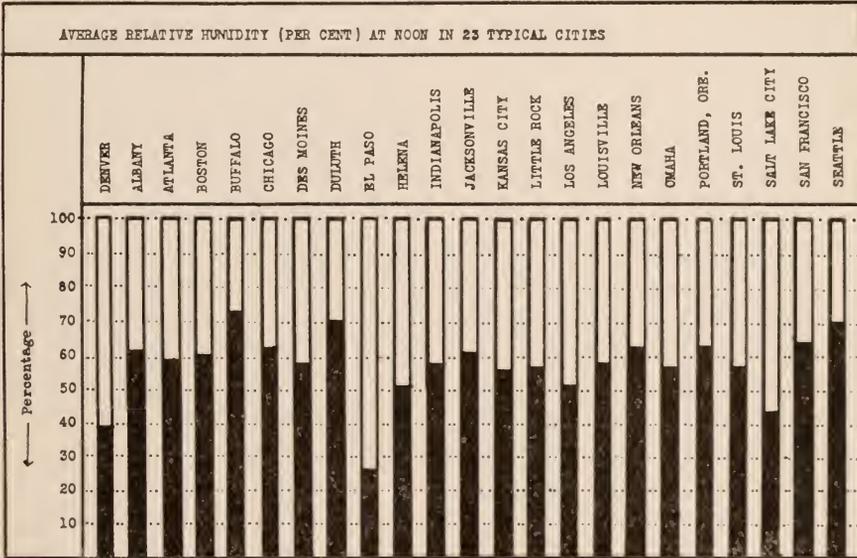
The average relative humidity over a period of years at the noon hour in 22 typical American cities compare with Denver as follows:

	Per Cent
Denver	.39
Albany	.62
Atlanta	.59
Boston	.61
Buffalo	.73
Chicago	.63
Des Moines	.58
Duluth	.70
El Paso	.31
Helena	.51
Indianapolis	.58
Jacksonville	.61
Kansas City	.56
Little Rock	.57
Los Angeles	.51
Louisville	.58
New Orleans	.63
Omaha	.57
Portland, Ore.	.63
St. Louis	.57

	Per Cent
Salt Lake City	.44
San Francisco	.64
Seattle	.70

Moist air is cold air, and moisture in the air takes heat away from the body. The greater the amount of moisture in the air, the colder a given temperature will feel. That explains why the people residing in Colorado do not feel cold temperature to as great an extent as people residing in areas of relative high humidity.

An accompanying chart shows the average per cent of moisture in the air at Denver at noon, compared with 22 other cities.



THUNDERSTORMS

Thunderstorms occur on an average of 50 times a year over the greater portion of the state. They are most frequent in summer, particularly in July, averaging from 10 to 14 times in each summer month. They rarely occur from November to February and none has ever been recorded over most of the state in January.

VELOCITY OF WINDS

The average velocity of winds in Colorado as computed by the United States weather bureau from measurements taken at stations named, in miles per hour, is as follows:

Denver	7.4
Pueblo	7.2
Wagon Wheel Gap	6.3
Durango	5.6
Grand Junction	5.4
Las Animas	7.9
Pikes Peak	20.7

The average velocity of the wind in Denver is 7.4 miles per hour, the prevailing direction being from the south. March and April are the windiest months, the average being 8.1 and 8.3 miles per hour and August and September are the least windy.

Revised weather bureau records show that the highest velocity ever recorded in Denver was 58 miles an hour, on August 6, 1877. Wind with a velocity of 3 to 5 miles an hour is classed as light air; of 10 miles an hour, a light breeze; of 20 miles an hour, a gentle breeze; of 70 miles an hour, a storm; and 80 miles an hour, a hurricane. Under this classification, it will be observed that the wind of August 6, 1877, did not quite reach the velocity of a storm. The force of that storm was approximately 15,000 pounds per

square foot. The wind traveled at the rate of about 5,200 feet a minute.

On the average the wind velocity equals or exceeds 20 miles per hour at Denver on 143 days in the year, at Pueblo on 120 days, and at Grand Junction on 87 days. The period of greatest frequency appears to be from March to July, generally reaching a maximum in May. A wind velocity of 40 or more miles per hour occurs, on the average, seven times a year at Pueblo and between two and three times at Grand Junction. At Denver, when the anemometer was 172 feet above the ground, such a velocity occurred about 12 times a year, but at 113 feet above the ground only four or five times per year. Wind velocities of 60 or more miles per hour have been recorded at Denver and Pueblo only about once in 10 and 20 years, respectively, while at Grand Junction none has ever been recorded exceeding 56 miles per hour. A 14-year record from the summit of Pikes peak, elevation above 14,000 feet, shows an average velocity of 22 miles per hour, ranging from an average of 27 miles per hour in March to 14 miles per hour in July. In one year the wind attained a velocity of 40 miles per hour on 234 days; while the highest ever recorded was 112 miles per hour.

SNOWFALL IN THE MOUNTAINS

Visitors to the high mountain passes in Colorado in the spring and early summer are often surprised by the enormous banks of snow which they may observe. These snow banks are of almost incalculable value not only to Colorado but to adjoining states. They are mostly deposited during the winter months and form a moisture reserve that feeds numerous small streams flowing in all directions. These streams combine into creeks which broaden out into rivers that flow into the Pacific ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, forming the principal rivers in Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, New Mexico and Utah.

The quantity of snow required to maintain the flow of these streams during the entire year as it gradually melts is difficult to comprehend. Some idea may be formed, however, from the measurements of river discharges, made by the government. The Arkansas river had a mean or average discharge of 786 cubic feet of water per second at Pueblo over a period of about nine years. That is equal to an average of approximately 21,236,000 gallons of water an hour, and the Ar-

kansas is only one of the numerous rivers which have their origin in the mountains of Colorado.

The area of greatest snowfall in Colorado, as shown by actual measurements under the direction of the weather bureau, is at Ruby, in Gunnison county, at an elevation of 9,850 feet above sea level. The average annual snowfall at that point over a period of nine years was 463.1 inches, or 38.6 feet a year. The second highest annual average was reported by the station at Savage basin, in San Miguel county, which has an elevation of 11,522 feet. Over a period of 15 years it has averaged 400.2 inches a year. The lowest recorded average for the state is at Utleyville, in Las Animas county, elevation 5,000 feet, where the average over a period of five years was 11.1 inches. Another area of light falls of snow is in the Grand and Gunnison valleys in western Colorado, the average for Grand Junction, Fruita and Delta being about 22 inches annually. Records of snowfall do not indicate the volume of precipitation, as temperature is a factor. The quantity of moisture precipitated in the form of snow is, however, of great importance as it becomes the principal source of supply of water in a later season. The snow drifts into canons and ravines, where it packs and is gradually released by the warm sun during the spring and summer months.

The precipitation of unmelted snow in the state as a whole averages 78.3 inches per year, based on record of 40 years. The average number of days per year with a snowfall of five inches or more is at Denver, two; at Pueblo, one; and at Grand Junction once in two years. A ten-year record at Ruby, in Gunnison county, elevation 9,850 feet, shows that five inches or more of snow falls in 24 hours on an average of 37 times annually. Snow is on the ground continuously at Ruby on an average from October 18 to May 30; the average of maximum winter depths is 121 inches and the extreme depth 254 inches. On the average a measureable amount of snow remains on the ground at Denver 54 days in the year and at Grand Junction 32 days.

A table published herewith gives the location, elevation, average annual snowfall and number of years for which records were compiled of 75 stations in Colorado.

Another table gives the total snowfall in inches at 58 stations in 1935.

GLACIERS

The snow which falls in the mountains during the winter does not all melt in the following summer. When it packs hard in the ravines and remains for many years it forms glaciers. Colorado has a number of glaciers, one of the largest being the Arapahoe glacier at the crest of the Continental Divide between North and South Arapahoe peaks at an altitude of 13,500 feet, in the Roosevelt (formerly Colorado) national forest. In a former geological age it extended down towards the plains but now is about a mile wide. It flows at the rate of 27½ feet per year and its melting gives rise to a chain of beautiful lakes in the valley below. The St. Vrain glacier, on the east side of Mt. Hiamova, is supposed to contain the oldest ice of the group—that melting in current years having been deposited as snow many centuries ago.

DENVER WEATHER CONDITIONS

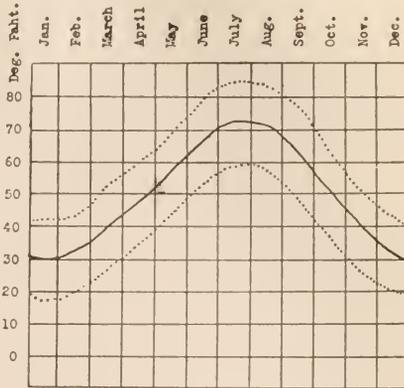
Denver, being close to the center of the state and of approximately the same altitude as the principal cities, furnishes a fairly accurate index of weather conditions in Colorado. J. M. Sherier, meteorologist of the United States weather bureau, has compiled a chart showing average climatic data for Denver from 1872 to 1935, inclusive, a period of 64 years. The average temperature in degrees Fahrenheit for the 64 years is as follows:

Month	Max.	Min.	Av.
January	43.0	18.3	30.7
February	44.8	20.9	32.9
March	51.4	27.0	39.4
April	59.6	35.3	47.5
May	68.8	44.3	56.5
June	80.2	53.2	66.7
July	85.5	59.1	72.3
August	84.2	57.9	71.1
September	76.5	48.9	62.7
October	64.6	38.0	51.2
November	52.5	27.5	40.1
December	44.2	20.0	32.1
Year	62.9	37.6	50.2

The highest temperature recorded in Denver during the 64 years was in August, 1878, when the thermometer registered 105 degrees, and the lowest was in January, 1875, when the temperature dropped to 29 degrees below zero. The thermometer never reached zero from April to September, inclusive, in the 64 years, and went below zero in October only once, in 1917, when it dropped to 2 degrees below. In 1888 the thermometer rose to 76 degrees in January.

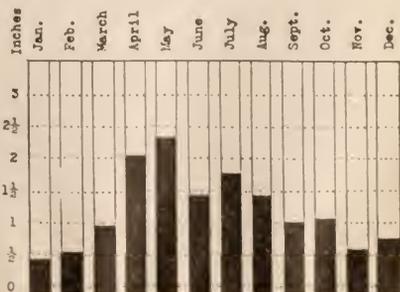
The following chart shows the average maximum and minimum mean temperature over a period of 60 years,

the solid black line being the average by months, and the dotted lines above and below, the maximum and minimum mean temperature by months.



The average yearly rainfall in Denver during the 64 years was 14.07 inches. January is the driest month of the year, with February, November and December following in the order named, the precipitation averaging 1 inch or less per month six months out of the year. April and May are the months of greatest precipitation, with July, August and June following in the order named. The maximum precipitation recorded in any 24-hour period during the 64 years was 6.53 inches in May, 1876, and the maximum for any year was 22.96 inches, in 1909. The average snowfall is 55.8 inches, March, December and April being the months showing the heaviest records.

On July 14, 1912, a total of 0.91 inch of rain fell in Denver in five minutes, the absolute maximum over a period of 30 years. On the same day 1.36 inches fell in ten minutes, 1.54 inches in 15 minutes and 1.72 inches in 30 minutes. A rainfall of 2.20 inches in one hour occurred on May 23, 1921. The following chart shows the average monthly precipitation in inches for the period of 62 years.



The sun shines 66 per cent of the time in Denver as shown by the records over a period of 62 years. The sky is clear on an average of 151 days out of every 365 and is cloudy only 62 days. It is partly cloudy 152 days in the year.

The following table shows the average number of clear, partly cloudy and cloudy days in Denver with comparative figures for 19 specified cities:

	Partly		
	Clear	Cloudy	Cloudy
Denver	151	152	62
Atlanta	132	108	125
Boston	118	118	129
Buffalo	71	136	165
Chicago	118	126	121
Des Moines.....	120	124	121
Helena	107	130	128
Indianapolis	104	128	133
Jacksonville	127	141	97
Kansas City.....	153	114	98
Little Rock.....	145	110	110
Los Angeles.....	179	131	55
Louisville	119	121	125
New Orleans.....	123	140	102
Omaha	134	124	107
Portland, Ore.....	92	102	171
St. Louis.....	139	123	103
Salt Lake City.....	153	111	101
San Francisco.....	167	115	83
Seattle	75	112	178

WEATHER IN 1935

Two tables are published herewith showing precipitation and mean temperature, with departure from normal, at 58 stations in the state in 1935, the highest and lowest temperatures, with the dates of their occurrence, the greatest and least monthly precipitation and the total snowfall. Another table shows the number of rainy days, sky conditions, prevailing direction of the wind and total snowfall for 1935 at these stations.

GROWING SEASONS

The records of the weather bureau show that Grand Junction has the longest growing season of all districts of the state, the average number of days between killing frosts being 186. The southeastern part of the state also has a long growing season, with an average of 165 days between frosts at Holly and 166 days at Lamar. Denver has an average of 160 days. Pagosa Springs has the shortest growing season, with 76 days between frosts. In many of the higher altitudes, where the growing season is seemingly too

short to make agriculture possible, crop growth is remarkably rapid and many of the crops mature in considerably less time than is required in other regions. This is true of potatoes, small grains, head lettuce and similar crops.

A table published herewith shows the average dates of the last killing frost in the spring and the first in the fall at 67 stations in the different areas in the state; the average length of the growing season, the latest date of killing frosts in the spring and the earliest date in the fall and the length of record in years.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

The enabling act, an act of congress authorizing the inhabitants of the territory of Colorado to form for themselves out of the territory a state government which should be admitted to the Union on an equal footing with the original thirteen states, became a law on March 3, 1875. The constitutional convention elected by the people under the provisions of that act, composed of 38 members, held its first meeting in Denver on December 20, 1875. J. C. Wilson was elected president of the convention, and W. W. Coulson, secretary. The constitution was approved and signed by the convention on Tuesday, March 14, 1876, and ratified by the voters on July 1, 1876. The proclamation admitting Colorado into the Union was signed by President U. S. Grant on August 1, 1876.

A measure providing for the calling of a constitutional convention to prepare a new constitution to be submitted to the electorate was voted upon at the general election on November 4, 1930, and was defeated by a vote of 93,879 for and 97,826 against the proposal.

CAPITALS OF COLORADO

Colorado has had three capitals. The territory of Colorado was created by congress on February 26, 1861. The first legislature made Colorado City the capital of the territory. The second legislature was in session for nine days in the log cabin provided for the purpose at Colorado City, when it adjourned to meet in Denver. This was in 1862. In the same year the legislature changed the capital to Golden. On December 9, 1867, Denver was designated as the permanent capital of the state.

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MEAN TEMPERATURE IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT
(From the Records of the U. S. Weather Bureau)

PLACE	COUNTY	Length of Rec. Yrs.*	MONTHS												Annual
			Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Arriba	Lincoln	14	26.2	29.6	37.6	46.5	55.0	64.9	70.9	70.0	61.8	50.8	37.7	27.2	48.2
Boulder	Boulder	35	32.7	33.4	39.7	48.4	56.4	65.8	71.0	70.4	62.7	51.7	41.8	33.1	50.6
Breckenridge	Summit	19	15.4	15.6	22.4	30.0	39.0	48.6	53.4	53.0	46.6	35.9	25.6	15.2	33.4
Buena Vista	Chaffee	23	22.3	26.8	32.8	39.4	48.6	55.8	60.2	58.0	52.5	42.6	32.0	21.6	41.0
Curlington	Kit Carson	26	27.6	32.0	39.4	48.1	57.6	68.0	73.7	72.5	64.4	52.0	40.2	28.7	50.4
Dalman	El Paso	24	26.6	28.0	34.4	42.5	51.2	61.8	67.4	66.0	58.9	47.2	36.0	26.2	45.6
Canon City	Fremont	37	35.4	36.3	42.8	50.6	58.2	68.5	73.2	72.2	64.4	53.2	43.8	36.0	52.9
Castle Rock	Douglas	31	28.4	28.8	35.6	43.8	52.7	62.0	67.2	67.6	59.1	47.3	37.3	27.4	46.4
Centennial	Delta	28	26.0	30.8	38.5	47.3	55.6	64.2	70.2	68.6	60.6	49.6	38.0	27.0	48.0
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	33	27.8	31.2	39.1	49.0	58.4	62.5	74.0	73.2	64.7	52.4	39.4	28.2	50.0
Collbran	Mesa	29	22.0	28.2	36.4	45.6	53.6	62.4	68.4	66.8	58.9	47.3	35.8	23.6	45.8
Colorado Springs	El Paso	37	29.8	30.5	37.2	45.1	53.4	62.4	67.2	66.2	59.6	48.8	38.9	30.3	47.4
Crawford (near)	Montrose	13	25.4	26.9	35.2	42.9	52.0	61.9	67.8	65.8	58.4	48.2	37.2	25.4	45.6
Crested Butte	Gunnison	19	12.2	15.2	22.8	32.5	43.4	52.3	57.0	54.8	46.8	35.4	24.0	18.2	34.6
Delta	Delta	36	24.4	32.0	41.6	50.6	59.2	67.8	73.7	71.0	62.6	50.6	38.5	25.7	49.8
Denver	Denver	64	30.7	32.9	39.4	47.5	56.5	66.7	72.3	71.1	62.7	51.2	40.1	32.1	50.2
Durango	La Plata	36	24.8	30.0	37.3	45.1	52.6	61.0	67.0	65.6	58.4	47.8	37.8	26.2	46.2
East	Kiowa	18	28.2	33.4	42.2	49.8	60.0	70.6	75.8	74.0	65.7	52.4	39.6	28.5	51.7
Fort Collins	Larimer	36	25.9	28.0	35.6	45.2	53.9	63.0	68.2	67.5	59.0	47.7	36.2	26.8	46.4
Fort Morgan	Morgan	32	23.4	28.0	36.6	46.6	56.0	65.8	72.2	70.2	61.0	48.6	36.0	24.2	47.4
Frederick	Grand	20	11.4	15.1	20.6	30.3	39.8	47.8	53.0	51.0	44.8	34.6	23.0	12.0	32.0
French (Exp. Sta.)	El Paso	20	24.4	24.0	27.8	34.4	42.9	52.9	57.3	55.9	50.0	39.9	31.8	24.6	38.8
Genoa	Mesa	28	21.6	30.8	42.2	50.4	58.9	68.2	74.6	72.6	63.3	51.0	37.9	25.0	49.7
Grey's Ranch	Larimer	20	26.4	26.8	32.2	38.4	46.9	56.0	61.7	60.0	52.9	43.2	34.6	25.7	42.1
Hammett	Alamosa	32	17.1	24.1	32.2	41.2	49.4	58.3	62.5	61.0	54.2	43.1	30.4	19.6	41.1
Hartwood Springs	Garfield	26	23.0	28.1	37.0	45.5	53.6	61.4	66.8	65.7	58.3	47.0	36.0	24.3	45.6
Hend Junction	Mesa	39	24.0	32.9	43.6	52.4	61.1	71.4	77.7	75.4	66.2	52.8	39.3	27.5	52.0
Hend Valley	Garfield	20	24.7	29.9	40.0	49.3	57.8	66.0	71.2	69.9	61.5	49.0	37.6	24.8	48.5
Hesperia	Weld	35	25.2	28.3	37.4	47.4	56.7	66.4	71.2	69.9	61.0	48.6	36.4	25.0	47.8
Hesperia (near)	Weld	20	24.4	28.2	34.2	43.4	52.6	62.4	68.8	67.2	58.7	47.3	36.0	25.3	45.7
Hudson	Gunnison	36	7.0	12.8	25.2	39.3	47.7	57.0	61.2	59.4	52.0	41.2	27.6	10.8	36.8
Hudson	Elbert	27	27.0	27.5	36.0	44.9	53.4	62.4	67.6	66.8	58.8	47.4	36.3	27.0	46.2
Hudson (near)	Hinsdale	19	11.4	15.2	20.9	31.0	42.9	48.4	54.0	52.0	45.9	36.8	25.2	12.8	33.0
Hudson	Las Animas	21	32.2	33.2	40.8	48.4	56.7	66.8	71.4	70.2	63.2	52.3	42.4	31.1	50.8
Hudson	Prowers	29	30.6	34.4	43.2	52.8	62.2	72.2	77.2	74.9	68.2	55.6	42.0	30.4	53.6
Hudson	Phillips	20	27.1	27.8	37.6	47.8	57.4	66.7	73.4	71.9	62.1	50.4	38.4	27.2	49.0
Hudson	El Paso	11	28.4	29.4	36.2	44.8	53.2	60.9	66.4	66.4	59.3	47.6	37.4	30.0	46.6
Hudson Springs	Clear Creek	27	27.0	28.1	33.0	39.8	48.0	57.6	62.1	61.2	54.4	44.2	34.5	27.0	43.1
Hudson	Prowers	36	31.1	34.8	44.3	54.0	62.0	73.3	77.8	76.8	68.8	55.6	42.0	31.7	54.4
Hudson	Dent	44	28.0	30.2	41.8	51.5	60.8	71.4	75.9	72.8	66.0	53.2	40.0	29.2	51.8
Hudson	Moffat	33	17.5	21.2	31.7	41.6	50.1	59.2	66.8	64.2	55.5	44.1	32.0	19.6	42.0
Hudsonville	Lake	25	17.8	19.7	24.0	31.7	40.6	49.8	55.4	53.7	47.4	37.4	27.4	18.8	35.3
Hudson	Logan	33	26.2	28.8	36.2	45.6	55.3	65.2	71.9	71.2	62.6	50.0	37.2	27.4	48.1
Hudson (near)	Lincoln	20	25.6	31.8	36.3	44.6	53.8	64.1	69.3	67.6	60.5	49.0	36.9	25.7	47.2
Hudsonmont	Boulder	24	26.6	29.9	37.5	46.8	56.2	65.6	70.2	69.0	60.0	48.2	37.0	26.1	47.8
Hudson	Conejos	24	19.8	26.0	33.6	41.4	49.8	58.0	62.6	60.7	54.2	42.0	31.8	20.2	41.7
Hudson	Montezuma	20	25.5	29.1	36.8	44.4	51.5	61.2	66.2	65.0	57.6	47.3	37.9	26.5	45.8
Hudson (near)	Rio Blanco	33	20.2	24.4	33.7	43.2	51.2	59.3	65.0	63.4	55.2	44.2	33.3	21.0	42.8
Hudson	Montrose	37	23.9	31.4	39.8	47.8	57.6	65.6	70.8	68.5	60.9	49.2	36.8	25.9	48.2
Hudsonment	El Paso	20	26.9	28.7	32.8	40.6	49.8	59.2	64.8	63.0	56.0	45.4	35.4	27.4	44.2
Hudson	Pitkin	16	15.8	18.3	25.0	33.4	43.6	52.2	55.8	55.2	48.6	39.2	27.4	17.2	36.0
Hudson	Routt	17	20.9	22.4	32.4	42.2	49.6	57.4	63.8	63.4	55.5	44.6	33.0	21.0	42.2
Hudson Springs	Archuleta	10	19.8	24.2	34.2	42.0	47.9	56.4	63.4	61.8	55.0	43.2	32.8	18.4	41.6
Hudson	Mesa	18	24.1	34.1	42.6	52.7	61.5	71.2	76.6	74.2	65.2	52.4	40.4	28.8	52.0
Hudson	Delta	26	25.4	32.0	40.0	48.2	56.4	65.3	71.0	69.0	61.2	50.4	39.8	27.0	48.8
Hudson	Pueblo	42	29.9	32.9	41.6	50.1	59.2	69.0	74.2	72.7	64.6	52.0	39.4	31.5	51.4
Hudson	Rio Blanco	14	15.2	20.4	34.6	46.7	53.8	63.4	69.8	68.0	58.6	46.3	30.0	17.4	44.0
Hudson	Montrose	9	22.6	28.3	36.4	44.5	54.0	63.2	68.0	66.4	58.6	47.3	36.8	25.4	46.0
Hudson	Garfield	29	23.0	29.4	37.6	47.8	55.6	65.0	71.0	69.2	60.8	49.0	37.3	25.4	47.6
Hudson	Otero	38	30.0	33.3	42.1	51.6	60.7	70.4	74.9	73.4	65.5	53.2	40.2	30.4	52.2
Hudson	Saguache	33	20.8	27.0	35.0	43.4	51.8	60.6	65.4	63.6	56.8	46.3	34.0	22.0	43.9
Hudson	Chaffee	24	27.6	29.8	36.2	43.4	51.2	60.0	65.0	63.6	56.6	46.2	36.6	27.1	45.2
Hudson	Costilla	30	21.2	25.8	34.0	41.6	49.4	57.8	62.4	61.2	54.7	44.4	33.2	21.8	42.2
Hudson (near)	Gunnison	26	16.8	20.6	27.5	36.8	45.4	53.8	59.0	57.8	50.8	40.8	29.6	18.2	38.0
Hudson	Sedgwick	19	24.2	28.8	37.2	47.6	56.6	67.8	74.0	71.6	62.5	49.8	36.7	24.6	48.4
Hudson	San Juan	23	16.4	19.0	24.6	32.0	40.8	49.8	55.4	52.8	46.4	37.6	26.2	17.0	34.8
Hudson	Jackson	18	17.4	20.8	24.4	34.9	43.4	52.8	58.8	56.6	48.8	38.1	27.8	16.7	36.7
Hudson	Robertson	25	13.8	16.8	25.6	38.2	48.0	55.2	60.6	58.4	51.8	41.0	28.3	16.2	37.8
Hudson	Logan	21	23.8	29.6	37.4	47.2	56.4	66.4	72.0	70.2	61.5	49.5	36.7	24.0	47.8
Hudson	San Miguel	22	21.2	24.0	28.0	36.4	45.4	53.8	58.6	56.7	51.0	41.2	30.9	21.8	39.1
Hudson	Las Animas	27	33.8	36.0	42.0	49.0	57.6	67.0	71.2	69.8	63.2	53.0	41.6	33.0	51.4
Hudson	Baca	33	31.1	33.2	42.6	51.9	61.2	71.2	76.6	75.4	67.5	54.9	42.4	31.8	53.3
Hudson	Teller	27	24.8	25.6	29.3	35.7	43.6	54.0	58.0	57.0	51.6	42.0	33.0	25.6	40.0
Hudson	Wagon Wheel Gap Experiment Station	16	15.2	18.6	24.0	32.8	42.6	52.2	56.2	54.2	47.6	36.7	25.7	16.6	35.2
Hudson	Wagon Wheel Gap (Crow Valley)	12	13.0	16.6	26.8	35.0	42.5	47.0	55.2	55.0	48.4	38.2	27.6	11.4	34.8
Hudson	Waterdale	26	28.2	30.2	37.2	46.4	54.3	63.0	68.1	67.4	59.6	48.8	38.4	28.4	47.5
Hudson	Westcliffe	26	24.7	26.4	33.2	40.5	48.9	58.2	61.3	61.4	54.8	43.6	33.6	23.8	42.6
Hudson	Yuma	31	28.5	30.8	39.9	49.2	59.0	69.2	74.8	73.1	64.0	52.0	39.0	28.8	50.7

*Period of years figured to include 1930. Revision to 1936 will show only negligible changes in each instance.

COLORADO CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR 1935
(U. S. Weather Bureau)

PLACE	COUNTY	Elevation (feet)	TEMPERATURE, DEGREES FAHRENHEIT				PRECIPITATION, IN INCHES						
			Annual Mean	Highest	Date	Lowest	Date	Total for the Year	Greatest Monthly	Month	Least Monthly	Month	
Alamosa	Alamosa	7,500	42.4	86	†June 20	-18		Jan. 21	7.08	2.97	May	*	Dec.
Boulder	Boulder	5,347	50.8	99	Aug. 14	-16		Jan. 21	16.44	7.04	May	.01	Dec.
Buena Vista	Chaffee	7,955	42.1	89	July 26	-10		Jan. 21	10.05	2.23	Apr.	0	June
Burlington	Kit Carson	4,160	53.3	100	†July 10	-15		Jan. 21	14.11	5.87	June	*	Oct.
Calhan	El Paso	6,508	47.8	93	†Aug. 15	-19		Jan. 20	14.56	6.56	May	*	Jan.
Canon City	Fremont	5,343	55.3	96	†July 25	-10		Jan. 21	12.28	4.23	May	*	Mar.
Cedaredge	Delta	6,175	94	99	July 27	-9		Jan. 21	9.25	1.66	Apr.	0	June
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	4,279	53.7	104	July 7	-16		Jan. 21	8.76	3.11	June	0	Oct.
Collbran	Mesa	6,000	45.8	95	July 25	-22		Jan. 21	13.57	3.13	Apr.	*	June
Colorado Springs	El Paso	6,098	49.8	93	Aug. 14	-15		Jan. 21	17.63	8.10	May	*	Mar.
Cope	Washington	4,400	---	---	-----	--		-----	17.02	6.12	May	.01	Jan.
Cortez	Montezuma	6,177	48.2	96	July 12	-15		Mar. 6	11.21	1.63	Sept.	*	June
Crested Butte	Gunnison	8,867	35.6	84	†July 26	-36		Jan. 21	25.83	5.48	Aug.	*	June
Del Norte	Rio Grande	7,868	---	---	Aug. 2	-17		Jan. 21	10.13	3.45	May	*	†Nov.
Delta	Delta	5,025	51.6	101	July 16	-2		Jan. 21	5.73	1.27	Sept.	*	June
Denver	Denver	5,283	51.8	97	Aug. 15	-13		Jan. 20	17.23	4.95	May	.03	Jan.
Durango	La Plata	6,529	43.8	87	July 11	-18		Jan. 21	21.36	3.51	Aug.	.10	Dec.
Eads	Kiowa	4,000	---	103	†July 10	--		-----	8.16	2.79	June	*	†Jan.
Estes Park (near)	Larimer	8,000	42.7	86	July 28	-24		Jan. 20	17.57	4.49	May	*	Mar.
Fort Collins	Larimer	4,985	48.0	94	†July 26	-25		Jan. 21	15.95	6.71	May	0	Dec.
Fort Lupton (near)	Weld	5,000	49.8	99	†July 26	-22		Jan. 21	16.23	7.13	May	.01	Dec.
Fort Morgan	Morgan	4,319	49.6	98	July 26	-24		Jan. 21	15.46	6.10	May	.02	†Jan.
Fraser	Grand	8,671	33.1	85	July 26	-40		Jan. 21	16.66	2.85	May	.30	Dec.
Fruita	Mesa	4,590	52.9	103	†July 12	6		Jan. 21	7.92	1.65	Apr.	.05	June
Garnett	Alamosa	7,576	40.7	88	July 11	-23		Jan. 21	7.21	1.91	May	*	June
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	5,823	47.7	97	†July 26	-13		Jan. 21	18.44	3.15	Apr.	.50	June
Grand Junction	Mesa	4,602	54.1	99	July 26	6		Jan. 21	7.40	1.25	Apr.	.09	June
Greeley	Weld	4,549	48.1	105	July 26	-28		Jan. 21	12.93	5.79	May	*	Dec.
Gunnison	Gunnison	7,670	39.0	92	July 26	-36		Jan. 21	13.46	3.13	July	.13	Nov.

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION AND MEAN TEMPERATURE IN 1935, WITH DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL

(U. S. Weather Bureau)

Note—Precipitation is in inches and temperature is in degrees Fahrenheit.

PLACE	COUNTY	PRECIPITATION		MEAN TEMPERATURE	
		1935	Departure from Normal	1935	Departure from Normal
Alamosa	Alamosa	7.08	---	42.4	---
Boulder	Boulder	16.44	-1.68	50.8	+0.2
Buena Vista	Chaffee	10.05	+0.62	42.1	+1.1
Burlington	Kit Carson	14.11	-3.48	53.3	+2.9
Calhan	El Paso	14.56	-1.98	47.8	+2.2
Canon City	Fremont	12.28	-0.51	55.3	+2.4
Cedaredge	Delta	9.25	-2.73	49.1	+1.1
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	8.76	-8.32	53.7	+3.7
Collbran	Mesa	13.57	-2.51	45.8	0
Colorado Springs	El Paso	17.63	+3.12	49.8	+2.4
Columbine	Routt	25.19	+2.29	---	---
Cope	Washington	17.02	-2.02	---	---
Crested Butte	Gunnison	25.83	+2.38	35.6	+1.0
Delta	Delta	5.73	-2.57	51.6	+1.8
Denver	Denver	17.23	+3.18	51.8	+1.8
Durango	La Plata	21.36	+1.38	43.8	-2.4
Estes Park (near)	Larimer	17.67	-1.10	42.7	+0.7
Fort Collins	Larimer	15.95	+1.00	48.0	+1.6
Fort Lupton (near)	Adams	16.23	+3.55	49.8	+1.4
Fort Morgan	Morgan	16.46	+2.63	49.6	+2.2
Fraser	Grand	15.66	-5.14	33.1	+1.1
Fruita	Mesa	7.92	-2.57	52.9	+3.2
Garnett	Alamosa	7.21	+0.33	40.7	-0.4
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	18.44	+3.81	47.7	+2.1
Grand Junction	Mesa	7.40	-1.43	54.1	+2.1
Greeley	Weld	12.93	+0.07	48.1	+0.3
Grover (near)	Weld	10.96	-2.88	48.5	+2.8
Hartsel	Park	12.95	+1.63	---	---
Hermit (near)	Hinsdale	17.88	+0.03	34.3	+1.3
Holly	Prowers	10.15	-4.94	56.0	+2.4
Holyoke	Phillips	16.76	-0.88	49.7	+0.7
Idaho Springs	Clear Creek	13.79	-2.18	42.3	-0.8
Julesburg	Sedgwick	13.26	-4.14	49.7	+1.2
Lamar	Prowers	8.97	-6.78	---	---
Las Animas	Bent	10.05	-2.36	---	---
Lay	Moffat	14.98	+0.90	---	---
Leadville	Lake	20.59	+2.88	36.1	+0.8
LeRoy	Logan	18.07	+0.51	49.8	+1.7
Limon (near)	Eibert	16.42	+1.77	49.3	+2.1
Longmont	Boulder	15.40	+0.76	48.8	+1.0
Manassa	Conejos	9.68	+2.87	42.5	+0.8
Meeker (near)	Rio Blanco	14.95	---	43.8	---
Montrose	Montrose	7.20	-2.66	50.4	+2.2
Monument	El Paso	19.71	-0.12	45.1	+0.9
Paonia	Delta	10.22	-4.96	---	---
Pueblo	Pueblo	8.06	-3.61	53.8	+2.4
Rifle	Garfield	9.63	-2.26	48.9	+1.3
Rocky Ford	Otero	8.54	-3.91	53.0	+0.8
Salida	Chaffee	10.65	-1.62	46.1	+0.9
Sapinero (near)	Gunnison	22.06	+1.20	39.0	+1.0
Sedgwick	Sedgwick	14.52	-3.02	---	---
Silverton	San Juan	22.30	-4.39	35.5	+0.7
Spicer	Jackson	10.94	-0.12	36.7	0
Steamboat Springs	Routt	19.81	-3.61	38.9	+1.1
Sterling	Logan	15.33	-0.52	49.6	+1.8
Trinidad	Las Animas	16.39	-0.84	52.9	+1.5
Wray	Yuma	13.14	-5.15	49.7	-1.0
Yuma	Yuma	18.00	+0.56	---	---

The normal may be found by adding the departure when minus (-) or subtracting when plus (+).

SNOWFALL IN COLORADO; AVERAGE ANNUAL IN INCHES AT SPECIFIED STATIONS

(U. S. Weather Bureau)

STATION	COUNTY	Elevation (feet)	Length of Record (years)	Average Annual (inches)
Akron (near)	Washington	4,560	16	33.6
Aspen	Pitkin	7,909	5	98.8
Boulder	Boulder	5,347	34	66.9
Breckenridge	Summit	9,536	20	184.8
Buena Vista	Chaffee	7,955	28	46.4
Burlington	Kit Carson	4,160	24	26.2
Canon City	Fremont	5,343	36	37.5
Cascade	San Juan	8,900	23	207.1
Castle Rock	Douglas	6,201	29	60.4
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	4,279	34	27.9
Colorado Springs	El Paso	6,093	32	33.6
Columbine	Routt	8,766	20	181.2
Corona	Grand	11,660	8	328.7
Crested Butte	Gunnison	8,867	19	166.8
Cripple Creek	Teller	9,396	16	90.9
Cumbres	Conejos	10,015	21	263.9
Delta	Delta	5,025	30	20.0
Denver	Denver	5,283	46	55.3
Durango	La Plata	6,589	28	67.0
Eads	Kiowa	4,000	18	16.8
Echo Lake	Clear Creek	10,600	5	132.8
Estes Park (near)	Larimer	8,000	21	115.8
Fairview	Custer	9,500	6	241.6
Fort Collins	Larimer	4,985	37	42.3
Fort Lupton (near)	Weld	4,907	20	44.4
Fort Morgan	Morgan	4,319	30	24.9
Gilman	Eagle	8,700	4	168.8
Gladstone	San Juan	10,400	10	285.2
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	5,823	26	62.4
Grand Junction	Mesa	4,602	38	22.0
Grand Lake	Grand	8,153	13	118.5
Grand Valley	Garfield	5,089	20	34.7
Greeley	Weld	4,649	35	32.7
Gunnison	Gunnison	7,670	32	50.2
Hayden	Routt	6,337	13	96.7
Hermit Lake	Custer	10,000	5	319.2
Holly	Prowers	3,386	32	13.8
Holyoke	Phillips	3,745	23	32.8
Huerfano (near)	Huerfano	6,010	13	56.1
Idaho Springs	Clear Creek	7,543	26	74.3
La Junta	Otero	4,062	18	24.5
Lamar	Prowers	3,592	33	23.5
Las Animas	Bent	3,899	37	20.3
La Veta Pass	Costilla	9,242	22	151.5
Leadville	Lake	10,248	29	129.7
Limon (near)	Lincoln	5,360	20	29.1
Longmont	Boulder	4,950	25	42.8
Longs Peak	Larimer	8,956	33	146.0
Marble	Gunnison	7,951	8	181.8
Marshall Pass	Saguache	10,846	13	176.1
Meeker	Rio Blanco	6,500	33	69.5
Mesa Verde Park	Montezuma	6,930	8	56.3
Montrose	Montrose	5,811	41	34.4
Ordway	Crowley	4,330	12	16.1
Pagosa Springs (near)	Archuleta	7,108	10	98.3
Platoro	Conejos	9,800	10	226.9
Pueblo	Pueblo	4,685	42	26.8
Pyramid	Rio Blanco	8,000	9	213.2
Rocky Ford	Otero	4,177	37	19.1
Ruby	Gunnison	9,850	9	463.1
Salida	Chaffee	7,035	24	49.8
Sapinero (near)	Gunnison	9,350	29	163.4
Savage Basin	San Miguel	11,522	15	400.2
Silver Lake	Boulder	10,200	18	281.3
Silverton	San Juan	9,400	24	157.7
Springfield	Baca	4,600	18	24.4
Spruce Lodge	Grand	9,600	9	287.5
Steamboat Springs	Routt	6,750	26	160.1
Sterling	Logan	3,934	21	32.3
Telluride	San Miguel	8,756	21	168.0
Trinidad	Las Animas	5,994	29	60.5
Trout Lake	San Miguel	9,800	17	213.7
Walden	Jackson	8,050	6	52.9
Wortman	Lake	11,250	13	261.8
Wray	Yuma	3,512	30	25.6
Yampa	Routt	7,884	11	76.6

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION IN INCHES
(From the Records of the U. S. Weather Bureau)

PLACE	COUNTY	Length of Rec. Yrs.*	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Akron	Washington	22	0.30	0.50	1.09	2.43	2.83	2.43	2.62	1.98	1.46	1.04	0.57	0.66	17.91
Arriba	Lincoln	15	0.10	0.51	0.66	1.95	2.13	2.04	2.69	2.53	1.47	1.25	0.56	0.70	16.59
Auldhurst	Teller	17	0.37	0.68	1.07	1.94	1.88	2.07	4.12	3.45	1.77	0.85	0.64	0.74	19.58
Boulder	Boulder	38	0.38	0.76	1.52	2.59	2.90	1.53	2.13	1.56	1.43	1.66	0.81	0.85	18.12
Buena Vista	Chaffee	31	0.38	0.57	0.78	0.80	0.76	0.55	1.84	1.42	0.71	0.66	0.51	0.45	9.43
Burlington	Kit Carson	41	0.24	0.45	0.76	2.03	2.35	2.84	2.82	2.66	1.36	1.02	0.50	0.56	17.59
Calhan	El Paso	24	0.39	0.68	0.93	1.86	1.93	1.73	2.83	3.00	1.14	0.85	0.62	0.68	16.54
Canon City	Fremont	43	0.35	0.54	0.86	1.48	1.60	1.08	2.04	1.95	0.96	0.84	0.54	0.55	12.79
Castle Rock	Douglas	38	0.40	0.63	1.24	2.22	2.42	1.84	2.79	2.09	1.12	1.27	0.57	0.80	17.39
Cedaredge	Delta	31	0.86	0.97	1.20	1.01	1.24	0.69	0.92	1.12	1.30	1.22	0.71	0.74	11.98
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	38	0.30	0.52	0.84	1.22	2.29	2.63	2.83	2.50	1.28	1.02	0.49	0.56	17.08
Collbran	Mesa	39	1.27	1.10	1.67	1.55	1.55	0.80	1.27	1.54	1.58	1.53	1.08	1.14	16.08
Colorado Springs	El Paso	52	0.22	0.36	0.72	1.57	2.21	1.82	2.94	2.29	1.08	0.64	0.35	0.31	14.51
Columbine	Routt	21	1.88	2.31	2.35	1.99	2.02	1.22	2.05	1.67	2.05	1.81	1.46	2.09	22.90
Cope	Washington	32	0.33	0.54	1.18	2.23	3.00	2.86	2.89	2.46	1.29	1.02	0.63	0.61	19.04
Crawford	Montrose	14	0.77	0.51	0.65	0.87	0.89	0.81	1.25	1.20	1.16	1.11	0.87	0.81	10.80
Crested Butte	Gunnison	21	2.72	2.18	2.46	1.74	1.58	1.37	1.19	1.98	2.42	1.23	1.40	2.18	23.45
Delta	Delta	43	0.61	0.49	0.69	0.60	0.86	0.37	0.79	1.00	0.95	0.81	0.57	0.56	8.30
Denver	Denver	58	0.40	0.53	1.04	2.06	2.21	1.38	1.68	1.43	0.99	1.05	0.55	0.73	14.05
Durango	La Plata	38	1.67	1.74	1.84	1.54	1.11	0.86	2.09	2.16	1.93	1.92	1.35	1.77	19.98
Eads	Kiowa	19	0.15	0.38	0.63	1.29	2.57	2.16	2.75	1.60	1.22	1.25	0.36	0.32	14.68
Estes Park (near)	Larimer	22	0.55	0.85	1.47	2.40	2.11	1.81	3.07	2.16	1.51	1.54	0.98	0.82	18.77
Fort Collins	Larimer	51	0.42	0.59	1.03	2.05	2.82	1.60	1.78	1.30	1.25	1.15	0.50	0.46	14.95
Fort Lupton (near)	Adams	20	0.18	0.34	0.56	1.34	2.20	1.48	1.79	1.53	1.03	1.21	0.48	0.54	12.68
Fort Morgan	Morgan	43	0.24	0.37	0.65	1.75	2.30	1.87	2.45	1.61	0.99	0.89	0.35	0.36	13.83
Fraser	Grand	22	1.68	1.73	1.92	2.18	1.83	1.33	2.44	1.75	1.54	1.57	1.24	1.59	20.80
Fruita	Mesa	32	0.93	0.77	1.01	0.76	0.93	0.43	0.80	1.05	1.15	1.14	0.75	0.77	10.49
Garnett	Alamosa	40	0.13	0.22	0.36	0.53	0.65	0.66	1.27	1.27	0.76	0.54	0.28	0.21	6.88
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	32	1.29	1.00	1.45	1.27	1.19	0.81	1.31	1.65	1.34	1.17	0.99	1.16	14.63
Grand Junction	Mesa	39	0.60	0.58	0.76	0.83	0.81	0.40	0.61	1.17	0.92	0.95	0.57	0.63	8.83
Grand Lake	Grand	13	1.81	1.36	0.88	1.88	1.26	0.90	1.96	1.47	1.25	0.85	0.69	1.57	15.88
Greeley	Weld	43	0.28	0.41	0.78	1.61	2.33	1.59	1.77	1.26	0.98	1.01	0.40	0.44	12.86
Grover (near)	Weld	31	0.26	0.57	0.60	1.74	2.17	1.71	2.25	1.71	1.16	0.80	0.36	0.51	13.84
Gunnison	Gunnison	39	0.78	0.70	0.67	0.73	0.85	0.64	1.56	1.36	0.88	0.65	0.59	0.68	10.09
Hamps	Elbert	25	0.24	0.44	0.93	2.03	2.04	1.73	2.68	2.29	0.87	0.56	0.23	0.48	14.02
Hartsel	Park	22	0.21	0.23	0.37	0.72	0.87	1.12	3.44	2.20	1.06	0.50	0.32	0.28	11.32
Hermit (near)	Hinsdale	25	1.07	0.94	1.30	1.22	1.08	1.13	2.79	2.52	2.03	1.78	1.05	0.94	17.85
Holly	Prowers	36	0.21	0.56	0.56	1.67	1.97	2.11	2.65	2.21	1.33	0.87	0.52	0.43	15.09
Holyoke	Phillips	36	0.24	0.44	0.88	2.12	2.76	3.06	2.53	2.39	1.34	0.97	0.40	0.51	17.64
Idaho Springs	Clear Creek	41	0.34	0.49	1.02	2.04	2.04	1.36	2.86	2.11	1.23	1.34	0.57	0.57	15.97
Julesburg	Sedgwick	27	0.31	0.44	0.75	2.22	2.96	2.71	2.52	2.41	1.10	1.12	0.46	0.40	17.40
Lamar	Prowers	42	0.25	0.53	0.85	1.70	2.17	2.21	2.80	2.04	1.23	1.03	0.46	0.48	15.75
Las Animas	Bent	63	0.19	0.41	0.52	1.45	1.98	1.47	2.21	1.72	0.95	0.75	0.36	0.40	12.41
Lay	Moffat	39	1.17	1.20	1.52	1.29	1.34	0.74	1.06	1.07	1.43	1.24	0.87	1.15	14.03
Leadville	Lake	35	1.18	1.45	1.72	1.62	1.23	1.13	2.78	2.17	1.26	1.17	0.89	1.11	17.71
LeRoy	Logan	42	0.33	0.55	0.98	2.47	2.65	2.47	2.37	2.23	1.20	1.18	0.52	0.61	17.66
Limon (near)	Lincoln	21	0.18	0.32	0.58	1.53	2.67	2.17	2.67	2.20	0.95	0.92	0.48	0.58	14.55
Longmont	Boulder	24	0.34	0.53	0.88	1.90	2.61	1.66	1.91	1.35	1.00	1.32	0.59	0.55	14.64
Manassa	Conejos	25	0.11	0.22	0.44	0.61	0.69	0.51	1.16	1.34	0.55	0.74	0.30	0.24	6.81
Mancos	Montezuma	20	1.42	1.46	1.98	1.85	1.24	0.74	1.86	2.07	1.55	1.55	1.04	1.20	17.96
Meeker	Rio Blanco	37	1.05	0.96	1.46	1.50	1.41	0.91	1.52	1.72	1.67	1.45	1.08	1.08	15.81
Montrose	Montrose	43	0.64	0.57	0.82	0.94	0.93	0.44	0.90	1.34	1.01	0.97	0.58	0.72	9.86
Monument	El Paso	20	0.45	0.74	1.39	2.49	2.30	1.85	3.35	3.07	1.24	1.27	0.80	0.88	19.83
Pagoda	Routt	21	1.32	1.85	1.95	1.87	1.44	1.09	1.31	1.58	1.82	1.68	0.97	1.57	18.45
Pagosa Springs	Archuleta	11	2.49	2.06	1.72	1.70	1.39	1.01	2.99	2.53	1.71	3.03	1.11	1.87	23.61
Paonia	Delta	38	1.28	1.23	1.55	1.42	1.49	0.62	1.09	1.41	1.37	1.48	1.06	1.18	15.18
Pueblo	Pueblo	42	0.31	0.47	0.59	1.31	1.60	1.36	1.94	1.82	0.75	0.66	0.36	0.50	11.67
Redvale	Montrose	10	1.22	0.83	0.94	1.37	1.03	0.84	2.20	1.66	0.97	1.68	1.08	1.19	15.01
Rico	Dolores	29	2.67	2.71	2.85	1.63	1.59	1.20	3.09	2.54	2.75	1.56	1.49	2.04	26.12
Rifle	Garfield	16	0.98	0.50	1.02	1.07	1.23	0.48	1.17	1.22	1.19	1.32	0.81	0.90	11.89
Rocky Ford	Otero	42	0.22	0.29	0.56	1.49	1.98	1.52	2.46	1.43	0.74	0.89	0.46	0.41	12.45
Saguache	Saguache	36	0.22	0.35	0.34	0.67	0.81	0.91	1.78	1.62	0.79	0.76	0.32	0.31	8.91
Salida	Chaffee	26	0.56	0.81	0.76	1.49	0.86	1.05	1.85	1.50	1.00	0.93	0.73	0.73	12.27
San Luis	Costilla	32	0.42	0.49	0.67	0.93	1.10	0.75	2.20	1.55	1.07	0.99	0.41	0.62	11.20
Sapinero (near)	Gunnison	30	1.82	2.05	2.37	2.13	1.86	0.99	1.56	1.88	1.65	1.52	1.27	1.76	20.86
Sedgwick	Sedgwick	25	0.35	0.55	0.77	2.25	2.56	2.52	3.34	2.48	1.56	1.23	0.45	0.48	17.54
Silverton	San Juan	24	2.10	1.83	2.87	1.69	1.38	1.62	3.07	3.30	2.98	2.50	1.44	1.91	26.69
Spicer	Jackson	21	0.75	0.77	0.78	0.79	0.87	0.76	1.10	1.22	1.16	1.31	0.82	0.73	11.06
Springfield	Baca	26	0.43	0.68	1.07	2.05	2.62	1.85	2.68	2.10	1.44	1.04	0.70	0.67	17.33
Steamboat Springs	Routt	28	2.42	2.51	2.21	1.99	2.09	1.35	1.60	1.59	1.75	1.94	1.60	2.37	23.42
Stirling	Logan	21	0.27	0.35	0.71	2.01	2.57	1.15	1.88	2.25	1.38	1.20	0.52	0.56	15.85
Trinidad	Las Animas	35	0.47	0.88	1.01	1.92	1.78	1.93	2.59	2.41	1.30	1.31	0.86	0.77	17.23
Two Buttes	Baca	37	0.28	0.54	0.68	1.71	2.23	2.14	2.59	1.82	1.34	0.82	0.47	0.58	15.20
Westcliffe	Custer	29	0.55	0.62	1.15	1.90	1.37	1.34	2.57	1.61	1.13	1.24	0.86	0.73	15.07
Wray	Yuma	37	0.30	0.57	0.89	2.53	2.80	2.78	2.71	2.40	1.24	1.09	0.50	0.48	18.29
Yampa	Routt	12	1.96	1.72	1.11	1.20	0.80	0.89	1.88	1.49	1.37	1.18	0.97	1.47	16.04
Yuma	Yuma	41	0.34	0.54	1.01	2.13	2.48	2.73	2.69	2.46	1.00	1.04	0.48	0.54	17.44

*Period of years figured to include 1930. Revision to 1936 will show only negligible changes in each instance.

RAINY DAYS, SKY CONDITION, DIRECTION OF WIND AND SNOWFALL IN COLORADO, 1935

(U. S. Weather Bureau)

PLACE	COUNTY	Number Rainy Days	SKY			Prevailing Direction of the Wind	Total Snowfall, Inches
			Number Clear Days	Number Partly Cloudy Days	Number Cloudy Days		
Alamosa	Alamosa	47	*269	*76	*19	sw	20.7
Boulder	Boulder	76	180	116	69	w	41.7
Burlington	Kit Carson	40	*234	*55	*71	s	10.7
Byers	Arapahoe	72	146	113	106	s	50.3
Calhan	El Paso	78	*207	*100	*57	sw	24.8
Canon City	Fremont	63	185	115	65	ne	4.8
Cedaredge	Delta	75	*181	*62	*118	nw	36.5
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	28	*247	*75	*42	s	3.3
Collbran	Mesa	53	*147	*147	*65	sw	53.0
Colorado Springs	El Paso	71	244	80	41	n	24.4
Cope	Washington	62	189	114	62	n	26.7
Cortez	Montezuma	72	*176	*90	*97	sw	32.4
Crested Butte	Gunnison	88	142	102	121	w	209.0
Delta	Delta	55	269	82	14	--	10.7
Denver	Denver	93	112	163	90	s	53.2
Durango	La Plata	97	219	33	113	sw	55.4
Estes Park (near)	Larimer	88	115	199	51	--	88.2
Fort Collins	Larimer	78	110	204	51	nw	23.7
Fort Lupton (near)	Adams	59	147	123	95	n	39.1
Fort Morgan	Morgan	55	240	92	33	--	32.5
Fraser	Grand	94	*135	*67	*151	w	102.9
Fruita	Mesa	61	176	133	56	se	10.0
Garnett	Alamosa	49	225	98	42	--	23.1
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	101	*148	*178	*36	s	46.5
Grand Junction	Mesa	67	156	115	94	se	18.1
Greely	Weld	63	*119	*195	*49	--	27.4
Hartsel	Park	58	231	99	35	nw	44.5
Hermit (near)	Hinsdale	60	157	107	101	w	65.0
Holly	Prowers	41	*213	*51	*85	se	1.5
Idaho Springs	Clear Creek	82	*34	*281	*49	w	53.0
Julesburg	Sedgwick	54	*151	*130	*76	se	12.4
Lay	Moffat	--	--	--	--	--	79.2
Leadville	Lake	122	126	164	75	n	127.7
LeRoy	Logan	70	*143	*164	*57	se	37.4
Limon (near)	Lincoln	63	170	117	78	se	32.6
Longmont	Boulder	72	219	87	59	n	45.6
Manassa	Conejos	47	*143	*184	*37	sw	40.9
Meeker (near)	Rio Blanco	72	*213	*56	*95	--	73.0
Montrose	Montrose	58	*192	*120	*52	--	14.7
Monument	El Paso	85	231	79	55	sw	54.7
Pueblo	Pueblo	65	178	132	55	nw	17.6
Rifle	Garfield	34	216	75	74	sw	16.5
Rocky Ford	Otero	40	237	86	42	n	4.2
Salida	Chaffee	58	153	80	132	--	21.9
Sapinero (near)	Gunnison	104	151	93	121	w	166.4
Sedgwick	Sedgwick	58	--	--	--	nw	9.1
Silverton	San Juan	125	121	115	129	s	177.5
Spicer	Jackson	69	186	104	75	sw	82.0
Steamboat Springs	Routt	102	163	102	95	sw	137.5
Sterling	Logan	51	*301	*31	*32	sw	14.2
Trinidad	Las Animas	61	*118	*160	*71	sw	34.5
Wray	Yuma	53	217	92	56	s	12.8
Yuma	Yuma	59	217	91	57	sw	18.0

*Record incomplete.

CHART SHOWING AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL IN INCHES
IN 34 CITIES AND TOWNS

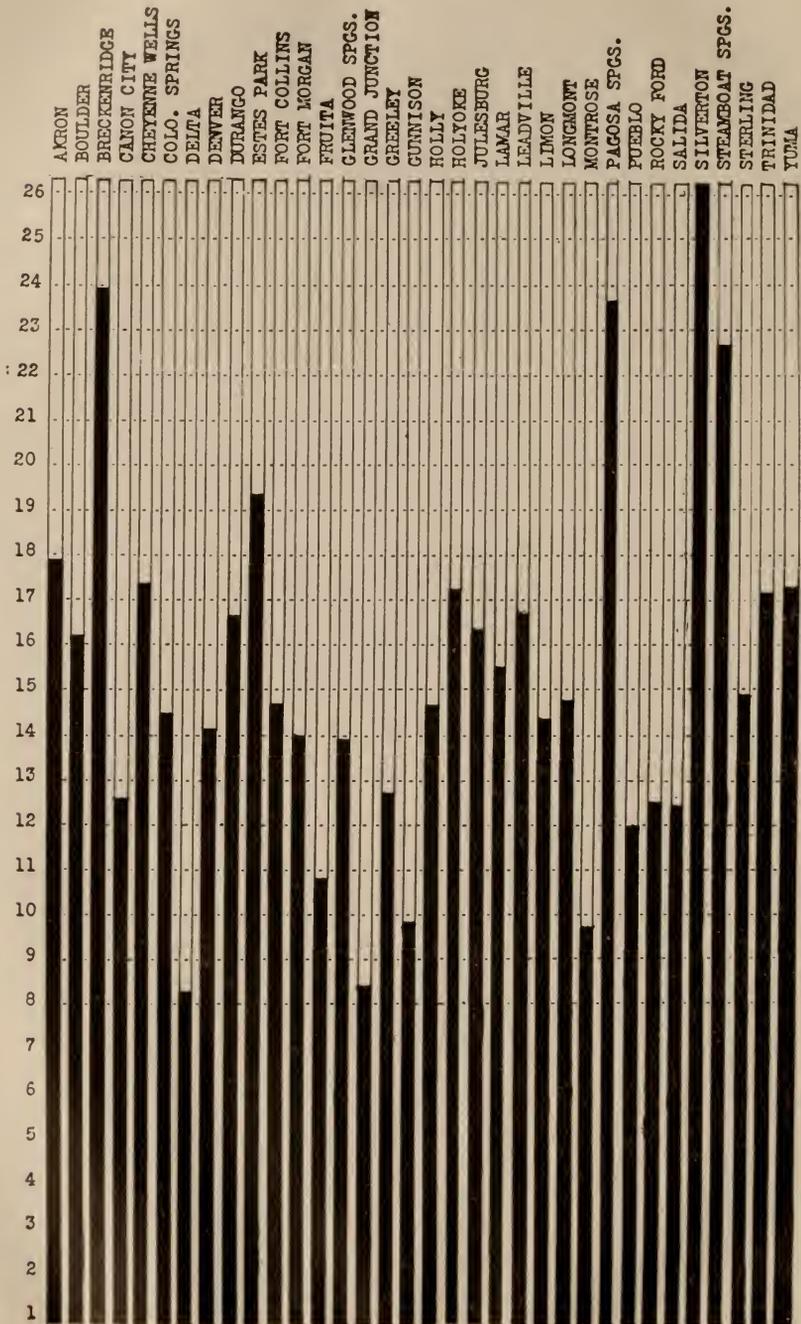
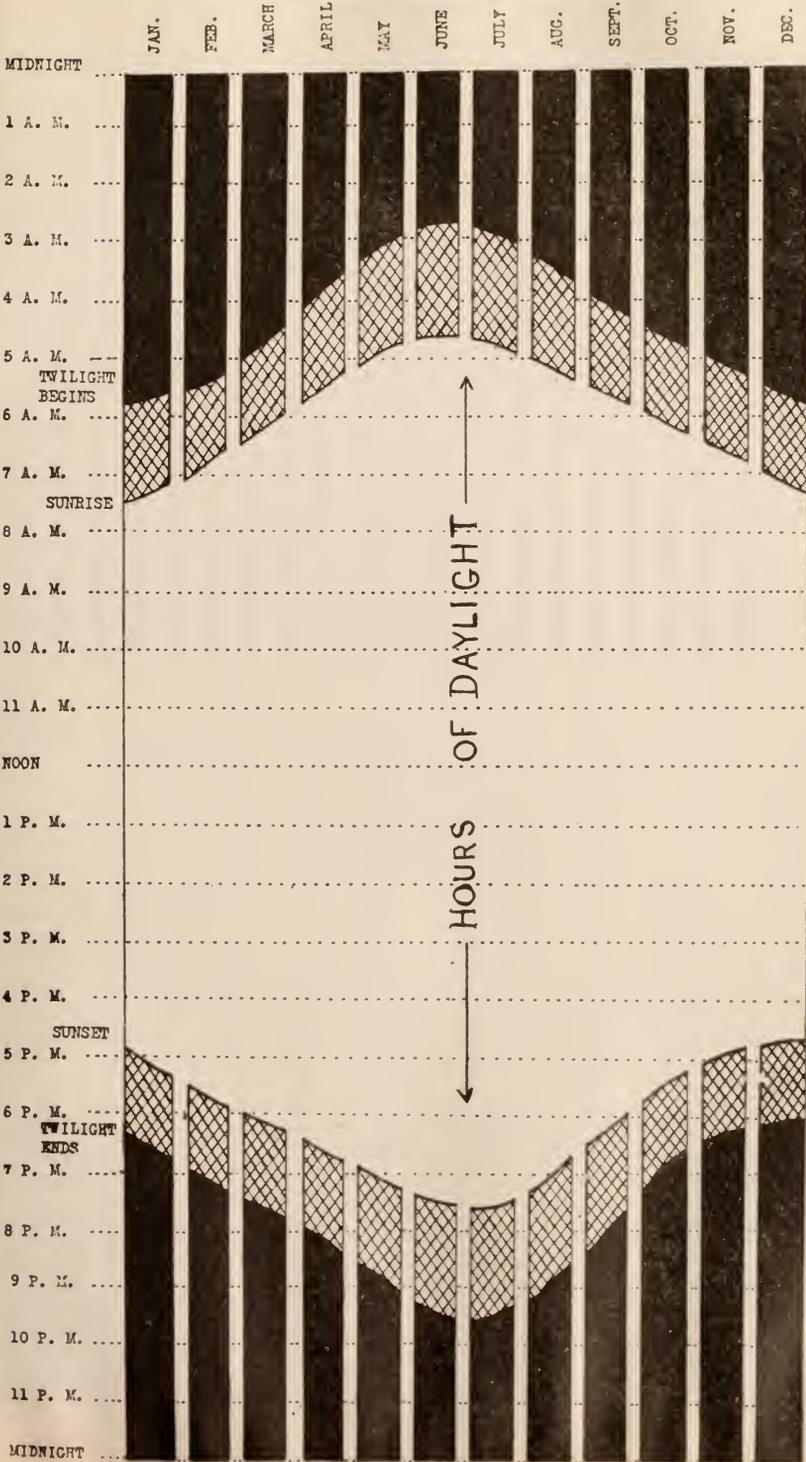
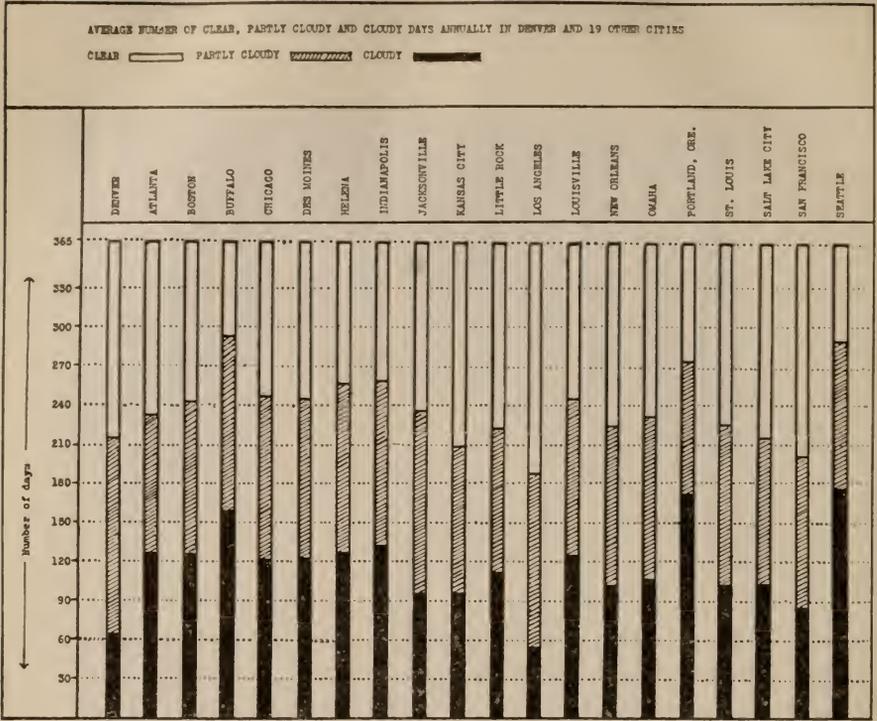


CHART SHOWING HOURS OF SUNRISE, SUNSET, DARKNESS, AND DAYLIGHT AT DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS, PUEBLO AND OTHER LOCATIONS ON APPROXIMATELY THE SAME MERIDIAN.





ROYAL GORGE BRIDGE

The highest suspension bridge in the world spans the canon of the Arkansas river, known as the Royal Gorge, six miles west of Canon City in Fremont county. Construction work started on June 4, 1929, and the structure was dedicated on December 8, 1929. The floor of the bridge is 1,053 feet above the bed of the river. The bridge across the Grand Canon of the Colorado river at Lee's Ferry, Arizona, is 467 feet high and the bridge at Twin Falls, Idaho, across the Snake river, is 500 feet high. There is a bridge in southern France 435 feet high.

The main span of the Royal Gorge bridge is 880 feet long and the total length, exclusive of approaches, is 1,260 feet. The roadway, which provides for two-way motor vehicle and pedestrian traffic, is 18 feet wide and is protected with guard rails four and one-half feet high. The two cables upon which the bridge is suspended rest upon twin towers at both ends, 150 feet high. The cables, which were fabricated in place, contain 2,100 strands of wire of 120,000 pounds per square inch tensile strength each, comprising an aggregate of 1,300 miles

of wire. The cables are anchored at each end in solid granite. Trenches four feet square and 100 feet long were cut in the stone. At the bottom of each trench 100 two-inch pipes were set three feet into the rock and fastened by a sulphur process. Twenty-one wires of the cable were placed in each pipe and forced tight with rods. Concrete was then poured into the trenches until they were level with the surrounding stone. The floor rests on 15-inch steel "I" beams, on nine lines of eight-inch steel "I" beams used for joists. The bridge floor is cambered and is six feet higher in the center than at the ends.

The bridge was built as a private enterprise. A state highway runs to the north end of the bridge. The Denver & Rio Grande Western railroad runs through the gorge just above the level of the river. The canon itself is a noted tourist attraction. The railroad crosses the river in the canon on a "hanging" bridge. The canon was discovered by Zebulon Pike in 1806, and was the scene of a notable struggle between two railroad companies in the late 70s for its possession.

LENGTH OF GROWING SEASON IN COLORADO
(Compiled from Records of the Weather Bureau)

STATIONS	* Length of Record, Years	Average Date of Last Killing Frost in Spring	Average Date of First Killing Frost in Autumn	Average Length of Growing Season (Days)	Latest Date of Killing Frost in Spring	Earliest Date of Killing Frost in Autumn
Akron	9	May 13	Oct. 3	143	June 5	Sept. 15
Arriba	14	May 19	Oct. 3	137	June 7	Sept. 15
Blanca	10	June 9	Sept. 19	102	July 10	Sept. 12
Boulder	34	May 2	Oct. 12	163	June 2	Sept. 9
Buena Vista	23	June 8	Sept. 20	104	June 28	Aug. 29
Burlington	25	May 7	Oct. 6	152	June 4	Sept. 21
Calhan	24	May 17	Sept. 29	135	June 6	Sept. 2
Canon City	37	Apr. 30	Oct. 10	163	June 12	Sept. 17
Castle Rock	31	May 16	Sept. 25	132	June 10	Sept. 10
Cedaredge	29	May 13	Oct. 1	141	June 9	Sept. 10
Cheyenne Wells	35	May 6	Oct. 7	154	June 4	Sept. 12
Collbran	29	May 24	Sept. 27	126	July 3	Sept. 12
Colorado Springs	36	May 8	Oct. 2	147	June 3	Sept. 11
Crawford	13	May 20	Oct. 4	137	June 12	Sept. 14
Delta	36	May 10	Sept. 29	142	June 3	Sept. 11
Denver	58	May 3	Oct. 10	160	June 6	Sept. 12
Dolores	13	May 22	Sept. 28	129	June 5	Sept. 19
Durango	35	May 25	Sept. 18	116	June 22	Sept. 9
Eads	13	May 7	Oct. 10	156	May 24	Sept. 24
Fort Collins	36	May 8	Sept. 27	142	June 3	Sept. 7
Fort Morgan	33	May 10	Sept. 30	143	June 30	Aug. 25
Fruita	28	May 7	Oct. 6	152	June 1	Sept. 15
Garnett	32	June 8	Sept. 13	97	July 7	Aug. 13
Glenwood Springs	26	May 25	Sept. 22	120	July 4	Aug. 9
Grand Junction	39	Apr. 16	Oct. 19	186	May 14	Sept. 14
Greeley	35	May 5	Sept. 29	147	June 3	Sept. 7
Grover	20	May 24	Sept. 20	119	June 30	Aug. 25
Hamps	27	May 16	Sept. 27	134	June 8	Sept. 6
Hayden	12	June 14	Sept. 12	90	July 3	Aug. 31
Hoehne	21	May 17	Oct. 4	140	July 4	Sept. 10
Holly	29	Apr. 28	Oct. 10	165	June 2	Sept. 17
Holyoke	20	May 11	Sept. 28	140	June 6	Sept. 12
Huerfano	12	May 23	Sept. 27	127	June 22	Sept. 12
Ignacio	17	June 7	Sept. 19	104	June 23	Aug. 28
Julesburg	17	May 14	Oct. 1	140	June 19	Sept. 9
Lamar	35	Apr. 26	Oct. 9	166	May 17	Sept. 17
Las Animas	38	May 1	Oct. 7	159	June 1	Sept. 7
Lay	35	June 16	Sept. 6	82	July 19	Aug. 11
LeRoy	35	May 5	Oct. 4	152	May 27	Aug. 25
Limon	21	May 17	Oct. 2	133	June 5	Sept. 14
Longmont	24	May 7	Sept. 30	146	June 2	Sept. 8
Manassa	24	June 6	Sept. 13	99	June 20	Aug. 2
Mancos	20	June 6	Sept. 24	110	July 6	Aug. 27
Meeker	33	June 15	Sept. 11	88	July 13	Aug. 22
Montrose	38	May 8	Oct. 3	148	June 8	Sept. 14
Monument	20	May 27	Sept. 19	115	June 21	Sept. 8
Pagosa Springs	10	June 28	Sept. 12	76	July 29	Sept. 5
Palisade	17	Apr. 27	Oct. 15	171	May 26	Sept. 15
Paonia	28	May 6	Oct. 13	160	June 2	Sept. 21
Pueblo	42	Apr. 24	Oct. 10	169	June 2	Sept. 12
Rangely	12	May 26	Sept. 18	115	June 23	Aug. 31
Redvale	9	May 21	Sept. 28	130	June 13	Sept. 14
Rifle	16	May 12	Sept. 29	140	June 3	Sept. 14
Rocky Ford	37	Apr. 28	Oct. 8	163	June 2	Sept. 17
Saguache	30	May 28	Sept. 24	119	June 26	Aug. 28
Salida	23	May 28	Sept. 17	112	July 6	Sept. 6
San Luis	30	June 4	Sept. 20	108	July 6	Sept. 5
Sapinero	26	June 14	Sept. 15	93	July 5	Sept. 5
Sedgwick	18	May 11	Oct. 1	143	May 27	Sept. 9
Sterling	21	May 8	Sept. 28	143	June 3	Sept. 9
Trinidad	26	May 3	Oct. 12	162	June 3	Sept. 22
Two Buttes	32	May 2	Oct. 13	164	June 2	Sept. 17
Victor	26	June 9	Sept. 16	99	July 8	Aug. 13
Wagon Wheel Gap (Ex. St.)	16	June 13	Sept. 12	91	July 5	Aug. 29
Westcliffe	25	June 10	Sept. 13	95	July 29	Aug. 1
Whitepine	8	July 2	Sept. 4	64	July 9	Aug. 22
Wray	31	May 6	Oct. 4	151	May 27	Sept. 12

*Period of years figured to include 1930. Revision to 1936 will show only negligible changes in each instance.

Water Power Resources

WATER power has played an important part in the mining development of Colorado and was used for that purpose as far back as 1859, when the first ore mill was erected in the Blackhawk district, the oldest camp in the state. Its use for other industrial purposes started in the same year, when the Eggers saw mill in the same district was operated by water power. Today it is recognized as one of the most valuable of Colorado's natural resources.

Although the volume of water carried in the streams of the state generally is comparatively small, most of these streams have their sources at high altitudes and a vast quantity of power is developed as they descend over precipitous courses from the mountainsides 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, Green, 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.

The following figures, composed of estimates by the United States geological survey, furnish a good idea of the immense water power available for commercial uses in the state:

Horsepower available without storage for 90 per cent of the time	765,000
Horsepower available without storage for 50 per cent of the time	1,570,000
Horsepower available from storage of water.....	2,568,200

The federal government had 426,132 acres in power-site reserves in the state on June 30, 1934, according to the report of the commissioner of the general land office. This figure includes all areas reserved or classified

as valuable for power purposes and withheld subject to disposition only under the federal water power act of June 10, 1920. Designations, classifications and other types of reserves are included in the total area without distinction. The sites are available for leasing, subject to the approval of the federal power commission, under the act of 1920. Power-site reserves under the act of June 25, 1910, as amended by the act of August 24, 1912, on June 30, 1933, aggregated 217,621 acres. Miscellaneous withdrawals under the same act were 1,727 acres. Power-site classifications made under the act of March 3, 1879, aggregated 206,784 acres, and public water reserves under the act of June 25, 1910, aggregated 10,258 acres on June 30, 1932.

Applications for sites on the public domain should be made to the United States Geological Survey, 403 Post Office building, Denver. Applications for sites within the national forests should be made to the United States Forest Service, 462 Post Office building, Denver.

The development of water power in the state has not progressed as rapidly as in some other states, due in a large measure to the immense deposits of coal available in Colorado for the development of power. It is generally conceded that the initial cost of hydro-electric installation is greater than for steam power, though the cost of operation is considerably less.

The presence of the coal deposits, on the contrary, offers some advantage in that it permits the construction of auxiliary plants in connection with hydro-electric projects upon economical terms so as to insure uninterrupted operation.

Hydro-electric power developed in the state, in plants of 100 h. p. or over, as of January 1, 1936, according to the geological survey, is as follows:

Use	Number Plants	Horse- power
Public utility and municipal	28	91,290
Industrial mining plants.....	18	6,399
Pumping for irrigation.....	2	1,705
Total	48	99,394

In addition, small plants of less than 100 horsepower in the state probably aggregate 5,000 horsepower.



In an accompanying table showing production of electricity for public use in Colorado is given a statement of electricity produced by water power, by years.

INDUSTRIAL UTILITY OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES IN COLORADO

Information relating to the chemical characteristics of water supplies is essential to the location of most industrial plants. It is also an aid in the distribution of many commodities. In certain areas there is no demand for water-softening equipment; in many places there is little need for materials and appliances to combat corrosion of pipes. Selection of steam-boiler plant equipment or water-softening equipment will be influenced by the chemical character of the water to be used or treated.

Analyses of water from the water supplies of the larger cities in Colorado are published in the United States geological survey water supply paper No. 658. The table and analyses and descriptions were prepared chiefly by W. L. Lamar. Most of the analyses made for this report and most of the calculations were made by E. W. Lohr. The body of the text was prepared by W. D. Collins. For most of the places mentioned in the accompanying table of analyses the descriptions were furnished by water-works officials, and the material given in the table was checked by them after it was prepared for publication.

The weighted average hardness of water from large public supplies in the state is as follows:

Average hardness as CaCO ₃ (parts per million).....	122
Population served.....	418,000
Percentage of total population of state	40.3

A description of the larger public water supplies of the state is given below. The analyses of the water of these sources of supply are given in an accompanying table.

The descriptions are as follows:

Boulder (11,223); municipal; two chains of lakes consisting of Silver, Island, Goose, and Albion Lakes. The water is supplied to the city from Silver Lake. Analysis of tap sample by C. F. Poe, University of Colorado, Jan. 15, 1931. The total capacity of the impounding lakes is so large and the mineral content of the water so low that the analysis represents reasonably well the composition of the water regularly delivered to consumers.

Colorado Springs (33,237); municipal; impounding reservoirs 2, 4, 5, 7, and 8, Lake Moraine. Analyzed by E. W. Lohr, March 14, 1932. Monthly averages of regular determinations for the year

1930: Hardness 21 to 42, average 30.5, chloride 0.4 to 1.6, average 0.9.

Denver (287,861); municipal; Afters Reservoir, Lake Cheesman, Platte Canyon Reservoir, and Marston Lake impounding South Platte River and its tributaries, with infiltration galleries near the river and near Cherry Creek. Rapid sand filtration plants with daily capacities of 20,000,000, 25,000,000, and 64,000,000 gallons; a slow sand filtration plant with daily capacity of 30,000,000 gallons; infiltration galleries near the river have a total capacity of about 4,000,000 gallons a day, and on Cherry Creek 4,500,000 gallons a day. Water aerated before filtration. The pH based on daily determinations of the water taken from a tap in laboratory ranged from 7.1 to 7.8 for the year 1931. Analyzed by G. J. Turre, Denver water department.

Fort Collins (11,489); municipal; Cache la Poudre River; filtered. Analysis of tap sample by W. L. Lamar, June 29, 1932. The composition of the water varies throughout the year, and the analysis given probably represents a concentration less than the average. Bi-weekly determinations for the year 1931: Alkalinity 8 to 40, average 24.

Greeley (12,203); municipal; Cache la Poudre River; slow sand filtration. Analysis of tap sample by E. W. Lohr, Feb. 20, 1932. The analysis given probably represents a concentration greater than the average.

Pueblo (50,096); municipal; Arkansas River; filtered. There are two water districts in Pueblo, each supplied by its own system. The two systems are very similar, and the water is taken from the same source at practically the same location. Analyses furnished by Pueblo Water Works. A, Sample dated March, 1925; B, sample collected Nov. 7, 1921; C, sample dated June, 1919. There is considerable variation in the composition of the water. Regular determinations for the year 1931: Alkalinity 75 to 181, average 148; hardness 91 to 394, average 279.

Trinidad (11,732); municipal; North Lake. Analyzed by F. C. Miller, Trinidad Water Works, June, 1931.

WATER CONSUMPTION IN DENVER

Denver water consumption in 1934 was 22,518,350,000 gallons. That was at the rate of 186 gallons per person per day. Average per capita consumption per day for some large American cities is as follows: Louisville, 123 gallons; Cincinnati, 119 gallons; Baltimore, 132 gallons; New York City, 128.9 gallons; Chicago, 285 gallons.

Total consumption of water in New York City in a year is approximately 326,320,000,000 gallons and in Chicago 351,233,900,000 gallons. The weight of the water consumed in Chicago in a year is approximately 2,934,500,000,000 pounds, or 1,467,250,000 tons. Denver's consumption in 1934 was equal in weight to 94,046,000 tons.

ANALYSES (PARTS PER MILLION) OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES OF THE LARGER CITIES OF COLORADO

(U. S. Geological Survey)

CITY		Total dissolved solids	Silica (SiO ₂)	Iron (Fe)	Calcium (Ca)	Magnesium (Mg)	Sodium (Na)	Potassium (K)	Bicarbonate (HCO ₃)	Sulphate (SO ₄)	Chloride (Cl)	Nitrate (NO ₃)	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃
Boulder	-----	24	3.8	b1.6	3.9	.4	a3.4		17	1.5	2.4	-----	11
Colo. Spgs.	-----	c34	9.1	4.1	5.7	.8	2.7	1.3	17	4.0	.4	0.40	18
Denver	-----												
	A { Av.-----	a202	7.0	.11	32	10	23	2.4	103	43	31	.43	121
	Max.-----	a239	7.7	.05	38	12	28	3.0	132	51	32	.3	144
B { Min.-----	a157	8.5	.21	24	8.1	18	2.0	76	32	24	.2	93	
-----	a274	8.7	b1.8	54	9.1	31	3.5	203	46	18	1.8	172	
Fort Collins	-----	42	6.4	.21	5.2	.9	1.9	.8	12	11	1.0	.15	17
Greeley	-----	93	17	.01	17	4.9	7.9	1.5	78	8.4	3.0	.40	63
Pueblo	-----												
	A-----	a555	30	b1.5	45	29	89		134	271	24	Trace	231
	B-----	447	11	b1.5	56	23	44		105	209	15	Trace	234
C-----	191	15	b2.1	28	8.2	11		56	68	9.1	Trace	104	
Trinidad	-----	a78	1.6	b0.4	17	1.2	13		90	.2	1.0	.0	47

a Calculated.

b Iron and aluminum oxides.

c Includes 2.2 parts of fluoride.

COLORADO PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY FOR PUBLIC USE

(Compiled by Division of Power Resources, U. S. Geological Survey)

	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
Number companies operating-----	30	29	26	28	29
Number plants operated-----	71	71	67	67	67
Generator capacity (kilowatt hours)-----	235,909	234,697	236,025	328,175	228,643
Production (kilowatt hours):					
Water power-----	196,681,000	182,018,000	184,508,000	186,100,000	189,706,000
Fuel power-----	352,476,000	324,692,000	274,985,000	292,163,000	339,111,000
Total power-----	549,157,000	506,710,000	459,493,000	478,263,000	528,817,000
Consumption of fuel:					
Coal (short tons)-----	379,387	356,523	306,395	324,769	399,602
Oil (barrels)-----	24,945	27,482	26,367	24,486	16,076
Natural gas (cu. ft)-----	406,322,000	342,250,000	419,819,000	421,647,000	149,759,000

Note.—Additional information on this subject will be found in chapter "Water Power Resources."

MUNICIPALLY OWNED ELECTRIC UTILITIES

Thirty-five cities and towns in Colorado were served with electricity from municipally owned power plants in 1934, according to a survey made under the supervision of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. Colorado ranked 18th among the states of the Union in the number

of municipal systems owned by the governmental units and 27th in the number of people served. The 35 municipally owned systems in the state served a population of 75,922, or less than one per cent of the total population. An accompanying table shows the cities and towns served by municipally owned electric systems, their population, capacity of generating plants and number of meters in use.

MUNICIPALLY OWNED ELECTRIC UTILITIES IN COLORADO IN 1934

(Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works)

Note.—Municipalities which serve street lights, or municipal buildings or water works, but not private consumers, are omitted.

PLACE	COUNTY	Popula- tion	Kilowatt Capacity of Generating Plant				Number of Meters
			Steam	Oil or Gas	Hydro	Total	
Canonza	Saguache	445	---	---	---	(a)	15
Curlington	Kit Carson	1,280	200	300	---	500	450
Colorado Springs	El Paso	33,237	10,000	---	4,200	14,200	13,536
Crested Butte	Gunnison	1,251	---	---	42	42	125
Creede	Mineral	384	---	---	38	38	143
Crook	Logan	251	---	38	---	38	87
Dacono	Weld	275	---	---	---	(a)	67
Deer Trail	Arapahoe	390	---	140	---	140	102
Dickley	Yuma	359	---	---	---	(a)	105
Drie	Weld	930	---	---	---	(a)	171
Dragler	Kit Carson	540	---	153	---	153	190
Duening	Logan	365	---	150	---	150	100
Fort Morgan	Morgan	4,423	2,000	---	---	2,000	1,500
Fort Collins	El Paso	577	---	---	---	(a)	200
Frederick	Weld	595	---	---	---	(a)	153
Granada	Prowers	352	---	---	---	(a)	85
Greer	Weld	165	---	15	---	15	30
Gunnison	Gunnison	1,415	400	---	---	400	524
Hawthorne	Kiowa	157	---	---	---	---	325
Haxton	Phillips	1,027	488	---	---	488	325
Holyoke	Phillips	1,226	---	287	---	287	400
Hudson	Sedgwick	1,467	695	---	---	695	500
Huffman	Grand	261	---	35	---	35	66
Hunter	Prowers	4,233	3,000	---	---	3,000	1,860
Longmont	Boulder	6,029	---	1,050	400	1,450	2,688
Loveland	Larimer	5,506	---	600	900	1,500	2,200
Louisville	Boulder	567	---	---	---	(a)	200
Louisville	El Paso	1,205	---	---	3,750	3,750	(b)
Lyons	Rio Blanco	1,069	300	---	100	400	245
Manitou	Routt	1,211	---	---	---	(a)	375
Manitou	El Paso	---	---	---	1,000	1,000	(b)
Manitou	San Juan	1,301	---	---	---	(a)	403
Manitou	Jackson	284	---	50	---	50	71
Manitou	Yuma	1,785	---	310	---	310	500
Manitou	Yuma	1,360	240	---	---	240	386
Total		75,922	17,323	3,128	10,430	30,881	28,127

(a) Purchases from another municipal system.

(b) Part of Colorado Springs system.

OFFICIAL COLORADO BIRD

The 28th general assembly of the Colorado legislature passed an act in 1931 declaring the lark bunting, scientifically known as Calamospiza melanocorys Stejneger, to be the official state bird. The act was approved by Governor William H. Adams on April 29, 1931. The lark bunting is six to seven inches long, with a stout, conical bill and long, pointed wings. The male has black feathers with white edgings on the tail and wings and the female is brown with white edgings. It is an inhabitant of the prairie country, does not frequent the mountains and is to be found mostly in the eastern part of the state. It is seldom

seen on the western slope of the mountains. The bird migrates to the south, usually about the 10th of September, and returns about the same day in May. It usually arrives in large flocks. It builds its nest on the ground. One of its peculiar characteristics is the method of its flight. It rises almost perpendicularly from the ground and invariably sings as it mounts upward. It is noted as a singer.

Between 405 and 420 species of birds are to be found in Colorado, the number including migratory birds that remain only for a season. All known species are on exhibition at the Colorado museum of natural history in Denver, either mounted individually or in groups or in study collections.

**CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS IN COLORADO; CAPACITY, SALES, ETC., BY
CENSUS YEARS**

(Compiled from Census of Electrical Industries)

NOTE—A central electric station, commercial or municipal, is one either generating and selling electrical energy, or selling only, to public or private consumers. Figures do not include establishments which consume all current generated, such as mines, factories, hotels and other enterprises not in the nature of public utilities. No data are included for electric railway power plants unless part of the current is sold. There is considerable duplication in total sales, since they include energy sold for resale. Amount sold is considerably less than the current generated, due to line losses, etc. Some data for 1932 and 1927 shown in this table are not available for 1922 and 1917.

	1932	1927	1922	1917
Prime movers—				
Horsepower:				
Steam turbines -----	194,094	173,579	66,343	*65,467
Steam engines -----	12,457	11,836	16,493	*
Internal combustion engines -----	13,584	4,050	1,563	527
Hydro-turbines -----	90,510	78,939	68,286	74,015
Total horsepower -----	310,645	268,404	152,685	140,009
Rated generator capacity (kilowatts) --	221,246	198,919	112,590	94,791
Current generated (kilowatt-hours)				
Steam -----	244,764,478	275,566,901	-----	-----
Water -----	180,271,586	221,077,917	-----	-----
Internal combustion engines -----	12,293,817	2,921,143	-----	-----
Total (kw-hrs.) -----	437,329,881	499,565,961	290,081,677	274,223,978
Number of customers (ultimate consumers) -----	207,565	197,240	132,708	92,242
Current sold:				
Farm service (kw-hrs.) -----	†	†	-----	-----
Domestic service (kw-hrs.) -----	83,771,839	54,427,517	-----	-----
Average per customer -----	516	348	-----	-----
Revenue from same -----	\$5,150,676	\$4,232,328	-----	-----
Average per customer -----	\$32	\$27	-----	-----
Average per kw-hr. (cents) -----	6.1	7.8	-----	-----
Commercial service (retail) -----	79,403,110	242,073,268	-----	-----
Av. per customer (kw-hrs.) -----	2,589	6,991	-----	-----
Revenue from same -----	\$4,162,968	\$7,246,260	-----	-----
Average per customer -----	\$136	\$209	-----	-----
Average per kw-hr. (cents) -----	5.2	3.0	-----	-----
Wholesale -----	†	†	-----	-----
Municipal:				
Current sold, kw-hrs -----	16,109,446	15,271,876	-----	-----
Average kw-hrs. per customer -----	89,497	105,323	-----	-----
Revenue from same -----	\$795,843	\$760,185	-----	-----
Average per customer -----	\$4,421	\$5,243	-----	-----
Average per kw-hr. (cents) -----	4.9	5.0	-----	-----
Total current sold to ultimate consumers (kw-hrs.) -----	345,607,991	396,522,278	218,360,509	-----
Average kw-hrs. per customer -----	1,665	2,010	1,645	-----
Revenue from electric service -----	\$14,154,123	\$13,942,456	\$9,026,612	-----
Average per customer -----	\$68	\$71	\$68	-----
Average per kw-hr. (cents) -----	4.1	3.5	4.1	-----

*Data for turbines and engines combined in 1917.

†Not given separately to avoid disclosure of operations of individual establishments, but included in total.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

All agricultural text and statistical matter has been omitted from this volume of the Colorado Year Book for 1936 and has been consolidated in a separate volume, known as "Colorado Agricultural Statistics," which is Volume Two of the Year Book.

This has been done for reasons of economy, as large numbers of inquiries concerning Colorado deal wholly with its agricultural development and possibilities. It is believed that a material saving will be effected by this segregation of statistics and text dealing solely with the agricultural industry.

The Agricultural Statistics volume contains detailed information concerning the acreage, yield, production and value of all Colorado crops, together with tables showing the history of farm prices over long periods of years, farm income, corn-hog ratios, livestock marketing practices, etc. Separate chapters treat dairying, poultry raising, bees and honey, and horticulture and floriculture in detail.

This volume may be secured without cost by applying to the State Planning Commission, State Office Building, Denver, or the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, Custom House, Denver.

Director of Markets—Co-operative Marketing Associations

THE office of Colorado director of agriculture was created by an act of 29th Colorado general assembly approved in 1933. Among the principal purposes of the office are the following:

To co-operate with the United States department of agriculture in gathering and disseminating market and trade information concerning demand, supply, prevailing prices and commercial movements of agricultural products;

To promote, assist and encourage the organization of co-operative and other associations and organizations for improving the relations and service among producers, distributors and consumers of agricultural products;

To foster and encourage the standardizing, grading, inspection, labelling handling, storing and marketing of agricultural products;

To certify warehouse receipts and issue sealed labels to producers, packers, canners and distributors.

The activities of the office are conducted through several units, each of which is under the direction of a supervisor or inspector. A summary of the operations of the several divisions is given below, under their respective titles.

Co-operative Marketing Associations.

—The 24th Colorado general assembly adopted an act, approved March 30, 1923, authorizing the formation of non-profit co-operative associations, with or without capital, for the purpose of encouraging the orderly marketing of agricultural products through co-operation and providing for the management and regulation of same. The act gave the director supervision over the co-operative associations and authorized co-operation with the United States department of agriculture in grading and standardizing agricultural products.

Differing in their details of operation, all of the marketing associations have one common purpose; the merchandising of their members' products in an orderly manner over a definite period of time. Many of them make "advances" to the members at delivery time; and the total returns always are prorated between all the members on a basis of volume and grade. Thus the farmer receives the average price which his association received for all

of the crop, less the usual handling charges and association overhead.

Since the passage of the agricultural marketing act and the formation of the federal farm board, a number of Colorado associations have become affiliated with the national co-operative sales organizations sponsored by the government department. These sales organizations are designed to coordinate the activities of the state and regional associations of each commodity, and handle the entire sales of the co-operative members.

The national sales organizations, like the local and statewide associations, are owned and controlled by the members. Each member has one vote in his local association, and each local has its representative share of control in the regional and national groups.

In Colorado many of the associations own or lease their own handling facilities, and are thus able to handle their members' products at actual cost.

Besides the co-operative marketing associations, Colorado farmers also own a number of co-operative purchasing concerns. Some of these are buying subsidiaries of the marketing associations, formed for the purpose of purchasing supplies required in the growing, processing or packaging of the crop. Others are purely purchasing organizations for handling oil, fertilizers, or other agricultural requirements.

The census reported on sales through farmers' organizations in census years as follows:

Farms reporting:	
1930.....	6,783
1925.....	10,828
1920.....	5,847
Sales:	
1929.....	\$ 8,399,417
1924.....	21,090,456
1919.....	9,303,346

Purchases made by farmers through farmers' organizations in census years are as follows:

Farms reporting:	
1930.....	3,339
1925.....	3,703
1920.....	5,613
Purchases:	
1929.....	\$ 804,378
1924.....	883,318
1919.....	1,658,358

The annual report of the director of agriculture for 1935 shows 64 co-operative associations in Colorado in 1934, with a total membership of 26,813 and

gross receipts of \$21,949,389. An accompanying table gives the names of the associations, number of members and gross receipts for 1934.

Commercial Mixed Feed Control.—The Colorado feed law was enacted in 1929 to afford protection to manufacturers and purchasers of livestock feeding stuffs through a system of registration, inspection and analysis. The food inspection is carried on by a chemist and three inspectors under the director of agriculture. The work consists mainly of inspecting stocks of feed dealers and feed mills, taking samples, making analyses of the products and assisting manufacturers in maintaining a high standard of commercial feeds. The director of markets issues tax stamps and tax tags certifying the products, and the fees are used to defray the cost of operation.

Sales of tax stamps and tax tags indicate the quantity of commercial feeding stuffs sold in the state. Sales thus indicated, by years, are as follows:

Year	Tons
1934.....	108,520
1935.....	120,568

The 1935 figures included 26,311 tons of cottonseed cake and meal.

Number of dealers and mills registered, by years, is as follows:

Year	Number
1934.....	2,228
1935.....	2,518

Commission and Produce Merchants Licensing and Bonding.—The law creating this division was enacted in 1929 and amended in 1931 and 1935. The primary objectives of the division are to protect fruit and vegetable growers of the state by assuring a proper accounting and receipt of proceeds from commission merchants and brokers and to protect reputable commission merchants and brokers from unfair competition of unscrupulous and irresponsible dealers. The license fee for commission merchants and brokers is \$10. The number of dealers licensed and bonded, by years, is as follows:

1934.....	97
1935.....	185

Federal-State Fruit and Vegetable Inspection.—The service is a joint federal-state activity carried on under a co-operative agreement between the director of agriculture and the bureau of agricultural economics of the United States department of agriculture. The duties of the inspection service include standardization of grades, carload, truckload and canning inspection and

enforcement of the spray residue act. The service in Colorado is divided into car-load receiving point inspection and car-load shipping point inspection. Each activity is authorized to issue official certificates, based on the findings of inspectors. The certificates are used by all the different marketing agencies from producer to jobber. Colorado was the first state to adopt the joint service and more than 40 states now have similar arrangements. Small inspection fees cover the cost of the service. The car-lot receiving point inspection is conducted by the bureau of agricultural economics and is handled by a federal appointee. This service is used almost entirely by receivers of fruits and vegetables and by transportation companies.

Car-lots inspected in Colorado cities by fiscal years ending June 30, are as follows:

Year	Cars
1933 (4 mos.).....	85
1934.....	305
1935.....	397

Car-lot shipping point inspection in Colorado covering fruits and vegetables is operated jointly by the office of the director of agriculture and the bureau of agricultural economics, under the supervision of federal appointees. Car-lot shipping point inspections for fiscal years ending June 30, are as follows:

Year	Cars
1933 (4 mos.).....	1,603
1934.....	21,042
1935.....	*9,681

*Small number due to water shortage.

A table is given herewith showing commodities inspected, by districts, for the season of 1934-35.

A number of the larger canneries of the state use the inspection service to determine the quality of tomatoes received at their plants, their agreement with growers providing for stipulated prices based on grades. The service inspected 25,739,343 pounds of tomatoes for this purpose in the 1935 season.

The spray residue act went into effect March 7, 1935, and enforcement comes under this division.

Poultry, Egg and Live Poultry Dealers Licensing.—The Colorado egg law, enacted in 1933 and amended in 1935, is administered by the director of agriculture. The service employs eight inspectors and one supervisor, and fees from licensing of producers and dealers cover the cost of operations. The primary purpose of the law is to pro-

hibit the sale of eggs unfit for human consumption and prevent deception in the sale of eggs through the regulation and standardizing of grading, classification and labeling. It requires the selling of eggs in cartons with grade labelled. Licenses issued in 1935 were as follows:

Type	Number
Producers	6,751
Retailers	3,627
Country receivers.....	237
Wholesalers	370
Total	10,985

The law also requires all persons dealing in live poultry to obtain licenses and keep records of all transactions.

Federal-State Turkey Grading.—This is a joint co-operative service of the director of agriculture and the United States department of agriculture, which provides turkey growers and buyers an authorized grading service on dressed turkeys. The three grades used are U. S. prime, U. S. choice and U. S. commercial. The use of government grades in Colorado, as shown by this service, is as follows:

Season	(lbs.)
1932-33.....	336,210
1933-34.....	1,374,511
1934-35.....	3,000,000

The graders are licensed by the federal department, grading certificates are issued upon each carload of turkeys handled and these certificates are accepted as prima facie evidence of the quality.

Warehouse Act—Farm Storage.—The director of agriculture is charged with the administration of the farm storage law, under which it is necessary to make inspections, take samples, seal the corn and issue thereon negotiable warehouse receipts in connection with loans on corn stored on farms by the Commodity Credit corporation. In the 1935 season 140 farmers in eastern Colorado applied for this service and received loans of approximately \$80,000.

PIKES PEAK

Pikes peak, in El Paso county, probably the most famed of Colorado peaks, was first seen by Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike, of the United States army, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on November 15, 1806, from a point near the mouth of the Purgatoire river, in what is now Bent county. It subsequently was named in his honor and became the best known of all the high peaks by reason of the fact that it stands out to the view so prominently

when the mountain range is approached from the east. In a table of the location and altitude of Colorado peaks published in this volume, there are 24 peaks which are higher above sea level than Pikes peak. Reports have been current at intervals that the peak is sinking gradually and that it has sunk nearly 40 feet in the last 25 or 30 years. This is denied by the United States geological survey, which in 1908 established its official altitude as 14,109 feet. These reports evidently arose over a confusion of the elevation with the data of old railroad or barometer figures, which gave it an elevation as high as 14,181 feet. Lieutenant Pike, shortly following his discovery, calculated the elevation of the peak at 18,581 feet.

STANDARD MOUNTAIN TIME

The 105th meridian west of Greenwich, which divides standard central time from standard mountain time as determined by congress, passes in a north and south line through Denver. However, congress gave authority to the interstate commerce commission to readjust the boundaries of time zones and under a readjustment made by the commission, all of Colorado operates on standard mountain time. The eastern boundary of this zone goes through Mandan, North Dakota; Pierre, South Dakota; McCook, Nebraska; Dodge City, Kansas, and along the western boundaries of Oklahoma and Texas. The western boundary is along the western boundary of Montana; follows the Salmon river westward; western boundary of Idaho southward; southern boundary of Idaho eastward; passes southward through Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah, and Parker and Yuma, Arizona.

Twelve o'clock noon, U. S. standard mountain time in Colorado, compares with clocks in other cities of the United States and foreign countries as follows:

Boston	2:00 P. M.
Chicago	1:00 P. M.
Cincinnati	1:00 P. M.
Dallas	1:00 P. M.
El Paso	12:00 Noon
Kansas City.....	1:00 P. M.
London	7:00 P. M.
Los Angeles	11:00 A. M.
Melbourne	*1:00 A. M.
Memphis	1:00 P. M.
New Orleans	1:00 P. M.
New York	2:00 P. M.
Rome	8:00 P. M.
Paris	7:00 P. M.
Salt Lake City	12:00 Noon
Seattle	11:00 A. M.
Washington	2:00 P. M.
Yokohama	12:00 Midn.

*Next day.

COLORADO CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS, PLACE OF BUSINESS, NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND GROSS RECEIPTS FOR 1934

(Compiled from the report of the Director of Agriculture)

ASSOCIATION	Place of Business	No. of Members	Gross Receipts
MILK, DAIRY AND CREAMERY:			
Rocky Ford Co-op. Creamery Co.	Rocky Ford	28	\$ 71,234.54
North Fork Creamery Association	Hotchkliss	187	38,753.88
Plateau Creamery Association	Collbran	68	33,525.82
Montezuma Creamery Association	Cortez	326	67,264.38
Western Slope Co-operative Creameries, Inc.	Grand Junction	6	45,131.40
Pueblo Dairy Exchange	Pueblo	A central co-operative composed of the two following	
Pueblo Retail Milk Producers Co-operative, Inc.	Pueblo	96	281,236.22
Pueblo Dairymen's Co-operative, Inc.	Eckert	158	44,213.68
Surface Creek Dairy Products Co-operative Association	Montrose	198	39,115.48
Montrose Co-operative Creamery Association	Colorado Springs	66	27,907.72
Colorado Springs Producers Association, Inc.	Denver	1,570	58,516.36
Valley Creamery Association	Grand Junction	200	(a)26,000.00
Rye Creamery Co-operative Company	Rye	31	(a)35,000.00
Total		2,934	\$ 757,599.48
POULTRY, EGG AND TURKEY:			
Kiowa County Turkey Producers Co-operative	Eads	425	\$ 22,916.59
San Juan Turkey Producers Co-operative, Inc.	Allison	612	56,801.87
Crowley County Turkey Growers Co-operative	Ordway	500	(a)35,000.00
Holly Turkey Marketing Association	Holly	1,045	107,330.83
Southern Colorado Poultry Co-operative Association	Trinidad	29	1,500.00
Greeley Turkey Growers Association	Greeley	500	(a)22,000.00
Larimer County Turkey Growers Association	Ft. Collins	300	(a)50,000.00
Colorado Poultry Association	Grand Junction	1,491	105,288.68
Columbine Turkey Growers Co-op. Association, Inc.	Denver	92	80,258.66
Holbrook County Turkey Growers Association	Cheraw	1,560	(a)171,000.00
Lincoln County Turkey Growers Association, Inc.	Hugo	91	(a)22,000.00
Wiley Turkey Growers Association	Wiley	600	(a)125,000.00
Arkansas Valley Turkey Growers Co-op., Inc.	Pueblo	50	(a)7,000.00
La Junta Poultry and Egg Producers Co-op., Inc.	La Junta	100	Inoperative
Rocky Mountain Turkey Growers Co-op., Inc.	Loveland	100	(a)12,300.00
Total		6,945	\$ 818,396.63

(a) Estimated.

COLORADO CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS, PLACE OF BUSINESS, NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND GROSS RECEIPTS FOR 1934--Continued

(Compiled from the report of the Director of Agriculture)

	Place of Business	No. of Members	Gross Receipts
ASSOCIATION			
FRUIT AND VEGETABLE:			
Del Norte Vegetable Growers Association.....	Del Norte.....	20	Inoperative
Pueblo Vegetables, Inc.....	Pueblo.....	18	\$ 10,500.00
Culebra Creek Vegetable Association.....	Pan Acacio.....	52	5,032.11
Wet Mountain Valley Vegetable Growers, Inc.....	Westcliffe.....	117	5,139.88
Eagle Valley Co-operative Association.....	Eagle.....	15	New
Vegetable Producers Co-operative Association of Colorado.....	Denver.....	537	739,791.04
Colorado Co-operative Lettuce Association.....	Buena Vista.....	15	11,256.85
Colorado Potato Growers Exchange.....	Denver.....	2,778	1,468,523.02
(A federation of twenty-two local co-operative associations in Colorado, four in Wyoming and one in Nebraska)			
Mt. States Beet Growers Marketing Association.....	Greeley.....	5,894	(a)12,000,000.00
United Fruit Growers Association.....	Palisade.....	277	600,000.00
Northern Colorado Cherry Growers Association.....	Loveland.....	14	(a)25,000.00
Austin Fruit Association.....	Austin.....	14	4,546.36
Western Colorado Beet Growers.....	Grand Junction.....	580	(a)200,000.00
Pikes Peak Certified Seed Potato Growers Association.....	Divide.....	14	(a)7,000.00
Conejos County Veg. Growers Co-op. Marketing Association.....	La Jara.....	125	(a)60,000.00
Crowley County Mon. Growers Association.....	Manzanola.....	975	Inoperative
Southern Colorado Beet Growers Association.....	Manzanola.....	150	(a)1,000,000.00
Colorado Japanese Vegetable Growers Co-operative.....	Brighton.....		(a)15,000.00
Colorado Gardeners Exchange.....	Wheatridge.....		
Total.....		11,595	\$16,151,789.26
GENERAL MARKETING:			
San Juan Co-op. Marketing Association.....	Durango.....	230	\$ (a)25,000.00
LIVESTOCK MARKETING:			
Intermountain Livestock Marketing Association.....	Denver.....	1,273	2,735,193.86
Peez Farmers Livestock Shipping Association.....	Peez.....	509	20,700.00
Mesa County Co-operative Livestock Shipping Association.....	Fruita.....	350	(a)15,000.00
Western Livestock Shipping Association.....	Olathe.....	409	(a)60,000.00
Sterling Livestock Shipping Association.....	Sterling.....	Temporarily inoperative	
Total.....		2,541	\$ 2,830,893.86

(a) Estimated.

COLORADO CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS, PLACE OF BUSINESS, NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND GROSS RECEIPTS

(Compiled from the report of the Director of Agriculture)

ASSOCIATION	Place of Business	No. of Members	Gross Receipts
FLOWER MARKETING:			
Denver Carnation Co-operative, Inc.....	Denver.....	11	\$ (a) 20,000.00
Colorado Flower Growers Co-operative, Inc.....	Denver.....	83	28,684.87
Total.....		94	\$ 48,684.87
PROCESSED VEGETABLE:			
Morgan Maid Canning Company.....	Ft. Morgan.....	50	New
CO-OPERATIVE OIL:			
Farmers Union Co-operative Oil Company.....	Manzanola.....	235	\$ 24,379.32
Farmers Union Oil Company.....	Wiley.....	75	7,599.71
Consumers Oil Company of Roggen.....	Roggen.....	60	51,965.75
Total.....		370	\$ 83,944.78
WOOL MARKETING:			
Colorado Wool Marketing Association.....	Denver.....	835	\$ (a) 700,000.00
Colorado-New Mexico Wool Marketing Association.....	Durango.....	261	(a) 200,000.00
Total.....		1,096	\$ 900,000.00
FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR:			
Paoli Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company.....	Paoli.....	.....	\$ (a) 15,000.00
Willard Farmers Grain Company.....	Willard.....	59	18,062.19
Ordway Farmers Exchange Company.....	Ordway.....	44	21,924.19
Gill Farmers Co-operative Produce Company.....	Gill.....	33	30,333.84
Yuma Farmers Mercantile Company.....	Yuma.....	428	87,244.30
Flagler Equity Co-operative Association.....	Flagler.....	70	50,823.35
Craig Farmers Milling and Elevator Company.....	Craig.....	44	43,392.39
Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company.....	Wray.....	280	65,000.00
Total.....		958	\$ 333,080.26
Grand Total.....		26,813	\$ 21,949,389.14

(a) Estimated.

Manufacturing

THE first census of manufacturing in what is now the state of Colorado was taken in 1870 and covered operations in 1869. In that year there were 256 establishments, in which 876 persons, including firm members, salaried officers and employees and wage earners, were engaged. Salaries and wages paid amounted to \$528,221 and the value of products was \$2,852,820. From this beginning the industry showed a steady gain until the peak was reached in 1929, when the value of manufactured products reached \$306,071,031. A sharp decline occurred in 1931, when the value of products dropped back to \$183,469,363, and a further recession was shown in 1933, when the industry reached a pre-war level. The value of products in 1933 was \$135,868,377, the lowest in any census year since 1909.

The value of products by census years and increase over previous census years are as follows:

Year	Value	Per Cent Increase
1869.....	\$ 2,852,820	.....
1879.....	14,260,159	399.86
1889.....	42,480,205	197.89
1899.....	89,067,879	109.66
1904.....	100,143,999	12.44
1909.....	130,044,312	29.89
1914.....	136,839,321	5.23
1919.....	275,622,335	101.42
1921.....	221,324,285	-19.70
1923.....	255,189,812	16.41
1925.....	278,778,008	9.24
1927.....	278,221,431	-0.20
1929.....	306,071,031	10.00
1931.....	183,469,363	-40.06
1933.....	135,868,377	-25.94

(—) Denotes decrease.

(Note—The 1933 census is the latest for which manufacturing figures are available.)

The manufacturing industry ranks first in comparison to agriculture and mining on the basis of value of products. That basis is not, however, a true measure of the relative importance of the industries, inasmuch as many of the products of agriculture and mining go into manufacturing. A much better measure of the actual value created by manufacturing processes is the "value added by manufacture." On that basis agriculture normally ranks ahead of manufacturing in Colorado, while the latter is ahead of mining.

An accompanying chart shows the relative position of manufacturing, mining and agriculture from 1919 to 1933, inclusive. A marked change in the relative position of the three in-

dustries would be apparent in prior years if reliable statistics on agriculture for years previous to 1919 were available.

Colorado ranked thirty-fourth among the states in the value of its manufactured products in 1933, the same position it occupied in 1929 and 1919. The increase in Colorado in 1929 as compared with 1919 was 11 per cent. The increase for the United States in the same ten-year period was 13.5 per cent. The value of manufactured products in Colorado was 55.6 per cent less in 1933 than in 1929, as compared with a decrease of 55.5 per cent for the United States as a whole in the same period.

Another method of comparing Colorado manufacturing with the country as a whole is on a per capita basis. Colorado's output in 1929 was \$295.49 per capita, based on the 1930 census, which compares with \$573.79 per capita for the United States. The per capita output in 1919 was \$294.29 for Colorado and \$586.90 for the country as a whole, and \$131.17 for Colorado and \$255.42 for the United States in 1933.

The major industries in the state in 1933, in the order of the value of their output, for which separate figures are available, are as follows:

Meat packing (wholesale)....	\$16,021,345
Printing and publishing (news-papers and periodicals).....	7,504,046
Bread and other bakery products	7,187,762
Railroad repair shops (steam)	5,890,209
Butter	5,251,527
Flour and grain mill products.	4,496,657
Foundry and machine shop products	3,475,827
Liquors, malt	2,943,537
Printing and publishing (book and job)	2,574,846
Canned and dried fruits and vegetables	2,346,841
Prepared feeds for animals and fowls.....	1,819,210
Confectionery	1,252,136

Several industries, including beet sugar and steel, have an output annually larger than some of those listed above, but these are included under "other industries" by the census bureau in order not to disclose individual operations.

An accompanying table shows the number of persons engaged in the manufacturing industry by years. The

figures include proprietors and firm members, officers and salaried employees and wage earners. In some of the years only the average number of wage earners was taken in the census. The following table shows the average number of wage earners by years.

1899	19,498
1904	21,813
1909	28,067
1914	27,278
1919	35,254
1921	27,625
1923	31,226
1925	31,967
1927	32,001
1929	32,890
1931	24,788
1933	21,287

In connection with the chapter on manufacturing there are published herewith the following tables, charts and separate chapters:

A summary of the industry in Colorado in census years from 1899 to 1933, inclusive.

A summary of the industry, including size of establishments, value of products, type of ownership, and persons engaged, by sex, for 1929, 1919, 1909 and 1899.

An historical summary of the industry from 1869 to 1931, inclusive.

Summaries of separate industries for 1933.

A summary of principal industries by census years.

A table showing the number of wage earners employed on the 15th of each month in 1929, 1919, 1914 and 1909, with average number employed during the year and per cent of minimum to maximum.

A chart showing the relative position of separate industries in 1925, value of products and per cent of value of all manufactures.

A chart comparing the value of production of manufactures, mines and farms by census years.

A chart showing the progress of manufacturing in Colorado by years.

A table showing wheat ground and wheat-milling products, by years.

A summary of manufactures for cities having 10,000, or more, population for 1933, 1931, 1929, 1925 and 1919.

Two tables showing the number of establishments, wages paid and value of products by counties for 1919 and 1929 and 1931 and 1933.

Summaries of cheese and butter manufactures by census years.

A summary of clay-products industries by census years.

Separate chapters and summaries on meat packing, canning and preserving, cigar and tobacco manufactures, oleomargarine produced, beverages, industrial alcohol, the printing and publishing industry, bread and bakery products, lumber, timber and planing mill industries, and rubber manufactures.

MANUFACTURING IN COLORADO BY YEARS

(From Census Reports)

YEAR	Number of Establishments	Persons Engaged	Salaries and Wages Paid	Value of Products	Value Added by Manufacture
1869.....	256	876	\$ 528,221	\$ 2,852,820	\$ 1,259,540
1879.....	599	5,074	2,314,427	14,260,159	5,453,397
1889.....	1,518	17,067	12,285,734	42,480,205	21,631,889
1899.....	1,323	22,768	13,767,000	89,068,000	28,317,000
1904.....	1,606	25,888	18,649,000	100,144,000	37,030,000
1909.....	2,034	34,115	25,560,026	130,044,312	49,553,408
1914.....	2,126	33,715	26,576,617	136,839,321	47,083,019
1919.....	2,631	44,729	56,020,854	275,622,335	100,752,060
1921.....	1,491	34,396	50,090,546	221,324,285	74,075,654
1923.....	1,377	38,353	53,254,702	255,189,812	105,097,059
1925.....	1,416	(*)	(*)	278,778,008	107,586,465
1927.....	1,483	(*)	(*)	278,221,431	104,944,032
1929.....	1,548	39,980	57,220,575	306,071,031	122,331,478
1931.....	1,359	(*)	(*)	183,469,363	76,338,107
1933.....	1,067	(*)	(*)	135,868,377	61,536,866

(*) Proprietors and salaried employes are not included in state tables for these years. The average number of wage earners was 31,967 in 1925, 32,001 in 1927, 24,788 in 1931 and 21,287 in 1933, and wages paid were \$43,007,674 in 1925, \$43,193,765 in 1927, \$29,634,588 in 1931 and \$20,060,158 in 1933.

Note—Number of establishments in the biennial census of 1921 and subsequent years does not include factories with output of less than \$5,000, but wage earners and value of products are included. Number of wage earners of factories with less than \$5,000 output were omitted in 1923 and 1925, but value of products is included.

MANUFACTURES: SUMMARY OF THE INDUSTRY FOR COLORADO, INCLUDING SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS, VALUE OF PRODUCTS, TYPE OF OWNERSHIP, AND PERSONS ENGAGED, BY SEX, FOR 1929, 1919, 1909 AND 1899

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note.—Data for the "Automobile Repairing" industry are included in the figures for 1919. The figures for 1919 and prior years cover all establishments with products valued at \$500 or more, whereas the corresponding limit for 1929 was \$5,000.

	1929	1919	1909	1899
Number of establishments-----	1,548	2,631	2,034	1,323
Persons engaged:				
Proprietors and firm members----	867	2,234	1,722	-----
Salaried officers and employees---	6,223	7,241	4,326	1,870
Wage earners (average for the year) -----	32,890	35,254	28,067	19,495
Total persons engaged-----	39,980	44,729	34,115	-----
By sex:				
Male -----	35,296	39,650	31,381	-----
Female -----	4,684	5,079	2,734	-----
Salaries -----	\$ 13,580,172	\$ 13,045,975	\$ 5,647,684	\$ 2,058,798
Wages -----	43,640,403	42,974,879	19,912,342	11,707,566
Total, salaries and wages-----	\$ 57,220,575	\$ 56,020,854	\$ 25,560,026	\$ 13,766,364
Cost of materials, containers for products, fuel, and purchased electric energy*-----	\$183,739,553	\$174,870,275	\$ 80,490,904	\$ 60,750,784
Value of products-----	306,071,031	275,622,335	130,044,312	89,067,879
Value added by manufacture†-----	122,331,478	100,752,060	49,553,408	28,317,095
Size of establishments:				
By wage earners—				
No. wage earners-----	65	461	325	-----
1 to 5-----	844	1,495	1,113	-----
6 to 20-----	386	421	398	-----
21 to 50-----	129	143	84	-----
51 to 100-----	58	44	63	-----
101 to 250-----	50	48	32	-----
251 to 500-----	11	11	16	-----
501 and over-----	5	8	3	-----
By value of product—				
Less than \$5,000-----	£	830	760	-----
\$5,000 to \$19,999-----	644	903	748	-----
\$20,000 to \$99,999-----	553	598	351	-----
\$100,000 to \$499,999-----	249	211	155	-----
\$500,000 to \$999,999-----	43	43	-----	-----
\$1,000,00 and over‡-----	59	46	20	-----
Type of ownership or control:				
Corporate ownership or control---	811	834	-----	-----
Other forms of ownership or control (individual, partnership, etc.) -----	737	1,747	-----	-----

*Includes considerable duplication due to the use of products of certain industries as materials in others.

†Value of products less cost of materials, containers for products, fuel and purchased electric energy. This item does not represent manufacturers' profit.

‡Includes for 1929 seven establishments with value of products between \$2,500,000 and \$4,999,999 and nine establishments with value of products of \$5,000,000 and over.

£Not taken in 1929.

MANUFACTURING IN COLORADO: SUMMARY, 1899 TO 1933

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note.—Data for the "Automobile Repairing" industry are included in the figures for 1919 and 1914, the only years for which this industry was canvassed in connection with the census of manufacturers. The figures for 1919 and prior years cover all establishments, in all industries, with products valued at \$500 or more, whereas the corresponding limit for 1921 and subsequent years was \$5,000.

Year or Period	Wage Earners (Average for the Year) ¹			Horsepower (Rated Capacity) of Power Equipment			Cost of Materials, Containers for Products, Fuel, and Purchased Electric Energy			Value Added by Manufacture ³	
	Number of Establishments	Wage Earners (Average for the Year) ¹	Total	Prime Movers	Motors Driven by Purchased Energy	Wages	Total ²	Materials and Containers	Fuel and Purchased Energy		Value of Products ²
1899	1,823	19,498	43,082	41,895	1,187	\$ 11,707,566	\$ 60,750,784	\$ 58,963,925	\$ 4,150,472	\$ 89,067,879	\$ 28,317,095
1904	1,606	21,813	124,836	121,071	3,765	15,100,365	63,114,337	58,362,888	8,528,516	100,143,999	37,029,602
1909	2,034	28,067	154,514	138,640	15,874	19,912,342	80,490,904	71,962,388	8,528,516	130,044,312	49,553,408
1914	2,126	27,278	162,701	135,352	27,349	20,199,754	89,756,302	81,700,061	8,056,241	136,839,321	47,083,019
1919	2,631	35,254	206,110	148,787	57,323	42,974,879	174,870,275	160,204,060	14,666,215	275,622,335	100,752,060
1921	1,491	27,625	147,248,631	38,611,463	8	38,611,463	147,248,631	147,248,631	221,324,285	221,324,285	74,075,654
1923	1,377	31,226	176,076	112,145	63,931	40,652,745	150,092,753	150,092,753	255,189,812	105,097,059	105,097,059
1925	1,416	31,967	219,865	128,918	90,947	43,007,674	171,191,543	171,191,543	278,778,008	107,586,465	107,586,465
1927	1,483	32,001	254,530	171,585	82,945	43,193,765	173,277,399	155,046,508	18,230,891	278,221,431	104,944,082
1929	1,548	32,890	233,726	135,353	98,373	43,640,403	183,739,553	170,113,113	13,626,440	306,071,031	122,331,478
1931	1,359	24,288	233,726	135,353	98,373	29,634,588	107,131,256	133,469,363	133,469,363	133,469,363	76,338,107
1933	1,067	21,287	233,726	135,353	98,373	20,060,188	74,331,511	135,868,377	135,868,377	135,868,377	61,536,866

Year or Period	Per Cent of Increase or Decrease (—)	
	Wages	Total ²
1899-1909	70.1	32.5
1909-1919	115.8	117.3
1919-1921	1.5	5.1
1921-1923	-10.2	-15.8
1923-1925	5.3	1.9
1925-1927	5.3	14.1
1927-1929	1.0	6.0
1929-1931	-32.1	-41.7
1931-1933	-32.3	-30.6

¹Not including salaried employees.
²The aggregates for cost of materials, etc., and value of products, include considerable amounts of duplication due to the use of the products of certain industries as materials in others.
³Value of products less cost of materials, containers for products, fuel, and purchased electric energy. This item does not represent manufacturers' profits.
⁴Not reported separately.
⁵Not called for on schedule.
⁶No comparable data.

**COLORADO MANUFACTURES: WAGE EARNERS, BY MONTHS;
1929, 1919, 1914 AND 1909**

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note.—Table gives the number employed on the 15th day of the month or the nearest representative day, average number employed during the year and per cent minimum is of maximum.

	1929	1919	1914	1909
January	29,490	35,173	26,816	27,962
February	29,343	34,208	24,519	25,181
March	29,944	33,333	24,836	25,374
April	31,004	34,361	25,489	25,531
May	31,783	33,974	25,710	25,835
June	32,674	35,019	26,667	27,059
July	33,227	36,749	28,258	28,099
August	33,923	37,553	27,994	28,238
September	34,081	33,027	27,959	28,415
October	37,533	35,877	31,004	31,026
November	36,109	36,636	29,667	32,050
December	35,569	37,138	28,417	32,034
Average number employed during the year	32,890	35,254	27,278	28,067
Per cent minimum is of maximum	78.2	87.9	79.1	78.6

VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, BY YEARS

INDUSTRY	1933	1931	1929	1925	1919
Awnings, tents, etc.....	\$ 358,441	\$ 492,642	\$ 802,327	\$ 1,049,462	\$ 1,021,654
Bread and other bakery products..	7,187,762	9,453,289	11,773,612	10,157,121	9,807,799
Brick, tile and terra cotta and fire-clay products	677,269	1,607,831	3,097,442	4,351,749	2,504,658
Butter, cheese and condensed milk	†5,570,963	†6,748,465	†10,701,597	12,030,768	14,504,639
Canning and preserving.....	2,346,841	3,547,090	5,322,062	4,317,787	2,970,113
Car and general shop construction and repairs, steam railroads	5,890,209	7,976,192	12,896,035	13,804,826	15,130,423
Clothing, mens	649,045	626,879	1,443,510	1,538,271	1,033,729
Confectionery and ice cream.....	2,276,623	3,751,639	5,315,117	4,413,505	5,003,989
Copper, tin and sheet iron work..	832,579	1,224,847	1,541,951	1,696,427	1,411,036
Flour mill products.....	4,496,657	8,267,958	13,761,733	14,691,796	19,954,119
Food preparations	818,234	1,637,109	1,646,814	3,823,020	4,381,013
Foundry and machine shop products	3,475,827	5,130,598	10,694,478	8,084,652	11,199,721
Ice, manufactured	835,444	1,331,348	1,485,832	1,643,997	1,045,477
Printing and publishing, books and job	2,574,846	3,892,399	5,353,011	5,491,213	3,985,230
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	7,504,046	10,707,745	12,526,112	10,123,331	7,533,978
Paints and varnishes.....	457,883	629,715	1,101,579	2,493,943	1,168,001
Slaughtering and meat packing..	16,021,345	23,760,495	36,719,567	30,399,379	41,007,531
Sugar, beet	*	*	*	41,165,742	(not seg.)

*Not segregated.

†Exclusive of evaporated and condensed milk.

MANUFACTURING IN COLORADO: SUMMARY BY INDUSTRIES, 1933

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note.—This table gives separate figures for each industry for which it is possible to publish such figures without disclosing, exactly or approximately, the data supplied by individual establishments, and gives combined statistics for the remaining industries as a group under "Other Industries." Included under this heading are beet sugar, the largest of the state's manufacturing industries, steel and iron products, cement and others of high ranking importance.

INDUSTRY	Number of Establishments	Wage Earners (Average for the Year)*	Wages†	Cost of Materials, Containers, Fuel and Purchased Electric Energy‡	Value of Products‡
Awnings, tents, sails, and canvas covers -----	9	120	\$ 73,571	\$ 174,724	\$ 358,441
Beverages, non-alcoholic -----	22	73	64,629	168,177	446,141
Bookbinding and blank-book making -----	7	49	37,069	25,944	117,456
Boxes, paper, not elsewhere classified -----	6	128	121,802	286,121	593,872
Bread and other bakery products -----	136	1,485	1,429,173	3,319,528	7,187,762
Butter -----	52	256	217,344	4,155,357	5,251,527
Canned and dried fruits and vegetables; preserves, jellies, fruit butters, pickles, and sauces -----	18	644	222,376	1,287,304	2,346,841
Caskets, coffins, burial cases, and other morticians' goods -----	6	47	46,962	141,527	294,670
Cheese -----	8	15	19,204	245,521	319,436
Chemicals not elsewhere classified -----	3	39	46,064	103,867	173,193
Cigars -----	3	25	14,175	17,940	40,019
Clay products (other than pottery) and non-clay refractories -----	23	341	268,310	220,456	677,269
Cleaning and polishing preparations -----	7	9	7,866	28,283	77,649
Clothing (except work clothing), men's, youths', and boys', not elsewhere classified -----	5	313	164,001	328,313	649,045
Compressed and liquefied gases -----	6	32	34,501	104,565	321,439
Confectionery -----	29	324	201,102	602,379	1,252,136
Dentists' supplies and equipment, except instruments -----	3	15	16,557	38,206	82,845
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies -----	4	34	28,349	81,297	193,342
Feeds, prepared, for animals and fowls -----	24	260	137,334	1,153,911	1,819,210
Flavoring extracts and flavoring sirups -----	5	9	9,062	40,139	67,114
Flour and other grain-mill products -----	29	309	358,255	3,343,164	4,496,657
Food preparations not elsewhere classified -----	14	94	68,491	519,721	818,234
Foundry and machine shop products not elsewhere classified -----	56	847	690,116	1,111,499	3,475,827
Furniture, including store and office fixtures -----	11	127	107,359	314,815	549,666
Gas, manufactured, illuminating and heating -----	4	25	28,222	34,659	108,920
Grease and tallow, not including lubricating greases -----	5	42	44,109	91,486	199,803
House-furnishing goods not elsewhere classified and miscellaneous articles made of textiles -----	4	41	19,927	83,232	134,553
Ice cream -----	22	112	116,019	473,317	1,024,487
Ice manufactured -----	22	166	187,837	236,520	835,444
Jewelry -----	7	34	30,578	23,657	81,007

*Not including salaried officers and employees. The figure for wage earners is an average of the numbers reported for the several months of the year. In calculating it, equal weight must be given to full-time and part-time wage earners (not reported separately to the Census Bureau), and for this reason it exceeds the number that would have been required to perform the work done in the industries if all wage earners had been continuously employed throughout the year. The quotient obtained by dividing the amount of wages by the average number of wage earners cannot, therefore, be accepted as representing the average wage received by full-time wage earners. In making comparisons between the figures for 1933 and those for 1931, the possibility that the proportion of part-time employment was larger in one year than in the other should be taken into account. The wage-earner average for all industries is not necessarily identical with the sum of the averages for the several industries, because each average, whether for all industries or for a single industry (being a quotient—usually ending in a fraction—obtained by dividing the total of the corresponding monthly figures by 12), is correct only to the nearest unit.

†Profits and losses cannot be calculated from the census figures because no data are collected for certain expense items, such as interest, rent, depreciation, taxes, insurance, and advertising.

‡The aggregates for cost of materials and value of products, include large amounts of duplication due to the use of the products of some industries as materials by others. For the United States as a whole, this duplication amounts to about one-third of the gross value of products.

MANUFACTURING IN COLORADO: SUMMARY BY INDUSTRIES, 1933—Continued
(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note.—This table gives separate figures for each industry for which it is possible to publish such figures without disclosing, exactly or approximately, the data supplied by individual establishments, and gives combined statistics for the remaining industries as a group under "Other Industries," included under this heading are beet sugar, the largest of the state's manufacturing industries, steel and iron products, cement and others of high ranking importance.

INDUSTRY	Number of Establishments	Wage Earners (Average for the Year)*	Wages†	Cost of Materials, Containers, Fuel and Purchased Electric Energy‡	Value of Products‡‡
Liquors, malt-----	4	260	301,099	968,542	2,943,537
Lumber and timber products not elsewhere classified-----	23	305	229,502	86,080	394,385
Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products-----	11	59	66,522	107,273	249,630
Mattresses and bed springs not elsewhere classified-----	4	97	78,985	199,372	394,422
Meat packing, wholesale-----	20	1,434	1,256,270	13,160,861	16,021,345
Mirrors and other glass products made of purchased glass-----	3	6	8,981	13,552	29,675
Motor vehicle bodies and motor vehicle parts-----	5	58	51,140	80,832	171,842
Non ferrous metal alloys; non ferrous metal products, except aluminum, not elsewhere classified-----	7	85	86,735	173,228	550,864
Paints and varnishes-----	5	47	44,198	246,554	457,883
Patent or proprietary medicines and compounds-----	9	29	26,356	88,276	169,381
Photo engraving, not done in printing establishments-----	3	31	53,318	28,113	120,533
Planing mill products, (including general millwork), made in planing mills not connected with sawmills-----	16	119	100,123	160,437	334,090
Printing and publishing, book, music, and job-----	85	564	728,314	763,406	2,574,846
Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical-----	84	888	1,294,480	2,156,901	7,504,046
Railroad repair shops, steam-----	26	3,061	3,489,016	2,019,624	5,890,209
Saddlery, harness, and whips-----	7	52	56,759	98,803	205,213
Sheet metal work not specifically classified-----	8	92	84,374	465,709	832,579
Signs and advertising novelties-----	16	105	132,441	85,908	647,629
Sporting and athletic goods, not including firearms or ammunition-----	4	35	15,112	22,531	62,140
Stoves and ranges (other than electric) and warm air furnaces-----	4	19	28,281	77,182	202,261
Structural and ornamental metal work, not made in plants operated in connection with rolling mills-----	10	96	86,964	479,155	771,775
Surgical and orthopedic appliances and related products-----	4	15	13,661	7,802	44,174
Wall board, insulating board, gypsum and other plasters, and floor composition-----	4	32	26,091	74,323	154,803
Other industries-----	155	7,783	6,991,072	34,011,418	61,147,110
Total State-----	1,067	21,287	\$ 20,060,158	\$ 74,331,511	\$135,868,377

*Not including salaried officers and employees. The figure for wage earners is an average of the numbers reported for the several months of the year. In calculating it, equal weight must be given to full-time and part-time wage earners (not reported separately to the Census Bureau), and for this reason it exceeds the number that would have been required to perform the work done in the industries if all wage earners had been continuously employed throughout the year. The quotient obtained by dividing the amount of wages by the average number of wage earners cannot, therefore, be accepted as representing the average wage received by full-time wage earners. In making comparisons between the figures for 1933 and those for 1931, the possibility that the proportion of part-time employment was larger in one year than in the other should be taken into account. The wage-earner average for all industries is not necessarily identical with the sum of the averages for the several industries, because each average, whether for all industries or for a single industry (being a quotient—usually ending in a fraction—obtained by dividing the total of the corresponding monthly figures by 12), is correct only to the nearest unit.

†Profits and losses cannot be calculated from the census figures because no data are collected for certain expense items, such as interest, rent, depreciation, taxes, insurance, and advertising.

‡The aggregate for cost of materials and value of products include large amounts of duplication due to the use of the products of some industries as materials by others. For the United States as a whole, this duplication amounts to about one-third of the gross value of products.

WHEAT GROUND AND WHEAT-MILLING PRODUCTS, BY YEARS

Note.—The data used in this table are compiled from monthly returns of Colorado mills to the bureau of the census of the Department of Commerce—mills that manufacture 5,000 or more barrels annually.

	1935	1934	1932	1931	1930	1929
Average number of mills reporting---	20	19	20	21	21	21
Wheat ground (bushels) -----	4,753,961	5,003,521	4,465,379	6,180,720	7,809,098	7,812,213
Production:						
Wheat flour (barrels) -----	1,038,881	1,096,358	994,326	1,377,207	1,740,616	1,735,062
Offal (pounds)---	82,334,249	85,801,831	73,766,377	102,933,698	130,268,076	130,785,718
Average daily 24-hour capacity in wheat flour (barrels) -----	8,251	8,356	8,649	9,406	9,267	8,463
Average pounds of wheat per barrel of flour-----	274.6	273.8	269.5	269.3	269.2	270.2
Average pounds of offal per barrel of flour -----	79.3	78.3	74.2	74.7	74.8	75.4
Wheat produced in the state.* (bu.)-	5,952,000	5,776,000	7,135,000	16,632,000	23,058,000	17,934,000

*Reported by the Co-operative Crop Reporting Service.

RUBBER MANUFACTURES

One of the important manufacturing industries of Colorado which the bureau of the census lists under the item "All Other Industries" in order to avoid the disclosure of individual operations is that of rubber manufactures. The largest rubber manufacturing plant between Akron, Ohio, and the Pacific coast, a position maintained over a period of years, is that of the Gates Rubber company, in Denver.

The value of its products is in excess of \$8,000,000 annually. Its distribution is general throughout the United States and more than fifty foreign countries. The average number of wage earners in 1935 was 1,500 and wages paid exceed \$2,100,000 annually. More than one-half of gross expenditures remain in the state in the form of wages, salaries, raw materials, supplies and taxes.

STATES WITH STRAIGHT-LINE BOUNDARIES

Colorado and Wyoming are the only states in the Union having unbroken straight-line boundaries on all sides. Each covers the same number of degrees of latitude and longitude, namely, four of latitude and seven of longitude, yet because of the convergence of the meridians towards the north the area of Wyoming is 6,034 square miles less than that of Colorado.

MASONIC MEMBERSHIP

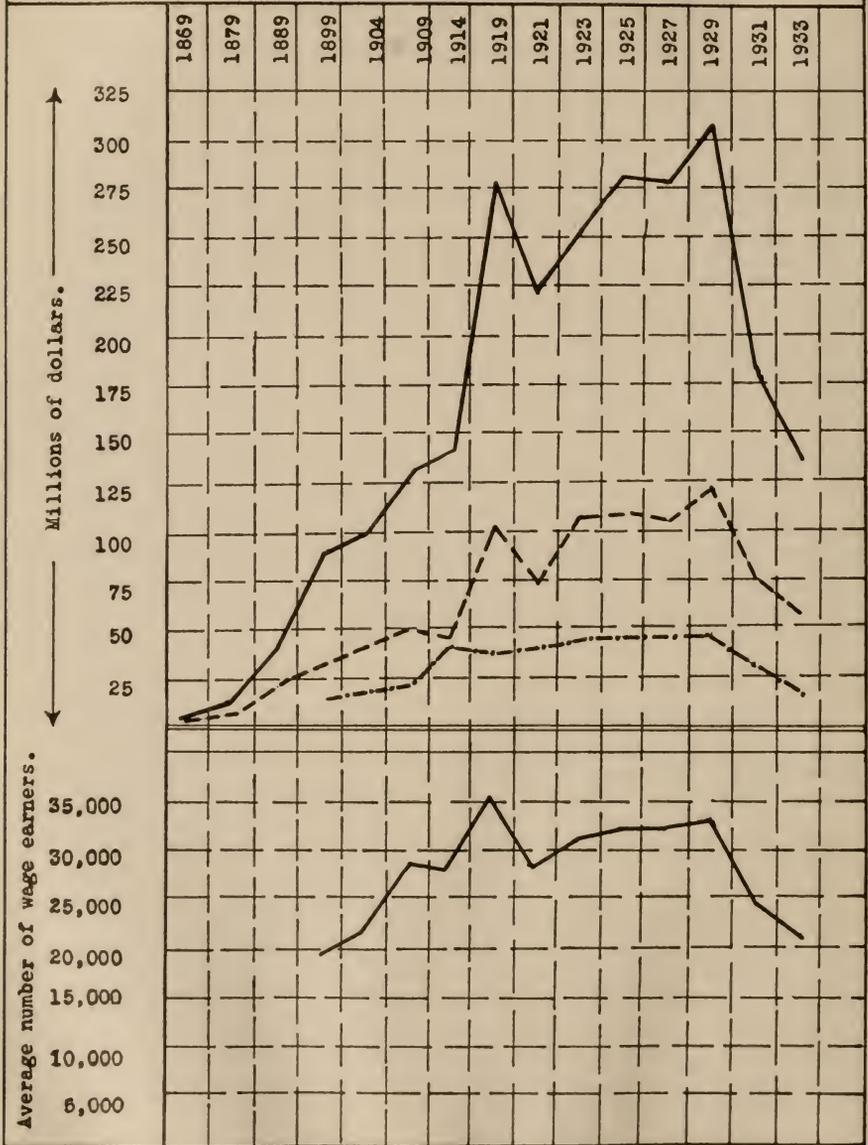
The Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Colorado has 147 lodges in the state and on June 30, 1936, had 30,440 members.

PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURING IN COLORADO BY YEARS.

Value of products: _____

Value added by manufacture: - - - - -

Amount of wages paid: - . - . - .



MANUFACTURES BY COUNTIES, 1919 AND 1929

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note.—The number of establishments in 1929 does not include those with an annual output of less than \$5,000.

COUNTY	No. Establishments		Wages Paid		Value of Products	
	1929	1919	1929	1919	1929	1919
Adams	20	37	\$ 804,580	\$ 987,790	\$ 5,949,286	\$ 4,791,206
Alamosa	12	14	409,999	48,456	1,617,218	423,618
Arapahoe	11	24	1,015,268	165,436	3,966,492	860,974
Archuleta	7	12	56,080	106,990	151,877	367,853
Baca	*---	8	*-----	20,919	*-----	82,170
Bent	8	15	52,680	50,419	545,540	317,540
Boulder	37	95	670,986	976,334	6,366,986	9,660,142
Chaffee	10	20	511,918	592,904	2,131,128	3,935,183
Cheyenne	*---	4	*-----	1,832	*-----	9,975
Clear Creek	*---	13	*-----	89,517	*-----	97,788
Conejos	*---	15	*-----	417,381	*-----	1,081,839
Costilla	3	5	40,019	47,679	144,203	180,892
Crowley	*---	19	*-----	141,211	*-----	1,380,221
Custer	*---	9	*-----	6,722	*-----	12,581
Delta	19	24	113,908	37,130	1,670,071	344,786
Denver	781	1,097	20,910,625	19,341,915	144,613,574	125,411,270
Douglas	3	8	*-----	244,164	*-----	1,783,316
Eagle	*---	4	*-----	12,700	31,533	31,016
Elbert	*---	8	*-----	3,469	*-----	11,480
El Paso	69	141	1,184,507	996,090	7,508,593	4,788,504
Fremont	23	45	658,914	1,023,831	5,348,961	6,787,570
Garfield	11	23	57,076	68,215	270,769	333,815
Gilpin	*---	7	*-----	9,854	*-----	35,093
Grand	*---	14	*-----	636,170	*-----	998,783
Gunnison	13	27	130,627	82,067	270,353	179,044
Huerfano	9	21	37,551	43,271	295,213	274,222
Jackson	*---	5	*-----	37,855	*-----	92,518
Jefferson	16	23	248,443	213,940	1,531,056	907,169
Kiowa	*---	6	*-----	11,616	*-----	24,594
Kit Carson	*---	19	*-----	31,572	*-----	146,018
Lake	*---	14	*-----	569,798	*-----	4,243,184
La Plata	20	32	317,476	372,747	4,020,197	3,384,123
Larimer	50	87	1,188,271	1,278,179	13,296,364	13,440,083
Las Animas	31	60	714,002	844,712	3,344,790	3,943,416
Lincoln	7	17	18,576	53,916	70,513	508,365
Logan	15	29	327,663	498,763	2,934,534	2,814,130
Mesa	30	38	519,246	555,320	2,863,052	3,347,570
Moffat	*---	6	*-----	5,963	*-----	39,318
Montezuma	*---	16	*-----	31,707	*-----	184,354
Montrose	11	26	33,716	109,732	357,255	701,936
Morgan	*---	31	*-----	453,029	*-----	4,823,336
Otero	34	57	1,224,144	1,667,381	7,127,828	8,766,757
Ouray	*---	7	*-----	38,184	*-----	78,777
Park	*---	13	*-----	58,141	*-----	105,831
Phillips	5	8	11,266	21,136	94,996	336,371
Pitkin	*---	6	*-----	11,797	*-----	33,976
Prowers	19	49	248,231	231,635	3,801,893	3,825,014
Pueblo	81	143	8,703,982	8,229,412	55,909,445	47,568,936
Rio Blanco	*---	10	*-----	35,390	*-----	126,378
Rio Grande	14	24	99,789	76,890	707,947	673,531
Routt	17	18	122,403	219,926	353,252	627,229
Saguache	5	10	28,666	59,001	107,328	209,173
San Juan	*---	6	*-----	8,885	*-----	25,121
San Miguel	3	12	15,456	51,933	29,853	150,636
Sedgwick	*---	3	*-----	7,476	*-----	30,896
Summit	*---	4	*-----	418	*-----	9,290
Teller	3	9	15,674	45,002	55,505	206,129
Washington	*---	7	*-----	15,640	*-----	90,591
Weld	50	98	1,323,323	923,739	13,582,776	9,743,802
Yuma	5	24	11,415	43,319	57,242	210,229
All other counties*	96	5	1,792,123	8,269	14,943,408	22,673
†State	1,548	2,631	\$ 43,640,403	\$ 42,974,879	\$306,071,031	\$275,622,335

*Included under "All Other Counties" in order to avoid disclosing data for individual establishments. No manufacturing establishments were reported from Kiowa or Mineral counties in 1929. Dolores, Hinsdale and Mineral counties are included under "All Other Counties" for 1919.

†See note at head of the table.

COLORADO MANUFACTURES: SUMMARY BY COUNTIES FOR 1933 AND 1931

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note.—This table gives data for industries with an annual output of \$5,000 or more. Another table contains a summary by counties for 1929 and 1919.

COUNTY	No. Establishments		Wages Paid		Value of Products	
	1933	1931	1933	1931	1933	1931
Adams	13	21	\$ 370,696	\$ 591,478	\$ 3,551,964	\$ 5,701,029
Alamosa	8	10	166,998	214,923	374,812	577,003
Arapahoe	9	11	163,473	443,560	503,767	1,316,724
Archuleta	4	5	17,810	32,050	40,622	87,174
Baca†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bent	6	7	21,831	32,132	158,491	291,654
Boulder†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chaffee	7	10	150,413	221,903	672,196	980,825
Cheyenne†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clear Creek†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conejos	3	*	2,550	*	65,000	*
Costilla†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crowley†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Custer†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delta	9	16	124,628	121,068	958,639	1,142,502
Denver	572	699	10,329,043	15,549,390	64,031,329	94,417,528
Dolores†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eagle	4	*	24,629	*	47,641	*
Elbert†	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Paso	49	63	424,917	782,353	2,080,913	4,964,573
Fremont	15	19	193,860	414,757	1,637,015	3,009,928
Garfield	8	11	32,407	43,823	140,020	170,170
Gilpin†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gunnison†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hinsdale†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huerfano	7	8	14,186	23,087	157,735	156,410
Jackson†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jefferson†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiowa†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kit Carson†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake†	—	—	—	—	—	—
La Plata	12	*	67,999	*	355,482	*
Larimer	36	42	515,652	943,701	7,481,057	8,559,160
Las Animas	22	24	237,470	356,100	1,730,362	1,907,669
Lincoln†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Logan†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mesa	22	26	398,764	524,812	1,722,486	1,897,010
Mineral†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moffat†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montezuma†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montrose	7	10	14,032	32,426	181,085	214,484
Morgan†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otero	25	31	891,920	1,345,227	5,184,544	5,189,679
Ouray†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Park†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phillips	5	5	5,355	11,523	55,983	96,959
Pitkin†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prowers	14	20	148,850	130,537	944,371	1,630,743
Pueblo	68	79	3,050,515	4,803,920	15,318,640	25,339,590
Rio Blanco†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Routt	7	10	53,965	47,103	156,718	152,059
Saguache†	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Juan†	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Miguel†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sedgwick†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summit†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teller†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weld	31	39	891,759	1,109,061	9,159,985	9,508,969
Yuma†	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other counties†	104	193	1,746,436	1,859,654	19,157,520	16,157,521
State	1,067	1,359	\$ 20,060,158	\$ 29,634,588	\$135,868,377	\$183,469,363

*Withheld to avoid disclosing approximations of data for individual establishments.

†Included under "All Other Counties" in order to avoid disclosing data for individual establishments.

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURES FOR CITIES HAVING 10,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE,
1933, 1931, 1929, 1925 AND 1919

CITY	Number Establishments	Wage Earners Av. No.	Wages	Cost of Materials	Value of Products
Boulder:					
1919 -----	43	165	\$ 202,976	\$ 1,016,167	\$ 1,556,585
1925 -----	21	160	203,823	391,967	801,860
1929 -----	17	155	188,401	336,820	828,913
1931 -----	17	106	120,006	207,971	463,541
1933 -----	11	101	91,633	139,998	379,440
Colorado Springs:					
1919 -----	119	714	834,218	2,400,046	4,345,147
1925 -----	60	451	611,423	1,943,266	3,727,458
1929 -----	55	547	775,811	2,544,923	4,948,810
1931 -----	51	456	627,875	1,432,921	3,201,976
1933 -----	42	348	382,487	838,666	1,891,482
Denver:					
1919 -----	1,097	16,635	19,341,915	79,339,944	125,411,270
1925 -----	686	15,077	19,970,520	72,530,686	125,762,865
1929 -----	781	16,239	20,910,625	83,179,353	144,613,574
1931 -----	699	12,720	15,549,390	51,198,577	94,417,528
1933 -----	572	10,646	10,329,043	32,610,508	64,031,329
Grand Junction:					
1929 -----	20	253	272,904	1,396,698	2,126,711
1931 -----	20	306	504,787	954,500	1,761,491
1933 -----	18	316	389,383	904,920	1,644,639
Greeley:					
1919 -----	31	178	177,983	1,140,192	1,646,451
1925 -----	19	190	216,322	1,364,752	2,141,906
1929 -----	22	152	215,546	1,208,311	1,935,244
1931 -----	15	131	176,069	913,632	1,507,116
1933 -----	15	120	127,235	465,762	839,927
Pueblo:*					
1919 -----	120	1,856	2,139,208	9,626,117	13,978,264
1925 -----	84	1,240	1,761,604	4,015,041	7,733,113
Trinidad:†					
1919 -----	37	552	573,393	989,965	1,928,464
1925 -----	24	313	464,329	970,046	1,866,754
1929 -----	25	297	391,903	1,149,145	2,036,363
Remainder of State:					
1919 -----	1,184	15,154	19,705,186	80,357,844	126,756,154
1925 -----	522	14,536	19,779,653	89,975,785	136,744,052
1929 -----	628	15,247	20,885,213	93,924,303	149,581,416
1931 -----	557	11,069	12,656,461	52,423,655	82,117,711
1933 -----	409	9,756	8,740,377	39,371,657	67,081,560
Entire State:					
1919 -----	2,631	35,254	42,974,879	174,870,275	275,622,335
1925 -----	1,416	31,967	43,007,674	171,191,543	278,778,008
1929 -----	1,548	32,890	43,640,403	183,739,553	306,071,031
1931 -----	1,359	24,788	29,634,588	107,131,256	183,469,363
1933 -----	1,067	21,287	20,060,158	74,331,511	135,868,377

*Included under "Remainder of State" for 1929, 1931 and 1933.

†Included under "Remainder of State" for 1931 and 1933.

Note.—The above statistics are for industries actually within the boundaries of the cities.

CHEESE MANUFACTURES IN COLORADO BY CENSUS YEARS

Note.—Data for establishments with products under \$5,000 in value are included for 1919 but not for subsequent years. Industries included in this table are factories not located on farms. Farm production of butter and cheese is treated as an agricultural operation and is described in detail in the chapter in this volume on "Dairying." There is some overlapping of totals in this table and another table on butter manufactures, due to the making of one or the other as a secondary product.

	1933	1931	1929	1927	1925	1919
Number of establishments	8	14	16	8	4	8
Persons engaged: (a)						
Salaried officers and employees	(b)	(b)	4	3	2	23
Wage earners (average number)	15	22	29	23	16	49
Total			33	26	18	72
Horsepower (rated capacity) of power equipment:						
Prime movers	(b)	(b)	33	23	(b)	40
Motors run by purchased energy	(b)	(b)	116	77	65	70
Total			149	100		110
Salaries and wages: (a)						
Salaries	(b)	(b)	\$ 6,750	\$ 3,852	\$ 4,200	\$ 50,135
Wages	\$ 19,204	\$ 29,580	44,825	28,401	19,719	46,413
Total			\$ 51,575	\$ 32,253	\$ 23,919	\$ 96,548
Cost of materials, etc.:						
Materials and containers	(c)	(c)	\$700,528	\$419,469	\$287,247	\$526,270
Fuel and purchased energy	(c)	(c)	12,904	8,333		5,837
Total	\$245,521	\$339,942	\$713,432	\$427,802		\$532,107
Value of products	\$319,436	\$416,374	\$846,964	\$553,105	\$367,482	\$732,260
Value added by manufacture	73,915	76,432	133,532	125,303	80,235	200,153
Cheese other than cottage, pot and bakers' produced (pounds)		3,171,283	3,789,990	2,229,779		
Value cheese		\$391,030	\$774,912	\$496,044		

(a) Exclusive of proprietors and firm members.

(b) Not called for on schedule.

(c) Not segregated.

OLEOMARGARINE PRODUCED

The manufacture of colored and uncolored oleomargarine in Colorado, as reported by the commissioner of internal revenue, showed a rapid and substantial increase in recent years up to 1930, in which year the maximum output was reached. In 1931 a decline set in and continued through the fiscal year of 1933. A proportionate decrease occurred throughout the country. The decrease in oleomargarine manufacture was credited principally to lower prices for butter, for which it is used as a substitute. In 1934 there was an increase both in Colorado and the United States, followed by a marked recovery in 1935.

The Colorado output in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, was 1,245,953 pounds, a gain of 664,695 pounds, or 114.3 per cent over 1934. Produc-

tion in 1935 was exceeded only by the output in 1930.

Production in pounds for fiscal years ending June 30, was as follows:

Year	Colored	Uncolored	Total
1921.....	53,060	477,656	530,716
1922.....	8,280	167,080	175,360
1924.....	20,760	369,260	390,020
1925.....	14,570	408,460	423,030
1926.....	50,510	586,640	637,150
1927.....	49,826	662,784	712,610
1928.....	71,160	954,900	1,026,060
1929.....	53,837	1,048,006	1,101,893
1930.....	128,825	1,489,916	1,618,741
1931.....	59,730	796,259	855,989
1932.....	800	551,711	552,511
1933.....		455,684	455,684
1934.....	2,838	578,420	581,258
1935.....	20,814	1,225,139	1,245,953

In 1935 there were one manufacturer, 13 wholesale dealers and 2,231 retailers in the state subject to special occupational taxes in the oleomargarine industry.

BUTTER MANUFACTURES IN COLORADO BY CENSUS YEARS

Note.—Data for establishments with products under \$5,000 in value are included for 1919 but not for subsequent years. Industries included in this table are factories not located on farms. Farm production of butter and cheese is treated as an agricultural operation and is described in detail in the chapter in this volume on "Dairying." There is some overlapping of totals in this table and another table on cheese manufactures due to the making of one or the other as a secondary product.

	1933	1931	1929	1927	1925	1919
Number of establishments	52	56	60	66	60	65
Persons engaged: (a)						
Salaried officers and employees	(b)	(b)	142	221	191	137
Wage earners (average number)	256	244	303	498	380	338
Total	-----	-----	445	719	571	475
Horsepower (rated capacity) of power equipment:						
Prime movers	(b)	(b)	871	1,280	(c)	1,039
Motors run by purchased energy	(b)	(b)	2,988	3,568	(c)	689
Total	-----	-----	3,859	4,848	1,999	1,728
Salaries and wages: (a)						
Salaries	(b)	(b)	\$ 280,682	\$ 367,725	\$ 298,676	\$ 291,614
Wages	\$ 217,344	\$ 289,605	340,492	561,758	408,989	281,539
Total	-----	-----	\$ 621,174	\$ 929,483	\$ 707,665	\$ 573,153
Cost of materials, etc.:						
Materials and containers	(c)	(c)	7,942,531	8,802,307	-----	7,293,808
Fuel and purchased energy	(c)	(c)	96,549	111,959	-----	69,694
Total	\$4,155,357	\$5,088,471	\$8,039,080	\$ 8,802,307	\$8,105,241	\$7,363,502
Value of products	\$5,251,527	\$6,331,731	\$9,854,633	\$10,942,919	\$9,729,097	\$8,768,394
Value added by manufacture	1,096,170	1,243,260	1,815,553	2,028,653	1,623,856	1,404,892
Creamery butter produced (pounds)	-----	21,480,603	22,020,043	20,998,638	19,284,128	13,982,711
Value butter	-----	\$5,761,830	\$9,083,253	\$ 9,201,904	\$8,487,350	\$7,979,413

- (a) Exclusive of proprietors and firm members.
- (b) Not called for on schedule.
- (c) Not segregated.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING INDUSTRY

The printing and publishing industry, comprising establishments engaged in the printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals and book and job printing, ranked second in 1933 among the manufacturing industries of the state for which separate figures are issued. The value of products of the industry in that year was \$10,078,892, of which \$2,574,846 was for book and job printing and \$7,504,046 was for newspapers and periodicals. The maximum value of output was established in 1929, when the product of the book and job establishments was valued at \$5,353,011 and newspapers and periodicals at \$12,526,112, a combined total of \$17,879,123. The decrease in book and job printing between 1929 and 1933 was 50.3 per

cent and in the newspaper and periodical printing and publishing business 40.1 per cent.

The data on allied industries, including book-binding establishments operated separately, steel and copper plate engraving and photo-engraving plants, are not included in the totals for the printing and publishing industries. The value of products for the group as a whole, including the allied industries, but excluding lithographing, engravers materials, printing materials and ink, stereotyping and electrotyping, for which separate figures are not reported, was \$15,208,036 in 1931, which compares with \$18,664,190 in 1929.

The value of products of the printing and publishing industry in 1931 and 1929, by classes, is as follows:

	1931	1929
Newspapers:		
Subscriptions and sales	\$ 2,913,042	\$ 2,751,630
Advertising	6,403,660	7,969,789
Periodicals:		
Subscriptions and sales	179,952	413,166
Advertising	413,134	621,778
Books and pamphlets printed and published	113,651	145,654
Commercial printing:		
Newspapers and periodicals printed for publication by others	449,909	313,161
Books and pamphlets printed for publication by others	287,913	202,728
General job printing, composition, etc.	3,204,430	5,039,543
Other products ...	634,453	421,674
Total	\$14,600,144	\$17,879,123

A table published herewith shows the industry in detail for the census years of 1933, 1931, 1929, 1925 and 1919.

In the following tabulation of newspapers and periodicals, morning, evening and Sunday papers are counted as separate publications, though issued by the same publisher in many instances:

	No. of Publications	Gross Circulation
Daily newspapers:*		
1919	32	302,078
1921	38	307,968
1923	38	314,679
1925	32	302,078
1927	34	365,768
1929	29	298,528
1931	30	300,049

*Exclusive of Sunday circulation.

	No. of Publications	Gross Circulation
Sunday newspapers:		
1921	12	298,663
1923	11	311,263
1925	11	344,358
1927	9	404,193
1929	8	400,913
1931	9	416,632
Weekly newspapers:		
1921	97	115,089
1923	100	124,852
1925	112	206,537
1927	117	183,874
1929	121	185,472

A summary of the engraving, steel, copperplate and wood, and plate printing industry for Colorado for 1931 and 1929 is as follows:

	1931	1929
No. of establishments...	5	4
Wage earners (av. no.)	62	53
Wages	\$ 68,214	\$ 51,953
Cost of materials.....	66,522	44,392
Value of products.....	230,139	159,719
Value added by manufacture	163,617	115,327

A summary for photo-engraving, not done in printing establishments, for Colorado for 1931 and 1929 is as follows:

	1931	1929
No. of establishments...	5	8
Wage earners (av. no.)	37	66
Wages	\$ 74,567	\$ 115,552
Cost of materials.....	33,640	61,565
Value of products.....	184,310	421,247
Value added by manufacture	150,070	359,682

A summary for the bookbinding and blank-book making industry for Colorado for 1931 and 1929 is as follows:

	1931	1929
No. of establishments...	8	6
Wage earners (av. no.)	58	52
Wages	\$ 66,085	\$ 52,410
Cost of materials, etc.....	40,326	44,209
Value of products.....	193,443	204,101
Value added by manufacture	153,117	159,892

COLORADO PRINTING AND PUBLISHING INDUSTRY, BY CENSUS YEARS
(Compiled from Census Reports)

	1933	1931	1929	1925	1919
Book and Job:					
Number establishments.....	85	98	109	99	120
Salaried officers and employees	(bc)164	(a)	273	285	231
Wage earners (Av. No.)	564	760	1,034	946	952
Salaries	(c)\$246,000	(a)	\$ 669,273	\$ 580,680	\$ 395,249
Wages	\$728,314	\$ 1,155,788	1,597,045	1,451,658	1,117,478
Cost materials	763,406	1,325,216	1,630,725	1,863,076	1,368,854
Value of products.....	2,574,846	3,892,399	5,353,011	5,491,213	3,955,230
Value added by manufacture	1,811,440	2,567,183	3,722,286	3,628,137	2,616,376
Newspapers and periodicals:					
Number establishments.....	84	143	169	154	333
Salaried officers and employees	(bc)666	(a)	1,019	891	763
Wage earners (Av. No.)	888	1,046	1,121	980	1,079
Salaries	(c)\$891,000	(a)	\$ 1,966,200	\$ 1,442,899	\$ 1,137,345
Wages	\$1,294,480	\$ 1,822,982	1,871,851	1,666,006	1,321,725
Cost materials	2,156,901	2,469,243	2,649,044	2,607,746	2,315,211
Value of products.....	7,504,046	10,707,745	12,526,112	10,123,331	7,533,978
Value added by manufacture	5,347,145	8,239,502	9,877,068	7,515,585	5,218,767

(a) Not called for on schedule. (b) Exclusive of proprietors and firm members. (c) Exclusive of salaried officers of corporations. Note.—Establishments with products valued at \$5,000 or less are omitted in the census for 1925, 1931 and 1933, but are included for 1919 and 1929.

COLORADO CLAY-PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note.—This table contains data on "Clay products industries (other than pottery) and non-clay refractories" and "Pottery, including porcelain ware" separately and without regard to size. The clay-products industries embrace establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of brick, drain-tile and other tile, sewer pipe, stove lining, terra-cotta products, and other refractories, both clay and non-clay. Establishments assigned to "Pottery" are those whose leading products are stoneware, earthenware, porcelain ware, vitreous-china plumbing fixtures and allied products. In the chapter on "Mineral Resources" will be found a table of value of clay-products industries sales by years and another showing the production and value of raw clay mined.

	Clay-products Industries				Pottery	
	1933	1931	1929	1919	1929	1919
Number of establishments..	23	32	33	43	4	5
Salaried officers and employees -----	(a)45	(d)	83	88	15	14
Wage earners (average for the year)-----	341	600	866	812	114	95
Horsepower (rated capacity of power equipment:						
Prime movers-----	(d)	(d)	1,585	3,190	126	62
Motors run by purchased energy -----	(d)	(d)	4,132	1,405	427	102
Total -----	----	----	5,717	4,595	553	164
Salaries (a)-----	\$ 79,000	(d)	\$ 217,639	\$ 143,303	\$ 37,330	\$ 23,391
Wages -----	\$268,310	\$ 634,771	1,155,724	863,878	112,410	82,064
Cost of materials, fuel, and purchased electric energy:						
Materials -----	(e)	(e)	546,061	388,856	28,009	18,070
Fuel and purchased energy -----	(e)	(e)	423,394	384,937	33,328	16,524
Total -----	\$220,456	\$ 443,800	\$ 969,455	\$ 773,793	\$ 61,337	\$ 34,594
Value of products (b)----	\$677,269	\$1,607,831	\$3,097,442	\$2,504,658	\$325,786	\$200,086
Value added by manufacture (c)-----	456,813	1,164,031	2,127,987	1,730,865	264,449	165,492

- (a) Not including proprietors and firm members or officers.
- (b) Value of production, not sales.
- (c) Value of products, less cost of materials, fuel and purchased energy.
- (d) Not called for on schedule.
- (e) Not segregated.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

The manufacture of industrial alcohol in Colorado dropped from a maximum output of 55,967 proof gallons in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, to a minimum of 1,841 gallons in 1934. There was an increase of 957 gallons to a total of 2,797 gallons in 1935. One ethyl alcohol plant and four bonded warehouses operated in the state in 1935 under permits from the alcohol tax unit of the bureau of internal revenue. Tax-paid withdrawals from warehouses in the five years ending with 1935 increased from a minimum of 14,080 in 1933 to a maximum of 83,408 in 1935.

A table published herewith shows stocks of ethyl gasoline on hand at

the beginning and end of fiscal years, production, receipts and withdrawals.

The materials used in producing the state's output in 1935 consisted of 6,651 gallons of molasses, 33,966 pounds of corn, and 3,407 pounds of malt. Materials used in 1934 consisted of 608,397 gallons of molasses.

There were 31 manufacturers in the state in the fiscal year of 1935 using specially denatured alcohol. These manufacturers received 28,722 wine gallons from bonded warehouses during the year, used 28,078 gallons in manufactures and had 1,879 gallons on hand at the end of the year.

The number of manufacturers using denatured alcohol and quantity of the product consumed in fiscal years is as follows:

	No. Mfrs.	Gals. Used
1929.....	31	8,940
1930.....	33	8,983
1931.....	33	8,560
1932.....	33	7,280
1933.....	38	15,128
1934.....	38	9,713
1935.....	31	28,722

The manufacture of distilled spirits and operations in same, and the manufacture of beer and non-intoxicating beverages are discussed elsewhere in separate chapters.

ETHYL ALCOHOL ON HAND, PRODUCED AND WITHDRAWN IN COLORADO, BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, IN PROOF GALLONS

(From Internal Revenue Reports)

	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
On hand.....	13,499	7,735	13,202	3,702	1,767
Produced and deposited in warehouses.....	2,797	1,841	3,503	13,461	55,967
Received from other bonded warehouses.....	105,322	84,096	25,541	28,941	-----
Excess ascertained by inventory.....	-----	-----	-----	15	-----
Withdrawn, tax paid.....	83,408	61,425	14,080	14,687	14,666
Withdrawn for hospital, scientific and educational use.....	16,443	15,618	16,348	15,769	13,241
Withdrawn for use U. S. and subdivisions.....	238	38	9	19	-----
Transfers to denaturing plants.....	1,605	3,092	3,806	2,245	25,950
Losses in warehouses.....	605	-----	268	189	175
On hand end of year.....	19,319	13,499	7,735	13,202	3,702

LUMBER, TIMBER AND PLANING MILL INDUSTRIES

Colorado has immense quantities of merchantable timber, from which there is produced in the state annually \$4,000,000 worth of lumber and timber and planing mill products. There were 134 mills active in the state in 1933, including logging camps, saw mills and planing mills, as reported by the bureau of the census in co-operation with the forest service and the department of agriculture. The output of sawed lumber for that year was 33,759,000 board feet, a decrease from several preceding years. The maximum output was established in 1926, with a production of 75,278,000 board feet, and the minimum output since 1922 was 33,759,000 board feet in 1933. These mills produce rough lumber, lath, shingles, railroad ties and other unfinished products. The following table shows the number of active mills and quantity of lumber sawed by years:

Year	No. of Active Mills	Quantity Lumber Sawed (board ft.)
1922.....	128	38,917,000
1923.....	113	38,233,000
1924.....	122	42,014,000
1925.....	145	71,069,000
1926.....	128	75,278,000
1927.....	116	67,321,000

Year	No. of Active Mills	Quantity Lumber Sawed (board ft.)
1928.....	140	72,257,000
1929.....	134	71,535,000
1930.....	147	54,688,000
1931.....	118	48,413,000
1932.....	119	39,163,000
1933.....	134	33,759,000

Most of the lumber produced in the state is softwood, the only hardwood being cottonwood. Of the 33,759,000 board feet sawed in 1933 only 61,000 board feet was hardwood. The kind of wood and the quantity of each produced by years are shown in an accompanying table.

Colorado ranked first among the states of the Union in 1933 and 1931 in the production of lodgepole pine, being exceeded in 1932 only by Wyoming. The output in 1933 was 6,785,000 board feet, or 57 per cent of the total lodgepole pine production in the United States. In 1931 Colorado produced 62.1 per cent of the total for the country. This timber is used extensively in the construction of telephone and telegraph lines and other industries where tall, strong and uniformly shaped timber is required. The state ranked sixth in 1932 among the states in the production of spruce.

A considerable part of the timber

cut in Colorado comes from the national forests, the normal annual output being 50,000,000 to 70,000,000 board feet. The national forest service estimates standing timber of all species in these reserves at 31,918,969,000 board feet. Additional information on this subject will be found in the chapter on "National Forests."

Most of the rough lumber sawed is used for remanufacturing purposes. In the summary of the lumber and timber industry as reported in the census on manufactures, logging mills are not included in the number of establishments. The census of manufactures for 1933 credited Colorado with 23 establishments under this classification. The average number of wage earners employed was 305 and amount paid in wages was \$230,000. The cost of materials, fuel and purchased electric energy was \$86,000, the value of products was \$394,000, and the value added by manufacture, \$308,000.

This summary for 1929 and 1919, which includes saw mills and planing mills operated in conjunction with them, but not independent planing mills, is as follows:

	1929	1919
Number of establishments	61	136
Salaried officers and employees	77	84
Av. no. wage earners	1,219	823
Salaries	\$ 136,615	\$ 117,845
Wages	1,455,939	1,053,332
Value of products..	2,278,660	2,450,731
Value added by manufacture	1,932,497	1,772,173

The independent planing mills are those which are not operated in conjunction with saw mills and which produce dressed lumber, doors, sash, blinds, interior woodwork and molding.

The census of manufactures for 1933 gave Colorado 16 establishments, em-

ploying an average of 119 wage earners, paying \$100,000 in wages and turning out products with a value of \$334,000, of which \$174,000 was value added by manufacture.

A summary of same for the census years 1929 and 1919 for Colorado is as follows:

	1929	1919
Number of establishments	29	41
Salaried officers and employees	62	54
Aver. number wage earners	312	411
Salaries	\$ 146,692	\$ 81,827
Wages	479,135	512,061
Value of products..	1,507,322	1,572,132
Value added by manufacture	939,218	819,035

Included in the industry were four establishments in 1929 engaged in the manufacture of wooden boxes, etc., which employed 103 officials and wage earners, paid \$100,654 in salaries and wages, and produced products valued at \$439,578.

The census of wholesale distribution in Colorado for 1933 and 1929 for the lumber and building materials business (exclusive of metal) showed the following:

	1933	1929
Number of establishments	26	44
Net sales.....	\$4,349,000	\$13,765,210
Pay roll.....	491,000	921,652
Stocks at end of year	1,053,000	618,111
Aver. number full-time employes..	302	484

There were 291 establishments in 1933 engaged in the retail lumber and building materials business (exclusive of metal) with net sales of \$6,117,000 and a pay roll of \$933,000. This compares with 363 establishments, \$20,055,415 net sales and \$2,152,304 pay roll in 1929.

LUMBER PRODUCTION IN COLORADO, BY KIND AND QUANTITY, BY YEARS

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note.—Quantities are given in thousand feet, board measure (000 omitted).

KIND	1933	1932	1931	1930	1928	1927	1926
Cedar	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Douglas fir.....	4,053	3,318	7,107	6,878	4,157	3,984	2,895
Lodgepole pine.....	6,785	3,966	15,554	15,426	9,875	5,994	9,740
Ponderosa pine.....	16,630	25,726	19,150	20,070	47,038	47,799	51,022
Spruce	5,140	5,488	5,942	11,210	9,814	7,388	10,529
White fir.....	1,090	587	592	980	1,316	2,065	767
Cottonwood	61	78	63	124	57	71	324
Undistributed	---	---	---	---	---	20	---
Total	33,759	39,163	48,413	54,658	72,257	67,321	75,278

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

The cigar manufacturing industry in Colorado over a period of 20 years declined from a maximum output of 34,902,482 cigars in 1920 to a minimum of 1,361,597 in 1932. In 1933 there was an increase of 351,554, or 25.9 per cent, over 1932 and in 1934 there was a decrease of 2.5 per cent over the preceding year. Nearly 90 per cent of the total output was manufactured to sell at not more than five cents each. There were 21 factories operating in the state at the beginning of 1934. One new factory was opened and four closed during the year, leaving 18 factories in operation at the beginning of 1935.

The number of factories on January 1 of the years named were as follows:

1921.....	57	1929.....	41
1922.....	67	1930.....	35
1923.....	64	1931.....	29
1924.....	56	1932.....	30
1925.....	53	1933.....	30
1926.....	52	1934.....	21
1927.....	64	1935.....	18
1928.....	47		

Quantities of tobacco used and number of cigars manufactured in Colorado in the calendar years named were as follows:

Year	Tobacco, Pounds	Number of Cigars
1920	732,179	34,902,482
1921	556,467	27,272,697
1922	359,930	16,643,058
1923	394,816	18,219,382
1924	317,189	15,324,979
1925	274,940	13,843,994
1926	216,365	10,216,392
1927	117,370	5,602,215
1928	152,717	7,673,536
1929	122,523	6,324,832
1930	85,265	4,491,487
1931	54,607	2,673,175
1932	29,112	1,361,597
1933	36,482	1,713,151
1934	34,083	1,669,840

There were two factories in the state in 1934 engaged in the manufacture of plug, twist and fine-cut tobacco, 7,270 pounds of materials being used. The growing of tobacco on a commercial scale was begun in recent years in southern Colorado, and the product is used in the manufacture of cigars.

**BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS PRODUCED IN COLORADO,
1933, 1931, 1929 AND 1919**

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note.—Data for establishments with products under \$5,000 in value are included for 1919, but not for subsequent years.

	1933	1931	1929	1919
Number of establishments..	136	154	180	252
Salaried officers and employees	(c) 136	(a)	178	439
Wage earners (average for the year).....	1,485	1,572	1,689	1,340
Horsepower (rated capacity) of power equipment:				
Prime movers.....	(a)	(a)	395	134
Motors run by purchased energy	(a)	(a)	2,452	1,325
Total			2,847	1,459
Salaries	\$ (c) 186,000	(a)	\$ 418,117	\$ 511,342
Wages	\$ 1,429,173	\$ 1,846,978	2,005,840	1,308,559
Cost of materials, containers for products, fuel and purchased energy:				
Materials and containers..	(b)	(b)	5,424,373	5,909,476
Fuel and purchased energy	(b)	(b)	224,531	150,491
Total	\$ 3,319,528	\$ 3,969,518	\$ 5,648,904	\$ 6,059,967
Value of products.....	\$ 7,187,762	\$ 9,453,289	\$ 11,773,612	\$ 9,807,799
Value added by manufacture	3,868,234	5,483,771	6,124,708	3,747,832

(a) Not called for on schedule.

(b) Not segregated.

(c) Exclusive of salaried officers of corporations.

BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS

Bread and other bakery products is a classification given by the census bureau to establishments engaged primarily in baking bread, biscuits, crackers, cakes, pastry, etc. The value of products of the industry as a whole for Colorado increased from \$3,969,000 in 1909 to a maximum of \$12,994,347 in 1927. There were decreases in 1929, 1931 and 1933. The value in 1933 was \$7,187,762, the lowest in any census year since 1914.

The value of products of the industry for Colorado by census years is as follows:

1909	\$ 3,969,000
1914	4,785,000
1919	9,807,799
1921	9,309,156
1923	8,577,077
1925	10,157,121
1927	12,994,347
1929	11,773,612
1931	9,453,289
1933	7,187,762

A table published herewith gives the number of establishments, average number of wage earners, wages, cost of materials, value of products and other details by specified census years.

The principal materials consumed by this industry in 1929, showing the quantity and cost, were as follows:

	Quantity	Cost
Flour (bbls.):		
White	290,473	\$ 1,779,162
Graham and whole wheat	15,591	101,059
Rye	8,026	48,158
Other	4,109	35,355
Sugar (lbs.)	7,807,127	431,636
Eggs, fresh, frozen and dried		217,643
Butter, oleomargarine, and other butter substitutes (lbs.)	165,552	50,071
Lard (lbs.)	2,730,220	318,800

The products of the bakeries included 67,980,435 pounds of bread, rolls, coffee cake, etc., valued at \$4,821,382; \$1,699,483 worth of pound cake, package cake, fruit cake, etc.; 1,851,117 pounds of doughnuts, crullers and other fried cakes valued at \$354,520; \$669,877 worth of pies and \$2,962,972 worth of other products.

MEAT PACKING

Slaughtering and meat packing is Colorado's second largest and one of its oldest manufacturing industries. The value of products of the plants in the state increased from \$4,344,000 in 1899 to a maximum of \$41,007,531 in 1919. The output in 1931 was valued at \$23,760,495 and in 1933 at \$16,021,345. There is comparatively little variation in the number of animals

slaughtered in recent years except for hogs, which increased from 396,876 in 1919 to 511,060 in 1929, and to 515,821 in 1931. The change in the value of products reflects in a large measure changes in the market prices of animals slaughtered.

The value of products by census years and per cent of increase is as follows:

Year	Amount	Per Ct. Increase
1899	\$ 4,344,000	...
1904	3,324,000	-23.5
1909	9,657,000	190.5
1914	12,726,000	31.8
1919	41,007,531	222.2
1921	22,494,615	-45.1
1923	23,290,903	3.5
1925	30,399,379	30.5
1927	30,538,016	0.5
1929	36,719,567	20.2
1931	23,760,495	-35.3
1933	16,021,345	-32.6

(—) Denotes decrease.

In 1929 the industry expended \$33,932,483 in salaries and wages, cost of materials and containers and for the purchase of fuel and electric energy. Of that amount, \$2,167,061 went into salaries and wages and \$26,969,102 into the purchase of cattle, calves, sheep, lambs and hogs. The value of products turned out was \$36,719,567 and the value added by manufacture was \$4,954,145. The last named figure does not represent profits, as the census does not take figures on depreciation, interest, rent, taxes and other items entering into the final cost. The value added by manufacture, however, does show the net increase in value of commodities already in existence. The figures for 1931 and 1933, shown in an accompanying table, are not broken down in the same detail as in 1929.

The number of animals slaughtered on company account and their cost on the hoof in 1931 are as follows:

	Number	Cost
Cattle	144,891	\$ 6,887,685
Calves	28,935	477,192
Sheep and lambs	302,785	1,564,284
Hogs	515,821	7,507,636
Total	992,432	\$16,436,797

The number of animals slaughtered in 1929 and their cost on the hoof is as follows:

	Number	Cost
Cattle	145,415	\$11,926,619
Calves	29,567	826,729
Sheep and lambs	228,159	2,318,125
Hogs	511,060	11,897,629
Total	914,201	\$26,969,102

The weight on the hoof of animals slaughtered for company account in 1931 was 269,501,474 pounds, and their weight dressed was 168,528,947 pounds.

COLORADO MANUFACTURES: MEAT PACKING (WHOLESALE) BY CENSUS YEARS

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note.—This industry classification covers establishments engaged in wholesale slaughtering and meat packing. Plants which slaughter for the retail trade but also wholesale considerable quantities of meat are included, and reports made by such establishments generally cover both branches of their operations. Establishments slaughtering for the retail trade only are not included.

	1933	1931	1929	1925	1919
Number of establishments-----	20	20	25	27	21
Persons engaged:					
Salaried officers and employes-----	(e)295	(a)	407	361	495
Wage earners (average number)-----	1,434	1,328	1,497	1,327	1,848
Total (b)-----	(e)1,729	-----	1,904	1,688	2,343
Horsepower (rated capacity) of power equipment:					
Prime movers-----	(a)	(a)	3,895	(c)	3,463
Electric motors driven by purchased energy-----	(a)	(a)	1,402	(c)	573
Total -----	-----	-----	5,927	4,969	4,036
Salaries and wages:					
Salaries ----- (e)	\$ 496,000	(a)	\$ 839,167	\$ 802,956	\$ 768,330
Wages -----	\$ 1,256,270	\$ 1,602,850	1,832,894	1,666,205	2,148,745
Total (b)----- (e)	\$ 1,752,270	-----	\$ 2,167,061	\$ 2,469,161	\$ 2,917,075
Cost of materials, fuel, etc.:					
Materials and containers-----	(c)	(c)	\$31,518,245	(c)	\$35,501,638
Fuel and purchased electric energy-----	(c)	(c)	247,177	(c)	283,726
Total -----	\$13,160,861	\$19,511,992	\$31,765,422	\$25,479,979	\$34,785,364
Value of products-----	\$16,021,345	\$23,760,495	\$36,719,567	\$30,399,379	\$41,007,731
Value added by manufacture (d)	2,860,484	4,248,503	4,954,145	4,919,400	5,222,107
PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS					
Fresh Beef:					
Pounds -----	-----	57,781,783	61,339,229	66,562,599	(c)
Value -----	-----	\$ 6,783,312	\$10,666,267	\$ 7,174,320	(c)
Fresh veal:					
Pounds -----	-----	3,796,674	3,911,274	4,619,595	(c)
Value -----	-----	\$ 472,334	\$ 753,259	\$ 551,131	(c)
Fresh mutton and lamb:					
Pounds -----	-----	11,459,040	8,978,126	6,960,291	(c)
Value -----	-----	\$ 1,551,734	\$ 1,955,944	\$ 1,606,452	(c)
Fresh pork:					
Pounds -----	-----	25,630,992	30,474,167	(c)	(c)
Value -----	-----	\$ 3,314,516	\$ 5,071,999	(c)	(c)
Cured pork:					
Pounds -----	-----	33,158,978	33,650,094	27,184,735	(c)
Value -----	-----	\$ 5,460,538	\$ 7,232,122	\$ 6,853,380	(c)
Cooked ham:					
Pounds -----	-----	1,671,662	1,975,986	(c)	(c)
Value -----	-----	\$ 467,459	\$ 763,304	(c)	(c)
Sausage, head cheese, etc.:					
Pounds -----	-----	11,179,742	13,178,510	11,696,409	(c)
Value -----	-----	\$ 1,516,548	\$ 2,518,610	\$ 2,219,591	(c)
Lard:					
Pounds -----	-----	21,049,352	21,493,301	18,151,232	(c)
Value -----	-----	\$ 1,873,724	\$ 2,948,091	\$ 3,146,783	(c)
Cattle hides and calf skins:					
Pounds -----	-----	8,179,233	8,125,547	9,307,143	(c)
Value -----	-----	\$ 463,132	\$ 1,097,561	\$ 1,059,415	(c)
Sheep and lamb pelts:					
Number -----	-----	294,921	227,576	168,906	(c)
Value -----	-----	\$ 167,996	\$ 441,271	\$ 418,327	(c)
Animals slaughtered for own account:					
Cattle -----	-----	144,891	145,415	153,266	145,694
Calves -----	-----	28,935	29,567	36,843	(c)
Sheep and lambs-----	-----	302,785	228,159	168,342	212,702
Hogs -----	-----	515,821	511,060	443,997	396,876

(a) Not called for on schedule.

(b) Exclusive of proprietors and firm members.

(c) Not segregated.

(d) This figure does not represent profits since overhead charges are not included.

(e) Does not include salaried officers of corporations.

COLORADO MANUFACTURES: CANNING AND PRESERVING OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, BY CENSUS YEARS

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note.—This industry does not include the canning of meats and other products by establishments engaged in meat packing; the manufacture of condensed and evaporated milk, sweetening sirups and peanut butter; nor the drying and packing of fruits on farms.

	1933	1931	1929	1925	1919
Number of establishments----	18	19	26	21	24
Salaried officers and employes and wage earners:					
Salaried officers and employes	(d) 40	(a)	78	92	93
Wage earners (average no.)	644	743	(b) 826	563	689
Total -----	(d) 684	-----	904	655	787
Horsepower (rated capacity) of power equipment:					
Prime movers -----	(a)	(a)	746	(d)	1,428
Motors driven by purchased energy -----	(a)	(a)	855	(d)	468
Total -----	-----	-----	1,601	1,756	1,896
Salaries and wages:					
Salaries -----	(d) \$65,000	(a)	\$253,480	\$231,916	\$197,933
Wages -----	222,000	\$432,746	599,578	428,617	485,951
Total -----	(d) \$287,000	-----	\$853,058	\$660,533	\$683,884
Cost of materials, fuel, etc.:					
Materials and containers---	(c)	(c)	\$3,233,954	(c)	\$1,788,342
Fuel and purchased electric energy -----	(c)	(c)	58,913	(c)	42,174
Total -----	\$1,287,000	\$2,148,310	\$3,292,867	\$2,440,763	\$1,830,516
Value of products -----	\$2,347,000	\$3,547,090	\$5,322,062	\$4,317,787	\$3,190,048
Value added by manufacture--	1,060,000	1,403,780	2,029,195	1,877,024	1,359,532

(a) Not called for on schedule.

(b) Maximum, 2,316 in September; minimum, 194 in February. Minimum is 8.4 per cent of maximum.

(c) Not segregated.

(d) Exclusive of firm members and proprietors.

CANNING AND PRESERVING

The canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables, pickles, jellies, sauces and preserves is one of Colorado's important manufacturing industries, and the output of the factories in the state ranks high in quantity and value for certain lines of products. The value of the product of these factories varies considerably in census years and ranges from a minimum of \$1,471,254 in 1921 to a maximum of \$5,322,062 in 1929. These variations are due in a large measure to fluctuations in commodity prices and crop conditions as reflecting seasons of abundant crops and low prices and lean seasons with high prices. The industry here discussed does not include meat canning and other products of the meat packing industry, the manufacture of con-

densed and evaporated milk nor the drying and packing of fruit on the farms.

The value of the products of the canning and preserving industry in Colorado by census years is as follows:

1909.....	\$1,528,000
1914.....	1,798,000
1919.....	3,190,048
1921.....	1,471,254
1923.....	1,733,619
1925.....	4,317,787
1927.....	3,487,252
1929.....	5,322,062
1931.....	3,547,090
1933.....	2,347,000

The climate of certain areas of Colorado is especially adapted to the raising of vegetables suitable for canning purposes. The state ranks high among the states of the Union in certain of

these products. The following table gives Colorado's rank in quantity and value of the specified products in 1931 and 1929:

	Rank	
	1931	1929
Green beans.....	6	4
Wax beans.....	4	4
Beets	7	7
Tomatoes.....	15	12
Cherries (sour).....	5	4
Ketchup	5	10
Preserves	12	14

An accompanying table gives the number of establishments in Colorado engaged in the canning of fruits and vegetables and allied products in 1933, 1931, 1929, 1925 and 1919, with the number of salaried officers and employes, wage earners, horsepower, salaries and wages, cost of materials and value of products. Another table gives the quantity production and value of certain specified products in 1931 and 1929.

COLORADO MANUFACTURES: QUANTITY AND VALUE OF SPECIFIED PRODUCTS OF THE CANNING AND PRESERVING INDUSTRY, 1931 AND 1929

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note.—Output of certain products is listed under "other states" in order to avoid the disclosure of individual operations. In some instances products so listed exceed in quantity and value those for which figures are available.

Product	1931		1929	
	Quantity (Cases)	Value	Quantity (Cases)	Value
Beans:				
With pork, with sauce, baked..	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Green	144,450	\$282,574	503,811	\$726,478
Wax	63,972	128,442	112,903	244,347
Lima	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Other	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Beets	14,317	32,901	43,690	91,409
Corn	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hominy	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Kraut	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Peas	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Pumpkin and squash.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Tomatoes	223,518	440,574	290,648	705,429
Tomato paste.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Tomato pulp.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Apples and apple sauce.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Apricots	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Cherries (sour)	46,871	163,430	106,762	537,407
Cherries (sweet)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Peaches	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Ketchup .....	....	199,627	....	291,422
Kraut (in bulk).....	....	(a)	....	10,996
Pickles .....	....	(a)	....	229,735
Prepared horseradish.....	....	11,980	....	37,730
Prepared mustard .....	....	18,673	....	(a)
Preserves, jams, jellies.....	....	420,261	....	580,888
Mayonnaise .....	....	30,085	....	(a)
Other salad dressings.....	....	(a)	....	(a)
Sugar consumed (lbs.).....	2,844,700	143,048	....	182,958

(a) Included under "other states." Shown in table to indicate variety of products.

Revenue and Taxation

THE exact amount of money collected from the people of Colorado in the form of taxes and from permits, licenses and fees of all kinds is difficult to determine for any given period because of the variety of collection agencies representing different civil divisions and sub-divisions, lack of uniformity in fiscal years, and the interlocking of funds.

The bureau of the census made an inquiry covering financial operations of all divisions of government for 1932, which included the state government, the 63 counties, the 232 cities and towns, the 2,052 school districts and approximately 66 other civil divisions (conservancy, drainage, irrigation and tunnel districts), or a total of 2,414 political units that have the power to levy taxes or incur debt. While similar surveys were made for 1922 and 1912, the one for 1932 was the first complete inquiry of the kind.

The 1932 survey revealed total revenue receipts from all sources for all civil divisions amounting to \$84,778,775, distributed as follows:

	Amounts	Per Cent of Total
State government	\$21,880,061	25.8
Counties	15,269,190	18.0
Cities and towns	22,904,309	27.0
School districts	22,947,111	27.1
Other civil divisions	1,778,104	2.1
Total	\$84,778,775	100.0

The governmental-cost payments of the 2,414 political units for 1932 were \$84,570,156, distributed as follows:

	Amounts	Per Cent of Total
State government	\$21,445,900	25.4
Counties	15,150,793	17.9
Cities and towns	23,113,870	27.3
School districts	23,733,332	28.1
Other civil divisions	1,126,261	1.3
Total	\$84,570,156	100.0

General property taxes yielded \$44,887,205 of the \$84,778,061 total revenues, or 52.9 per cent. The remaining 47.1 per cent came from special taxes, such as inheritance, gasoline and automobile taxes, from earnings of departments, earnings of public service enterprises, federal grants, fines, forfeits and escheats, highway privileges, rents and interest, and special assessments. The distribution of general-property-tax levies, as shown in the 1932 survey, is as follows:

	Amounts	Per Cent of Total
State government	\$ 5,074,031	11.3
Counties	11,094,053	24.7
Cities and towns	10,865,126	24.2
School districts	17,853,995	39.8
Total	\$44,887,205	100.0

The surveys made for 1922 and 1912 were less comprehensive than the one for 1932. In the period from 1912 to 1932 the payments for the operation and maintenance of general departments and public service enterprises of the state, counties, and cities and towns having a population of 2,500 and over increased from \$15,233,000 to \$40,788,809, or 167.8 per cent; interest payments from \$1,324,000 to \$2,956,332, or 123.3 per cent; and outlay payments from \$6,126,000 to \$13,907,932, or 127 per cent. The revenues from taxes, licenses and permits; and special assessments of the state, counties, incorporated places and specified civil divisions in 1922, while not as all-inclusive as the figures for 1932, are of interest in connection with the new survey, and were as follows:

State	\$ 9,515,000
Counties	12,305,000
Incorporated places	11,091,000
Specified civil divisions	16,019,000
Total	\$48,930,000

The per capita cost of all governmental units in Colorado in 1932 was \$80.85, which compares with \$76.80 for all units in the United States outside of the federal government, or \$4.05 per capita higher than the average. The gross debt, less sinking funds, was \$123.81 per capita, as against \$141.17 for the United States.

An accompanying table shows the distribution of these per capita items among the various governmental units for revenue receipts, governmental cost-payments and gross debts and for cities and towns according to population.

The per capita assessed valuation of all property subject to the general property tax in Colorado for 1922 and 1932, and comparisons with all states combined, is as follows:

	Per Cap. Assessed Valuation		U. S.
Year	Colo.	Year	U. S.
1922	\$1,591.13	1922	\$1,146.16
1932	1,383.53	1932	1,311.67

The average tax rate per \$100 of assessed valuations for the years named compare as follows:

Year	Rate Per \$100	
	Colo.	U. S.
1922.....	\$2.88	\$2.81
1932.....	3.10	3.03

A series of tables published herewith give summaries for the state and the several civil divisions of the 1932 survey.

Revenues with which to defray governmental costs are derived from two principal sources, both of which are extensively subdivided. The first of these is called taxes and includes revenues from a general property tax, the inheritance tax, sales taxes and corporation and business taxes. The other includes revenues from special assessments, fees collected by various departments and agencies of government for specific purposes, fines, gifts, escheated property, earnings of public service organizations, interest on investments and other sources.

All taxable property of persons and corporations in the state is listed and appraised as to value for taxation purposes as of April 1 each year. This work is done through the county assessors as to most property within the taxing districts of the counties. The assessments on intercounty property, such as railroads, telephone and telegraph lines, power lines, express companies, etc., are made by the state tax commission. These valuations are certified to the county treasurers, who are the tax-collecting agents.

The state, the counties, cities and towns and school districts levy taxes on property situated within their respective boundaries. These levies are spread equally over all property in the district subject to the jurisdiction of the levying agent, in amount sufficient to raise the revenues required to defray the governmental cost of the taxing district. The levies are certified to the county treasurers, who apply them to each and every parcel of property assessed. The aggregate rate at which any one parcel of property is taxed is equal to the total of all levies made by all the taxing agents.

The assessed valuation of all property in Colorado for taxation purposes as of April 1 of the specified years, as determined by the county assessors and tax commission, after all corrections and revisions, in thousands of dollars (000 omitted), and percentage of increase or decrease over preceding year are as follows:

Year	Assessed Value (thousands)	Amt. of Increase* (thousands)	Per Cent Increase*
1921.....	\$1,578,256	.....	.....
1922.....	1,548,618	\$ -29,638	-1.88
1923.....	1,543,590	-5,028	-0.32
1924.....	1,538,097	-5,493	-0.36
1925.....	1,540,732	2,635	0.17
1926.....	1,546,830	6,098	0.40
1927.....	1,565,291	18,461	1.19
1928.....	1,577,560	12,269	0.78
1929.....	1,586,920	9,360	0.59
1930.....	1,586,463	-457	-0.03
1931.....	1,438,448	-148,015	-10.29
1932.....	1,280,564	-157,884	-10.98
1933.....	1,099,604	-180,960	-14.13
1934.....	1,099,333	-271	-0.02
1935.....	1,088,351	-10,982	-1.00

* (—) Minus sign denotes decrease.

Subsequent to these determinations, the county treasurers submit to the tax commission final statements of assessments which include some items not taken by the assessors. The figures for specified years as shown by the treasurers' statements, (000 omitted) and upon which all levies are made, with percentage of increase or decrease over preceding year, are as follows:

Year	Valuation (thousands)	Amt. of Increase* (thousands)	Per Cent Increase*
1921.....	\$1,584,006	.....	.....
1922.....	1,550,762	\$ -33,244	-2.10
1923.....	1,547,269	-3,493	-0.23
1924.....	1,534,802	-12,467	-0.81
1925.....	1,547,702	12,900	0.84
1926.....	1,554,647	6,945	0.45
1927.....	1,573,953	19,306	1.24
1928.....	1,579,336	5,383	0.34
1929.....	1,592,398	13,062	0.83
1930.....	1,590,674	-1,724	-0.11
1931.....	1,447,170	-143,504	-9.02
1932.....	1,284,257	-162,913	-11.26
1933.....	1,101,528	-182,729	-14.23
1934.....	1,102,684	1,156	0.10
1935.....	1,089,616	-13,068	-1.19

* (—) Minus sign denotes decrease.

The anticipated revenue (in thousands of dollars) to be derived in specified years from direct taxation by levies in the previous year are as follows:

Year	Anticipated Revenue (thousands)	Amt. of Increase* (thousands)	Per Cent Increase*
1921.....	\$42,260	.....	.....
1922.....	41,956	\$ -304	-0.72
1923.....	42,241	285	0.67
1924.....	42,992	751	1.78
1925.....	45,190	2,198	5.11
1926.....	46,242	1,052	2.33
1927.....	47,976	1,734	3.75
1928.....	48,231	255	0.53
1929.....	49,665	1,434	2.97
1930.....	49,207	-458	-0.92
1931.....	44,864	-4,343	-8.83
1932.....	39,998	-4,866	-10.85
1933.....	36,793	-3,205	-8.01
1934.....	36,813	20	0.05
1935.....	36,962	149	0.40

* (—) Minus sign denotes decrease.

The distribution of the revenues from the 1935 levies is as follows:

	Amount	Per Cent
State	\$ 3,268,849	8.84
County	7,685,490	20.79
Town	7,753,184	20.98
School	18,254,063	49.39
Total	\$36,961,586	100.00

The assessed valuation of \$1,103,563,605 for 1936, as reported by the county assessors and tax commission, is distributed as follows:

	Amount	Per Cent
Lands and improvements	\$ 279,156,253	25.30
Metal mining properties	18,347,307	1.66
Timber, oil and coal properties	10,385,065	.94
Town and city lots and improvements	394,431,098	35.74
Livestock	32,423,085	2.94
Merchandise	52,390,229	4.75
Manufactures	22,179,359	2.01
Bank stock	16,082,041	1.46
Money, credits and accounts (less exemptions)	12,269,341	1.11
Miscellaneous (less exemptions)	70,568,772	6.39
Corporations assessed by tax commission	195,331,055	17.70
Total	\$1,103,563,605	100.00

In addition to taxes collected through levies, revenues are derived from taxes on gasoline sales, inheritances, motor vehicle licenses, fishing and hunting licenses, general sales and business licenses. Counties share in the revenues from most of these sources. School districts also receive revenue from the state school fund and from tuition, and some of the state institutions from federal land grants. Some county offices are conducted on a fee basis, such as the clerk and recorder and sheriff, their receipts going into the county treasury. Cities and towns also collect additional revenues from licenses, fees and special assessments of improvement districts, and the federal government contributes considerable funds for highway and other purposes, parts of revenues from the forests, and royalties and bonuses from mineral land production.

Published elsewhere in this volume are numerous tables showing assessed valuations by years and by counties, levies for sundry purposes, detailed tables on gasoline and inheritance taxes, motor vehicle licenses, school, county and town taxes, and other sources of revenue mentioned in this text.

PER CAPITA REVENUE RECEIPTS, GOVERNMENTAL-COST PAYMENTS AND GROSS DEBT, LESS SINKING FUNDS, OF ALL GOVERNMENTAL UNITS IN COLORADO, WITH COMPARISONS WITH ALL UNITS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1932

(Compiled from Census Reports)

	Revenue Receipts		Governmental-Cost Payments		Gross Debt (Less Sinking Fund)	
	Colo.	U. S.	Colo.	U. S.	Colo.	U. S.
State	\$20.92	\$17.83	\$20.50	\$20.24	\$ 6.45	\$ 19.07
Counties	20.28	11.99	20.13	12.88	4.24	21.82
Cities and towns.....	35.47	42.54	35.80	45.32	95.27	111.45
School Districts.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Other civil units.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
All governm'tal units	\$81.05	\$71.09	\$80.85	\$76.80	\$123.81	\$141.17
CITIES AND TOWNS:						
30,000 population and over	\$43.81	\$53.78	\$46.22	\$58.81	\$104.74	\$143.39
8,000 to 30,000 pop. ...	31.75	29.64	26.09	29.13	101.89	68.24
2,500 to 8,000 pop	24.85	25.54	23.47	24.17	82.05	66.58
Less than 2,500 pop ..	19.24	16.39	17.18	15.68	72.45	42.84
All cities and towns..	\$35.47	\$42.54	\$35.80	\$45.32	\$95.27	\$111.45

(a) Not computed separately.

REVENUE RECEIPTS AND PER CAPITA TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS, AND GOVERNMENTAL-COST PAYMENTS OF STATE, COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS, SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND OTHER CIVIL DIVISIONS OF COLORADO, 1932

Note.—This table is compiled from results of the decennial inquiry of the Bureau of the Census on financial operations of all divisions of government for 1932, the first complete census covering all subjects included in the investigation. The data includes the state government, the 63 counties, the 232 cities and towns, the 2,052 school districts, and approximately 66 other civil divisions (conservancy, drainage, irrigation and tunnel districts), or a total of 2,414 political units that have the power to levy taxes or incur debt. Revenue receipts include all receipts that do not increase liabilities or decrease assets, and are exclusive of receipts from the proceeds of bond issues, revenue loans, or other debt obligations, transfers between accounts, refunds and similar items.

	State	Counties	Cities and Towns	¹ School Districts	² Other Civil Divisions	Grand Total
Revenue Receipts						
Taxes:						
General property-----	\$ 4,951,000	\$11,264,000	\$10,768,000	\$16,774,000	5	\$48,757,000
Licenses and permits-----	8,345,000	682,000	608,000	-----	-----	9,635,000
Total-----	⁶ \$14,312,000	\$11,946,000	\$11,376,000	\$16,774,000	-----	⁶ \$54,408,000
Special assessments-----	114,000	1,000	2,672,000	-----	\$ 1,382,000	4,169,000
Fines, forfeits and escheats-----	12,000	60,000	130,000	-----	-----	202,000
Subventions and grants-----	4,285,000	1,740,000	63,000	5,217,000	-----	11,305,000
Donations, gifts and pension assessments-----	117,000	1,000	54,000	-----	-----	172,000
Highway privileges, rents and interest-----	894,000	297,000	492,000	18,000	-----	1,701,000
Earnings of general departments-----	2,146,000	1,224,000	955,000	938,000	18,000	5,281,000
Earnings of public service enterprises-----	-----	-----	7,162,000	-----	378,000	7,540,000
Total-----	\$21,880,000	\$15,269,000	\$22,904,000	\$22,947,000	\$ 1,778,000	\$84,778,000
Per capita-----	\$ 20.92	\$ 20.28	\$ 35.47	4	4	\$ 81.05
Governmental-Cost Payments:						
Operation and maintenance of general departments.						
General government-----	\$ 972,000	\$ 3,455,000	6	6	6	6
Protection to person and property-----	689,000	301,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Health and sanitation-----	147,000	44,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Highways-----	4,266,000	3,612,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Charities, hospitals and corrections-----	2,265,000	1,259,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Schools-----	4,119,000	4,533,000	-----	20,607,000	-----	-----
Libraries-----	4,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Recreation-----	14,000	3,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Development and conservation of natural resources-----	1,005,000	-----	-----	-----	310,000	-----
Miscellaneous-----	270,000	555,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total (Departments)-----	\$13,751,000	\$13,762,000	⁵ \$11,459,000	\$20,607,000	\$ 810,000	\$59,889,000
Operation and maintenance of public service enterprises-----	-----	-----	3,265,000	-----	66,000	4,331,000
Interest-----	340,000	169,000	2,869,000	1,598,000	715,000	5,691,000
Outlays-----	7,355,000	1,220,000	5,521,000	1,528,000	35,000	15,659,000
Grand total-----	\$21,446,000	\$15,151,000	\$23,114,000	\$23,733,000	\$ 1,126,000	\$84,570,000
Per capita-----	\$ 20.50	\$ 20.13	\$ 35.80	4	4	\$ 80.85

¹Exclusive of county schools.

²Includes the Moffat tunnel improvement district.

³Includes \$777,035 inheritance taxes, and \$239,282 other special taxes for state purposes only.

⁴Not computed.

⁵Not available by departments.

⁶Blank spaces may indicate either that there were no data for such columns or that the amounts were less than \$500 and thus eliminated in tabulation. In some instances, however, it is probable that an incomplete segregation of figures secured did not permit of a proper classification.

REVENUE RECEIPTS OF COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS, SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND OTHER CIVIL DIVISIONS, BY COUNTIES, 1932

Note.—This table is compiled from decennial census of 1932 on financial operations of all governmental divisions. Totals only are given in this table. Sources from which they are made up are shown in an accompanying general table for the state. (See note at the head of preceding general state table.)

	County	Cities and Towns	¹ School Districts	² Other Civil Divisions	Total
Adams	\$ 306,000	\$ 134,000	\$ 357,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 827,000
Alamosa	112,000	83,000	137,000	34,000	366,000
Arapahoe	321,000	138,000	388,000		847,000
Archuleta	63,000	9,000	46,000		124,000
Baca	290,000	22,000	201,000		513,000
Bent	202,000	47,000	168,000	15,000	432,000
Boulder	585,000	671,000	698,000		1,954,000
Chaffee	222,000	69,000	122,000		413,000
Cheyenne	78,000	11,000	143,000		232,000
Clear Creek	79,000	27,000	44,000		150,000
Conejos	141,000	16,000	136,000	8,000	301,000
Costilla	120,000	1,000	65,000	10,000	196,000
Crowley	111,000	55,000	191,000	23,000	380,000
Custer	64,000	3,000	33,000		100,000
Delta	252,000	123,000	316,000		691,000
Denver		13,019,000	6,409,000		19,428,000
Dolores	52,000	2,000	23,000		77,000
Douglas	157,000	14,000	95,000		266,000
Eagle	155,000	46,000	95,000		296,000
Elbert	183,000	9,000	178,600	2,000	372,000
El Paso	772,000	2,112,000	1,195,000		4,079,000
Fremont	309,000	240,000	422,000		971,000
Garfield	345,000	102,000	267,000		714,000
Gilpin	58,000	14,000	22,000		94,000
Grand	120,000	9,000	50,000		179,000
Gunnison	257,000	87,000	134,000		478,000
Hinsdale	35,000	1,000	10,000		46,000
Huerfano	256,000	112,000	273,000		641,000
Jackson	57,000	19,000	26,000		102,000
Jefferson	465,000	142,000	376,000		983,000
Kiowa	104,000	7,000	141,000		252,000
Kit Carson	232,000	114,000	305,000		651,000
Lake	137,000	29,000	81,000		247,000
La Plata	223,000	120,000	261,000		604,000
Larimer	825,000	694,000	710,000		2,229,000
Las Animas	597,000	339,000	793,000		1,729,000
Lincoln	209,000	34,000	260,000		503,000
Logan	461,000	254,000	535,000	113,000	1,363,000
Mesa	478,000	433,000	505,000	72,000	1,488,000
Mineral	37,000	7,000	12,000		56,000
Moffat	197,000	27,000	103,000		327,000
Montezuma	143,000	31,000	135,000		309,000
Montrose	228,000	96,000	221,000		545,000
Morgan	382,000	255,000	439,000	27,000	1,103,000
Otero	362,000	270,000	465,000	49,000	1,146,000
Ouray	72,000	20,000	43,000		135,000
Park	136,000	3,000	52,000		191,000
Phillips	145,000	71,000	147,000		363,000
Pitkin	70,000	6,000	28,000		104,000
Prowers	313,000	248,000	313,000	47,000	921,000
Pueblo	868,000	1,432,000	1,369,000	330,000	3,999,000
Rio Blanco	106,000	27,000	74,000		207,000
Rio Grande	162,000	37,000	243,000	34,000	476,000
Routt	218,000	53,000	230,000		501,000
Saguache	157,000	10,000	137,000	29,000	333,000
San Juan	58,000	17,000	25,000		100,000
San Miguel	104,000	10,000	49,000		163,000
Sedgwick	127,000	91,000	185,000	18,000	421,000
Summit	67,000	7,000	24,000		98,000
Teller	105,000	48,000	63,000		216,000
Washington	292,000	20,000	290,000	1,000	603,000
Weld	1,154,000	610,000	1,675,000	78,000	3,517,000
Yuma	327,000	147,000	414,000		888,000
Total	\$15,269,000	\$22,904,000	\$22,947,000	\$ 1,778,000	\$62,898,000

¹Exclusive of county schools.

²Exclusive of Moffat tunnel improvement district, which is not distributable by counties.

³Includes revenue from the Moffat tunnel improvement district.

⁴Included as municipal; co-extensive with City of Denver.

**ESTIMATED POPULATION OF COUNTIES AND PER CAPITA REVENUE
RECEIPTS OF COLORADO COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS, SCHOOL
DISTRICTS AND OTHER CIVIL DIVISIONS, 1932**

(Compiled from Census Reports)

	Population	County	Cities and Towns	*All Civil Divisions
Adams	21,200	\$14.43	\$21.15	\$39.01
Alamosa	9,200	12.17	15.77	39.78
Arapahoe	24,200	13.26	12.57	35.00
Archuleta	3,204	21.54	11.19	38.70
Baca	10,900	26.61	8.96	47.06
Bent	9,134	22.12	18.67	47.30
Boulder	32,600	17.94	30.52	59.94
Chaffee	8,200	27.07	11.70	50.37
Cheyenne	3,723	20.95	18.49	62.32
Clear Creek	2,155	36.66	15.62	69.61
Conejos	10,000	14.10	5.00	30.10
Costilla	5,900	20.34	3.97	33.22
Crowley	5,934	18.71	24.04	64.04
Custer	2,124	30.13	5.60	47.08
Delta	14,300	17.62	24.32	48.32
Denver	291,700	¹	44.63	66.60
Dolores	1,400	37.14	4.47	55.00
Douglas	3,498	44.88	29.29	76.04
Eagle	4,000	38.75	28.79	74.00
Elbert	6,580	27.81	11.22	56.53
El Paso	50,500	15.29	57.81	80.77
Fremont	19,100	16.18	20.38	50.84
Garfield	10,100	34.16	23.51	70.69
Gilpin	1,212	47.85	16.93	77.56
Grand	2,108	56.93	18.26	84.91
Gunnison	5,527	46.50	27.97	86.48
Hinsdale	449	77.95	3.86	102.45
Huerfano	17,100	14.97	17.32	37.49
Jackson	1,400	40.71	66.90	72.86
Jefferson	23,100	20.13	23.41	42.55
Kiowa	3,800	27.37	10.39	66.32
Kit Carson	9,900	23.43	39.58	65.76
Lake	4,899	27.96	7.69	50.42
La Plata	13,300	16.77	18.19	45.41
Larimer	34,000	24.26	35.71	65.56
Las Animas	36,008	16.58	25.06	48.02
Lincoln	7,850	26.62	14.36	64.08
Logan	20,200	22.82	29.70	67.48
Mesa	26,500	18.04	33.07	56.15
Mineral	640	57.81	18.23	87.50
Moffat	4,861	40.53	19.04	67.27
Montezuma	8,100	17.65	14.60	38.15
Montrose	11,742	19.42	21.92	46.41
Morgan	18,700	20.43	36.72	58.98
Otero	24,700	14.66	20.97	46.40
Ouray	1,784	40.36	21.14	75.67
Park	2,100	64.76	9.06	90.95
Phillips	5,800	25.00	31.51	62.59
Pitkin	1,770	39.55	8.51	58.76
Prowers	14,900	21.01	38.67	61.81
Pueblo	67,500	12.86	28.08	59.24
Río Blanco	2,980	35.57	25.26	69.47
Río Grande	10,300	15.73	9.20	46.21
Routt	9,400	23.19	16.19	53.30
Saguache	6,500	24.15	3.65	51.23
San Juan	2,000	29.00	11.35	50.00
San Miguel	2,184	47.62	11.71	74.63
Sedgwick	5,800	21.90	35.55	72.59
Summit	987	67.88	12.82	99.29
Teller	4,141	25.36	15.63	52.16
Washington	9,591	30.45	12.02	62.87
Weld	67,000	17.22	24.11	52.49
Yuma	13,613	24.02	41.95	65.23
State	1,054,098	² \$20.28	³ \$35.47	⁴ \$60.13

¹Tabulated as municipal.

²Per capita for counties is based on a population of \$752,800 exclusive of Denver, which is included in cities and towns.

³Based on population of 645,660 for cities and towns.

⁴Not including Moffat Tunnel district.

⁵Includes the Moffat tunnel improvement district, but not the revenues of the state government. The per capita for the state government is \$20.92, making the per capita figure for all Colorado civil divisions \$81.05.

GOVERNMENTAL-COST PAYMENTS OF COLORADO COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS, SCHOOL DISTRICTS, AND OTHER CIVIL DIVISIONS, 1932

(Compiled from Census Reports)

	County	Cities and Towns	School Districts	Other Civil Divisions	Total Cost-Payments
Adams	\$ 340,000	\$ 96,000	\$ 436,000	\$ 26,000	\$ 898,000
Alamosa	91,000	77,000	221,000	30,000	419,000
Arapahoe	324,000	111,000	409,000		844,000
Archuleta	83,000	9,000	53,000		145,000
Baca	255,000	19,000	179,000		453,000
Bent	196,000	36,000	199,000	14,000	445,000
Boulder	553,000	644,000	692,000		1,889,000
Chaffee	196,000	69,000	140,000		405,000
Cheyenne	91,000	11,000	167,000		269,000
Clear Creek	83,000	25,000	45,000		153,000
Conejos	140,000	14,000	169,000	8,000	331,000
Costilla	112,000	1,000	49,000	10,000	172,000
Crowley	121,000	44,000	203,000	21,000	389,000
Custer	66,000	3,000	33,000		102,000
Delta	250,000	115,000	301,000		666,000
Denver ¹		14,715,000	6,516,000		21,231,000
Dolores	69,000	2,000	20,000		91,000
Douglas	153,000	26,000	118,000		297,000
Eagle	136,000	47,000	102,000		285,000
Elbert	191,000	9,000	177,000	2,000	379,000
El Paso	772,000	1,614,000	1,319,000		3,705,000
Fremont	307,000	204,000	423,000		934,000
Garfield	329,000	82,000	247,000		658,000
Gilpin	58,000	11,000	29,000		98,000
Grand	128,000	14,000	48,000		190,000
Gunnison	229,000	98,000	135,000		462,000
Hinsdale	61,000	1,000	12,000		74,000
Huerfano	280,000	82,000	302,000		664,000
Jackson	62,000	21,000	27,000		110,000
Jefferson	436,000	109,000	405,000		950,000
Kiowa	122,000	7,000	149,000		278,000
Kit Carson	242,000	113,000	327,000		682,000
Lake	136,000	32,000	84,000		252,000
La Plata	225,000	96,000	267,000		588,000
Larimer	743,000	629,000	747,000		2,119,000
Las Animas	641,000	343,000	755,000		1,739,000
Lincoln	231,000	34,000	258,000		523,000
Logan	441,000	258,000	556,000	51,000	1,306,000
Mesa	494,000	347,000	508,000	64,000	1,413,000
Mineral	42,000	5,000	14,000		61,000
Moffat	139,000	20,000	112,000	1,000	272,000
Montezuma	128,000	28,000	135,000		291,000
Montrose	202,000	89,000	216,000		507,000
Morgan	385,000	195,000	371,000	27,000	978,000
Otero	356,000	252,000	512,000	54,000	1,174,000
Ouray	71,000	20,000	40,000		131,000
Park	139,000	3,000	57,000		199,000
Phillips	146,000	60,000	154,000		360,000
Pitkin	62,000	3,000	29,000		94,000
Prowers	314,000	208,000	389,000	32,000	943,000
Pueblo	956,000	1,145,000	1,444,000	204,000	3,749,000
Rio Blanco	111,000	13,000	71,000		195,000
Rio Grande	147,000	46,000	258,000	22,000	473,000
Routt	250,000	41,000	246,000		537,000
Saguache	148,000	10,000	149,000	26,000	333,000
San Juan	50,000	18,000	26,000		94,000
San Miguel	124,000	10,000	73,000		207,000
Sedgwick	116,000	64,000	178,000	17,000	375,000
Summit	67,000	12,000	18,000		97,000
Teller	118,000	37,000	64,000		219,000
Washington	316,000	21,000	299,000	1,000	637,000
Weld	1,043,000	519,000	1,674,000	81,000	3,317,000
Yuma	334,000	127,000	377,000		838,000
Totals	\$15,151,000	\$23,114,000	² \$23,733,000	³ \$ 1,126,000	⁴ \$63,124,000

¹Tabulated as municipal; county co-extensive with city.

²Exclusive of county schools.

³Includes Moffat tunnel improvement district, not distributed by counties.

⁴This total is exclusive of the state government, amounting to \$21,446,000, which must be added to obtain total governmental-cost payments of all civil divisions.

**PER CAPITA GOVERNMENTAL-COST PAYMENTS OF COLORADO COUNTIES,
CITIES AND TOWNS, SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND OTHER
CIVIL DIVISIONS, 1932**

(Compiled from Census Reports)

	County	Cities and Towns	'All Civil Divisions
Adams	\$16.04	\$15.15	\$42.36
Alamosa	9.89	14.63	45.54
Arapahoe	13.39	10.11	34.88
Archuleta	25.91	11.19	45.26
Baca	23.39	7.74	41.56
Bent	21.46	14.30	48.72
Boulder	16.96	29.30	57.94
Chaffee	23.90	11.70	49.39
Cheyenne	24.44	18.49	72.25
Clear Creek	38.52	14.46	71.00
Conejos	14.00	4.38	33.10
Costilla	18.98	3.97	29.15
Crowley	20.39	19.23	65.55
Custer	31.07	5.60	48.02
Delta	17.48	22.74	46.57
Denver	1	50.45	72.78
Dolores	49.29	4.47	65.00
Douglas	43.74	54.39	84.91
Eagle	34.00	29.41	71.25
Elbert	29.03	11.22	57.60
El Paso	15.29	44.18	73.37
Fremont	16.07	17.32	48.90
Garfield	32.57	18.90	65.15
Gilpin	47.85	13.30	80.86
Grand	60.72	28.40	90.13
Gunnison	41.43	31.50	83.59
Hinsdale	135.86	3.86	164.81
Huerfano	16.37	13.05	38.83
Jackson	44.29	73.94	78.57
Jefferson	18.87	17.97	41.13
Kiowa	32.11	10.39	73.16
Kit Carson	24.44	39.24	68.89
Lake	27.76	8.49	51.44
La Plata	16.92	14.55	44.21
Larimer	21.85	32.36	62.32
Las Animas	17.80	25.36	48.29
Lincoln	29.43	14.36	66.62
Logan	21.33	30.17	64.65
Mesa	18.64	26.50	53.32
Mineral	65.63	13.02	95.31
Moffat	28.59	14.10	55.96
Montezuma	15.80	13.18	35.93
Montrose	17.20	20.32	43.18
Morgan	20.59	28.08	52.30
Otero	14.41	19.57	47.53
Ouray	39.80	21.14	73.43
Park	66.19	9.06	94.76
Phillips	25.17	26.63	62.07
Pitkin	35.03	4.26	53.11
Prowers	21.07	32.43	63.29
Pueblo	14.16	22.45	55.54
Rio Blanco	37.25	12.16	65.44
Rio Grande	14.27	11.44	45.92
Routt	26.60	12.53	57.13
Saguache	22.77	3.65	51.23
San Juan	25.00	12.02	47.00
San Miguel	56.78	11.71	94.78
Sedgwick	20.00	25.00	64.66
Summit	67.88	21.98	98.28
Teller	28.50	12.05	52.89
Washington	32.95	12.62	66.42
Weld	15.57	20.51	49.51
Yuma	24.54	36.24	61.56
State	² \$20.13	³ \$35.80	⁴ \$60.35

¹Tabulated as municipal.

²Per capita for counties is based on a population of 752,800, exclusive of Denver, which is included in cities and towns.

³Based on a population of 645,660 for cities and towns.

⁴Includes the Moffat tunnel improvement district, but not the governmental-cost payments of the state government. The per capita for the state government is \$20.50, making the total for all Colorado civil divisions \$80.85 per capita.

⁵Includes total governmental-cost payments for counties and cities and towns, school districts and other civil divisions in the counties, except for the Moffat tunnel improvement district, which is not distributed by counties.

ESTIMATED POPULATION, TOTAL AND PER CAPITA REVENUE RECEIPTS AND GOVERNMENTAL-COST PAYMENTS OF COLORADO CITIES AND TOWNS, 1932

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note.—Estimated population of Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo upon which the per capita figures are computed is as of the middle of the fiscal year for those cities. Others are as of January 1, 1932, except cities and towns which showed decreases between 1920 and 1930, for which population as of April 1, 1930, is used. Items included in the total revenue receipts and governmental-cost payments are shown in the general state table of revenue receipts and governmental-cost payments for cities and towns. School districts and other civil divisions are not included in this table.

	Estimated Population	Revenue Receipts		Governmental-Cost Payments	
		Total	Per Capita	Total	Per Capita
Denver	291,700	\$13,019,000	\$44.63	\$14,715,000	\$50.45
Pueblo	51,000	1,432,000	28.08	1,145,000	22.45
Colorado Springs.....	33,600	2,033,000	60.51	1,534,000	45.65
Greeley	12,400	383,000	30.89	323,000	26.05
Fort Collins.....	12,000	366,000	30.50	303,000	25.25
Trinidad	11,600	322,000	27.76	327,000	28.19
Boulder	11,300	379,000	33.54	257,000	22.74
Grand Junction.....	10,500	385,000	36.67	298,000	28.38
Englewood	7,980	91,000	11.40	75,000	9.40
Sterling	7,195	218,000	30.30	225,000	31.27
La Junta.....	7,193	134,000	18.63	132,000	18.35
Longmont	6,029	242,000	40.14	340,000	56.39
Canon City.....	5,938	151,000	25.43	128,000	21.56
Loveland	5,506	281,000	51.04	283,000	51.40
Walsenburg	5,503	103,000	18.72	75,000	13.63
Durango	5,400	114,000	21.11	91,000	16.85
Alamosa	5,107	82,000	16.06	77,000	15.08
Salida	5,065	60,000	11.85	61,000	12.04
Fort Morgan.....	4,423	184,000	41.60	142,000	32.10
Lamar	4,233	223,000	52.68	185,000	43.70
Leadville	3,771	29,000	7.69	32,000	8.49
Montrose	3,566	79,000	22.15	73,000	20.47
Rocky Ford.....	3,426	89,000	25.98	78,000	22.77
Brighton	3,394	50,000	14.73	35,000	10.31
Delta	2,938	80,000	27.23	63,000	21.44
Monte Vista.....	2,610	24,000	9.20	23,000	8.81
Las Animas.....	2,517	47,000	18.67	36,000	14.30
Less than 2,500 population	119,766	2,304,000	19.24	2,058,000	17.18
Grand Total.....	645,660	\$22,904,000	\$35.47	\$23,114,000	\$35.80

**ABSTRACT OF ASSESSED VALUE OF ALL REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY
IN COLORADO, 1934 AND 1935**

(From Report of the State Tax Commission)

Note.—This table shows the gross and net value of all property in Colorado as assessed for taxation purposes in 1935 and 1934 by the county assessors and the state tax commission, after all corrections and revisions. Distributions of the major items by counties, with mill levies for various purposes, will be found in separate tables. To these figures are added certain amounts by county treasurers which slightly increase the totals and comprise the amounts upon which all levies are made.

CLASS OF PROPERTY	Assessed Value	
	1935	1934
Real Estate and Improvements as Returned by County Assessor to the Tax Commission:		
Agricultural land.....	\$ 203,766,237	\$ 218,455,696
Waste and seep land.....	879,693	555,247
Suburban land.....	7,587,780	7,797,462
Mountain home sites.....	930,050	893,432
Improvements on above land.....	64,125,438	63,185,229
Improvements on public and state lands.....	2,173,252	1,775,317
Equities in state and school lands.....	951,274	1,170,357
Timber land.....	626,337	638,630
Improvements on timber land.....	18,905	18,370
Productive coal land.....	1,527,725	1,628,135
Non-productive coal land.....	2,581,830	2,894,772
Coal reserves.....	2,213,266	2,273,055
Improvements on coal lands.....	2,066,490	2,214,650
Oil land.....	233,055	247,825
Oil shale land.....	468,990	479,115
Oil reserves.....	1,293,565	458,840
Improvements on oil lands.....	249,440	290,520
Metalliferous mining claims (non-producing)....	9,106,030	9,353,178
Placer mining claims.....	685,285	690,212
Output of producing metalliferous mines.....	2,767,488	1,645,403
Mineral reserves (other than coal and oil).....	464,447	1,275,914
Improvements on all metalliferous mines.....	4,165,444	4,222,136
Town and city lots.....	137,420,430	137,497,209
Improvements on town and city lots.....	254,352,541	253,343,640
Total value, real estate and improvements..	\$ 700,654,992	\$ 713,004,335
Personal Property as returned by County Assessors to Tax Commission:		
Livestock.....	\$ 30,511,666	\$ 32,068,547
Bicycles.....	17,344	21,749
Motorcycles.....	37,059	24,135
Automobiles and trucks.....	37,274,945	30,099,413
Tractors.....	1,672,739	1,553,789
Aeroplanes.....	44,880	28,330
Agricultural implements, harness, etc.....	5,522,027	6,004,266
Manufacturing machinery and equipment.....	21,476,780	21,585,016
Musical instruments.....	3,718,263	4,014,640
Radios.....	1,921,538	2,084,734
Clocks and watches.....	308,068	327,432
Jewelry and silverware.....	1,159,978	1,231,275
Household property.....	32,260,922	31,751,798
Electric refrigerators.....	2,189,203	1,768,748
Store and office fixtures and furniture.....	10,511,127	10,926,810
Libraries.....	428,695	409,455
Stocks of merchandise.....	50,953,327	50,472,765
Bank stock.....	17,005,906	13,337,484
Gross value bank deposits in and out of state..	15,744,308	15,380,328
Gross value of money, credits and bank accounts	23,119,918	29,170,010
Gross value promissory notes, bonds and debentures.....	12,055,675	12,588,672
Cash value special privileges, franchises, etc....	39,560	39,540
All other property.....	1,609,441	1,612,157
Gross value, personal property.....	\$ 274,483,369	\$ 266,501,093
Corporation Valuations by Tax Commission:		
Railroads, telegraph and telephone.....	\$ 140,496,190	\$ 145,429,800
Railway express agency.....	121,630	145,150
Self-winding clocks.....	10,395	9,345
Pullman.....	487,130	531,930
Local public utilities.....	51,359,350	50,860,920
Private car lines.....	1,009,270	935,610
Motor vehicle carriers (bus and truck lines)....	376,580	440,790
Total value, corporations.....	\$ 193,860,545	\$ 193,353,545

(Continued on next page)

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSED VALUE OF ALL REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN COLORADO, 1934 AND 1935—Continued

CLASS OF PROPERTY	Assessed Value	
	1935	1934
Recapitulation:		
Real estate and improvements.....	\$ 700,654,992	\$ 713,004,335
Personal property.....	274,483,369	266,501,093
Corporations.....	193,860,545	198,353,546
Gross value, all property.....	\$1,168,998,906	\$1,177,858,973
Exemptions allowed by law.....	80,648,371	78,526,410
Final net value, all property.....	\$1,088,350,535	\$1,099,332,563

PER CAPITA GOVERNMENTAL-COST PAYMENTS (EXCLUSIVE OF INTEREST) FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF GENERAL DEPARTMENTS OF STATE GOVERNMENT

(From Financial Statistics of States Compiled by the Bureau of the Census)

DEPARTMENT	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	All States 1931
General government...	\$ 1.06	\$ 0.79	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.87	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.91	\$ 1.03
Protection to person and property:								
Militia and armories..	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.10
Regulation	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.31	0.27	0.30	0.31	0.32
All others.....	0.31	0.30	0.28	0.37	0.30	0.30	0.14	0.27
Conservation of health and sanitation:								
Prevention and treatment of communicable diseases.....	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.17
All others.....	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.13
Development and conservation of natural resources:								
Agriculture	0.79	0.78	0.75	0.73	0.61	0.62	0.48	0.48
All others.....	0.23	0.28	0.25	0.14	0.19	0.29	0.19	0.13
Highways	3.03	3.17	2.55	2.11	2.29	1.59	2.58	1.95
Charities, hospitals and corrections	2.35	2.38	2.38	2.20	2.03	1.92	1.63	1.87
Education:								
Schools	4.28	4.03	4.08	4.04	3.37	3.45	3.74	4.78
Libraries	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.02
Recreation	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05
Miscellaneous	0.26	0.29	0.30	0.27	0.22	0.23	0.29	0.46
All general depts.*....	\$12.84	\$12.56	\$12.08	\$11.31	\$10.42	\$ 9.67	\$10.53	\$11.75

*The totals upon which the per capita figures are based are same as in table on disbursement of state government for expenses and interest, less payments for interest, and do not include outlays for permanent improvements and investments.

(a) Less than one-half of one cent.

Note.—The publication of reports for years subsequent to 1931 was suspended until after 1935.

RECEIPTS OF STATE GOVERNMENT FOR 1925 TO 1931, INCLUSIVE

NOTE.—This table is compiled from reports of the bureau of the census of the United States department of commerce. Owing to the use of different classifications and inclusion of items not handled through the state auditing department, the figures are not comparable with the auditor's reports. The reports are for fiscal years. Prior to 1929 the Colorado fiscal year ended November 30. Beginning with 1929 it ends June 30.

REVENUE RECEIPTS	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925
Taxes:							
General property	\$ 5,262,860	\$ 5,887,835	\$ 5,624,518	\$ 5,971,509	\$ 5,611,972	\$ 5,659,605	\$ 5,844,144
Special:							
Property	995,264	900,379	919,984	869,408	674,690	183,679	182,517
Inheritance	261,182	263,802	274,847	281,365	272,093	876,009	911,039
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	86,600	93,715
Poll .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	166
Business license taxes:							
Gasoline	6,112,341	5,787,172	4,162,842	4,118,399	3,012,626	2,085,833	1,847,641
All others.....	982,391	994,017	898,816	869,001	763,558	724,291	672,989
Non-business license taxes:							
Motor vehicles	1,054,384	1,049,615	1,017,362	980,491	876,413	828,884	789,258
All others.....	286,146	313,153	289,393	287,484	269,857	229,986	242,555
Permits	2,521	8,188	5,008	2,036	6,194	6,208	9,610
Special assessments and special charges for outlays	152,888	40,312	36,655	41,520	93,927	53,558	883,414
Fines, forfeits, escheats.....	15,771	22,435	38,353	41,595	4,596	4,029	18,416
Subventions and grants, donations and pension assessments:							
From U. S. Government.....	3,739,517	1,775,838	2,148,589	2,053,964	1,445,798	1,424,488	1,662,461
From private persons and corporations..	46,599	41,777	48,583	40,899	57,200	121,296	17,226
Rents and interest:							
Sinking and trust funds.....	437,410	490,796	425,702	449,669	473,766	322,398	540,730
Interest	721,632	691,195	674,820	637,450	660,160	709,399	521,033
Earnings of general departments.....	2,229,693	2,231,294	2,160,565	2,113,490	2,125,555	1,979,621	1,653,102
Total revenue receipts.....	\$22,301,199	\$20,497,808	\$18,726,037	\$18,808,280	\$16,348,420	\$15,295,976	\$15,888,116

NOTE.—The census bureau's latest annual report relating to financial statistics of states is that of 1931. No additional reports of this character are planned until after the fiscal year closing June 30, 1935. Another table, published herewith, giving revenue receipts and governmental-cost payments of all governmental units in the state, contains data for the state government for 1932 under a slightly different distribution.

DISBURSEMENTS OF STATE GOVERNMENT FOR 1925 TO 1931, INCLUSIVE

	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925
EXPENSES							
General government.....	\$ 1,102,679	\$ 812,243	\$ 977,083	\$ 887,149	\$ 968,797	\$ 781,274	\$ 926,138
Protection to persons and property:							
Militia and armories.....	103,170	114,387	109,131	129,529	114,294	99,705	86,746
Regulation.....	301,424	294,836	286,916	318,098	294,975	317,954	314,166
All others.....	322,454	313,479	288,455	375,376	318,051	314,952	140,687
Development and conservation of natural resources:							
Agriculture.....	818,096	806,098	771,762	742,380	657,135	654,219	492,808
All others.....	234,494	290,338	255,344	139,589	203,139	301,139	197,283
Conservation of health and sanitation:							
Prevention and treatment of communicable diseases.....	30,445	29,026	22,497	23,382	24,904	27,632	36,407
All others.....	102,816	103,639	111,107	108,371	106,558	101,944	115,137
Highways.....	3,156,658	3,278,767	2,612,572	2,148,055	2,455,574	1,679,931	2,623,880
Charities, hospitals and corrections.....	2,447,824	2,456,433	2,438,489	2,236,081	2,174,161	2,026,150	1,654,808
Education:							
Schools.....	4,459,348	4,159,153	4,179,245	4,117,355	3,614,122	3,646,272	3,810,044
Libraries.....	3,565	3,609	3,313	1,660	973	575	892
Recreation.....	15,408	14,873	16,026	15,985	12,610	12,829	16,716
Miscellaneous.....	268,587	297,970	306,488	275,482	240,197	240,659	293,237
Interest.....	441,023	438,547	513,423	557,468	620,860	578,273	542,154
Total expenses and interest.....	\$13,808,291	\$13,413,198	\$12,891,351	\$12,076,860	\$11,806,350	\$10,783,848	\$11,251,083
Outlays (permanent improvements and investments):							
Agriculture.....	\$ 29,042	\$ 29,362	\$ 12,843	\$ 4,097	\$ 20,238	\$ 31,324	\$ 22,778
Fish and game.....	80,878	57,095	113,592	112,267	93,300	118,674	31,370
Highways.....	6,751,609	4,708,086	4,299,597	4,919,584	3,848,800	3,910,519	3,761,659
Hospitals and corrections.....	175,746	332,908	169,260	15,328	30,642	221,819	38,659
Education.....	213,192	310,096	224,957	399,463	711,052	704,690	1,532,915
Miscellaneous.....	25,288	28,240	117	4,050	136,752	59,279	6,373
Total governmental costs.....	\$21,083,846	\$18,878,985	\$17,712,317	\$17,531,849	\$16,147,194	\$15,830,123	\$16,644,846

Note.—The census bureau's latest annual report relating to financial statistics of states is that of 1931. No additional reports of this character are planned until after the fiscal year closing June 30, 1935. Another table published herewith, giving revenue receipts and governmental-cost payments of all governmental units in the state, contains data for the state government for 1932 under a slightly different distribution.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENTS FOR 1934
(From the Records of the State Tax Commission)

VALUATION BY TAX COMMISSION

COUNTY	Valuation by County Assessor	VALUATION BY TAX COMMISSION										Total Valuation by Tax Commission
		Railroad Companies	Telephone Companies	Telephone Companies	Telegraph Companies	Express Companies	Pullman Company	Private Car Lines	Self-Winding Clocks	Local Utility Companies	Motor Vehicle Carriers (Bus and Truck Lines)	
Adams	\$ 17,901,080	\$ 3,361,610	\$ 225,870	\$ 70,450	\$ 3,760	\$ 20,770	\$ 25,580	\$ 90	\$ 265,990	\$ 23,220	\$ 3,997,340	
Alamosa	5,770,846	1,259,440	56,630	5,760	1,570	2,740	5,560	135	155,970	3,000	1,490,805	
Arapahoe	14,004,175	2,076,330	346,080	42,790	2,630	15,840	14,520	60	1,175,430	9,660	3,683,340	
Archuleta	1,924,045	1,544,630	10,220	5,390	1,910	250	250	---	12,740	---	1,575,140	
Baca	8,443,700	1,728,200	30,780	1,390	1,500	---	12,240	---	119,000	---	1,893,110	
Bent	6,434,116	2,841,800	75,230	20,410	2,350	8,040	23,160	---	240,430	12,540	3,223,960	
Boulder	25,963,320	2,545,430	406,210	15,320	3,040	8,080	22,090	60	4,635,280	30,560	7,666,070	
Chaffee	5,189,935	1,883,669	58,130	21,890	2,130	10,280	12,640	120	510,040	1,070	2,499,960	
Cheyenne	6,318,355	2,320,170	34,790	33,790	1,910	13,720	18,300	---	38,300	3,760	2,464,750	
Clear Creek	3,169,545	673,210	35,240	1,020	910	---	---	---	415,230	11,710	1,137,320	
Conejos	5,375,177	1,323,090	31,280	6,160	1,630	---	390	---	36,950	500	1,400,000	
Costilla	2,992,300	824,360	23,320	3,740	1,920	6,980	10,410	---	24,590	400	900,720	
Crowley	4,505,950	814,710	34,870	3,810	950	6,820	7,580	15	178,100	740	1,047,595	
Custer	1,880,359	309,660	8,760	1,500	390	2,500	2,500	---	11,580	1,170	335,560	
Delta	8,284,150	1,701,290	101,170	12,870	2,090	---	21,220	105	113,510	5,360	1,957,615	
Denver	315,432,120	1,826,260	7,297,870	123,230	2,290	9,030	12,010	4,965	21,099,630	10,410	30,385,695	
Dolores	967,710	52,820	2,530	990	540	---	270	---	14,730	---	71,880	
Douglas	4,433,440	2,772,980	103,280	90,930	2,850	24,370	24,610	---	666,010	17,990	3,703,020	
Eagle	3,646,506	2,021,520	25,450	26,980	2,490	13,960	20,890	---	189,930	---	2,301,220	
Elbert	7,491,905	2,470,160	38,480	28,540	3,350	18,460	21,120	---	65,960	2,860	2,693,780	
El Paso	44,842,940	5,089,590	843,640	128,690	6,450	42,170	44,470	825	1,039,810	30,940	7,226,585	
Fremont	10,880,010	2,681,140	125,270	26,410	2,570	15,440	27,960	165	1,178,920	9,440	4,067,315	
Garfield	8,049,915	2,362,650	88,660	33,190	3,500	14,620	25,890	60	1,621,190	4,230	4,153,990	
Gilpin	1,813,148	793,630	1,720	---	---	---	2,010	---	95,200	---	916,930	
Grand	2,989,135	1,746,310	46,510	---	1,600	---	16,420	---	14,600	9,030	1,823,470	
Gunnison	6,774,065	3,699,750	44,260	10,170	3,540	---	890	135	87,830	5,200	3,851,775	
Hinsdale	549,780	2,170	1,620	---	280	---	---	---	6,710	---	10,780	
Huerfano	6,209,751	2,839,720	81,890	45,370	3,260	21,090	31,900	---	683,160	13,110	3,719,490	

Jackson	2,219,080	129,630	6,850	21,390	1,320	7,460	1,180,160	12,050	137,800
Jefferson	16,869,855	2,513,740	317,190	317,190	3,470	1,240	52,910	2,800	4,056,700
Kiowa	6,183,715	2,273,640	66,520	10,510	2,650	19,030	42,690	---	2,449,850
Kit Carson	11,966,989	1,341,060	32,540	18,080	1,820	13,090	15,420	---	1,467,575
Lake	3,948,385	1,373,490	44,750	13,120	1,770	6,250	11,280	135	1,921,285
La Plata	7,189,440	2,322,380	73,100	73,100	4,260	2,350	3,634,800	5,740	3,052,615
Larimer	29,999,932	3,891,430	445,590	12,980	37,070	11,320	776,750	33,480	5,212,345
Las Animas	19,164,625	6,873,770	194,880	92,370	5,489	30,390	2,552,690	21,610	2,624,945
Lincoln	3,534,949	2,258,860	102,930	32,110	2,260	16,260	89,550	75	2,523,835
Logan	16,415,505	4,683,410	167,550	36,250	4,580	21,550	37,570	12,990	5,569,200
Mesa	16,429,765	2,590,250	219,930	44,850	3,390	15,290	701,090	5,250	3,611,355
Mineral	686,245	425,940	7,070	1,050	530	4,620	440,770	1,560	440,770
Moffat	4,534,609	168,200	38,990	3,480	1,900	1,040	103,360	2,310	311,820
Montezuma	3,729,355	186,850	29,040	8,280	1,580	1,110	68,960	---	288,650
Montrose	6,708,843	1,281,470	88,640	3,480	1,580	4,160	78,920	4,310	1,467,525
Morgan	14,524,940	3,127,400	173,270	52,350	2,840	20,380	155,460	12,500	3,569,300
Otero	17,441,485	3,384,990	132,180	42,990	2,800	16,300	689,960	14,810	4,310,995
Ouray	1,974,081	629,580	27,480	4,280	1,130	750	97,640	2,940	763,800
Park	4,203,860	2,081,950	44,610	35,550	1,970	240	37,810	---	2,202,130
Phillips	6,546,290	1,167,180	22,060	2,150	1,100	9,730	1,202,220	---	1,202,220
Pitkin	1,903,165	511,070	18,780	1,160	610	4,680	76,860	---	613,060
Prowers	11,597,020	2,958,140	179,490	21,610	2,440	8,380	235,840	7,330	3,435,425
Pueblo	45,991,389	5,608,940	987,420	116,490	6,630	43,320	4,091,950	32,230	10,939,025
Rio Blanco	3,824,810	70,970	21,480	230	230	---	---	---	92,680
Rio Grande	6,434,655	1,080,460	54,140	3,840	1,260	11,600	56,340	6,000	1,213,700
Routt	7,707,010	2,042,280	51,930	---	2,750	15,110	374,800	---	2,486,870
Saguache	4,507,775	2,197,970	39,140	9,110	2,490	220	51,140	7,220	2,307,385
San Juan	2,461,182	397,920	17,620	780	400	---	102,930	2,780	522,430
San Miguel	2,544,125	142,170	23,110	3,060	1,410	970	434,750	---	605,470
Sedgwick	6,738,920	1,153,130	16,590	16,590	950	6,660	1,283,880	3,740	1,283,880
Summit	1,817,665	1,159,160	22,200	4,700	1,360	---	379,900	---	1,567,320
Teller	2,874,720	512,460	53,840	---	---	---	457,310	850	1,024,460
Washington	9,466,596	1,325,010	27,360	24,600	1,300	9,400	87,130	1,990	1,497,780
Weld	51,217,410	12,494,980	518,990	164,540	11,390	31,170	1,440,966	35,330	14,789,130
Yuma	10,383,050	1,299,300	42,640	23,990	1,220	8,880	10,020	---	1,386,050
State	\$900,979,018	\$129,235,470	\$ 14,599,710	\$ 1,594,620	\$ 145,150	\$631,380	\$50,860,920	\$440,790	\$198,353,545

*Railroads include 3% increase ordered by the State Board of Equalization.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENTS FOR 1935
(From the Records of the State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	VALUATION BY TAX COMMISSION											Total Valuation by Tax Commission
	Valuation by County Assessor	Railroad Companies	Telephone Companies	Telegraph Companies	Express Companies	Pullman Company	Private Car Lines	Self-Winding Clocks	Local Utility Companies	Motor Vehicle Carriers (Bus and Truck Lines)		
Adams	\$ 18,056,160	\$ 3,310,160	\$ 243,080	\$ 71,760	\$ 3,130	\$ 18,530	\$ 27,000	\$ 90	\$ 217,850	\$ 17,900	\$ 3,909,500	
Alamosa	5,798,179	1,124,920	58,430	48,710	1,300	2,360	5,960	135	162,450	2,600	1,363,945	
Arapahoe	14,304,675	1,978,940	362,720	43,710	2,180	13,620	15,410	45	954,360	7,110	3,378,095	
Archuleta	1,327,337	1,379,640	9,800	5,510	1,590	---	220	---	13,300	---	1,410,060	
Baca	6,558,530	1,631,100	31,860	1,420	1,250	---	12,470	---	114,300	---	1,792,400	
Bent	5,228,341	2,682,120	78,870	20,610	1,950	6,910	25,270	135	239,250	11,500	3,066,615	
Boulder	26,428,450	2,604,570	421,000	13,530	2,520	8,430	23,400	60	4,823,550	24,560	7,921,620	
Chaffee	5,292,195	1,682,460	60,230	22,350	1,770	8,840	13,490	150	530,360	880	2,320,530	
Cheyenne	5,584,968	2,245,140	37,090	34,510	1,590	11,810	18,770	---	36,870	6,640	2,392,420	
Clear Creek	3,155,300	677,260	31,580	1,040	750	---	---	---	431,420	10,990	1,153,040	
Conchos	5,415,279	1,181,770	34,550	6,300	1,360	---	400	---	38,490	500	1,263,370	
Costilla	3,138,560	738,840	29,150	3,820	1,600	6,000	10,700	---	25,610	400	816,120	
Crowley	4,398,445	773,840	36,910	3,890	790	5,860	8,290	---	201,000	870	1,031,450	
Custer	1,898,201	276,580	9,090	1,530	330	---	2,610	---	28,890	930	319,960	
Delta	8,387,785	1,519,570	103,230	13,150	1,730	---	22,460	105	113,190	4,290	1,777,725	
Denver	319,526,800	1,788,150	7,559,660	127,070	1,900	7,970	12,420	5,385	21,473,920	9,210	30,985,685	
Dolores	995,185	51,250	2,530	1,010	440	---	370	---	14,980	---	70,280	
Douglas	4,338,520	2,604,580	108,720	92,490	2,370	20,950	25,420	---	526,660	14,700	3,395,890	
Eagle	4,065,459	2,741,470	26,260	27,560	3,020	20,900	39,480	---	197,880	---	3,056,570	
Elbert	7,492,329	2,400,050	89,790	29,140	2,810	15,880	21,950	---	66,730	4,140	2,680,490	
El Paso	44,792,100	4,736,980	876,660	130,950	5,360	36,240	47,770	980	1,066,120	25,280	6,326,290	
Fremont	10,907,425	2,428,900	128,590	26,420	2,140	13,280	29,270	165	1,205,110	8,820	3,842,655	
Garfield	7,990,395	2,132,730	90,030	33,870	2,910	12,560	24,510	45	1,679,320	3,890	3,379,365	
Gilpin	1,889,811	971,700	23,320	1,760	930	2,270	---	---	98,110	---	1,107,930	
Grand	3,140,275	2,358,630	47,870	---	1,340	12,330	11,020	---	14,960	---	2,454,640	
Gunnison	6,751,125	2,450,990	45,570	10,230	2,940	---	1,020	---	87,920	---	2,502,980	
Hinsdale	511,395	2,110	1,640	---	240	---	---	---	5,710	---	9,700	
Huerfano	6,092,395	2,647,330	85,700	46,380	2,710	17,300	33,510	---	676,350	11,400	3,520,680	

Jackson	2,246,480	125,000	9,310	1,100	4,970	7,780	---	1,193,600	10,940	135,410
Jefferson	17,073,830	2,492,020	374,100	2,880	---	---	---	---	---	4,108,140
Kiowa	4,921,510	2,159,610	71,920	2,200	16,360	25,830	---	52,380	---	2,839,030
Kit Carson	9,693,887	1,197,140	33,290	1,510	11,260	16,400	90	44,410	2,750	1,825,820
Lake	3,946,565	1,277,690	46,330	1,470	5,370	11,630	195	673,870	280	1,330,225
La Plata	2,081,160	712,540	75,540	3,550	---	2,540	180	179,110	4,590	2,797,110
Larimer	29,624,648	3,859,370	466,210	2,550	9,730	88,910	195	802,830	23,150	5,216,195
Las Animas	19,174,370	6,640,620	204,180	4,560	26,120	66,680	225	2,553,420	18,760	9,697,445
Lincoln	7,577,950	2,136,070	110,790	1,880	13,980	19,600	120	91,360	5,650	2,412,270
Logan	15,465,485	4,489,500	175,060	3,810	18,530	38,610	105	628,870	5,340	5,896,425
Mesa	16,793,850	2,287,790	228,780	2,820	13,150	31,500	405	730,650	4,200	3,845,115
Mineral	831,330	380,440	7,400	440	---	4,660	---	---	1,250	395,260
Moffat	4,795,893	195,640	40,260	190	---	1,110	---	101,550	---	338,750
Montezuma	3,801,180	181,300	30,110	1,580	---	1,140	---	64,010	1,850	283,650
Montrose	6,769,865	1,144,600	93,530	1,320	---	4,460	240	78,690	3,450	1,334,760
Morgan	14,190,930	3,021,600	182,690	2,360	17,510	25,950	45	161,920	7,780	3,473,005
Otero	17,460,265	3,194,820	138,290	2,330	14,010	29,290	90	742,760	17,240	4,182,100
Ourray	2,023,113	565,390	28,380	940	---	680	---	97,370	2,350	699,480
Park	4,456,525	2,104,820	48,170	1,630	---	280	---	39,580	---	2,230,790
Phillips	5,508,040	1,132,300	23,860	910	---	10,010	---	---	---	1,169,270
Pitkin	2,073,125	458,730	19,400	510	---	4,720	---	76,370	---	562,910
Prowers	11,384,070	2,791,820	191,840	2,080	7,200	23,210	90	219,350	6,380	3,263,770
Pueblo	46,489,848	5,264,710	1,026,670	5,510	37,520	54,620	765	4,008,970	31,950	10,546,175
Rio Blanco	3,704,810	69,090	21,870	200	---	---	---	---	---	91,160
Rio Grande	6,495,170	966,440	56,390	1,050	---	12,380	45	58,680	4,890	1,103,765
Routt	7,557,965	2,375,430	53,840	2,290	---	16,290	---	367,020	---	2,814,870
Saguache	4,479,702	1,963,240	40,200	2,070	---	310	30	159,270	5,780	2,074,190
San Juan	2,421,036	360,820	18,240	380	---	---	---	102,640	2,220	484,650
San Miguel	2,599,250	137,950	23,870	1,170	---	1,060	---	438,510	---	600,680
Sedgewick	6,230,790	1,115,910	16,880	790	5,730	---	---	41,830	1,090	1,248,870
Summit	1,768,495	1,171,890	22,860	1,130	---	---	---	395,660	---	1,696,350
Teller	3,291,050	614,280	56,860	---	---	---	---	491,600	850	1,163,580
Washington	8,124,354	1,287,170	28,640	1,060	8,080	10,720	---	89,230	2,420	1,452,150
Weld	50,607,180	12,011,980	540,640	9,470	26,980	104,900	180	1,501,100	32,270	14,394,650
Yuma	8,966,240	1,260,460	48,030	1,020	7,560	10,640	---	---	840	1,953,050
State	\$894,489,990	\$123,644,280	\$ 15,230,830	\$121,630	\$487,130	\$1,009,270	\$10,395	\$51,359,350	\$376,680	\$193,860,545

VALUATION AND TAXES LEVIED, TOGETHER WITH MILL LEVIES FOR COUNTY,
AVERAGE LEVIES FOR TOWN AND SCHOOL PURPOSES, AND THE AVERAGE
TOTAL LEVIES FOR THE YEAR 1934.* STATE LEVY 3.40 MILLS

COUNTY	Valuation	Revenue	County Levy	Average Town Levy	Average School Levy	Average Total Levy
Adams -----	\$ 21,908,410	\$ 642,924.22	7.50	20.84	15.64	29.35
Alamosa -----	7,261,651	276,424.80	5.25	19.05	23.23	38.07
Arapahoe -----	17,859,875	644,800.59	8.00	15.17	20.18	36.31
Archuleta -----	3,499,759	100,034.22	11.00	19.30	12.17	28.58
Baca -----	10,336,810	288,689.08	6.10	14.01	17.01	27.93
Bent -----	9,658,076	266,189.96	7.30	12.70	14.98	27.56
Boulder -----	33,618,730	1,095,407.24	7.90	10.93	16.40	32.58
Chaffee -----	7,686,860	286,849.76	12.00	16.20	15.24	37.32
Cheyenne -----	8,784,055	215,956.06	4.30	18.62	16.92	24.58
Clear Creek -----	4,306,865	138,424.59	11.60	13.39	12.63	32.14
Conejos -----	6,773,847	215,465.73	7.90	15.12	18.36	31.81
Costilla -----	3,870,220	135,178.06	14.30	19.67	16.46	34.93
Crowley -----	5,584,810	175,021.19	5.65	17.47	18.76	31.34
Custer -----	2,216,135	62,818.93	11.00	6.48	13.23	28.35
Delta -----	10,241,705	453,814.36	13.92	12.10	23.20	44.21
Denver -----	348,291,840	11,754,849.60	4.497	11.253	14.60	33.75
Dolores -----	1,055,385	41,245.03	20.90	9.54	13.65	39.08
Douglas -----	8,117,580	176,913.68	6.25	22.00	11.24	21.79
Eagle -----	5,947,689	174,698.30	10.00	17.17	14.26	29.37
Elbert -----	10,185,045	247,943.80	7.98	13.93	12.41	24.34
El Paso -----	52,290,370	2,022,848.18	6.60	13.85	21.27	38.68
Fremont -----	14,915,570	534,834.33	6.90	13.80	19.65	35.53
Garfield -----	12,206,475	456,156.11	11.00	20.15	18.70	37.37
Gilpin -----	2,732,182	87,670.48	14.50	29.00	10.73	32.09
Grand -----	4,825,235	118,326.31	9.815	18.19	10.08	24.52
Gunnison -----	10,627,590	311,411.73	8.70	13.09	14.93	29.30
Hinsdale -----	578,286	26,900.81	24.00	16.00	16.73	46.52
Huerfano -----	9,929,241	386,040.34	13.25	11.35	19.05	38.88
Jackson -----	2,378,760	48,775.06	8.86	14.00	7.34	20.50
Jefferson -----	20,742,925	660,522.09	9.00	15.72	17.44	31.84
Kiowa -----	8,642,465	180,157.97	5.40	10.95	11.53	20.85
Kit Carson -----	13,435,924	414,544.59	6.45	16.74	18.93	30.85
Lake -----	5,869,145	224,416.42	10.56	39.00	15.98	38.24
La Plata -----	10,199,450	439,539.84	12.975	16.85	20.96	43.09
Larimer -----	35,182,540	1,224,020.46	9.10	14.61	17.19	34.79
Las Animas -----	28,989,570	1,081,956.79	10.04	18.18	18.89	37.32
Lincoln -----	11,058,785	314,505.24	6.26	12.98	17.44	28.44
Logan -----	21,996,755	674,688.09	4.94	17.90	18.12	30.67
Mesa -----	20,041,120	795,345.79	9.00	17.06	20.45	39.68
Mineral -----	1,127,115	24,653.90	7.67	21.00	8.10	21.87
Moffat -----	4,999,864	153,300.57	10.75	14.00	14.12	30.66
Montezuma -----	4,008,575	169,162.46	14.54	16.26	20.62	42.20
Montrose -----	8,176,800	340,855.23	11.57	16.49	22.05	41.69
Morgan -----	18,172,100	531,328.40	5.40	9.82	18.16	29.24
Otero -----	21,747,445	699,258.86	6.50	15.82	16.90	32.15
Ouray -----	2,737,881	97,080.65	15.35	23.26	12.68	35.46
Park -----	6,464,280	131,983.81	6.20	7.99	10.38	20.42
Phillips -----	7,748,510	204,170.13	5.50	17.40	14.64	26.35
Pitkin -----	2,516,225	88,577.93	18.625	43.00	9.55	35.20
Prowers -----	15,034,085	448,367.14	6.20	12.65	17.36	29.82
Pueblo -----	57,302,482	2,199,234.53	6.30	21.80	17.87	38.38
Rio Blanco -----	3,925,640	120,957.82	10.35	22.50	14.29	30.81
Rio Grande -----	7,647,740	311,131.92	7.20	17.00	26.16	40.68
Routt -----	10,237,800	331,396.03	9.40	28.29	16.34	32.37
Saguache -----	6,816,332	187,620.02	7.50	12.60	15.23	26.20
San Juan -----	2,983,612	97,233.58	16.12	18.85	10.20	32.59
San Miguel -----	3,147,735	114,240.49	14.60	12.05	15.73	36.29
San Miguel -----	8,022,800	219,092.69	3.695	16.71	17.35	27.31
Sedgwick -----	3,384,985	85,257.44	9.25	17.52	10.55	25.19
Summit -----	3,899,600	169,288.20	13.60	44.90	16.80	43.41
Teller -----	10,964,376	313,293.01	6.37	13.17	17.56	28.57
Washington -----	66,002,720	2,045,506.48	5.10	13.78	19.40	30.99
Weld -----	11,767,658	333,701.80	5.00	13.72	18.05	28.36
Yuma -----						
Totals -----	\$1,102,684,095	\$36,813,001.92	9.40	17.24	16.27	33.38

*From County Treasurers' Annual Statements.

Note.—County levy does not include general school tax levy, shown in another table.

VALUATION AND TAXES LEVIED, TOGETHER WITH MILL LEVIES FOR COUNTY, AVERAGE LEVIES FOR TOWN AND SCHOOL PURPOSES, AND THE AVERAGE TOTAL LEVIES FOR THE YEAR 1935.* STATE LEVY 3.40 MILLS

COUNTY	Valuation	Revenue	County Levy	Average Town Levy	Average School Levy	Average Total Levy
Adams	\$ 21,954,540	\$ 627,529.93	7.00	20.86	15.77	28.58
Alamosa	7,162,124	280,561.51	6.25	19.06	23.59	39.17
Arapahoe	17,700,480	643,074.18	8.00	16.31	20.19	36.33
Archuleta	3,340,632	90,035.18	9.50	19.00	12.24	26.95
Baca	8,351,930	281,108.79	9.50	13.58	19.56	33.66
Bent	9,294,956	257,155.02	7.20	14.60	15.23	27.67
Boulder	34,285,340	1,096,710.62	7.90	10.97	16.23	31.99
Chaffee	7,655,795	290,073.90	12.00	16.36	15.79	37.89
Cheyenne	7,934,453	193,803.55	4.40	13.90	16.00	24.43
Clear Creek	4,308,340	144,347.86	12.90	13.43	12.94	33.50
Conejos	6,677,299	218,181.15	9.00	15.14	18.61	32.68
Costilla	3,954,680	137,799.74	14.425	20.03	16.68	34.84
Crowley	5,441,805	175,137.28	6.15	18.38	19.37	32.18
Custer	2,218,161	61,388.96	11.50	6.52	12.43	27.68
Delta	10,164,580	448,231.56	13.92	11.98	23.22	44.10
Denver	352,356,740	12,191,543.20	4.622	12.378	14.60	34.60
Dolores	1,069,095	41,412.03	20.90	9.54	13.78	38.74
Douglas	7,730,695	172,621.68	7.05	20.00	11.41	22.33
Eagle	7,122,029	183,837.01	9.00	15.52	12.50	25.81
Elbert	10,128,252	227,083.27	7.975	14.14	10.85	22.42
El Paso	51,559,760	1,998,387.65	6.60	14.47	20.24	38.76
Fremont	14,727,895	519,502.19	6.60	14.19	19.49	35.27
Garfield	11,969,760	436,845.18	11.00	19.39	18.34	36.50
Gilpin	3,007,513	94,511.50	14.10	29.00	10.74	31.42
Grand	5,594,915	125,198.20	8.80	17.58	9.49	22.38
Gunnison	9,836,665	293,512.95	9.80	13.23	16.16	31.44
Hinsdale	531,880	24,529.01	24.00	16.00	16.60	46.12
Huerfano	9,613,075	392,315.06	14.25	11.35	20.28	40.81
Jackson	2,413,924	48,309.04	6.97	20.00	8.60	20.01
Jefferson	20,426,160	667,918.45	10.00	15.64	17.75	32.70
Kiowa	7,260,540	167,703.29	6.45	9.15	13.11	23.10
Kit Carson	11,015,637	356,841.96	6.45	17.56	20.24	32.39
Lake	5,776,790	220,672.34	12.05	39.00	15.34	38.20
La Plata	9,928,680	426,530.64	12.975	16.84	21.11	42.96
Larimer	34,905,610	1,189,613.71	9.10	14.68	16.74	34.08
Las Animas	28,771,216	1,158,566.43	13.00	18.18	19.03	40.27
Lincoln	9,790,220	293,921.47	7.90	14.12	17.24	30.02
Logan	20,896,895	648,328.62	5.25	17.81	18.32	31.03
Mesa	20,142,345	844,802.14	10.92	17.14	16.04	41.94
Mineral	1,226,590	27,319.11	8.67	21.00	8.02	22.27
Moffat	5,141,270	152,292.10	10.50	12.50	14.03	29.62
Montezuma	4,078,400	170,827.92	14.54	16.21	20.61	41.89
Montrose	8,202,220	334,012.31	11.12	16.36	21.88	40.72
Morgan	17,685,016	529,691.55	6.50	9.95	18.10	29.95
Otero	21,640,290	693,686.10	6.10	15.80	17.49	32.05
Ouray	2,760,878	97,443.24	15.40	23.32	12.86	35.29
Park	6,836,900	156,241.02	8.98074	7.37	10.41	22.85
Phillips	6,677,310	179,554.81	5.90	17.81	14.62	26.89
Pitkin	2,354,345	81,849.42	17.60	43.00	10.26	34.76
Prowers	14,657,090	421,318.53	6.00	12.49	16.81	28.75
Pueblo	57,186,148	2,217,988.88	6.30	21.75	18.59	38.79
Rio Blanco	3,792,795	115,758.95	10.20	22.50	14.44	30.52
Rio Grande	7,624,870	316,337.28	7.20	17.00	27.30	41.49
Routt	10,423,785	317,493.32	8.40	22.72	15.91	30.46
Saguache	6,547,707	177,677.52	7.40	12.86	15.23	27.13
San Juan	2,911,871	93,623.63	16.00	18.91	10.20	32.15
San Miguel	3,196,450	118,721.58	15.40	13.51	15.86	37.14
Sedgwick	7,479,660	203,885.38	4.586	16.81	16.56	27.26
Summit	3,364,845	87,249.79	10.25	17.59	10.61	25.93
Teller	4,462,930	195,270.16	13.60	44.67	17.48	43.75
Washington	9,576,504	276,971.19	6.795	13.54	17.69	28.92
Weld	64,947,770	2,025,603.37	5.10	14.16	19.78	31.19
Yuma	10,319,290	301,117.74	6.00	11.09	18.44	29.18
State	\$1,089,616,340	\$36,961,586.15	9.75	17.14	16.18	32.60

*From County Treasurers' annual statements.

Note.—County levy does not include general school tax levy, shown in another table.

MILEAGE AND VALUE OF RAILROADS, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES AS
RETURNED BY STATE TAX COMMISSION FOR 1934

COUNTY	Railroad		Telephone		Telegraph	
	Miles	Value	Miles	Value	Miles	Value
Adams	93.08	\$ 3,361,610	7,551.46	\$ 225,870	1,288.66	\$ 70,450
Alamosa	51.45	1,259,440	2,128.50	56,630	97.24	5,766
Arapahoe	62.94	2,076,330	11,436.02	346,080	764.75	42,790
Archuleta	63.10	1,544,630	321.25	10,220	91.06	5,390
Baca	47.24	1,728,200	1,132.00	30,780	23.40	1,390
Bent	77.68	2,841,800	2,380.40	75,230	483.16	20,410
Boulder	91.00	2,545,430	14,837.28	406,210	258.52	15,320
Chaffee	76.95	1,883,660	2,138.00	58,130	372.38	21,890
Cheyenne	63.12	2,320,170	929.72	34,790	570.27	33,790
Clear Creek	26.46	673,210	1,296.00	35,240	17.24	1,020
Conejos	54.05	1,323,090	1,151.00	31,280	104.66	6,160
Costillo	63.63	824,360	1,056.05	28,320	63.07	3,740
Crowley	31.35	814,710	1,125.10	34,870	64.32	3,810
Custer	12.65	309,660	326.00	8,760	25.30	1,500
Delta	69.50	1,701,290	3,981.40	101,170	217.27	12,870
Denver	53.42	1,826,260	267,899.76	7,297,870	2,143.85	123,230
Dolores	17.72	52,820	46.00	2,530	16.68	990
Douglas	94.38	2,772,980	3,231.80	103,280	1,750.52	90,930
Eagle	120.11	2,021,520	974.50	25,450	455.41	26,980
Elbert	83.24	2,470,160	1,875.80	83,300	481.67	28,540
El Paso	188.84	5,089,590	30,047.04	843,640	2,434.79	128,690
Fremont	99.98	2,681,140	4,679.00	125,270	473.74	26,410
Garfield	118.04	2,362,650	3,207.25	88,660	560.21	33,190
Gilpin	33.59	793,630	855.00	23,250	28.97	1,720
Grand	76.58	1,746,310	1,689.00	46,510	---	---
Gunnison	184.03	3,699,750	1,611.50	44,260	180.40	10,170
Hinsdale	9.40	2,170	77.00	1,620	---	---
Huerfano	114.55	2,839,720	2,798.72	81,890	793.39	45,370
Jackson	43.88	129,630	252.00	6,850	---	---
Jefferson	98.64	2,513,740	11,685.00	317,190	361.13	21,390
Kiowa	87.49	2,273,640	1,424.72	66,520	177.34	10,510
Kit Carson	60.18	1,341,060	1,236.00	32,540	305.18	18,080
Lake	55.44	1,373,490	1,646.00	44,750	221.37	13,120
La Plata	121.00	2,322,380	2,736.25	73,100	166.24	9,850
Larimer	139.29	3,891,430	15,012.64	445,590	219.02	12,980
Las Animas	228.88	6,873,770	6,497.26	194,880	1,854.38	92,370
Lincoln	73.33	2,258,860	2,406.12	102,930	542.03	32,110
Logan	133.60	4,683,410	5,022.91	167,550	789.71	36,250
Mesa	134.63	2,590,250	7,991.49	219,930	757.01	44,850
Mineral	17.40	425,940	260.00	7,070	17.82	1,050
Moffat	7.49	168,200	1,432.00	38,990	---	---
Montezuma	62.69	186,850	1,068.00	29,040	58.76	3,480
Montrose	52.35	1,281,470	3,305.50	88,640	139.67	8,280
Morgan	90.53	3,127,400	5,490.50	173,270	1,022.51	52,350
Otero	92.58	3,384,990	4,628.10	132,180	1,019.17	42,990
Ouray	37.40	629,580	1,010.00	27,480	72.29	4,280
Park	81.83	2,081,950	1,638.00	44,610	600.02	35,550
Phillips	36.31	1,167,180	739.97	22,060	36.30	2,150
Pitkin	39.14	511,070	697.00	18,780	19.56	1,160
Prowers	80.86	2,958,140	4,869.62	179,490	509.13	21,610
Pueblo	211.47	5,608,940	35,208.08	987,420	2,228.60	116,490
Rio Blanco	7.80	70,970	810.00	21,480	---	---
Rio Grande	52.51	1,080,460	2,003.00	54,140	64.80	3,840
Routt	90.94	2,042,280	1,910.00	51,930	---	---
Saguache	90.15	2,197,970	1,522.50	39,140	161.84	9,110
San Juan	28.72	397,920	648.00	17,620	13.14	780
San Miguel	47.70	142,170	850.00	23,110	51.65	3,060
Sedgwick	31.48	1,153,130	1,487.96	55,290	356.95	16,590
Summit	45.56	1,159,160	855.00	22,200	79.42	4,700
Teller	39.30	512,460	1,980.00	53,840	---	---
Washington	40.44	1,335,010	933.05	27,360	424.55	24,600
Weld	401.41	12,494,980	17,719.36	518,990	3,192.21	164,540
Yuma	40.42	1,299,300	1,550.27	42,640	404.86	23,990
State	4,980.92	\$129,235,470	519,308.85	\$14,599,710	29,626.99	\$1,594,620

MILEAGE AND VALUE OF RAILROADS, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES AS RETURNED BY STATE TAX COMMISSION FOR 1935

COUNTY	Railroad		Telephone		Telegraph	
	Miles	Value	Miles	Value	Miles	Value
Adams	93.08	\$ 3,310,160	7,802.46	\$ 243,080	1,288.66	\$ 71,760
Alamosa	51.45	1,124,920	2,125.50	58,430	97.38	5,890
Arapahoe	60.81	1,978,940	11,458.02	362,720	766.24	43,710
Archuleta	63.10	1,379,640	297.25	9,800	91.06	5,510
Baca	47.24	1,631,100	1,132.00	31,860	23.40	1,420
Bent	77.68	2,682,120	2,381.40	78,870	484.33	20,610
Boulder	91.00	2,604,570	14,845.28	421,000	223.61	13,530
Chaffee	76.95	1,682,460	2,140.00	60,230	372.38	22,350
Cheyenne	63.12	2,245,140	930.72	37,090	570.27	34,510
Clear Creek	26.33	677,260	1,122.00	31,580	17.24	1,040
Conejos	54.05	1,181,770	1,229.00	34,550	104.06	6,300
Costilla	63.63	738,840	1,051.05	29,150	63.07	3,820
Crowley	31.35	773,840	1,137.10	36,910	64.32	3,890
Custer	12.65	276,580	327.00	9,090	25.30	1,530
Delta	69.50	1,519,570	3,975.40	103,230	217.51	13,150
Denver	53.15	1,788,150	268,049.81	7,559,660	2,176.04	127,070
Dolores	17.72	51,250	46.00	2,530	16.68	1,010
Douglas	94.38	2,604,580	3,216.80	108,720	1,750.52	92,490
Eagle	120.27	2,741,470	977.50	26,260	455.41	27,560
Elbert	83.24	2,400,050	1,875.80	89,790	481.67	29,140
El Paso	188.84	4,736,980	30,664.04	876,660	2,434.82	130,950
Fremont	99.98	2,428,900	4,614.00	128,590	460.47	26,420
Garfield	118.04	2,132,730	3,217.25	90,030	559.81	33,870
Gilpin	33.59	977,700	850.00	23,920	28.97	1,750
Grand	76.58	2,358,630	1,684.00	47,870	---	---
Gunnison	144.04	2,450,990	1,609.50	45,570	178.22	10,230
Hinsdale	9.40	2,110	77.00	1,640	---	---
Huerfano	114.55	2,647,330	2,697.96	85,700	793.39	46,380
Jackson	43.88	125,000	331.00	9,310	---	---
Jefferson	91.01	2,492,020	13,312.00	374,100	361.13	21,850
Kiowa	87.49	2,159,610	1,424.72	71,920	177.34	10,730
Kit Carson	60.18	1,197,140	1,234.50	33,290	305.32	18,470
Lake	55.44	1,277,690	1,646.00	46,330	221.25	13,390
La Plata	121.00	2,081,160	2,733.25	75,540	166.24	10,060
Larimer	139.29	3,859,370	15,044.32	466,210	219.04	13,250
Las Animas	228.88	6,640,620	6,513.24	204,180	1,831.70	92,880
Lincoln	73.33	2,136,070	2,411.62	110,790	542.38	32,820
Logan	133.60	4,489,500	5,041.41	175,050	789.64	36,610
Mesa	112.25	2,287,790	8,037.49	228,730	757.99	45,870
Mineral	17.40	380,440	263.00	7,400	17.82	1,080
Moffat	7.49	195,640	1,429.00	40,260	---	---
Montezuma	62.69	181,300	1,070.00	30,110	58.76	3,560
Montrose	52.35	1,144,600	3,372.50	93,530	140.00	8,470
Morgan	90.53	3,021,600	5,616.00	182,690	1,022.51	53,150
Otero	92.58	3,194,820	4,662.10	138,290	1,019.60	43,270
Ouray	37.40	565,390	1,008.00	28,380	72.29	4,370
Park	81.83	2,104,820	1,709.00	48,170	600.02	36,310
Phillips	36.31	1,132,300	754.97	23,850	36.30	2,200
Pitkin	39.14	458,730	697.00	19,400	19.56	1,180
Prowers	80.86	2,791,920	4,900.39	191,840	509.13	21,760
Pueblo	211.47	5,264,710	35,256.18	1,026,670	2,227.32	118,460
Rio Blanco	7.80	69,090	800.00	21,870	---	---
Rio Grande	52.51	966,440	2,024.00	56,390	64.85	3,920
Routt	90.94	2,375,430	1,913.00	53,840	---	---
Saguache	90.15	1,963,240	1,520.50	40,200	162.05	9,290
San Juan	28.72	360,420	648.00	18,240	13.14	800
San Miguel	47.70	137,950	848.00	23,870	51.65	3,120
Sedgwick	31.48	1,115,910	1,488.96	58,830	357.23	16,780
Summit	45.56	1,171,890	852.00	22,860	79.42	4,810
Teller	39.30	614,280	2,020.00	56,850	---	---
Washington	40.44	1,287,170	940.05	28,640	424.55	25,110
Weld	401.41	12,011,980	17,703.36	540,640	3,192.47	167,130
Yuma	40.42	1,260,460	1,694.34	48,030	404.86	24,500
State	4,908.55	\$123,644,280	521,883.74	\$15,230,830	29,590.39	\$1,621,080

**AVERAGE VALUE OF HORSES PER HEAD AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS
FOR 1914, 1919, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1933, 1934, 1935**

COUNTY	1935	1934	1933	1930	1929	1928	1919	1914
Adams	\$43.76	\$37.89	\$33.87	\$35.26	\$35.29	\$36.13	\$87.30	\$73.58
Alamosa	47.80	49.51	49.39	58.93	56.15	59.86	73.33	43.74
Arapahoe	35.42	36.21	31.92	36.20	35.24	33.66	68.36	62.86
Archuleta	43.94	44.87	34.37	31.55	33.39	35.64	61.72	44.12
Baca	28.66	25.53	17.41	18.10	19.85	23.05	45.00	34.20
Bent	24.73	25.71	19.55	26.57	28.22	28.09	57.71	58.20
Boulder	43.41	39.50	36.13	40.73	41.15	42.63	113.04	83.55
Chaffee	42.02	36.83	36.43	41.39	47.37	45.81	62.88	55.67
Cheyenne	26.05	20.90	19.10	25.11	25.80	26.12	59.09	40.61
Clear Creek	28.27	31.12	34.17	41.33	38.30	38.36	66.39	70.03
Conejos	66.58	58.13	47.58	39.96	39.79	39.44	75.40	66.50
Costilla	32.15	33.53	32.16	35.44	37.14	43.27	74.50	46.12
Crowley	30.27	28.20	22.79	34.20	35.19	34.98	67.61	70.03
Custer	25.94	25.47	25.36	29.53	29.25	29.67	67.51	60.36
Delta	40.80	33.94	31.68	35.02	35.52	36.96	85.01	75.17
Denver	38.55	51.53	50.00	45.97	74.07	44.74	100.00	63.79
Dolores	27.32	25.78	22.19	23.60	29.77	32.75	78.72	67.70
Douglas	51.10	38.01	40.20	50.98	51.55	50.57	68.79	64.17
Eagle	30.66	30.68	30.22	37.22	41.88	41.81	81.94	66.91
Elbert	37.17	34.30	27.84	32.89	33.41	34.56	68.20	56.00
El Paso	32.16	32.22	21.22	29.63	29.49	28.00	67.00	60.19
Fremont	37.39	33.62	28.00	29.61	30.73	32.60	53.72	56.64
Garfield	28.97	29.30	28.78	41.29	38.15	39.15	72.03	65.20
Gilpin	27.34	27.07	24.39	29.88	33.70	35.69	60.48	58.22
Grand	37.70	30.10	21.18	26.84	29.72	28.76	64.08	55.01
Gunnison	36.76	36.00	30.87	39.24	38.94	39.45	70.06	61.99
Hinsdale	16.84	18.12	13.31	32.61	32.93	31.87	58.00	52.09
Huerfano	26.45	24.54	19.15	27.73	28.77	30.23	64.50	74.11
Jackson	25.65	17.49	18.20	19.55	18.69	19.45	48.88	61.53
Jefferson	26.06	25.03	18.37	33.19	32.06	32.52	71.19	75.13
Kiowa	40.64	37.81	30.00	39.96	40.00	40.00	59.65	45.57
Kit Carson	32.54	32.12	21.99	35.94	28.59	27.76	52.13	58.58
Lake	30.00	30.00	30.00	35.73	37.00	36.67	73.95	88.15
La Plata	28.64	19.35	21.84	28.32	30.55	30.86	69.20	67.54
Larimer	42.60	38.61	28.91	34.48	35.20	41.52	112.00	87.30
Las Animas	23.56	23.63	19.65	20.14	21.74	20.98	49.70	61.00
Lincoln	26.25	27.13	22.80	24.03	23.01	22.63	54.83	52.33
Logan	37.29	31.50	26.90	32.47	35.40	36.84	93.29	66.24
Mesa	31.34	28.88	27.88	36.41	35.15	37.32	73.29	60.26
Mineral	35.50	32.92	36.25	28.46	26.48	27.14	54.71	48.72
Moffat	26.95	24.23	17.12	19.75	18.41	20.04	63.00	50.60
Montezuma	23.94	21.52	23.84	29.32	31.54	32.65	71.20	90.00
Montrose	44.18	34.10	30.00	31.33	37.37	38.25	81.39	71.77
Morgan	42.06	40.97	29.25	32.90	37.00	38.50	87.84	80.40
Otero	39.46	38.32	28.20	33.91	35.05	30.41	74.41	75.82
Ouray	22.66	24.00	23.00	28.08	30.56	32.97	55.95	68.87
Park	28.81	28.71	27.42	35.83	39.93	40.20	71.14	60.99
Phillips	38.47	36.31	31.51	32.22	32.36	38.87	66.40	58.09
Pitkin	33.60	25.98	22.91	32.35	36.47	40.32	71.29	64.98
Prowers	30.98	26.94	19.22	21.05	28.25	37.62	62.00	61.15
Pueblo	33.42	32.65	22.57	35.25	38.55	40.07	68.70	60.07
Río Blanco	26.11	24.82	21.72	33.13	31.73	31.40	57.94	55.86
Río Grande	33.75	35.17	34.90	43.53	47.37	49.36	75.70	72.30
Routt	24.06	23.82	21.38	37.20	38.02	36.99	75.58	65.79
Saguache	29.64	28.36	26.34	33.50	32.50	34.20	51.00	36.94
San Juan	35.41	39.52	36.77	51.25	70.64	48.11	68.25	72.57
San Miguel	30.08	28.54	28.60	46.59	46.42	47.73	81.00	70.99
Sedgwick	34.04	28.98	31.46	39.28	41.99	40.67	62.05	68.45
Summit	27.35	27.23	27.00	38.00	40.00	43.00	80.24	64.78
Teller	32.98	32.07	29.73	25.09	39.71	39.69	57.06	54.38
Washington	31.44	26.99	20.25	25.08	24.87	25.80	59.19	62.47
Weld	40.55	39.57	33.40	38.58	42.26	42.06	89.34	80.86
Yuma	33.35	33.92	30.11	32.55	35.00	33.71	60.00	58.03
State	\$34.39	\$31.83	\$26.49	\$32.33	\$33.75	\$34.23	\$71.16	\$65.08

**AVERAGE VALUE OF MULES PER HEAD AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS
FOR 1914, 1919, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1933, 1934, 1935**

COUNTY	1935	1934	1933	1930	1929	1928	1919	1914
Adams	\$ 56.57	\$ 45.24	\$ 43.23	\$ 38.47	\$ 36.04	\$ 36.67	\$113.50	\$ 93.64
Alamosa	66.08	61.44	60.78	72.62	71.96	78.31	111.90	81.57
Arapahoe	35.04	36.68	35.43	41.08	41.94	41.18	84.73	82.05
Archuleta	32.05	34.09	24.85	37.97	41.18	41.09	60.00	63.71
Baca	31.36	32.24	24.24	25.40	26.65	30.52	60.00	45.97
Bent	29.39	28.91	27.76	40.07	39.07	35.06	70.25	68.11
Boulder	52.89	50.07	43.07	51.26	53.16	51.39	114.81	88.59
Chaffee	50.00	37.06	30.00	42.78	27.50	56.00	85.00	100.00
Cheyenne	32.90	26.11	25.64	33.40	32.91	35.18	81.56	73.34
Clear Creek	30.00	28.57	30.00	15.00	30.00	28.75	62.50	112.50
Conejos	67.72	58.41	49.58	50.00	46.92	49.13	87.00	98.53
Costilla	31.66	34.05	27.88	36.58	40.72	44.28	76.68	100.73
Crowley	36.05	36.63	29.95	46.13	47.81	48.40	84.74	94.80
Custer	26.66	26.05	25.46	34.48	30.52	30.50	67.80	53.21
Delta	50.84	31.94	39.89	44.34	42.60	41.08	95.20	102.97
Denver	20.33	28.00	41.92	46.23	58.55	84.06	100.00	77.16
Dolores	33.67	31.70	29.31	29.37	29.45	29.38	105.78	80.83
Douglas	45.30	37.05	41.33	51.45	52.30	53.25	97.10	63.15
Eagle	34.22	34.93	35.56	51.10	51.47	54.09	78.30	96.15
Elbert	40.07	38.92	31.86	38.61	39.72	39.18	87.89	72.37
El Paso	35.01	30.89	26.48	35.10	34.86	35.19	89.00	82.92
Fremont	42.03	37.60	29.36	52.28	49.18	57.00	78.00	72.75
Garfield	33.36	36.32	32.56	46.60	43.56	44.65	96.42	78.77
Gilpin	.....	.....	.....	30.00	30.00	26.25	75.00	56.00
Grand	48.95	39.28	26.92	30.00	46.21	32.88	62.66	67.27
Gunnison	40.26	42.00	39.00	50.40	48.30	51.13	104.89	100.48
Hinsdale	17.50	21.25	12.50	.....	.....	.....	53.00	66.66
Huerfano	39.10	34.91	40.88	78.37	80.32	83.10	122.00	97.91
Jackson	34.21	22.86	17.85	26.54	27.47	32.20	84.68	72.76
Jefferson	30.48	31.53	28.03	44.06	42.92	48.45	102.45	110.00
Kiowa	40.83	37.98	30.35	40.00	40.00	40.00	95.04	93.09
Kit Carson	35.50	31.10	26.94	37.05	33.02	30.58	58.04	66.02
Lake	.....	.....	.....	50.00	25.00	.....	73.20	.....
La Plata	26.06	34.25	23.51	28.65	41.17	31.32	72.28	64.73
Larimer	57.66	55.36	41.21	38.25	52.00	51.90	123.40	111.74
Las Animas	48.12	51.74	24.34	59.41	52.74	70.34	103.00	93.16
Lincoln	34.06	33.62	23.78	30.77	30.31	28.74	89.52	67.20
Logan	52.12	41.00	37.13	41.07	41.66	41.24	106.98	87.25
Mesa	38.19	38.49	34.38	42.58	42.06	47.59	87.82	85.92
Mineral	44.58	42.72	50.83	59.16	53.33	56.25	84.00	35.00
Moffat	43.20	38.02	28.65	32.11	31.23	33.07	85.40	105.84
Montezuma	25.77	25.51	22.31	32.85	34.65	35.72	82.60	100.00
Montrose	45.91	37.52	34.44	37.81	38.23	39.25	98.89	94.19
Morgan	52.96	47.10	41.05	44.92	42.52	44.56	95.56	105.34
Otero	59.84	52.62	40.58	49.84	52.01	44.04	98.78	103.63
Ouray	20.00	17.04	20.00	27.17	34.32	44.44	62.04	71.71
Park	41.13	40.00	33.99	54.44	53.24	52.10	81.80	117.20
Phillips	48.60	43.00	39.96	41.65	37.50	40.00	83.87	74.07
Pitkin	30.00	28.32	22.41	24.29	34.47	39.33	101.33	50.00
Prowers	39.06	36.32	29.79	29.11	34.46	27.03	80.00	78.79
Pueblo	33.23	33.88	30.02	47.09	45.47	49.80	100.89	83.09
Río Blanco	30.29	31.72	28.63	38.74	39.85	42.35	92.30	93.57
Río Grande	33.44	34.79	35.68	51.52	52.66	55.66	113.08	107.43
Routt	28.81	26.88	25.10	50.00	.....	.....	93.00	90.27
Saguache	35.97	33.87	29.89	38.60	36.47	38.33	80.00	62.76
San Juan	24.54	27.14	29.59	40.66	41.21	43.39	76.81	74.25
San Miguel	27.17	25.91	26.59	39.68	44.34	46.31	79.59	81.00
Sedgwick	47.10	40.30	41.52	44.51	45.16	45.18	88.10	81.10
Summit	35.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	50.00	50.00	75.00	77.14
Teller	35.60	38.91	37.75	60.75	55.37	54.00	83.20	74.03
Washington	40.71	34.43	26.77	27.60	27.92	28.43	79.02	84.53
Weld	47.52	46.46	40.47	43.65	50.27	49.83	100.26	101.33
Yuma	38.62	38.47	35.08	38.92	39.66	38.78	72.00	67.58
State	\$ 43.02	\$ 39.72	\$ 33.69	\$ 41.70	\$ 41.92	\$ 42.63	\$ 88.56	\$ 85.03

**AVERAGE VALUE OF RANGE CATTLE PER HEAD AS RETURNED BY COUNTY
ASSESSORS FOR 1914, 1919, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1933, 1934, 1935**

COUNTY	1935	1934	1933	1930	1929	1928	1919	1914
Adams	\$16.52	\$14.78	\$13.54	\$33.03	\$35.65	\$31.44	\$43.00	\$32.01
Alamosa	16.12	13.87	14.05	32.80	32.24	28.32	44.24	35.05
Arapahoe	14.67	16.04	13.46	35.40	35.18	30.02	41.29	30.79
Archuleta	15.33	15.46	12.89	34.39	34.42	30.65	45.00	25.40
Baca	14.08	13.98	12.61	34.14	34.48	29.56	41.00	26.56
Bent	14.16	13.57	12.16	34.04	33.51	28.86	41.88	35.45
Boulder	15.75	13.49	13.46	33.20	33.95	31.81	52.08	28.67
Chaffee	17.12	13.29	13.88	34.48	33.36	29.34	42.47	32.49
Cheyenne	14.21	13.32	12.44	33.62	33.02	33.90	45.87	39.85
Clear Creek	16.35	15.62	15.78	35.31	34.74	28.60	41.44	40.39
Conejos	15.21	14.71	12.79	35.64	34.02	28.01	42.00	37.46
Costilla	14.14	12.55	13.25	33.92	32.53	30.05	43.00	36.62
Crowley	14.58	13.33	12.67	33.59	34.12	29.32	44.85	34.70
Custer	14.56	14.26	12.85	33.49	31.54	31.04	41.85	35.06
Delta	13.04	13.21	12.95	33.81	33.83	29.18	45.05	35.42
Denver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	13.05	13.00	13.19	35.23	32.46	30.10	45.57	33.67
Douglas	15.34	14.58	14.50	37.97	37.18	30.05	47.50	32.34
Eagle	14.17	14.69	13.47	35.24	35.17	28.00	44.87	33.50
Elbert	15.89	13.67	12.82	33.52	33.19	31.53	43.66	26.27
El Paso	14.40	14.65	13.24	35.29	34.54	29.49	42.71	31.96
Fremont	16.66	15.38	14.06	34.04	32.64	28.55	42.70	30.26
Garfield	14.79	14.28	15.53	34.72	32.99	28.40	42.61	34.50
Gilpin	14.86	14.36	13.17	32.39	32.12	28.87	40.00	30.14
Grand	16.09	14.55	16.78	36.34	34.48	32.28	45.27	37.24
Gunnison	14.00	12.90	12.96	34.05	34.22	28.19	47.97	36.66
Hinsdale	13.94	15.87	12.72	33.71	32.90	28.00	42.00	30.29
Huerfano	15.79	15.29	17.13	35.22	35.97	28.70	42.00	36.11
Jackson	13.34	13.20	12.75	33.69	39.81	28.65	44.99	39.99
Jefferson	13.98	12.93	13.46	34.60	34.29	30.37	46.17	35.91
Kiowa	15.37	15.21	12.22	33.71	33.54	28.81	44.92	35.25
Kit Carson	14.68	14.18	13.01	33.55	36.38	33.73	42.95	29.53
Lake	15.70	15.52	12.48	35.76	36.27	28.99	42.53	34.60
La Plata	14.21	12.80	12.29	33.32	32.72	28.64	40.40	30.26
Larimer	15.81	17.84	16.32	34.13	34.26	29.56	42.25	31.83
Las Animas	14.61	13.11	13.41	35.80	34.37	28.55	44.00	32.50
Lincoln	13.54	13.27	13.09	33.58	31.71	29.54	44.13	33.15
Logan	13.42	15.79	12.64	34.18	33.23	29.03	48.21	35.14
Mesa	14.03	12.67	12.72	32.90	32.21	29.12	43.20	36.66
Mineral	15.38	14.76	13.64	35.71	34.47	29.06	40.00	29.98
Moffat	13.20	14.03	14.44	33.21	34.33	30.35	42.50	39.01
Montezuma	13.06	13.23	13.19	31.74	31.46	30.07	42.33	32.71
Montrose	13.20	12.69	12.69	33.28	32.27	28.28	46.44	35.42
Morgan	15.49	14.87	12.30	32.48	32.25	30.53	41.71	41.77
Otero	16.00	14.49	12.90	32.86	35.52	30.07	43.22	42.35
Ouray	12.77	12.63	12.65	32.29	32.86	28.44	42.26	35.07
Park	15.48	14.56	13.90	34.61	35.60	31.40	44.09	35.00
Phillips	16.44	13.13	13.21	32.63	33.58	28.05	45.26	35.01
Pitkin	14.87	13.86	12.87	34.18	36.04	30.16	48.20	30.60
Prowers	14.54	13.05	12.52	33.04	32.73	29.17	41.70	32.23
Pueblo	15.14	14.33	13.67	34.63	31.18	30.70	45.73	36.02
Rio Blanco	13.54	14.45	12.74	33.39	33.70	28.71	44.00	35.73
Rio Grande	14.98	14.98	12.90	32.93	32.61	29.04	40.61	34.78
Routt	14.69	13.39	13.05	37.06	33.44	29.94	58.65	36.65
Saguache	13.65	13.40	13.17	33.38	33.59	29.61	39.55	33.67
San Juan	13.32	14.90	12.04	35.17	35.38	29.05	47.21	.....
San Miguel	13.37	12.70	13.03	33.13	31.75	32.34	47.96	38.00
Sedgwick	13.70	11.92	12.70	33.52	33.29	30.28	41.60	35.21
Summit	13.63	13.85	14.65	33.79	33.63	33.00	54.66	35.16
Teller	13.65	15.15	12.78	35.48	34.69	28.06	40.17	33.41
Washington	14.54	13.84	13.57	33.46	32.60	30.61	41.88	35.23
Weld	16.56	15.67	13.60	34.38	34.30	29.80	44.38	35.35
Yuma	14.10	13.06	12.50	33.33	37.87	29.71	41.25	35.23
State	\$14.52	\$13.93	\$13.29	\$34.13	\$34.06	\$29.65	\$44.30	\$34.74

**AVERAGE VALUE OF DAIRY CATTLE PER HEAD AS RETURNED BY COUNTY
ASSESSORS FOR 1914, 1919, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1933, 1934, 1935**

COUNTY	1935	1934	1933	1930	1929	1928	1919	1914
Adams	\$27.66	\$20.73	\$23.14	\$47.49	\$46.48	\$51.65	\$78.28	\$52.17
Alamosa	25.08	18.19	15.30	43.99	49.88	43.67	75.14	53.00
Arapahoe	21.91	21.35	19.68	52.25	55.80	50.53	78.30	55.40
Archuleta	39.69	28.34	26.03	50.22	50.31	49.67	67.20	42.31
Baca	20.00	18.00	15.99	42.63	44.68	50.00	66.00	....
Bent	15.24	16.24	18.18	46.63	47.28	50.52	62.26	58.25
Boulder	20.76	17.79	19.81	44.39	50.50	49.16	74.60	50.84
Chaffee	26.46	20.52	22.30	49.80	46.21	51.89	68.29	48.62
Cheyenne	16.62	15.00	15.20	52.17	41.27	50.09	65.27	....
Clear Creek	30.42	31.62	32.50	49.70	52.60	50.91	65.10	50.00
Conejos	17.22	15.11	24.92	47.73	47.49	50.00	65.00	45.00
Costilla	20.95	20.00	16.26	50.10	47.64	50.38	76.23	50.27
Crowley	20.28	17.31	18.06	50.20	50.36	46.57	66.77	48.29
Custer	22.10	19.80	20.30	43.67	44.35	49.94	60.13	43.98
Delta	17.86	16.23	20.23	50.00	51.76	52.21	78.66	63.00
Denver	28.79	25.24	27.29	43.69	49.15	54.18	80.00	47.95
Dolores	15.00	15.00	15.19	40.64	42.06	50.00	69.86	44.59
Douglas	20.28	15.45	25.15	50.01	55.50	52.19	77.62	50.52
Eagle	20.00	15.00	25.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	71.75	46.53
Elbert	19.99	19.59	20.35	50.12	48.78	50.25	68.47	43.16
El Paso	18.44	17.94	18.31	48.18	49.65	51.90	61.00	52.74
Fremont	22.36	24.01	21.28	53.34	43.68	51.51	72.00	44.71
Garfield	18.49	18.11	23.54	50.31	50.07	50.11	68.39	48.25
Gilpin	19.01	25.37	24.29	44.10	41.59	40.00	60.00	....
Grand	20.03	19.79	15.44	50.17	50.57	49.94	66.38	50.00
Gunnison	17.01	21.95	23.78	50.02	58.08	50.08	71.00	....
Hinsdale	15.13	19.83	15.00	40.24	40.13	50.00	64.00	50.16
Huerfano	20.29	20.79	19.17	43.35	50.01	50.23	95.00	....
Jackson	15.00	15.00	25.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	65.00	55.00
Jefferson	18.77	17.55	18.92	51.44	49.86	50.46	80.00	60.13
Kiowa	17.96	16.43	18.62	50.00	50.00	50.00	64.75	....
Kit Carson	15.13	15.71	16.35	50.37	48.70	46.73	61.14	42.63
Lake	15.00	15.00	15.02	49.97	52.61	51.52	64.92	58.24
La Plata	17.39	15.78	19.89	50.24	49.12	50.21	69.77	50.49
Larimer	21.75	21.37	19.70	48.35	49.99	51.26	77.00	51.30
Las Animas	23.14	22.49	24.53	43.37	40.97	50.12	74.00	56.89
Lincoln	20.27	20.15	19.74	46.38	40.49	50.00	65.06	....
Logan	16.77	17.01	16.38	42.90	48.28	50.00	72.61	50.25
Mesa	20.71	15.79	17.84	50.05	50.00	47.50	70.16	48.67
Mineral	30.00	27.33	24.94	47.11	41.87	50.32	65.77	46.40
Moffat	17.22	16.34	19.31	47.91	42.00	48.80	65.00	....
Montezuma	18.55	20.03	19.93	50.09	49.79	48.93	66.81	45.02
Montrose	21.43	15.21	18.76	50.01	48.20	50.60	72.54	58.26
Morgan	20.43	18.40	17.65	41.24	46.36	51.10	65.38	48.14
Otero	24.32	23.28	20.36	52.04	49.71	50.64	71.36	58.50
Ouray	20.55	16.06	19.18	46.50	50.05	50.00	64.83	44.88
Park	15.04	15.18	15.33	50.16	49.75	48.39	65.00	55.00
Phillips	21.49	17.35	16.63	40.00	40.54	40.24	62.85	48.69
Pitkin	14.99	15.35	15.00	40.00	40.00	50.00	75.00	55.00
Prowers	16.29	16.54	15.81	42.87	45.70	45.84	73.50	59.26
Pueblo	20.00	17.83	19.21	46.36	45.77	47.10	72.52	51.39
Río Blanco	20.62	18.06	27.28	54.23	44.33	50.09	70.23	53.57
Río Grande	19.16	18.09	24.99	50.00	50.24	49.27	70.00	50.64
Routt	20.03	15.50	20.24	50.19	50.20	50.08	72.45	50.50
Saguache	15.04	15.09	15.80	50.04	50.00	50.00	60.00	....
San Juan	26.25	28.09	29.71	42.22	41.40	40.69	65.16	57.10
San Miguel	19.72	18.94	22.30	49.73	49.91	50.00	76.90	63.86
Sedgwick	19.85	19.10	18.08	43.88	47.51	49.58	69.13	49.58
Summit	15.00	15.00	20.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	75.00	....
Teller	21.46	21.11	23.72	42.28	41.21	50.00	60.09	46.05
Washington	18.76	17.40	17.66	35.26	41.96	50.22	75.30	61.76
Weld	18.81	19.29	18.50	45.46	47.57	49.68	75.18	51.87
Yuma	15.60	15.11	15.57	40.93	43.95	50.21	65.37	....
State	\$19.51	\$18.18	\$19.24	\$46.94	\$47.82	\$49.78	\$71.06	\$51.10

**AVERAGE VALUE OF SHEEP PER HEAD AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS
FOR 1914, 1919, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1933, 1934, 1935**

COUNTY	1935	1934	1933	1930	1929	1928	1919	1914
Adams	\$ 2.88	\$ 2.63	\$ 2.00	\$ 5.50	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 7.39	\$ 3.02
Alamosa	3.13	2.99	2.13	6.13	8.03	8.15	10.20	2.47
Arapahoe	2.92	3.00	2.00	5.54	8.00	8.00	10.00	3.50
Archuleta	2.97	3.02	2.03	5.53	8.12	8.20	10.00	3.00
Baca	2.93	2.71	2.00	5.50	8.00	8.00	9.00	2.50
Bent	2.50	2.14	2.00	5.50	7.23	8.00	9.40	2.64
Boulder	3.22	2.60	2.13	5.50	7.25	8.00	9.34	3.33
Chaffee	3.05	2.82	2.08	5.55	8.18	9.04	10.00	3.88
Cheyenne	2.81	2.17	2.00	5.52	7.45	8.08	10.01	3.00
Clear Creek	3.50	3.00	2.50	5.50	6.19	8.01	10.00	....
Conejos	2.56	2.59	2.01	5.51	7.91	8.03	10.00	2.74
Costilla	2.62	2.42	2.00	5.50	7.70	8.00	10.27	3.00
Crowley	2.75	2.12	2.01	5.52	6.50	8.71	8.23	3.06
Custer	3.17	2.80	2.02	5.50	7.35	8.11	10.00	2.62
Delta	2.59	2.55	2.00	5.53	8.26	8.15	11.16	3.99
Denver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	2.87	2.63	2.00	5.50	6.98	8.38	10.53	4.00
Douglas	3.19	2.86	2.00	7.84	8.01	8.00	10.00	.....
Eagle	2.75	2.64	2.00	5.50	8.00	8.00	9.80	2.99
Elbert	2.77	2.51	2.00	5.58	6.37	8.00	9.55	2.39
El Paso	2.73	2.95	2.02	5.53	7.59	8.00	10.00	2.49
Fremont	3.00	2.45	2.00	5.59	6.34	8.00	.....	.....
Garfield	2.55	2.57	2.02	5.52	8.01	8.02	10.00	3.96
Gilpin	2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00	10.00	.....
Grand	2.81	2.47	2.00	5.65	7.57	8.00	10.00	2.51
Gunnison	2.57	2.56	2.05	5.63	7.93	8.40	11.91	4.00
Hinsdale	2.55	2.65	2.00	5.44	5.76	8.00	10.00	3.64
Huerfano	2.63	2.46	2.02	5.51	7.41	8.01	10.00	3.04
Jackson	2.99	2.21	2.00	5.50	6.61	8.00	10.07	2.70
Jefferson	2.35	2.50	2.06	5.50	6.54	8.00	10.00	4.02
Kiowa	2.61	2.53	2.00	5.50	6.15	8.00	10.00	3.00
Kit Carson	2.71	2.53	2.00	5.50	7.30	8.01	10.88	3.03
Lake	3.50	2.50	2.00	5.50	6.66	8.54	11.60	2.55
La Plata	3.07	2.29	2.01	5.50	5.82	8.00	10.15	2.74
Larimer	2.60	2.09	2.00	5.98	7.21	8.00	10.26	2.48
Las Animas	2.96	2.91	2.00	6.15	7.83	8.08	10.00	3.49
Lincoln	2.65	2.56	2.00	5.51	7.65	8.00	10.07	2.49
Logan	2.68	2.20	2.00	5.50	3.97	8.00	10.81	4.06
Mesa	2.62	2.50	2.05	5.60	7.85	8.00	10.85	3.93
Mineral	2.96	2.87	2.00	5.73	7.68	8.46	10.00	3.49
Moffat	3.20	2.82	2.16	5.60	6.83	8.25	11.20	3.99
Montezuma	3.03	2.91	2.00	5.50	6.99	8.10	10.35	4.00
Montrose	2.50	2.53	2.00	5.50	7.05	8.28	13.03	3.57
Morgan	2.94	2.51	2.00	5.50	4.48	8.00	10.00	2.65
Otero	3.12	2.81	2.01	5.50	6.56	8.16	9.72	2.71
Ouray	2.50	2.50	2.00	5.50	7.53	8.00	15.70	3.96
Park	2.86	2.38	2.03	5.86	7.86	8.00	9.47	2.76
Phillips	1.99	2.52	2.02	6.00	8.12	10.00	.....	.....
Pitkin	2.64	2.50	2.00	5.71	7.97	8.05	10.00	1.80
Prowers	2.38	2.51	2.07	5.50	3.69	8.00	8.16	2.31
Pueblo	3.21	3.02	2.03	5.50	7.03	8.03	12.75	3.70
Rio Blanco	2.61	2.59	2.00	5.65	8.00	8.00	12.02	....
Rio Grande	2.77	2.43	2.00	5.50	6.62	8.36	10.03	3.50
Routt	2.94	2.51	2.10	5.74	7.33	8.07	12.50	3.50
Saguache	2.44	2.43	2.00	5.65	8.02	8.32	10.00	2.40
San Juan	2.69	2.79	2.03	5.51	7.68	8.02	10.01	3.90
San Miguel	2.70	2.50	2.00	5.53	7.73	8.00	10.72	2.60
Sedgwick	2.62	2.61	2.00	5.50	7.26	8.00	5.97	2.70
Summit	3.50	2.28	2.00	5.50	8.00	8.00	12.00	4.00
Teller	.....	3.00	2.77	5.53	7.39	8.42	.....	....
Washington	2.82	2.39	2.00	5.51	6.99	8.01	9.05	3.30
Weld	3.09	2.09	2.00	5.50	7.34	8.04	11.14	2.60
Yuma	2.32	2.50	2.00	5.65	6.31	8.14	10.10	2.80
State	\$ 2.77	\$ 2.57	\$ 2.03	\$ 5.61	\$ 7.41	\$ 8.12	\$ 10.46	\$ 3.10

**AVERAGE VALUE OF SWINE PER HEAD AS RETURNED BY COUNTY ASSESSORS
FOR 1914, 1919, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1933, 1934, 1935**

COUNTY	1935	1934	1933	1930	1929	1928	1919	1914
Adams	\$ 3.96	\$ 3.18	\$ 2.98	\$ 7.75	\$ 9.02	\$10.64	\$15.06	\$ 9.03
Alamosa	5.13	3.99	5.06	11.66	11.71	10.84	16.96	8.30
Arapahoe	4.71	3.75	4.00	10.14	8.18	8.28	15.00	9.31
Archuleta	7.20	6.65	4.52	7.69	7.69	7.01	10.50	5.89
Baca	4.50	2.07	2.29	8.76	8.64	9.19	12.00	4.45
Bent	4.65	2.87	2.53	11.10	10.52	7.93	9.77	5.89
Boulder	5.61	3.82	3.17	10.39	10.52	9.37	16.47	10.29
Chaffee	9.00	4.44	3.28	8.46	9.40	9.13	11.19	6.21
Cheyenne	5.48	2.62	3.40	10.01	10.78	11.14	20.67	7.58
Clear Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	18.12	.....
Conejos	5.66	3.57	3.40	11.39	8.91	10.61	13.00	6.48
Costilla	3.92	2.85	3.76	9.72	10.01	9.75	14.00	7.17
Crowley	5.18	2.97	2.44	0.84	9.59	10.07	12.93	5.94
Custer	5.93	3.04	2.79	7.31	7.38	7.54	13.48	5.10
Delta	4.41	3.01	2.93	9.47	8.61	9.01	12.53	7.66
Denver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	3.79	3.67	3.28	14.07	8.97	9.14	12.90	7.33
Douglas	4.47	4.47	2.66	10.52	11.42	10.93	15.04	7.90
Eagle	5.99	3.23	3.21	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.16	5.41
Elbert	6.06	4.16	3.38	10.69	10.38	9.15	16.35	7.09
El Paso	7.18	3.53	3.02	10.05	9.93	9.87	16.47	7.44
Fremont	3.78	3.66	2.87	8.93	8.64	8.60	13.80	6.59
Garfield	3.08	2.90	3.14	9.53	9.57	9.94	10.70	5.17
Gilpin	.....	.....	.....	11.00	11.00	10.00	20.00	.....
Grand	9.32	6.21	4.63	10.00	10.00	10.00	13.96	5.00
Gunnison	4.00	3.00	2.70	9.19	8.70	8.33	13.59	7.61
Hinsdale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.67	7.00	5.00
Huerfano	4.50	3.56	3.36	9.06	8.21	8.18	15.00	6.23
Jackson	6.82	7.00	5.00	10.00	10.76	11.81	12.24	10.00
Jefferson	3.66	2.80	3.66	7.74	9.38	9.78	17.00	9.00
Kiowa	5.32	5.00	4.88	12.57	12.83	10.69	17.75	7.54
Kit Carson	5.66	2.67	2.60	10.24	10.23	10.22	15.94	7.88
Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Plata	6.48	5.26	3.23	6.81	7.77	6.72	11.47	6.26
Larimer	6.70	4.57	3.04	9.50	9.62	9.72	19.00	8.12
Las Animas	3.39	3.83	4.80	11.05	7.84	10.08	9.00	12.65
Lincoln	2.85	3.06	2.72	9.42	9.73	10.10	15.35	6.77
Logan	5.14	3.02	2.63	9.70	9.32	8.51	15.63	9.11
Mesa	3.80	3.52	3.44	11.31	11.03	12.28	.....	6.82
Mineral	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	11.25	.....
Monte	4.99	4.36	3.86	10.53	9.96	8.99	12.00	5.93
Montezuma	4.96	3.62	3.40	6.71	6.40	6.71	11.21	10.00
Montrose	5.00	2.63	3.00	9.73	9.08	8.64	12.86	5.71
Morgan	5.93	3.62	2.39	8.14	9.51	10.12	14.14	8.08
Otero	6.43	3.35	2.80	9.62	8.74	9.21	13.57	7.26
Ouray	3.72	2.50	2.50	7.00	6.93	7.00	10.52	6.24
Park	5.00	5.00	2.86	11.00	11.78	11.16	15.40	11.78
Phillips	6.58	2.91	2.90	10.05	10.25	11.19	16.56	9.90
Pitkin	6.04	2.22	2.88	8.38	9.73	8.12	14.00	5.51
Prowers	5.00	2.27	2.67	8.71	9.40	7.92	14.20	6.13
Pueblo	6.51	3.23	2.85	7.57	7.54	7.36	14.19	6.17
Rio Blanco	4.96	4.82	4.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	13.27	7.59
Rio Grande	6.93	3.85	4.59	13.71	12.03	11.89	16.10	8.41
Soutt	4.51	3.50	3.38	9.28	6.50	8.86	17.95	8.20
Saguache	5.00	3.69	3.52	12.68	13.43	14.98	15.52	8.30
San Juan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel	6.21	4.39	4.23	9.67	10.30	8.52	14.25	7.44
Sedgewick	4.76	2.89	3.48	12.83	12.33	11.59	18.23	10.65
Summit	10.00	8.00	9.35	12.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	10.00
Teller	10.42	3.16	4.45	10.10	9.19	9.34	10.93	5.90
Washington	5.68	2.64	2.76	9.82	9.89	9.39	15.79	8.83
Weld	3.22	3.15	3.23	10.38	10.43	9.49	14.90	8.44
Windsor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yuma	5.85	2.39	2.90	10.47	10.80	10.64	18.90	8.24
State	\$ 5.04	\$ 3.04	\$ 2.93	\$ 9.76	\$ 9.77	\$ 9.73	\$15.14	\$ 7.86

ASSESSED VALUE OF LIVESTOCK IN COLORADO, 1934 AND 1935
(Compiled from Records of the State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	1935										1934									
	Horses	Mules	Range Cattle	Dairy Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Foxes	Goats	All Other Animals*	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total				
Adams	\$ 185,090	11,880	\$ 136,090	\$ 167,530	15,050	\$ 59,010	\$ 860	.....	\$ 830	576,340	\$ 540,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alamosa	57,500	7,335	117,210	27,235	35,740	2,730	.....	.....	.....	247,750	250,780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arapahoe	95,775	4,135	85,700	136,085	15,990	3,885	4,480	\$ 725	6,655	353,410	372,910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Archuleta	59,235	1,795	153,238	39,210	74,928	2,550	.....	.....	180	333,318	352,276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baca	113,150	7,685	246,855	22,440	16,320	8,940	160	.....	.....	416,150	639,390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bent	84,770	8,170	135,637	22,225	10,654	3,964	.....	.....	.....	265,420	427,572	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boulder	136,390	14,970	121,140	121,770	10,570	5,440	8,710	.....	340	419,330	361,870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaffee	34,380	400	115,240	22,255	17,340	3,710	.....	.....	.....	196,465	170,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne	66,010	4,540	335,710	48,210	33,204	3,965	.....	.....	2,910	492,279	541,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clear Creek	6,390	1,540	4,920	3,650	33,700	.....	800	.....	640	17,310	15,970	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conejos	159,935	12,460	194,800	31,320	205,395	16,165	.....	.....	.....	620,370	594,910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Costilla	66,570	7,992	126,350	9,385	47,635	6,950	195	.....	.....	129,660	147,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crowley	61,372	6,393	124,500	19,120	13,915	3,295	.....	.....	600	230,910	272,202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Custer	28,665	960	93,530	20,380	12,802	1,917	2,000	.....	.....	160,793	153,943	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delta	152,900	15,150	257,270	93,120	115,425	9,000	.....	.....	1,970	644,835	622,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denver	18,890	1,220	13,590	1,220	13,590	.....	.....	.....	6,880	40,580	51,760	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	14,125	1,650	49,095	8,805	59,330	535	.....	.....	.....	133,500	136,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas	69,295	2,855	204,345	86,240	3,955	2,020	4,985	135	12,470	386,300	346,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eagle	58,335	2,395	266,158	28,580	70,111	2,115	950	6	.....	428,650	448,993	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elbert	175,725	15,510	273,959	127,800	39,014	11,666	2,400	.....	15	646,089	677,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
El Paso	156,430	24,020	309,910	172,540	15,890	19,470	24,520	830	1,770	725,380	802,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fremont	55,185	6,305	160,765	43,685	2,610	3,215	.....	.....	40	272,590	274,606	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garfield	124,755	6,640	430,600	57,255	165,210	4,145	2,925	.....	.....	791,530	861,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gilpin	3,855	.....	15,500	1,445	520	.....	1,155	60	.....	22,535	17,595	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand	68,290	585	230,075	25,600	50,475	205	.....	.....	.....	375,640	330,070	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gunnison	84,975	7,610	473,075	26,705	143,035	445	1,770	485	940	739,040	738,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hinsdale	3,470	35	30,215	1,180	18,730	.....	.....	300	.....	53,930	51,305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huerfano	45,111	4,810	144,515	31,820	59,455	1,230	500	740	.....	288,181	291,030	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	81,915	650	416,795	11,685	94,951	266	650	153	100	607,165	607,910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	77,005	3,505	107,190	119,045	4,800	3,125	37,225	820	2,430	355,145	323,830	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Kiowa	27,835	1,960	193,725	13,185	21,275	2,450	15,995	276,425	334,505
Kit Carson	191,900	12,105	334,647	116,168	13,373	22,363	9,196	659,946	847,211
Lake	4,560	.....	6,800	4,950	1,050	.....	.....	17,360	16,845
La Plata	76,185	2,815	190,425	57,010	105,205	5,070	.....	440,965	386,390
Larimer	263,080	30,040	335,602	156,098	43,780	14,330	130	848,750	859,080
Las Animas	140,504	27,718	747,958	68,435	183,708	6,855	.....	1,190,274	1,356,482
Lincoln	96,005	10,150	381,960	59,400	29,620	5,040	.....	582,175	666,985
Logan	290,880	31,375	368,820	159,845	9,900	29,650	10,835	901,305	873,460
Mesa	175,230	14,055	522,525	135,555	152,015	7,670	130	1,007,950	950,635
Mineral	7,810	535	13,115	3,215	45,165	.....	.....	69,505	72,660
Moffat	102,465	3,240	225,865	28,455	325,237	2,020	.....	687,672	649,758
Montezuma	59,920	6,520	146,300	6,520	92,790	5,170	550	372,350	421,275
Montrose	158,380	11,755	241,590	78,080	168,295	10,270	.....	689,870	650,835
Morgan	289,745	30,610	250,290	125,290	12,770	22,095	70	732,215	776,220
Otero	168,445	40,985	153,025	80,585	50,980	12,870	.....	506,890	612,275
Ouray	13,605	1,000	95,061	10,170	39,775	655	.....	160,266	143,720
Park	50,540	2,180	244,225	14,305	119,665	200	2,855	434,120	383,040
Phillips	86,910	12,830	97,600	78,270	1,410	18,340	40	235,400	286,235
Pitkin	26,510	600	93,065	6,805	51,375	1,245	85	179,715	156,740
Prowers	185,040	12,578	258,247	47,356	19,691	8,495	75	531,482	643,228
Pueblo	118,765	12,895	160,260	96,840	21,910	11,505	1,785	425,880	469,047
Rio Blanco	70,260	4,755	476,580	15,275	173,675	760	.....	746,945	771,175
Rio Grande	61,840	13,480	108,525	26,545	124,695	11,325	1,395	363,425	373,835
Routt	122,000	1,210	439,495	58,120	247,540	3,325	330	873,300	826,860
Saguache	58,900	6,510	331,380	15,475	149,396	2,925	.....	564,586	604,647
San Juan	850	1,745	1,745	1,050	28,869	.....	.....	33,054	40,717
San Miguel	22,745	1,875	93,205	11,890	109,210	.....	430	239,865	252,710
Sedgwick	66,810	9,420	88,620	56,645	1,075	13,015	.....	235,975	232,710
Summit	10,670	140	50,005	5,700	2,705	.....	.....	69,385	63,300
Teller	26,155	1,175	68,045	20,110	.....	365	1,170	118,770	123,555
Washington	225,815	11,685	417,505	79,785	44,120	24,020	640	802,570	888,290
Weld	724,650	77,160	466,390	418,330	91,810	13,010	89,880	1,881,530	1,951,040
Yuma	222,880	23,520	444,210	145,310	4,710	31,390	1,700	873,720	931,960
State	\$6,463,925	\$ 594,516	\$13,309,287	\$3,802,727	\$3,841,138	\$ 466,946	\$ 174,446	\$28,806,835	\$30,037,860

Note.—This table does not include sheep and cattle fed in transit.
 *Includes rabbits and smaller animals

COMPARATIVE ASSESSED VALUATION AS REPORTED BY TAX COMMISSION.

1925, 1929, 1930, 1933, 1934, 1935

COUNTY	1935	1934	1933	1930	1929	1925
Adams	\$ 21,965,660	\$ 21,898,420	\$ 22,097,595	\$ 32,186,300	\$ 32,229,890	\$ 31,771,520
Alamosa	7,162,124	7,261,651	7,262,068	10,095,070	9,997,212	9,346,936
Arapahoe	17,682,770	17,687,515	17,407,475	23,956,229	23,152,000	21,175,010
Archuleta	3,337,397	3,499,185	3,324,597	4,636,869	4,665,810	4,550,250
Baca	8,350,930	10,336,810	10,469,700	14,318,800	13,889,800	10,004,707
Bent	9,294,956	9,658,076	9,492,517	13,759,870	13,741,575	13,588,251
Boulder	34,350,070	33,629,390	33,287,795	47,414,950	46,872,840	47,273,532
Chaffee	7,612,725	7,689,895	7,693,230	9,858,980	9,610,955	10,489,660
Cheyenne	7,927,388	8,783,105	8,661,210	13,853,688	13,784,464	16,937,730
Clear Creek	4,308,340	4,306,865	4,271,615	5,434,895	5,411,690	5,424,380
Conejos	6,678,649	6,775,177	6,635,256	9,205,570	9,291,400	8,482,960
Costilla	3,954,680	3,893,020	3,451,289	5,293,410	5,312,665	5,244,260
Crowley	5,429,895	5,553,545	5,563,075	9,743,528	10,185,080	9,798,990
Custer	2,218,161	2,215,919	2,207,675	3,075,435	3,055,645	3,114,268
Delta	10,165,510	10,241,765	10,184,745	14,688,795	15,079,260	15,555,771
Denver	350,512,485	345,817,815	347,526,857	459,992,853	453,835,330	416,604,690
Dolores	1,065,465	1,039,590	1,026,536	2,066,877	1,825,115	1,630,444
Douglas	7,734,410	8,136,460	8,142,915	11,837,705	11,474,840	10,738,479
Eagle	7,122,029	5,947,726	5,860,679	8,058,056	7,176,615	6,522,163
Elbert	10,122,819	10,185,685	10,223,379	16,478,763	17,708,317	17,998,235
El Paso	51,718,390	52,069,525	51,847,805	75,322,405	75,393,330	70,999,530
Fremont	14,750,120	14,947,325	15,081,214	22,871,813	23,383,340	21,496,797
Garfield	11,969,760	12,203,905	12,281,600	13,212,475	18,036,195	16,760,930
Gilpin	2,997,741	2,730,078	2,596,612	3,204,732	2,877,759	2,636,555
Grand	5,594,915	4,817,605	4,969,379	6,888,680	5,813,895	4,683,230
Gunnison	9,354,105	10,625,840	11,206,685	15,659,405	15,966,050	15,633,235
Hinsdale	521,095	560,560	755,766	1,178,983	982,553	940,990
Huerfano	9,613,075	9,929,241	10,112,901	16,609,091	16,605,932	15,960,350
Jackson	2,381,890	2,356,880	2,291,340	3,670,740	3,855,680	3,677,870
Jefferson	21,181,770	20,926,555	20,226,000	28,644,700	27,775,520	25,711,450
Kiowa	7,260,540	8,633,565	8,665,371	13,004,770	13,187,310	14,353,803
Kit Carson	11,019,207	13,434,564	13,122,261	21,154,833	21,295,855	26,076,536
Lake	5,776,790	5,869,670	5,697,000	7,487,005	7,610,450	7,706,810
La Plata	9,922,910	10,242,055	10,395,935	15,361,155	15,520,611	15,264,755
Larimer	34,840,843	35,212,277	35,219,390	52,367,595	53,346,290	55,278,060
Las Animas	28,771,815	28,989,570	29,209,996	41,974,002	41,622,162	42,308,393
Lincoln	9,790,220	11,058,784	11,016,855	18,383,217	20,406,035	22,623,650
Logan	20,861,910	21,984,705	21,948,040	36,555,861	36,916,775	36,891,095
Mesa	20,138,965	20,041,120	19,961,907	30,755,510	30,225,510	29,712,195
Mineral	1,226,590	1,127,115	1,114,380	1,667,299	1,566,140	1,486,650
Moffat	5,134,643	4,846,429	4,779,352	7,261,564	7,374,850	6,572,136
Montezuma	4,084,730	4,018,005	3,991,200	6,241,295	6,564,155	6,296,535
Montrose	8,104,625	8,176,368	8,250,270	12,050,922	12,204,332	12,464,845
Morgan	17,663,905	18,094,240	17,690,005	27,718,762	28,881,820	28,299,506
Otero	21,642,365	21,752,480	21,445,845	32,118,810	32,013,510	34,495,560
Ouray	2,722,593	2,737,881	2,805,944	4,092,453	4,084,281	4,020,672
Park	6,687,315	6,405,990	6,954,930	8,696,650	8,895,205	8,510,030
Phillips	6,677,310	7,748,510	7,682,850	15,414,635	15,435,890	14,914,375
Pitkin	2,636,035	2,516,225	2,485,135	3,816,490	3,915,120	4,448,460
Prowers	14,647,840	15,032,445	14,986,180	21,564,010	21,831,630	21,770,175
Pueblo	57,036,023	56,930,414	58,119,167	83,025,130	81,257,860	74,263,765
Rio Blanco	3,795,970	3,917,490	3,660,180	5,796,095	6,074,325	5,291,040
Rio Grande	7,598,965	7,648,355	7,589,901	11,137,246	10,931,025	10,483,371
Routt	10,372,835	10,193,830	10,646,810	16,802,930	15,907,960	14,606,183
Saguache	6,553,892	6,815,110	6,819,897	10,583,464	11,435,834	11,151,184
San Juan	2,905,686	2,983,612	2,769,244	3,796,488	3,440,058	3,613,684
San Miguel	3,199,930	3,149,595	3,105,125	4,635,150	5,447,270	6,742,990
Sedgwick	7,479,660	8,022,800	8,189,313	12,970,688	13,273,730	9,985,115
Summit	3,364,845	3,384,955	3,272,818	4,481,396	4,616,006	4,501,909
Teller	4,454,630	3,899,150	3,643,500	5,038,070	5,674,560	7,004,030
Washington	9,576,504	10,964,376	10,818,599	15,921,474	17,244,308	23,503,472
Weld	65,001,830	66,006,540	65,646,530	102,180,907	105,179,350	106,102,390
Yuma	10,319,290	11,769,100	11,740,460	24,797,360	25,058,795	25,236,990
State	\$1,088,350,535	\$1,099,332,563	\$1,099,603,890	\$1,586,462,903	\$1,586,919,769	\$1,540,732,487

DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL TAX IN COLORADO FOR 1934

(From the Records of the State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	Assessed Valuation	Per Cent of Total Value of State	State Revenue	Per Cent of Total Tax of County	Per Cent of Total State Revenue	County Revenue	Per Cent of Total Tax of County	Town Revenue	Per Cent of Total Tax of County	School Revenue	Per Cent of Total Tax of County	Total County Tax	Per Cent of Total Property Tax of State
Adams	\$ 21,908,410	1.99	\$ 74,488.69	11.58	1.99	\$ 164,313.08	25.56	\$ 61,461.91	9.66	\$ 342,660.54	63.30	\$ 542,924.22	1.76
Alamosa	7,261,661	.66	24,689.51	8.93	.66	38,123.56	13.79	44,910.54	15.25	168,700.99	61.03	276,424.80	.75
Arapahoe	17,859,876	1.62	50,723.58	9.42	1.62	142,879.00	22.16	82,794.24	12.84	358,403.77	55.68	644,800.59	1.76
Archuleta	3,499,759	.32	11,899.18	11.90	.32	38,447.35	38.43	7,108.00	7.11	42,579.69	42.55	100,034.22	.27
Baca	10,335,810	.94	35,145.15	12.17	.94	63,054.54	21.84	14,695.30	6.09	175,793.09	50.90	288,689.08	.78
Bent	9,658,076	.88	32,837.46	12.33	.88	70,503.95	25.49	18,167.77	6.82	144,590.78	54.36	266,189.96	.72
Boulder	33,518,730	3.05	114,303.58	10.43	3.05	265,587.97	24.26	154,198.24	14.99	551,317.35	50.33	1,096,407.24	2.98
Chaffee	7,585,850	.70	26,135.32	9.11	.70	92,242.32	32.16	51,286.85	17.88	117,186.27	40.86	286,849.75	.78
Cheyenne	8,784,055	.80	29,855.78	13.83	.80	37,771.44	17.49	8,492.12	3.93	139,826.72	54.76	216,956.06	.59
Clear Creek	4,306,865	.39	14,543.34	10.58	.39	49,969.53	36.09	19,422.15	14.03	64,399.47	39.30	138,424.69	.38
Conejos	5,773,847	.51	23,031.08	10.69	.51	53,513.39	24.84	14,643.39	6.75	124,377.87	57.72	215,465.73	.69
Costilla	3,870,220	.35	13,168.76	9.73	.35	55,344.15	40.94	2,969.87	2.20	53,705.29	47.13	135,178.05	.37
Crowley	5,584,810	.51	18,988.35	10.85	.51	31,564.18	18.03	19,711.15	11.25	104,767.50	59.85	176,021.19	.48
Custer	2,215,135	.20	7,534.85	11.99	.20	24,377.48	38.81	1,685.95	2.53	29,320.63	46.57	62,818.93	.17
Delta	10,241,705	.93	34,821.80	7.57	.93	142,554.62	31.42	38,557.55	8.50	237,850.48	52.41	463,814.36	1.23
Denver	348,291,840	31.69	1,184,192.26	10.07	31.69	1,655,258.40	13.33	3,919,328.08	33.34	5,086,060.86	43.25	11,754,849.60	31.93
Dolores	1,055,385	.10	3,588.31	8.70	.10	22,057.64	63.48	1,140.98	2.77	14,458.20	36.06	41,245.03	.11
Douglas	8,117,580	.74	27,699.77	15.50	.74	50,734.88	28.68	7,341.95	4.15	91,237.08	61.57	176,913.58	.48
Eagle	5,947,689	.64	20,222.14	11.58	.64	59,475.89	34.04	10,161.95	5.81	84,847.31	48.57	174,598.30	.47
Elbert	10,186,045	.92	34,629.15	13.95	.92	81,275.65	32.78	5,585.39	2.26	126,452.50	61.00	247,943.80	.67
El Paso	52,290,370	4.74	177,787.25	8.79	4.74	345,115.44	17.05	440,203.50	21.75	1,059,740.98	52.39	2,022,848.18	6.49
Fremont	14,915,670	1.36	60,712.94	9.48	1.35	102,917.43	19.24	88,109.24	15.47	293,094.72	54.81	534,834.33	1.46
Garfield	12,205,476	1.11	41,502.02	9.10	1.11	134,271.22	29.44	52,107.53	11.42	228,275.24	50.04	455,156.11	1.24
Gilpin	2,732,182	.25	9,289.42	10.60	.25	39,615.55	45.19	9,457.16	10.78	29,307.25	33.43	87,570.48	.24
Grand	4,826,236	.44	15,405.80	13.87	.43	47,359.68	40.02	5,911.35	6.00	48,549.48	41.11	118,326.31	.32
Gunnison	10,527,590	.95	36,133.31	11.50	.95	92,450.03	29.69	24,200.39	7.77	158,518.00	50.94	311,411.73	.85
Hinsdale	678,286	.05	1,965.17	7.31	.06	13,878.85	61.59	1,378.98	6.13	9,576.80	35.97	25,900.81	.07
Huerfano	9,929,241	.90	33,769.42	8.76	.90	131,662.44	34.08	31,674.40	8.18	189,144.08	48.99	386,040.34	1.06
Jackson	2,378,750	.22	8,087.78	15.58	.22	21,076.81	43.21	2,150.64	4.41	17,450.93	35.80	48,776.06	.14
Jefferson	20,742,926	1.88	70,525.94	10.68	1.88	186,585.32	28.25	41,527.09	6.29	351,782.74	64.77	560,622.09	1.79
Kiowa	8,642,465	.78	29,384.38	16.31	.78	46,669.31	26.90	4,463.98	2.48	99,640.30	55.31	180,167.97	.49
Kit Carson	13,436,924	1.22	46,682.14	11.02	1.22	85,651.71	20.91	27,984.87	5.75	264,215.87	61.32	414,544.59	1.13
Lake	5,859,145	.53	19,955.09	8.89	.53	51,978.17	27.52	48,680.19	21.59	93,802.97	41.80	224,415.42	.61
La Plata	10,199,460	.92	34,578.13	7.89	.93	132,337.86	30.10	58,706.59	13.35	213,817.16	48.56	439,539.84	1.19
Larimer	35,182,540	3.19	119,520.54	9.77	3.19	320,161.11	26.16	179,436.55	14.55	604,803.06	49.41	1,224,020.46	3.32
Las Animas	28,989,570	2.63	98,554.54	9.11	2.63	291,055.28	25.90	144,818.58	13.38	647,518.29	60.61	1,081,956.79	2.94
Lincoln	11,058,785	1.00	37,599.87	11.95	1.00	69,227.99	22.01	14,785.22	4.70	192,892.16	61.33	314,605.24	.86
Logan	21,995,756	1.99	74,788.97	11.08	1.99	108,563.97	15.11	92,532.46	13.73	398,502.70	59.08	674,588.09	1.83
Mesa	20,041,120	1.82	58,139.81	8.57	1.82	180,370.08	22.58	137,082.49	17.23	409,753.41	51.52	795,345.79	2.15
Mineral	1,127,115	.10	3,832.19	15.54	.10	8,544.96	35.07	3,042.79	12.34	9,133.96	37.05	24,663.90	.07
Moffat	4,999,854	.45	16,999.54	11.09	.46	53,748.54	36.06	11,945.57	7.79	70,605.92	45.06	163,300.57	.42
Montezuma	4,008,675	.36	13,529.16	8.06	.36	68,284.68	34.45	14,600.07	8.63	82,548.65	48.85	169,162.46	.46
Montrose	8,176,800	.74	27,801.12	8.16	.74	94,505.68	27.76	38,123.02	11.18	180,325.51	52.90	340,856.23	.93
Morgan	18,172,100	1.65	61,785.14	11.63	1.65	98,129.34	18.47	41,325.58	7.78	330,088.34	62.12	631,328.40	1.44
Otero	21,747,446	1.97	73,941.31	10.57	1.97	141,358.39	20.22	115,379.03	15.54	357,680.13	62.67	599,258.86	1.90
Ouray	2,737,881	.26	9,308.80	9.59	.25	42,025.47	43.29	11,034.90	11.37	34,710.48	35.76	97,080.55	.26
Park	6,454,280	.59	21,978.55	15.55	.58	40,078.54	30.37	2,800.46	2.12	67,126.27	50.85	131,983.81	.35
Phillips	7,748,610	.70	26,344.93	12.90	.70	42,615.80	20.87	21,781.52	10.67	113,426.88	65.66	204,170.13	.66
Pitkin	2,515,225	.23	8,555.17	9.55	.23	46,854.59	52.91	9,129.98	10.31	24,028.09	27.13	88,677.93	.24
Prowers	15,034,085	1.35	61,116.89	11.40	1.37	93,211.32	20.79	43,081.23	9.61	260,968.70	68.20	448,357.14	1.22
Pueblo	67,302,482	5.20	194,828.44	8.85	5.20	361,005.53	15.42	619,146.18	28.15	1,024,264.28	45.67	2,199,234.63	5.97
Rio Blanco	3,926,640	.36	13,347.18	11.04	.35	40,530.37	33.59	10,890.33	9.00	55,089.94	45.37	120,957.82	.33
Rio Grande	7,547,740	.69	25,002.32	8.35	.70	66,053.73	17.70	29,968.96	9.63	200,095.91	64.31	311,131.92	.85
Routt	10,237,800	.93	34,808.52	10.50	.93	95,235.32	29.04	33,078.92	9.98	167,273.27	60.48	331,395.03	.90
Saguache	6,816,332	.52	23,175.53	12.35	.61	51,122.49	27.25	9,493.47	5.05	103,828.63	65.34	187,520.02	.61
San Juan	2,983,512	.27	10,144.28	10.43	.27	48,095.82	49.45	8,550.54	8.81	30,432.84	31.30	97,233.68	.26
San Miguel	3,147,735	.29	10,702.30	9.37	.28	45,956.93	40.23	8,070.84	7.07	49,610.42	43.33	114,240.49	.31
Sedgwick	8,022,800	.73	27,277.52	12.45	.72	29,544.24	13.63	22,971.53	10.49	139,199.30	63.53	219,092.59	.60
Summit	3,384,985	.31	11,608.96	13.50	.31	31,311.11	35.73	6,718.83	7.88	36,718.55	41.89	85,257.44	.23
Teller	3,899,600	.35	13,258.54	7.83	.35	53,034.55	31.33	37,478.40	22.14	55,516.50	38.70	159,288.20	.46
Washington	10,954,376	.99	37,278.88	11.90	.99	59,843.08	22.29	13,579.61	4.34	192,591.54	61.47	313,293.01	.85
Weld	65,002,720	6.98	224,409.25	10.97	5.99	335,613.87	16.45	203,827.78	9.95	1,280,556.58	52.61	2,045,506.48	6.55
Yuma	11,757,558	1.05	40,010.04	11.99	1.07	58,838.29	17.63	22,478.18	5.74	212,375.29	63.54	333,701.80	.91
State	\$1,102,684,095	100.00	\$3,749,125.44	10.19	100.00	\$7,459,086.14	20.25	\$7,238,172.74	19.66	\$18,356,617.50	49.89	\$36,813,001.92	100.00

DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL TAX IN COLORADO FOR 1935
(From the Records of the State Tax Commission)

COUNTY	Assessed Valuation	Per Cent of Total Value of State	State Revenue	Per Cent of Total Tax of County	Per Cent of Total State Revenue	County Revenue	Per Cent of Total Tax of County	Town Revenue	Per Cent of Total Tax of County	School Revenue	Per Cent of Total Tax of County	Total County Tax	Per Cent of Total Property Tax of State
Adams	\$ 21,954,640	2.02	\$ 65,863.62	10.60	2.01	\$ 163,681.73	24.49	\$ 61,700.26	9.83	\$ 346,284.27	55.18	\$ 627,529.93	1.70
Alamosa	7,162,124	0.66	21,486.37	7.66	0.66	44,763.27	16.95	46,358.45	16.17	168,953.42	60.22	280,661.61	0.76
Arapahoe	17,700,480	1.62	53,101.44	8.26	1.62	141,603.84	22.02	90,958.14	14.14	367,410.76	65.58	643,074.18	1.74
Archuleta	3,340,632	0.31	10,021.90	11.13	0.31	31,736.00	35.25	7,400.08	8.22	40,877.20	46.40	90,035.18	0.24
Baca	8,351,930	0.77	25,055.79	8.91	0.77	79,343.33	28.23	13,320.30	4.74	163,389.37	58.12	281,108.79	0.76
Bent	9,294,956	0.86	27,884.87	10.84	0.85	66,923.68	26.03	20,802.07	8.09	141,644.40	55.04	257,155.02	0.70
Boulder	34,285,340	3.15	102,856.02	9.38	3.15	270,854.18	24.70	166,559.70	16.18	556,440.72	50.74	1,096,710.62	2.97
Chaffee	7,655,795	0.70	22,967.37	7.92	0.70	91,869.54	31.67	54,352.24	18.74	120,884.75	41.67	290,073.90	0.78
Cheyenne	7,934,453	0.73	23,803.36	12.28	0.73	34,911.59	18.01	8,168.33	4.22	126,920.27	65.49	193,803.66	0.52
Clear Creek	4,308,340	0.40	12,925.02	8.96	0.40	65,677.58	38.50	20,078.70	13.91	65,766.56	38.63	144,347.86	0.39
Conejos	6,677,299	0.61	20,031.90	9.18	0.61	60,095.69	27.64	13,796.99	6.33	124,256.57	56.95	218,181.15	0.69
Costilla	3,954,680	0.36	11,864.04	8.61	0.36	67,046.26	41.40	2,916.57	2.12	65,972.87	47.87	137,799.74	0.37
Crowley	5,441,805	0.50	16,325.42	9.32	0.50	33,467.10	19.11	19,913.35	11.37	106,431.41	60.20	176,137.28	0.47
Custer	2,218,161	0.20	6,654.48	10.84	0.20	25,508.85	41.55	1,663.88	2.71	27,561.75	44.90	61,388.96	0.16
Delta	10,164,580	0.93	30,493.74	6.80	0.93	141,490.95	31.67	40,237.86	8.98	236,009.01	52.65	448,231.56	1.21
Denver	352,366,740	32.34	1,067,070.22	8.67	32.34	1,628,592.85	13.36	4,361,471.73	35.77	6,144,408.40	42.20	12,191,543.20	32.98
Dolores	1,069,095	0.10	3,207.28	7.74	0.10	22,344.08	53.96	1,125.82	2.72	14,734.85	35.58	41,412.03	0.11
Douglas	7,730,695	0.71	23,192.09	13.44	0.71	64,501.40	31.57	6,738.20	3.90	88,189.99	61.09	172,621.68	0.47
Eagle	7,122,029	0.65	21,366.09	11.62	0.65	64,098.26	34.87	9,325.41	5.07	89,047.25	48.44	183,837.01	0.50
Elbert	10,128,262	0.93	30,384.76	13.38	0.93	80,772.81	35.57	6,033.03	2.66	109,892.67	48.39	227,083.27	0.61
El Paso	51,659,760	4.73	154,679.28	7.74	4.73	340,294.41	17.03	459,565.30	23.00	1,043,848.66	52.23	1,998,387.65	6.41
Fremont	14,727,895	1.35	44,183.68	8.50	1.35	97,204.10	18.71	91,120.94	17.55	286,993.47	55.24	519,502.19	1.41
Garfield	11,969,760	1.10	35,909.28	8.22	1.10	131,667.36	30.14	49,789.26	11.40	219,479.28	50.24	436,846.18	1.18
Gilpin	3,007,613	0.28	9,022.64	9.55	0.28	42,405.93	44.87	10,775.73	11.40	32,307.30	34.18	94,511.50	0.26
Grand	6,694,915	0.51	16,784.75	13.41	0.51	49,235.25	39.33	6,064.30	4.84	53,113.90	42.42	126,198.20	0.34
Gunnison	9,336,665	0.86	28,009.99	9.54	0.86	91,499.31	31.17	23,143.60	7.89	160,860.05	61.40	293,612.95	0.80
Hinsdale	531,880	0.06	1,595.64	6.50	0.06	12,765.12	52.04	1,338.72	6.46	8,829.53	36.00	24,529.01	0.07
Huerfano	9,613,075	0.88	28,839.22	7.35	0.88	136,986.32	34.92	31,560.40	8.04	194,929.12	49.69	392,315.06	1.06
Jackson	2,413,924	0.22	7,241.77	14.99	0.22	16,825.05	34.83	3,494.08	7.23	20,748.14	42.95	48,309.04	0.13
Jefferson	20,426,160	1.87	61,278.48	9.17	1.87	204,261.60	30.58	39,863.57	5.97	362,514.80	54.28	667,918.45	1.81
Kiowa	7,260,640	0.67	21,781.62	12.99	0.67	46,830.48	27.92	3,917.96	2.34	95,173.23	56.75	167,703.29	0.45
Kit Carson	11,015,637	1.01	35,046.91	9.26	1.01	71,050.86	19.91	29,774.20	8.35	222,969.99	62.48	356,841.96	0.97
Lake	5,776,790	0.53	17,330.37	7.85	0.53	69,610.32	31.54	45,097.45	20.44	88,634.20	40.17	220,672.34	0.60
La Plata	9,928,680	0.91	29,786.04	6.98	0.91	128,824.62	30.20	58,283.21	13.67	209,636.77	49.15	426,530.64	1.15
Larimer	34,905,610	3.20	104,716.83	8.80	3.20	317,641.05	26.70	183,064.56	15.39	584,191.27	49.11	1,189,613.71	3.22
Las Animas	28,771,216	2.64	86,313.65	7.45	2.64	374,025.81	32.28	150,788.59	13.02	547,438.38	47.25	1,158,566.43	3.13
Lincoln	9,790,220	0.90	29,370.66	9.99	0.90	77,342.74	26.31	18,471.79	6.29	168,736.28	57.41	293,921.47	0.80
Logan	20,896,895	1.92	62,690.68	9.67	1.92	109,708.70	16.92	93,044.65	14.35	382,884.59	59.06	648,328.62	1.76
Mesa	20,142,345	1.85	60,427.04	7.16	1.85	219,954.40	26.04	140,683.34	16.65	423,737.36	60.16	844,802.14	2.29
Mineral	1,226,590	0.11	3,679.77	13.47	0.11	10,634.54	38.93	3,164.49	11.58	9,840.31	36.02	27,319.11	0.07
Moffat	6,141,270	0.47	15,423.81	10.12	0.47	53,983.33	36.45	10,747.94	7.06	72,137.02	47.37	162,292.10	0.41
Montezuma	4,078,400	0.37	12,235.20	7.16	0.37	59,299.94	34.71	16,248.89	8.93	84,043.89	49.20	170,827.92	0.46
Montrose	8,202,220	0.76	24,606.66	7.36	0.76	91,208.69	27.31	38,706.18	11.59	179,490.78	53.74	334,012.31	0.90
Morgan	17,685,016	1.62	53,055.05	10.02	1.62	114,952.60	21.70	114,648.35	7.84	320,135.55	60.44	629,691.65	1.43
Otero	21,640,290	1.99	64,920.87	9.36	1.99	132,005.77	19.03	118,202.17	17.04	378,557.29	54.57	693,686.10	1.88
Ouray	2,760,878	0.25	8,282.63	8.60	0.25	42,517.52	43.63	11,145.60	11.44	36,497.49	36.43	97,443.24	0.26
Park	6,836,900	0.63	20,610.70	13.13	0.63	61,400.42	39.30	3,188.76	2.04	71,141.14	45.63	166,241.02	0.42
Phillips	6,677,310	0.61	20,031.93	11.16	0.61	39,396.13	21.94	22,475.00	12.52	97,651.75	64.38	179,554.81	0.49
Pitkin	2,354,346	0.22	7,063.04	8.63	0.22	41,436.47	50.63	9,204.80	11.24	24,145.11	29.60	81,849.42	0.22
Prowers	14,657,090	1.35	43,971.27	10.44	1.35	87,942.54	20.87	42,944.20	10.19	246,460.52	68.50	421,318.53	1.14
Pueblo	57,186,148	5.26	171,558.44	7.73	6.25	360,272.73	16.24	622,948.10	28.09	1,063,209.61	47.94	2,217,988.88	6.00
Rio Blanco	3,792,795	0.35	11,378.39	9.83	0.35	38,686.51	33.42	10,918.91	9.43	54,775.14	47.32	115,758.95	0.31
Rio Grande	7,524,870	0.70	22,874.61	7.23	0.70	54,899.06	17.35	30,371.78	9.60	208,191.83	65.82	316,337.28	0.86
Routt	10,423,785	0.96	31,271.36	9.85	0.96	87,659.78	27.58	32,775.67	10.32	165,886.51	52.25	317,493.32	0.86
Saguache	6,547,707	0.60	19,543.12	11.06	0.60	48,453.03	27.27	9,841.53	5.54	99,739.84	56.13	177,677.52	0.48
San Juan	2,911,871	0.27	8,735.61	9.33	0.27	46,589.94	49.76	8,602.00	9.19	29,701.08	31.72	93,628.63	0.25
San Miguel	3,196,450	0.29	9,589.35	8.08	0.29	49,225.33	41.46	9,220.90	7.77	50,686.00	42.69	118,721.68	0.32
Sedgwick	7,479,660	0.68	22,438.98	11.01	0.69	34,301.72	16.82	23,296.27	11.43	123,848.41	60.74	203,885.38	0.55
Summit	3,364,845	0.31	10,094.54	11.57	0.31	34,489.66	39.53	6,960.01	7.98	35,705.58	40.92	87,249.79	0.24
Teller	4,462,930	0.41	13,388.79	6.86	0.41	60,695.85	31.08	43,180.67	22.11	78,004.85	39.95	195,270.16	0.53
Washington	9,576,504	0.88	28,729.51	10.37	0.88	66,072.34	23.49	13,749.90	4.97	169,419.44	61.17	276,971.19	0.76
Weld	64,947,770	6.96	194,843.31	9.62	5.96	331,233.63	16.35	216,040.41	10.62	1,284,486.02	63.41	2,025,603.37	6.48
Yuma	10,319,290	0.95	30,957.87	10.28	0.95	61,915.74	20.56	17,939.18	5.96	190,304.95	63.20	301,117.74	0.82
State	\$1,089,616,340	100.00	\$3,268,849.02	8.84	100.00	\$7,685,489.74	20.79	\$7,753,184.47	20.98	\$18,254,062.92	49.39	\$36,961,686.15	100.00

1934 COUNTY TAX LEVIES, IN MILLS, FOR ALL COUNTY PURPOSES; TAX COLLECTED IN 1935

COUNTY	General School	Roads and Bridges	Ordinary County, Including Poor and Contingent	Mothers' Compensation and Blind Benefits	County Fair and Advertising	Bonds, Interest and Registered Warrants	Building	Total
Adams	5.00	.75	4.625	.125	---	2.00	---	12.50
Alamosa	5.00	---	4.20	.12	.13	.80	---	10.25
Arapahoe	5.00	1.00	5.38	.12	---	.90	.60	13.00
Archuleta	5.00	2.00	6.00	---	---	3.00	---	16.00
Baca	5.00	.50	5.39	.03	---	.18	---	11.10
Bent	5.00	.60	4.825	.125	---	1.75	---	12.30
Boulder	5.00	1.60	4.42	.12	---	1.76	---	12.90
Chaffee	5.00	---	6.90	---	---	4.00	1.10	17.00
Cheyenne	5.00	---	4.30	---	---	---	---	7.76
Clear Creek	3.46	2.00	8.20	---	---	1.40	---	16.60
Conejos	5.00	.50	5.60	.30	---	1.50	---	12.90
Costilla	5.00	1.40	7.90	---	---	5.00	---	19.30
Crowley	5.00	1.00	3.43	.22	---	1.00	---	10.65
Custer	5.00	.50	9.00	---	---	1.50	---	16.00
Delta	5.00	5.50	6.90	.37	.15	1.00	---	18.92
Denver	2.916	.50	4.322	.125	---	---	---	7.863
Dolores	5.00	1.00	10.00	---	---	9.90	---	25.90
Douglas	4.31	1.25	3.375	.125	---	1.50	---	10.56
Eagle	5.00	1.675	8.20	.125	---	---	---	15.00
Elbert	5.00	1.00	7.98	.125	---	2.675	---	16.78
El Paso	4.90	1.90	3.45	1.25	---	---	---	11.50
Fremont	5.00	1.00	5.90	---	---	---	---	11.90
Garfield	5.00	2.00	6.50	.12	.30	1.60	.48	16.00
Gilpin	5.00	3.00	8.875	.125	---	2.50	---	19.50
Grand	4.44	.50	6.71	.305	.20	2.00	.10	14.255
Gunnison	4.70	5.50	5.00	.175	.10	2.925	---	18.40
Hinsdale	5.00	2.00	9.50	.05	---	12.00	---	28.55
Huerfano	5.00	1.75	7.90	---	---	3.60	---	18.25
Jackson	3.00	.75	7.65	---	---	.46	---	11.86
Jefferson	5.00	2.34	4.26	.235	.165	2.00	---	14.00
Kiowa	4.12	---	5.30	.10	---	---	---	9.52
Kit Carson	5.00	---	3.97	.03	---	2.45	---	11.45
Lake	4.50	1.50	8.30	2.60	---	.50	---	17.40
La Plata	5.00	4.00	6.30	2.75	---	2.40	---	20.45
Larimer	5.00	2.00	5.06	.16	---	1.88	---	14.10
Las Animas	5.00	2.00	6.10	.14	.20	1.60	---	15.04
Lincoln	5.00	---	4.50	---	---	1.76	---	11.26
Logan	5.00	.70	3.855	1.45	.10	.14	---	11.245
Mesa	5.00	2.00	4.75	.19	---	2.06	---	14.00
Mineral	4.50	---	7.30	.37	---	---	---	12.17
Moffat	5.00	.50	7.15	.10	---	3.00	---	15.75
Montezuma	5.00	1.00	8.40	.37	.27	4.00	.50	19.54
Montrose	5.00	2.87	6.46	.11	---	2.13	---	16.57
Morgan	5.00	1.00	4.05	.225	.125	---	---	10.40
Otero	5.00	1.00	4.50	.12	---	.88	---	11.50
Ouray	5.00	---	6.45	---	---	8.90	---	20.35
Park	4.80	.40	5.10	.10	---	.60	---	11.00
Phillips	5.00	1.00	3.79	.08	.10	.28	2.25	12.60
Pitkin	5.00	.50	7.00	.125	---	11.00	---	23.625
Prowers	5.00	.50	5.64	.06	---	---	---	11.20
Pueblo	5.00	.45	4.735	.195	---	.92	---	11.30
Rio Blanco	5.00	1.50	8.50	3.50	---	---	---	18.50
Rio Grande	5.00	1.45	5.75	---	---	---	---	12.20
Routt	5.00	2.50	6.40	---	---	---	.50	14.40
Saguache	5.00	---	5.50	---	---	2.00	---	12.50
San Juan	4.00	2.50	9.00	.12	---	4.50	---	20.12
San Miguel	5.00	1.70	8.00	---	---	4.90	---	19.60
Sedgwick	5.00	.50	3.00	.125	.07	---	---	8.695
Summit	3.00	2.00	7.00	.25	---	---	---	12.25
Teller	5.00	---	8.50	.10	---	5.00	---	18.60
Washington	5.00	.50	5.145	.125	---	---	---	10.77
Weld	5.00	1.00	3.45	.50	---	---	6.00	15.95
Yuma	5.00	.50	4.375	.125	---	---	---	10.00

1935 COUNTY TAX LEVIES, IN MILLS, FOR ALL COUNTY PURPOSES; TAX COLLECTED IN 1936

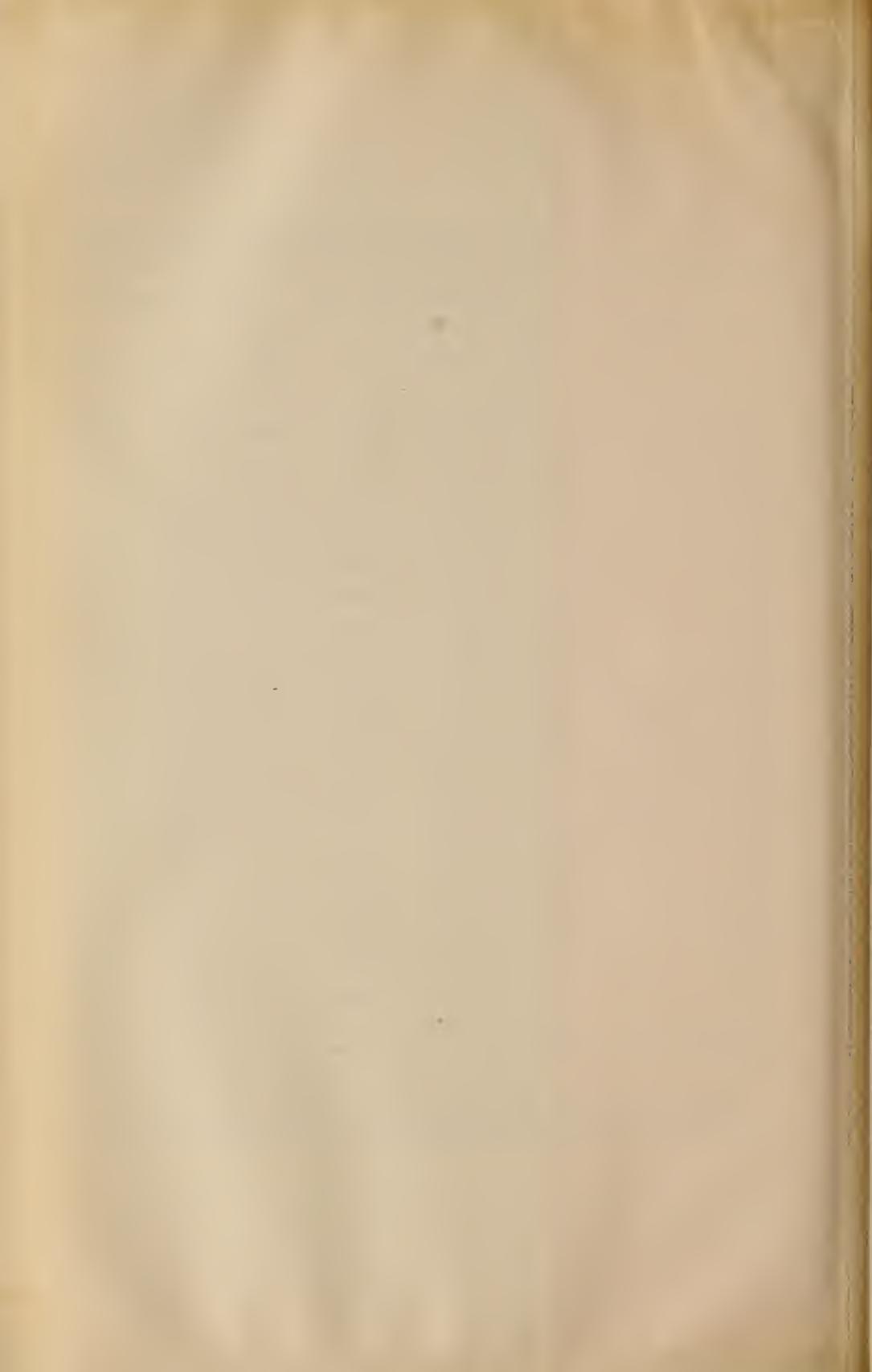
COUNTY	General School	Roads and Bridges	Ordinary County, Including Poor and Contingent	Mothers' Compensation and Blind Benefits	County Fair and Advertising	Bonds, Interest and Registered Warrants	Building	Total
Adams -----	5.00	1.00	4.80	0.125	0.03	1.045	---	12.00
Alamosa -----	5.00	1.00	4.20	0.12	0.13	0.80	---	11.25
Arapahoe -----	5.00	1.50	5.38	0.12	---	0.90	0.10	13.00
Archuleta -----	5.00	1.50	6.90	0.10	---	1.00	---	14.50
Baca -----	5.00	1.00	7.14	0.155	---	1.205	---	14.50
Bent -----	5.00	0.60	4.725	0.125	---	1.75	---	12.20
Boulder -----	5.00	1.74	4.43	0.16	---	1.57	---	12.90
Chaffee -----	5.00	0.60	7.90	0.05	---	1.45	2.00	17.00
Cheyenne -----	3.58	---	4.36	0.04	---	---	---	7.98
Clear Creek -----	5.00	3.50	7.20	0.20	---	2.00	---	17.90
Conejos -----	5.00	0.10	6.70	0.20	---	2.00	---	14.00
Costilla -----	5.00	1.40	7.90	0.125	---	5.00	---	19.425
Crowley -----	5.00	1.64	3.68	0.11	---	0.72	---	11.15
Custer -----	5.00	0.50	9.00	0.50	---	1.50	---	16.50
Delta -----	5.00	5.50	6.90	0.37	0.15	1.00	---	18.92
Denver -----	3.26	0.175	4.322	0.125	---	---	---	7.882
Dolores -----	5.00	1.90	10.00	---	---	9.00	---	25.90
Douglas -----	4.47	1.00	3.95	0.10	---	2.00	---	11.52
Eagle -----	4.50	2.00	6.90	0.10	---	---	---	13.50
Elbert -----	5.00	1.50	4.85	0.125	---	1.50	---	12.975
El Paso -----	4.95	2.575	3.25	0.775	---	---	---	11.55
Fremont -----	5.00	1.00	5.42	0.13	0.05	---	---	11.60
Garfield -----	5.00	2.00	7.18	0.12	0.30	1.40	---	16.00
Gilpin -----	5.00	3.00	8.475	0.125	---	2.50	---	19.10
Grand -----	4.20	0.50	5.27	0.30	0.23	1.50	1.00	13.00
Gunnison -----	5.00	1.15	5.275	0.175	0.10	3.10	---	14.80
Hinsdale -----	5.00	2.00	10.375	0.625	---	11.00	---	29.00
Huerfano -----	5.00	2.65	7.50	0.10	---	4.00	---	19.25
Jackson -----	3.30	0.75	5.75	0.02	---	0.45	---	10.27
Jefferson -----	5.00	3.50	4.76	0.208	---	1.532	---	15.00
Kiowa -----	4.90	---	6.35	0.10	---	---	---	11.35
Kit Carson -----	5.00	1.00	4.87	0.08	---	0.50	---	11.45
Lake -----	5.00	1.50	8.30	0.25	---	2.00	---	17.05
La Plata -----	5.00	4.25	6.91	0.185	0.13	1.50	---	17.975
Larimer -----	5.00	2.00	5.06	0.16	---	1.88	---	14.10
Las Animas -----	5.00	2.58	7.00	0.125	0.17	3.00	0.125	18.00
Lincoln -----	5.00	0.50	5.44	0.10	0.20	1.66	---	12.90
Logan -----	5.00	1.122	3.838	0.165	0.125	---	---	10.25
Mesa -----	5.00	3.02	5.70	0.22	0.12	1.86	---	15.92
Mineral -----	4.50	1.00	7.30	0.37	---	---	---	13.17
Moffat -----	5.00	0.50	8.30	0.10	---	1.60	---	15.50
Montezuma -----	5.00	1.00	8.40	0.37	0.27	4.00	0.50	19.54
Montrose -----	5.00	3.00	6.555	0.275	---	0.94	0.35	16.12
Morgan -----	5.00	2.00	3.93	0.125	0.125	---	0.32	11.50
Otero -----	5.00	1.00	4.50	0.10	---	0.50	---	11.10
Ouray -----	5.00	1.50	7.13	0.12	---	6.65	---	20.40
Park -----	4.71926	0.98317	6.19403	0.09831	---	1.70523	---	13.70
Phillips -----	5.00	1.00	3.675	0.125	0.10	1.00	---	10.90
Pitkin -----	5.00	0.50	7.00	0.10	---	10.00	---	22.60
Prowers -----	5.00	1.50	4.325	0.175	---	---	---	11.00
Pueblo -----	5.00	0.355	4.92	0.225	---	0.80	---	11.30
Rio Blanco -----	5.00	1.50	8.50	0.20	---	---	---	15.20
Rio Grande -----	5.00	1.45	4.65	0.10	---	1.00	---	12.20
Routt -----	5.00	2.775	4.50	0.125	---	1.00	---	13.40
Saguache -----	5.00	---	5.80	0.10	---	1.50	---	12.40
San Juan -----	4.00	2.40	9.00	0.10	---	4.50	---	20.00
San Miguel -----	5.00	1.80	8.375	0.125	---	5.10	---	20.40
Sedgwick -----	5.00	1.189	3.20	0.125	0.072	---	---	9.586
Summit -----	3.00	2.00	8.00	0.25	---	---	---	13.25
Teller -----	5.00	0.50	8.50	0.10	---	4.50	---	18.60
Washington -----	4.00	0.75	5.425	0.62	---	---	---	10.795
Weld -----	5.00	1.30	3.355	0.145	---	---	0.30	10.10
Yuma -----	5.00	1.00	4.875	0.125	---	---	---	11.00

ACRES, VALUE PER ACRE AND TOTAL VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS AS RETURNED FOR ASSESSMENT IN COLORADO, 1912-1935, INCLUSIVE

YEAR	Fruit Land			Irrigated Land			Natural Hay Land			Dry Farming Land			Grazing Land			Total, Including Grazing Land	
	Acres	Value	Val. per Acre	Acres	Value	Val. Per Acre	Acres	Value	Val. per Acre	Acres	Value	Val. per Acre	Acres	Value	Val. per Acre	Acres	Value
1912	211,042	\$4,988,882	\$ 23.64	1,813,168	\$ 32,355,224	\$17.83	189,199	\$2,608,029	\$13.78	2,494,986	\$ 10,147,170	\$ 4.06	13,354,970	\$21,121,657	\$1.58	18,063,365	\$ 71,220,952
1913	23,835	6,774,119	284.19	2,248,274	123,778,342	55.05	115,505	2,558,450	23.08	3,353,081	27,300,436	8.14	13,875,229	53,764,276	3.87	19,617,025	214,285,633
1914	23,500	5,899,394	251.03	2,236,000	138,898,406	62.12	190,865	4,539,906	23.78	3,277,919	29,210,497	8.91	15,381,078	67,932,182	4.41	21,109,362	246,480,385
1915	28,813	5,905,723	209.36	2,154,168	143,427,442	66.58	214,242	5,501,942	25.57	3,602,655	33,009,038	9.15	15,284,222	75,928,115	4.66	22,284,101	263,773,260
1915	28,473	5,429,620	190.69	2,173,335	142,635,050	65.10	211,447	5,472,965	25.88	3,644,019	34,935,450	9.58	17,110,263	79,809,582	4.66	23,167,537	268,282,568
1917	29,076	5,457,705	188.05	2,114,917	146,739,915	59.38	247,457	6,509,093	26.39	8,265,507	78,579,563	9.52	13,090,752	55,559,940	5.01	23,748,719	302,956,217
1918	29,394	4,935,880	157.92	2,144,617	152,720,725	71.21	242,526	5,570,620	27.08	8,583,999	107,115,897	12.48	14,129,307	78,018,806	5.52	25,129,943	349,361,929
1919	31,247	5,283,365	159.08	2,246,475	170,817,152	76.04	220,739	5,522,935	29.55	10,002,192	145,972,248	14.59	14,132,159	75,408,676	5.34	26,632,813	404,004,386
1920	32,148	5,415,980	168.47	2,308,415	192,800,890	83.52	228,330	5,579,737	29.25	10,339,797	167,137,261	16.16	15,071,165	88,405,110	5.87	27,979,855	460,438,978
1921	32,084	5,254,095	163.76	2,292,701	191,430,830	83.45	263,396	7,344,393	27.88	11,161,376	178,472,652	15.91	15,593,783	88,303,927	5.65	29,343,340	470,805,897
1922	29,859	5,033,990	158.59	2,263,954	187,374,129	82.75	267,928	7,552,085	28.60	11,037,553	158,490,955	15.25	15,981,518	91,802,094	5.41	30,580,922	460,363,253
1923	30,229	4,937,037	163.32	2,287,553	182,531,435	79.79	272,021	7,714,385	28.35	11,119,294	161,831,775	14.55	18,059,178	92,620,553	5.13	31,768,375	449,635,202
1924	31,378	4,781,405	152.38	2,253,955	179,336,632	79.56	260,658	7,539,590	28.92	11,054,785	151,314,043	13.68	19,032,970	90,409,339	4.75	32,533,747	433,381,009
1925	30,352	4,480,357	147.51	2,283,110	173,219,787	75.87	251,525	7,631,229	29.18	11,640,465	150,057,870	12.89	19,552,155	82,460,125	4.22	33,767,609	417,849,359
1926	24,783	3,571,270	148.14	2,224,443	171,002,084	76.87	347,445	8,908,931	25.54	11,473,210	147,254,503	12.84	20,317,793	82,573,584	4.05	34,387,575	413,420,372
1927	20,045	3,287,155	153.99	2,249,195	159,851,231	75.51	328,920	8,594,150	25.43	11,559,097	143,889,054	12.45	20,724,215	81,135,763	3.92	34,881,473	406,857,353
1928	20,515	3,230,062	157.45	2,239,622	155,544,975	73.96	330,990	8,628,409	26.07	11,392,036	137,717,586	12.01	21,179,940	77,735,048	3.67	35,163,103	392,956,080
1929	20,771	3,177,745	152.99	2,192,666	155,980,544*	72.52	347,852	8,584,723	24.58	11,385,795	129,514,067	11.38	20,800,057	75,554,485	3.63	34,747,152	383,811,554
1930	20,214	3,212,563	158.93	2,163,794	153,447,779	70.92	355,192	8,504,900	23.95	11,516,523	124,829,179	10.84	20,836,558	72,514,305	3.48	34,892,281	352,508,726
1931	20,793	2,653,410	127.00	2,102,843	120,674,011	57.39	391,427	7,255,124	18.53	11,478,779	101,102,771	8.81	21,200,855	58,561,774	2.76	35,194,697	290,247,090
1932	20,526	2,553,755	124.42	2,113,789	108,399,022	51.28	373,829	6,920,791	18.51	11,515,714	91,378,898	7.94	21,853,430	55,539,049	2.54	35,877,288	264,791,515
1933	19,357	2,040,156	105.40	2,143,004	91,725,375	42.80	373,052	6,025,558	16.15	10,512,360	70,197,895	6.81	23,012,183	49,797,850	2.15	36,159,955	219,786,845
1934	19,828	1,999,920	100.86	2,129,648	90,847,813	42.66	375,722	6,077,029	16.20	10,653,998	69,894,114	6.56	23,010,485	49,636,820	2.19	36,189,682	218,455,596
1935	17,860	1,881,045	105.21	2,137,282	90,600,124	42.39	368,475	5,917,891	16.06	10,653,505	56,888,331	5.34	22,627,019	48,478,846	2.14	35,804,142	203,766,237
Per cent of increase or decrease, 1913-1935	D.25.07	D.72.23	D.62.98	D.4.94	D.25.80	D.23.00	I.218.74	I.121.77	D.30.42	I.217.72	1.108.38	34.10	I.63.05	D.9.83	44.70	I.82.52	D.4.91

*Includes waste and seep lands, suburban and mountain home sites.

1912 was the last year in which assessments were on the basis of one-third of actual cash value, and that year's figures are shown only for the purpose of information. In 1913 Colorado first attempted assessment at full cash value, and figures for that year are comparable with figures for subsequent years.



DETAILED ASSESSMENT FOR ALL COLORADO PROPERTY, 1912-1935, INCLUSIVE, BY CLASSES OF PROPERTY
(Assessments by County Assessors, Exclusive of Agricultural Land and Improvements)

Year	Non-Ag. Land and Imp.	Mineral Land and Imp.	Town Lots and Improvements	Livestock, Poultry and Bees	Bicycles, Motorcycles, Automobiles, Planes	Bank Deposits	Ag. Imp., Tractors, Harness	Amount Invested in Mds.	Capital in Manufacturing	All Other Property	Total Net Assessment by Assessors
1912	\$2,630,957	\$25,957,136	\$169,979,728	\$ 18,004,084	\$ 2,051,141	\$ 698,690	\$ 465,314	\$16,691,083	\$ 3,507,675	\$ 48,854,820	\$ 361,428,891
1913	5,946,033	62,154,447	366,684,421	52,677,676	4,364,644	2,068,865	3,143,115	39,039,675	10,769,114	75,339,545	889,748,039
1914	5,472,154	60,879,869	375,237,261	61,465,511	5,855,126	12,601,812	6,609,377	39,336,101	8,185,690	78,136,176	912,486,185
1915	5,053,479	56,129,297	374,735,282	72,682,163	7,978,314	11,130,408	7,433,882	40,666,917	12,048,092	78,055,300	936,284,863
1916	5,481,685	60,011,642	378,961,582	81,548,335	11,399,299	13,677,436	7,555,524	41,655,204	19,413,290	79,092,969	967,109,979
1917	7,274,740	60,241,460	379,415,144	93,174,264	17,549,202	18,305,192	9,872,963	55,139,990	25,214,748	92,171,403	*1,057,718,759
1918	7,466,631	59,279,676	381,243,444	114,622,555	26,831,349	20,993,169	9,872,712	79,846,131	29,341,650	109,123,510	1,176,456,535
1919	7,760,066	55,506,510	385,779,834	114,571,936	32,291,605	16,845,540	12,189,286	92,462,621	31,936,596	121,292,271	1,263,436,529
1920	8,650,543	52,417,510	407,973,988	102,802,539	46,479,662	19,341,727	14,379,817	92,129,113	39,428,674	129,308,176	1,362,813,477
1921	8,776,117	51,040,344	418,796,292	68,921,432	51,112,260	8,217,902	14,077,186	87,361,814	41,037,125	95,680,457	1,351,837,539
1922	8,517,485	48,708,999	429,160,986	62,821,762	43,887,596	7,425,325	12,402,950	79,842,423	38,705,447	95,135,555	1,322,490,909
1923	8,258,774	50,426,361	446,281,329	55,741,929	41,108,338	6,963,278	10,670,140	79,756,623	37,350,254	96,777,622	1,315,623,123
1924	7,515,499	49,337,483	462,432,766	48,859,346	43,361,435	8,560,386	9,880,861	80,238,703	39,702,880	91,015,179	1,312,730,329
1925	7,361,755	50,239,825	578,594,338	47,022,156	47,330,833	7,399,164	9,985,955	81,055,785	38,336,462	89,246,313	1,313,345,047
1926	7,013,614	49,242,857	508,718,773	46,406,718	46,035,357	9,262,190	10,190,859	76,264,162	36,716,344	82,902,047	1,320,890,766
1927	6,538,305	48,629,088	513,552,845	49,337,956	48,085,926	8,138,408	10,198,982	76,648,132	37,919,838	84,385,349	1,332,474,176
1928	6,220,581	47,313,344	526,006,389	57,129,404	47,676,260	14,281,445	10,467,523	77,131,541	37,390,163	83,413,727	1,334,632,680
1929	6,262,518	43,956,226	529,374,806	62,350,561	53,685,246	15,277,173	10,646,398	73,714,596	12,464,438	145,258,142	1,346,068,169
1930	5,949,437	42,988,351	532,111,032	55,726,631	50,642,770	18,049,516	11,341,646	74,751,964	13,495,823	163,095,521	1,333,377,923
1931	4,895,018	40,011,139	502,319,294	46,055,268	45,363,804	18,296,101	11,360,400	66,090,039	10,752,855	162,494,908	1,187,137,920
1932	4,180,415	35,115,690	465,393,546	31,062,611	36,162,595	14,033,655	8,966,566	55,900,831	7,785,740	146,627,001	1,067,353,950
1933	3,722,863	28,889,661	390,548,670	26,398,311	27,123,115	14,239,747	7,868,555	51,393,675	-----	137,594,775	900,562,445
1934	3,602,674	27,673,755	390,840,849	30,714,934	30,173,627	15,380,328	7,558,055	50,472,755	-----	130,847,771	900,979,018
1935	3,769,768	27,823,055	391,772,971	29,469,352	37,374,228	15,744,308	7,094,766	50,953,327	-----	132,805,074	894,489,990
Per Cent of increase or decrease, 1913 to 1935	D.36.60	D.55.24	I.6.84	D.44.05	I.756.29	I.661.01	I.125.72	I.30.52	-----	I.76.28	I.4.04

Note—Assessment prior to 1913 was on the basis of one-third of actual value. Commencing with 1913 a full cash value basis was used.

ASSESSMENTS OF PUBLIC UTILITIES BY COLORADO TAX COMMISSION, 1912 TO 1935

Year	RAILROADS			TELEPHONE LINES			TELEGRAPH LINES			All Other Property	Total by Tax Commission	Total Assessment Including County Assessors'
	Miles	Value	Val. Per Mile	Miles	Value	Val. Per Mile	Miles	Value	Val. Per Mile			
	1912	5,364	\$ 54,567,795	\$10.172	214,878	\$ 3,872,576	\$18.02	29,090	\$ 906,110				$31.15	$ 1,665,128	$ 61,011,609	$ 422,440,500
1913	5,655	174,774,505	30.906	247,283	10,842,640	43.85	28,252	1,507,070	53.34	73,117,730	260,241,995	1,119,985,034
1914	5,814	179,460,890	30.867	253,524	10,842,490	42.77	28,304	1,495,600	52.84	71,871,005	263,669,985	1,176,156,170
1915	5,604	173,499,550	30.959	255,407	10,555,510	41.34	28,279	1,477,640	52.25	68,149,950	253,685,650	1,189,970,513
1916	5,588	168,911,680	30.227	276,498	12,741,550	46.08	28,008	1,607,850	57.41	59,190,084	242,451,164	1,209,561,143
1917	5,587	169,796,900	30.391	278,072	12,890,130	46.35	28,055	2,050,320	73.08	62,830,300	247,567,650	1,305,286,409
1918	5,542	169,086,470	30.510	285,074	12,666,340	44.43	26,114	2,184,780	83.66	61,719,150	245,656,740	1,422,113,275
1919	5,500	165,833,130	30.151	307,613	12,722,800	41.36	26,916	2,221,400	82.53	50,999,800	231,777,130	1,495,213,659
1920	5,406	161,677,790	29.907	520,351	12,976,670	24.94	25,456	2,390,850	93.92	50,408,880	227,454,190	1,590,267,667
1921	5,327	160,314,630	30.094	321,374	13,214,700	41.12	26,020	2,431,240	93.44	50,458,340	226,418,960	1,578,256,499
1922	5,164	160,487,820	31.078	333,567	13,332,880	39.97	26,809	2,386,820	89.03	49,919,450	226,126,970	1,548,617,879
1923	5,087	160,693,730	31.589	371,700	13,544,500	36.44	27,724	2,484,100	89.60	51,244,150	227,366,480	1,543,589,603
1924	5,459	160,669,940	29.432	416,136	13,879,710	33.35	26,971	2,505,740	92.91	50,714,760	227,770,150	1,540,500,479
1925	5,045	160,404,460	32.516	421,731	13,945,600	33.07	28,113	2,479,000	88.18	50,558,380	227,387,440	1,540,732,487
1926	5,036	158,898,470	31.552	469,564	14,146,180	30.12	28,283	2,634,790	93.16	50,259,840	225,939,280	1,546,830,046
1927	4,826	164,118,640	34.007	493,100	14,313,420	29.03	28,306	2,689,170	94.30	51,715,260	232,816,490	1,565,290,666
1928	4,995	161,337,910	32.309	490,555	14,499,940	29.56	27,852	2,639,930	94.79	54,499,920	233,027,700	1,577,560,380
1929	4,992	165,567,770	33.168	447,853	15,676,400	35.00	27,931	2,668,390	95.18	56,949,040	240,851,600	1,586,919,769
1930	4,961	172,688,060	34.803	478,850	16,686,810	34.85	27,394	2,678,680	97.78	61,061,430	253,084,980	1,586,462,903
1931	4,973	170,411,240	34.267	504,176	17,279,370	34.27	29,217	2,559,430	87.60	61,060,105	251,310,145	1,438,448,065
1932	4,970	141,069,820	28.384	507,751	15,172,370	29.88	29,304	1,943,210	66.31	55,020,540	213,209,940	1,280,563,890
1933	4,956	130,518,610	26.335	520,913	14,290,320	27.43	29,657	1,712,240	57.73	52,620,275	199,041,445	1,099,603,890
1934	4,981	129,235,470	25.946	519,309	14,599,710	28.16	29,627	1,594,620	53.82	52,923,745	198,353,545	1,099,382,563
1935	4,909	123,644,260	25.187	521,865	15,230,830	29.18	29,590	1,621,080	54.78	53,364,355	193,860,545	1,088,350,535
Per cent of increase or decrease, 1913 to 1935	D.13.19	D.29.25	D.18.50	I.111.05	I.40.47	D.33.45	I.4.74	I.7.57	I.2.70	D.27.02	D.25.51	D.2.32

Note—Assessment prior to 1913 was on the basis of one-third of actual value. Commencing with 1913 a full cash value basis was used.

COMPARISON OF INCREASES OR DECREASES IN ASSESSMENTS, 1913 AND 1935

Classes of Property	Acres of Miles Per Cent		Total Value Per Cent		Av. Value Per Acre or Per Mile Per Cent	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Assessments by Assessors :						
Fruit land.....	---	25.07	---	72.23	---	62.98
Irrigated Land.....	---	4.94	---	26.80	---	23.00
Natural Hay Land.....	218.74	---	121.77	---	---	30.42
Dry Farming Land.....	217.72	---	108.38	---	---	34.40
Grazing Land.....	63.06	---	---	9.83	---	44.70
Total Lands.....	82.52	---	---	4.91	---	47.89
Non-Ag. Land and Improve- ments.....	---	---	---	36.60	---	---
Mineral Land and Improvements.....	---	---	---	55.24	---	---
Town Lots and Improvements.....	---	---	6.84	---	---	---
Livestock, Poultry and Bees.....	---	---	---	44.05	---	---
All Motor Vehicles.....	---	---	756.29	---	---	---
Bank Deposits.....	---	---	661.01	---	---	---
Agricultural Implements.....	---	---	125.72	---	---	---
Money in Merchandise.....	---	---	30.52	---	---	---
All Other Property.....	---	---	76.28	---	---	---
Total by Assessors.....	---	---	4.04	---	---	---
Assessments by Tax Commis- sion :						
Railroads.....	---	13.19	---	29.25	---	18.50
Telegraph Lines.....	4.74	---	7.57	---	2.70	---
Telephone Lines.....	111.05	---	40.47	---	---	33.45
All Other Property.....	---	---	---	27.02	---	---
Total by Tax Commission.....	---	---	---	25.51	---	---
Total Assessment for State.....	---	---	---	2.82	---	---

DISTRIBUTION OF STATE LEVY, AND ESTIMATED RECEIPTS THEREFROM, 1912-1935, INCLUSIVE

	General State		State University		Agricultural Coll.		School of Mines	
	Levy, Mills	Revenue	Levy, Mills	Revenue	Levy, Mills	Revenue	Levy, Mills	Revenue
1912	2.30950	\$ 975,380	0.40000	\$ 168,923	0.20000	\$ 84,466	0.20000	\$ 84,466
1918	0.71920	939,623	0.13650	178,264	0.06820	89,132	0.06820	89,132
1914	0.76220	985,059	0.14275	186,942	0.07138	93,471	0.06800	89,050
1915	0.73000	911,887	0.20450	255,386	0.14480	180,928	0.07150	89,268
1916	0.70000	848,159	0.20450	247,719	0.14480	175,497	0.07150	86,588
1917	0.80230	1,047,218	0.39170	511,385	0.30340	396,011	0.08840	115,374
1918	0.74500	1,059,745	0.38660	549,788	0.30150	428,767	0.08270	117,609
1919	0.86540	1,294,017	0.38660	578,050	0.28650	428,379	0.08270	123,654
1920	0.85720	1,363,177	0.38360	607,800	0.28430	450,444	0.08180	130,084
1921	0.89310	1,409,463	0.74770	1,179,496	0.42440	670,784	0.13290	209,798
1922	0.91840	1,422,188	0.74770	1,157,338	0.42440	658,194	0.13290	205,858
1923	0.88520	1,366,081	0.59770	922,380	0.41780	644,768	0.13290	205,139
1924	0.66570	1,010,137	0.59770	920,757	0.42530	655,292	0.13290	204,779
1925	0.64950	1,000,706	0.59770	920,895	0.41780	643,733	0.13290	204,810
1926	0.58016	820,047	0.60324	933,086	0.42004	649,716	0.13842	214,107
1927	0.65082	1,018,723	0.61989	970,308	0.38132	596,877	0.17534	274,468
1928	0.52892	834,403	0.61989	977,914	0.38132	601,555	0.17534	276,609
1929	1.02672	1,629,240	0.61989	983,666	0.38132	605,094	0.17534	278,236
1930	1.04172	1,652,650	0.61989	983,433	0.38132	604,950	0.17534	278,170
1931	0.94172	1,354,615	0.61989	891,680	0.38132	548,509	0.17534	252,217
1932	0.91332	1,169,565	0.61989	793,809	0.38132	488,305	0.17534	224,584
1933	0.59182	650,768	0.61989	681,633	0.38132	419,301	0.17534	192,805
1934	0.58382	641,866	0.61989	681,522	0.38132	419,233	0.17534	192,773
1935	0.41500	451,665	0.61989	674,658	0.38132	415,010	0.17534	190,831

Note.—General State includes ordinary governmental costs and the cost of maintenance and operation of the Capitol buildings. State University includes the university and Colorado General hospital. Agricultural College includes the college, the experiment station and Fort Lewis school. School of Mines includes the experiment station. All building levies for the educational institutions are included with maintenance and operation levies, but some of them have special funds not included in the ordinary state levy and hence not included here.

DISTRIBUTION OF STATE LEVY, AND ESTIMATED RECEIPTS THEREFROM, 1912-1935,
INCLUSIVE—Continued

	Teachers College		Western State Coll.		Insane Hospital		Deaf & Blind School	
	Levy, Mills	Revenue	Levy, Mills	Revenue	Levy, Mills	Revenue	Levy, Mills	Revenue
1912	0.20000	\$ 84,466	-----	-----	0.20000	\$ 84,466	0.20000	\$ 84,466
1913	0.06820	89,132	-----	-----	0.06820	89,132	0.06820	89,132
1914	0.07138	93,471	-----	-----	0.07138	93,471	0.07138	93,471
1915	0.10230	127,838	0.03000	\$ 37,476	0.07480	93,485	0.10230	127,838
1916	0.10230	124,000	0.03000	36,351	0.07480	90,679	0.10230	124,000
1917	0.19590	255,692	0.06500	84,843	0.27300	356,278	0.10040	131,116
1918	0.19400	275,890	0.06500	92,438	0.26600	378,282	0.09400	133,679
1919	0.19400	290,072	0.08000	119,617	0.26600	397,727	0.09400	140,550
1920	0.19250	305,013	0.07600	125,868	0.26300	418,240	0.09300	147,895
1921	0.27490	433,656	0.10280	162,107	0.26530	418,711	0.13820	218,115
1922	0.27490	425,515	0.10280	159,063	0.26530	410,348	0.13820	214,019
1923	0.27500	424,305	0.09530	147,037	0.26530	409,414	0.13820	213,272
1924	0.27500	423,561	0.09530	146,777	0.26530	408,695	0.13820	212,897
1925	0.27500	423,624	0.11030	169,912	0.26530	408,756	0.13820	212,929
1926	0.27702	428,493	0.10285	159,088	0.26822	414,881	0.14022	216,891
1927	0.26042	407,633	0.10044	157,218	0.26822	419,842	0.14022	219,485
1928	0.26042	410,828	0.10044	158,450	0.26822	423,133	0.14022	221,206
1929	0.26042	413,245	0.12544	199,053	0.26822	425,622	0.14022	222,507
1930	0.26042	413,147	0.12544	199,006	0.26822	425,521	0.14022	222,454
1931	0.26042	374,601	0.10044	144,478	0.26822	385,821	0.14022	201,699
1932	0.26042	333,484	0.10044	128,619	0.26822	343,473	0.14022	179,561
1933	0.26042	286,359	0.10044	110,444	0.26822	294,936	0.14022	154,186
1934	0.26042	286,312	0.10044	110,426	0.26822	294,888	0.14022	154,161
1935	0.26042	283,428	0.10044	109,314	0.26822	291,917	0.14022	152,609

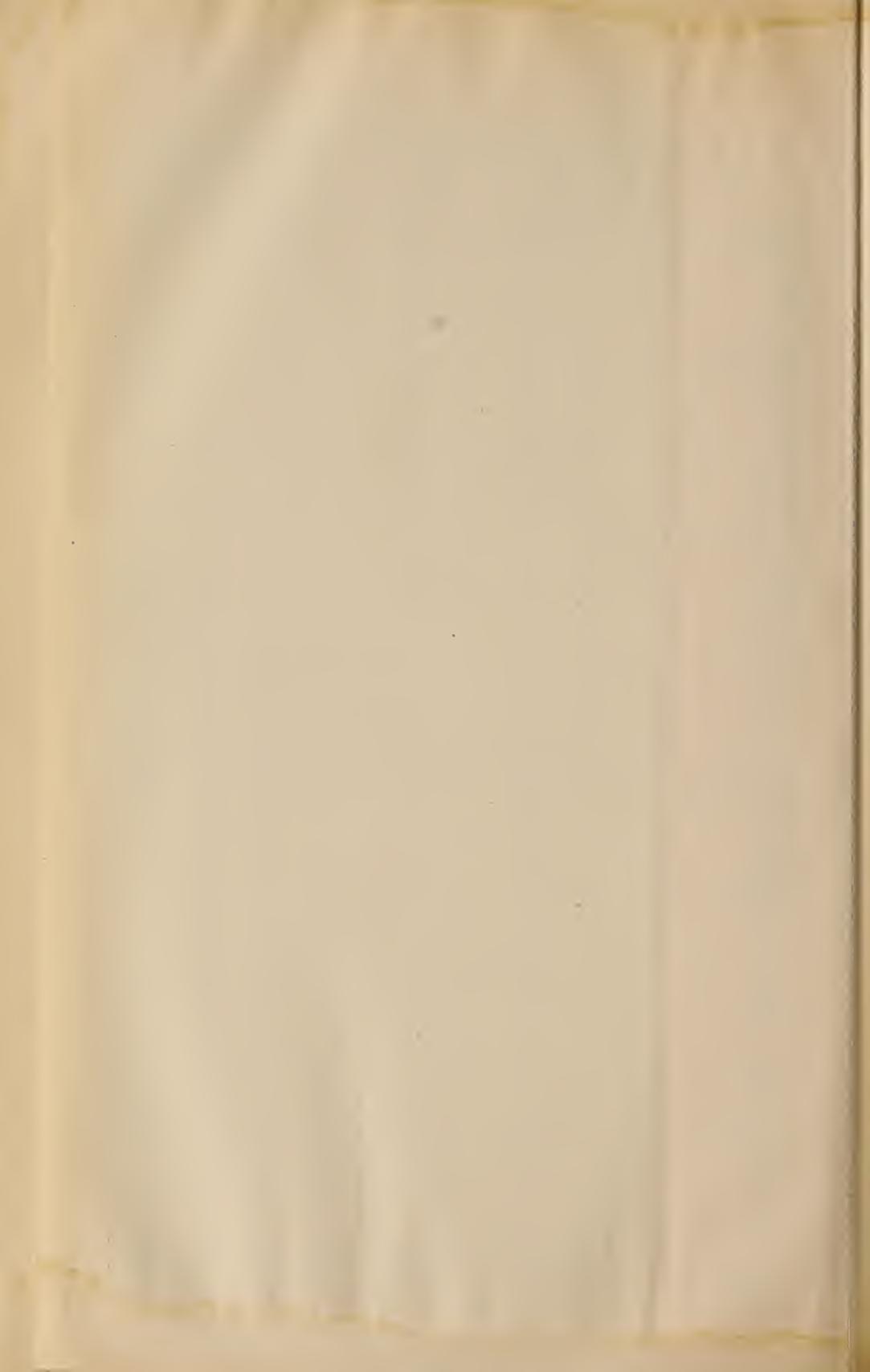
DISTRIBUTION OF STATE LEVY, AND ESTIMATED RECEIPTS THEREFROM, 1912-1935,
INCLUSIVE—Continued

	Bonds and Interest		Highways		Miscellaneous		State Totals	
	Levy, Mills	Revenue	Levy, Mills	Revenue	Levy, Mills	Revenue	Total Levy	Total Revenue
1912	0.27940	\$ 117,984	-----	-----	0.06670	\$ 28,155	4.0556	\$1,712,772
1913	0.08290	108,300	-----	-----	0.02040	26,600	1.8000	1,698,447
1914	0.12125	158,794	-----	-----	0.02028	26,558	1.8900	1,820,287
1915	0.11950	149,280	0.5000	\$ 624,600	0.02030	25,334	2.1000	2,623,320
1916	0.11950	144,797	0.5000	605,849	0.02030	24,573	2.0700	2,508,212
1917	0.11950	155,981	0.5000	652,643	0.28040	365,951	3.1200	4,072,492
1918	0.10650	151,455	0.5000	711,057	0.02870	40,815	2.7700	3,939,525
1919	0.09800	146,531	1.0000	1,495,214	0.11680	174,581	3.4700	5,188,392
1920	0.11990	190,673	0.9886	1,572,139	0.13010	206,895	3.4700	5,518,228
1921	0.23180	365,807	0.9973	1,573,932	0.14160	223,544	4.3500	6,865,413
1922	0.27500	425,870	0.9973	1,544,375	0.20310	314,540	4.4800	6,937,808
1923	0.39800	614,198	0.5000	771,606	0.22460	346,620	3.9300	6,064,820
1924	0.39400	606,958	0.5000	770,250	0.22060	339,850	3.7000	5,699,953
1925	0.38600	594,723	0.5000	770,366	0.22730	350,255	3.7000	5,700,709
1926	0.54600	844,549	0.5000	773,396	0.14380	222,475	3.6700	5,676,729
1927	0.54000	845,257	0.5000	782,645	0.20330	318,271	3.8400	6,010,717
1928	0.40190	634,021	0.5000	788,780	0.18330	289,214	3.5600	5,616,113
1929	0.38410	609,505	-----	-----	0.27830	441,665	3.6600	5,807,333
1930	0.39410	625,225	-----	-----	0.18333	290,846	3.6900	5,695,402
1931	0.41910	602,854	-----	-----	0.18333	263,710	3.4900	5,020,184
1932	0.44750	573,052	-----	-----	0.18333	234,766	3.4900	4,469,168
1933	0.67900	746,631	-----	-----	0.18333	201,590	3.4000	3,788,653
1934	0.68700	755,305	-----	-----	0.18333	201,558	3.4000	3,738,044
1935	0.45582	496,092	-----	-----	0.18333	199,527	3.0000	3,265,051

Note.—The Miscellaneous column contains levies for stock inspection, 0.03333; war and other military uses, 0.07; the state fair tax, 0.03; Adams State Normal, 0.05.

COUNTY MILL LEVIES, EXCLUSIVE OF GENERAL AND SPECIAL SCHOOL LEVIES

COUNTY	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1925	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1913
Adams	7.00	7.50	7.00	5.74	5.74	5.29	6.28	6.35	5.29	5.88	5.05	5.50	5.67	5.32	7.82	9.50	8.00	6.00	4.00
Alamosa	6.25	5.25	5.00	5.09	5.44	5.82	5.72	5.70	5.18	6.30	5.31	5.22	5.22	5.72	5.75	7.45	7.90	6.25	10.11
Arapahoe	8.00	8.00	7.00	5.61	5.61	5.57	5.57	6.12	5.42	5.67	5.59	4.82	4.97	5.82	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.00	5.80
Archuleta	9.50	11.00	9.40	5.00	7.10	7.55	8.55	10.55	8.55	7.45	9.04	8.55	8.65	8.10	7.10	11.50	11.75	11.15	11.50
Baca	9.50	6.10	5.60	6.01	6.51	7.41	7.34	7.44	5.15	5.33	6.30	4.50	5.40	5.42	6.75	7.25	9.53	6.40	7.50
Bent	7.20	7.30	7.30	5.10	7.12	7.80	7.39	5.42	6.48	6.17	5.32	4.75	5.283	5.07	7.55	5.575	9.05	7.22	7.61
Boulder	7.90	7.90	6.90	5.00	5.00	6.31	7.24	6.34	6.21	5.775	5.925	6.375	5.875	6.175	6.375	7.23	7.23	6.23	5.00
Chaffee	12.00	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.50	11.30	12.90	7.60	7.55	8.75	8.75	8.55	7.70	8.65	7.90	8.50	8.50	7.00	6.10
Cheyenne	4.40	4.30	3.52	2.78	2.75	2.65	3.15	2.95	3.70	3.43	3.45	2.44	2.50	2.62	3.86	7.20	4.95	5.45	4.50
Clear Creek	12.90	11.60	11.60	10.80	11.40	10.40	10.50	9.85	10.50	10.10	10.60	8.90	9.90	7.90	7.90	11.90	11.40	9.90	13.20
Conchos	9.00	7.90	8.20	8.00	8.50	10.00	12.00	9.51	10.20	10.30	9.50	9.55	9.85	8.50	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	6.53
Costilla	14.425	14.30	15.125	14.30	15.00	14.00	14.0	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	15.40	15.90	15.68	11.00	10.50	10.00	9.05	9.60
Crowley	6.15	5.65	5.65	5.00	4.00	3.65	4.45	5.80	5.55	6.59	6.64	6.54	7.63	5.64	5.07	8.00	7.20	5.90	4.80
Custer	11.50	11.00	11.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.50	9.00	8.30	8.50	8.00	9.50	8.50	8.50	10.025	9.60	9.60	7.50	8.00
Delta	13.92	13.92	15.40	11.90	12.30	12.84	12.45	12.03	10.22	8.64	8.64	6.91	5.78	5.36	8.00	10.00	6.50	4.80	5.13
Denver	4.622	4.497	4.503	4.615	4.756	4.77	4.742	4.742	4.707	4.597	4.855	4.627	3.765	2.51	2.15	2.38	4.26	4.15	0.65
Dolores	20.90	20.90	20.90	19.40	19.40	19.40	19.40	18.90	22.90	22.90	22.90	18.90	18.90	18.20	17.80	17.80	12.80	9.80	11.90
Douglas	7.05	6.25	6.25	5.60	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	5.90	5.90	5.95	5.70	5.70	10.32	8.92	7.91	6.86
Eagle	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.60	11.60	11.60	11.50	11.00	11.00	12.00	12.50	12.50	15.10	16.11	16.11	14.46	12.70	11.00	8.00
Elbert	7.975	7.98	7.60	5.82	5.81	5.07	4.91	4.38	4.97	4.93	5.62	4.715	5.38	5.41	6.41	6.986	7.116	5.64	5.30
El Paso	6.60	6.60	6.60	5.22	4.75	4.75	5.00	5.00	4.48	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.50	6.30	6.30	8.22	6.47	6.47	4.77
Fremont	6.60	6.90	5.40	5.41	5.71	5.92	6.34	5.34	7.66	7.53	7.80	7.60	7.37	5.95	8.95	9.53	9.53	7.70	5.88
Garfield	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	12.35	12.00	14.38	8.80	10.50	10.40	12.20	11.10	10.30	9.80	7.72
Gilpin	14.10	14.50	14.00	13.50	18.00	13.00	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	15.00	15.00	15.00	12.00
Grand	8.80	9.815	9.10	7.525	7.95	8.04	9.08	8.85	7.51	11.30	9.65	10.20	11.80	10.95	12.10	13.625	14.80	10.30	8.85
Gunnison	9.80	8.70	9.70	8.74	8.74	8.74	8.75	9.85	7.29	7.345	7.18	4.18	7.74	8.15	5.35	8.10	8.00	8.40	9.70
Hinsdale	24.00	24.00	18.35	14.85	17.35	19.00	27.25	27.25	24.00	24.00	24.00	25.00	21.05	20.50	19.50	13.50	18.00	16.75	18.00
Huerfano	14.25	13.25	12.50	10.30	10.30	11.30	10.30	11.85	8.75	10.75	10.28	8.02	8.50	8.50	11.50	10.50	10.50	9.20	9.70
Jackson	5.97	8.86	8.079	6.50	4.40	4.40	5.45	5.70	5.15	5.50	8.95	4.45	4.70	5.00	5.70	8.46	7.04	5.56	7.72
Jefferson	10.00	9.00	8.00	6.51	7.11	7.11	7.98	8.19	8.16	7.83	5.80	5.60	4.87	4.50	4.89	7.23	7.20	6.40	6.00
Kiowa	6.45	5.40	3.84	4.30	4.30	1.41	1.34	0.32	4.13	4.03	3.85	3.65	3.55	3.46	3.30	4.00	4.00	3.40	3.70
Kit Carson	6.45	6.45	5.45	5.07	5.09	6.09	5.48	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.43	4.43	4.00	4.50	4.92	7.25	7.25	5.13	3.23
Lake	12.05	10.56	10.05	10.25	13.31	11.51	11.44	11.44	10.725	13.425	13.425	9.80	9.67	9.12	11.75	15.03	14.93	14.63	13.70
La Plata	12.975	12.975	12.195	10.105	9.97	9.39	9.55	9.00	10.350	8.43	8.83	7.81	7.84	7.83	7.83	10.87	9.87	7.13	6.50
Larimer	9.10	9.10	8.50	6.55	7.88	8.39	8.50	8.37	7.43	7.15	7.37	7.50	5.25	6.00	6.65	7.93	5.62	5.20	5.30
Las Animas	13.00	10.4	9.33	7.00	8.30	7.30	7.17	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	7.25	7.87	7.11	6.98	7.95	8.10	5.15	4.05
Lincoln	7.90	5.25	6.23	5.51	5.67	5.57	5.63	5.45	5.41	4.60	4.54	3.70	4.65	4.48	4.85	4.85	4.98	4.57	4.95
Logan	5.25	4.94	4.94	4.42	5.01	5.32	5.50	7.29	6.11	4.72	4.53	3.58	4.22	4.83	6.195	10.60	10.40	9.73	6.70
Mesa	10.92	9.00	7.95	5.95	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.60	7.60	7.50	7.60	8.50	7.53	8.41	7.76	8.70	6.57	5.20
Mineral	8.57	7.67	7.67	7.57	7.67	8.57	9.17	9.17	10.67	10.97	11.37	11.37	11.37	11.37	10.87	17.52	16.25	16.25	12.25
Moffat	10.50	10.75	12.00	12.00	12.00	13.25	13.25	12.00	12.00	10.425	9.75	10.25	10.25	8.90	10.50	12.72	12.50	12.20	9.10
Montezuma	14.54	14.54	14.44	14.53	14.63	13.53	12.32	13.12	13.75	13.55	13.75	13.75	13.48	11.77	12.77	14.90	14.93	14.68	9.00
Montrose	11.12	11.57	12.24	10.385	11.18	11.92	12.27	11.23	10.30	9.94	10.38	8.27	8.55	8.66	8.92	12.19	11.57	10.15	9.30
Morgan	6.50	5.40	5.80	3.51	4.65	5.97	7.14	7.152	5.75	3.78	4.57	2.65	2.94	3.738	1.73	10.53	8.53	5.23	6.34
Otero	6.10	5.50	5.00	5.34	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.20	4.50	4.50	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.22	5.05	5.24	5.83	5.03	7.65
Ouray	15.40	15.35	15.50	13.80	14.10	13.50	13.00	14.00	14.825	15.20	15.70	15.45	16.85	16.55	14.85	18.15	15.65	14.45	12.70
Park	8.98074	6.20	5.20	5.80	5.40	4.80	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.50	7.00	8.00	7.00	8.00	7.75	9.00	9.00	9.30	6.30
Phillips	5.90	5.50	5.50	4.36	4.90	4.92	4.57	4.34	5.15	4.88	5.18	3.29	3.41	3.325	3.41	9.835	7.32	5.55	4.87
Pitkin	17.50	18.525	19.625	16.00	14.00	15.00	18.00	16.525	18.00	16.00	18.00	14.75	17.90	13.50	16.00	20.50	21.00	18.50	16.62
Prowers	6.00	6.20	5.50	7.57	5.90	7.02	7.13	6.35	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.855	4.91	5.50	5.70	7.10	6.00	6.00	6.50
Pueblo	5.30	6.30	5.28	5.02	4.46	4.45	4.66	4.57	4.67	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	6.35	5.75	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.90
Rio Blanco	10.20	10.35	10.35	8.56	9.06	9.16	8.24	8.49	8.31	10.53	8.25	8.15	8.37	8.52	8.15	13.03	11.53	10.23	8.95
Rio Grande	7.20	7.20	6.70	5.25	5.00	7.75	8.20	5.20	5.70	4.45	4.95	9.95	7.50	7.35	8.60	7.50	5.60	5.30	7.70
Routt	8.40	9.40	9.40	7.90	7.90	7.95	7.95	5.25	5.85	5.85	5.90	5.10	8.75	7.25	5.00	12.45	10.55	9.50	6.50
Saguache	7.40	7.50	7.50	5.00	6.00	7.40	7.40	7.00	7.00	5.90	6.90	5.75	7.24	5.18	5.04	11.60	7.35	6.95	6.70
San Juan	16.00	16.12	14.12	12.52	13.32	12.90	12.08	11.54	12.43	12.50	12.40	12.40	12.28	12.33	12.58	12.65	11.00	12.25	15.50
San Miguel	15.40	14.60	15.10	15.51	17.51	13.41	17.34	13.84	15.25	13.33	14.55	12.05	11.82	11.82	13.65	13.65	14.436	11.80	10.75



FARM TAXES IN COLORADO IN 1929, BY COUNTIES
(Compiled from Census Reports.)

Note.—Taxes shown in this table are the amounts paid in 1929 on farms operated by full owners.

COUNTY	Farms Operated by Full Owners		Value of Land and Buildings on Farms Reporting Taxes	Taxes			
	Total	Reporting Taxes		On All Farm Property	On Land and Buildings Only		
					Amount	Average Per Acre	Ratio Taxes to Value (%)
Adams	892	814	\$ 7,964,571	\$ 113,356	\$ 97,512	\$0.77	1.22
Alamosa	253	181	1,974,665	34,720	27,451	0.67	1.39
Arapahoe	617	443	4,289,542	51,115	45,373	0.98	1.06
Archuleta	256	188	848,285	17,187	10,801	0.18	1.27
Baca	693	511	4,169,422	47,999	35,865	0.14	0.86
Bent	328	226	2,341,282	38,526	31,016	0.37	1.32
Boulder	802	647	6,571,757	90,819	79,867	1.04	1.22
Chaffee	193	165	1,404,136	23,432	17,987	0.54	1.28
Cheyenne	172	162	1,440,233	20,148	14,986	0.13	1.04
Clear Creek	19	12	124,800	667	477	0.19	0.38
Conejos	875	662	3,182,752	79,589	58,614	0.66	1.84
Costilla	334	242	919,234	20,167	15,121	0.56	1.64
Crowley	167	144	965,898	19,906	16,493	0.61	1.71
Custer	251	228	1,330,160	25,068	19,127	0.18	1.44
Delta	1,022	892	5,423,750	124,289	94,536	1.20	1.74
Denver	174	117	979,425	20,389	16,066	29.97	1.64
Dolores	118	88	191,095	5,392	3,742	0.15	1.96
Douglas	193	168	2,681,295	30,633	21,941	0.19	0.82
Eagle	247	191	2,001,715	44,650	29,024	0.41	1.45
Elbert	419	386	3,666,210	58,608	42,302	0.19	1.15
El Paso	540	486	4,814,324	72,008	59,756	0.34	1.39
Fremont	799	671	3,255,113	58,775	49,988	0.57	1.54
Garfield	612	514	4,181,645	100,646	69,402	0.60	1.66
Gilpin	18	12	54,560	689	436	0.07	0.80
Grand	129	115	1,158,960	17,293	12,000	0.17	1.04
Gunnison	290	261	2,657,810	51,662	31,228	0.25	1.17
Hinsdale	31	25	181,250	3,602	1,980	0.23	1.09
Huerfano	495	374	2,084,852	41,048	27,957	0.17	1.34
Jackson	101	85	1,096,810	15,247	8,309	0.10	0.76
Jefferson	1,199	1,051	10,882,845	133,764	116,115	0.99	1.07
Kiowa	216	192	1,394,030	16,647	13,800	0.15	0.99
Kit Carson	382	348	2,487,245	44,281	35,543	0.24	1.43
Lake	24	19	93,235	1,763	946	0.14	1.01
La Plata	609	467	2,506,040	54,250	39,437	0.35	1.57
Larimer	906	751	9,677,610	150,677	124,167	0.85	1.28
Las Animas	862	587	2,541,764	46,947	35,060	0.11	1.38
Lincoln	314	292	2,573,030	41,384	34,592	0.23	1.34
Logan	433	333	3,876,848	75,252	61,669	0.62	1.59
Mesa	1,766	1,455	9,554,839	196,874	157,766	0.87	1.65
Mineral	31	7	140,000	1,598	959	0.25	0.69
Moffat	494	400	2,249,114	38,932	26,879	0.13	1.20
Montezuma	579	434	2,102,660	54,887	35,646	0.43	1.70
Montrose	639	517	3,133,309	77,646	53,474	0.52	1.71
Morgan	509	390	4,701,537	81,890	61,372	0.58	1.31
Otero	538	396	3,354,980	73,986	60,901	1.13	1.82
Ouray	125	111	972,448	21,007	15,680	0.26	1.61
Park	229	159	1,335,359	15,762	11,425	0.11	0.86
Phillips	153	121	1,593,480	25,799	23,054	0.53	1.45
Pitkin	135	118	1,097,575	30,725	23,462	0.59	2.14
Prowers	462	377	3,211,710	61,433	50,363	0.43	1.57
Pueblo	720	630	4,431,367	67,846	57,181	0.53	1.29
Rio Blanco	287	242	2,296,828	48,462	33,225	0.22	1.45
Rio Grande	354	274	5,611,050	100,257	82,028	1.16	1.46
Routt	490	429	2,968,664	57,378	41,599	0.27	1.40
Saguache	278	215	2,249,700	47,152	30,598	0.32	1.36
San Juan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
San Miguel	147	103	540,154	14,365	9,327	0.21	1.73
Sedgwick	131	119	1,795,805	28,076	22,056	0.57	1.23
Summit	41	39	422,800	5,789	4,063	0.24	0.96
Teller	147	107	504,386	7,570	5,907	0.13	1.17
Washington	395	367	2,413,420	46,119	38,570	0.23	1.60
Weld	1,668	1,355	16,756,759	300,637	244,365	0.86	1.46
Yuma	626	523	4,809,340	87,883	73,556	0.29	1.58
State	26,929	21,938	\$185,735,476	\$3,284,668	\$2,564,142	\$0.41	1.38

TAXATION: PER CENT OF TAXES COLLECTED TO TAXES LEVIED, BY COUNTIES AND SPECIFIED YEARS

(Compiled by George F. Dodge, Tax Commissioner, Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad)

COUNTY	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	5-year Average
Adams	89.88	79.50	75.47	81.62	85.52	82.73
Alamosa	76.67	57.92	55.73	64.23	76.04	66.29
Arapahoe	91.35	84.58	78.39	82.93	87.91	85.34
Archuleta	91.23	83.40	83.88	84.73	93.82	87.49
Baca	92.81	78.13	68.61	75.81	72.36	78.48
Bent	91.96	82.74	79.40	86.13	90.12	86.22
Boulder	94.80	90.47	89.02	91.53	95.02	92.20
Chaffee	91.87	85.30	82.13	87.10	89.81	87.32
Cheyenne	93.58	91.68	75.61	82.14	86.95	84.47
Clear Creek	69.42	61.50	63.83	68.71	70.26	66.57
Conejos	65.14	40.27	46.25	63.53	75.33	57.81
Costilla	37.58	39.08	34.57	47.07	48.87	40.68
Crowley	83.82	65.80	57.48	66.25	78.07	71.20
Custer	85.28	79.72	72.65	81.08	89.76	81.71
Delta	83.66	71.45	67.76	73.28	81.55	75.79
Denver	95.36	94.41	91.20	94.52	96.63	94.39
Dolores	53.60	37.36	36.26	45.17	58.08	46.17
Douglas	96.91	87.89	84.55	88.01	94.58	90.67
Eagle	96.86	92.27	87.18	88.18	94.26	92.08
Elbert	91.90	79.62	78.13	80.24	85.52	83.69
El Paso	96.46	92.67	91.90	88.36	94.31	93.03
Fremont	95.37	90.92	89.47	90.59	90.70	91.69
Garfield	89.45	81.70	81.24	87.51	92.51	86.28
Gilpin	72.02	65.40	59.44	64.87	69.31	66.33
Grand	88.22	86.38	84.14	88.30	91.30	87.54
Gunnison	87.25	81.22	78.28	74.82	82.86	81.34
Hinsdale	50.55	48.68	48.27	24.30	35.92	43.27
Huerfano	91.12	84.02	76.44	78.81	80.42	83.13
Jackson	98.71	96.75	96.60	96.03	98.36	97.60
Jefferson	95.88	91.77	86.46	90.74	96.87	88.85
Kiowa	95.01	82.24	75.96	85.73	90.66	86.23
Kit Carson	87.38	70.44	66.54	74.13	73.26	75.34
Lake	77.65	72.16	71.02	71.85	73.31	73.39
La Plata	90.68	83.07	78.51	82.73	89.75	85.18
Larimer	94.75	88.93	83.34	87.82	93.32	89.93
Las Animas	87.06	81.40	76.56	77.76	77.24	80.59
Lincoln	83.41	65.38	61.98	68.05	71.08	70.91
Logan	93.43	81.03	78.92	87.09	91.10	86.43
Mesa	82.17	73.47	68.58	83.09	86.27	78.31
Mineral	84.61	80.58	78.73	84.93	87.67	83.19
Moffat	77.05	64.05	67.90	74.19	83.01	73.08
Montezuma	61.24	47.25	43.61	53.87	68.24	54.80
Montrose	85.65	77.38	75.66	79.44	86.85	81.10
Morgan	94.58	87.53	84.92	90.81	96.68	90.88
Otero	95.28	85.41	83.20	89.34	91.06	89.05
Ouray	84.31	75.43	73.15	76.26	79.98	78.16
Park	91.91	87.02	88.73	90.09	91.28	89.80
Phillips	98.91	79.04	73.11	85.39	94.68	86.84
Pitkin	74.57	73.32	67.83	69.73	79.54	73.03
Prowers	91.17	77.23	75.39	87.77	85.99	83.57
Pueblo	91.78	84.22	81.90	86.22	88.41	86.64
Rio Blanco	90.15	75.26	68.92	73.60	86.95	79.68
Rio Grande	79.47	43.03	56.15	61.81	81.73	64.54
Routt	74.99	69.23	74.68	80.70	90.83	76.86
Saguache	83.54	62.34	68.19	78.59	87.06	75.42
San Juan	72.79	65.05	59.31	60.34	61.60	64.72
San Miguel	62.70	53.64	55.14	61.64	64.50	59.42
Sedgwick	93.10	75.54	74.63	82.80	91.43	83.66
Summit	64.12	62.24	65.11	69.05	67.28	65.26
Teller	66.76	57.83	76.58	76.91	78.26	70.50
Washington	91.06	70.70	71.82	80.96	90.02	81.16
Weld	94.64	85.14	84.38	89.15	93.59	89.49
Yuma	94.78	76.53	75.58	85.68	93.46	85.37

FARM TAXES

There were 26,929 farms in Colorado operated by full owners (operators who own all the land they farm) in 1929, of which 21,938 reported both total taxes and real estate taxes paid or payable in that year. The farms reported embraced 6,203,172 acres. A summary of taxes on this type of farms as reported by the bureau of the census for 1929 is as follows:

Taxes on all farm property..\$	3,284,668
Value of land and buildings.	185,735,476
Taxes on land and buildings only:	
Amount	2,564,142
Average per acre.....	0.41
Ratio, taxes to value (%)..	1.38

The average taxes on land and buildings only for all farms operated by full owners in the United States reporting in 1929 was 0.73 per acre and ratio of taxes to value was 1.27 per cent.

A table published herewith shows the distribution of these taxes for Colorado by counties.

INHERITANCE TAXES

The thirteenth general assembly of the Colorado legislature enacted a law in 1901 as a part of the revenue act, providing for the imposition of a tax on transfers of property by inheritance through will or gift or instrument made in contemplation of death, or intended to take effect at or after the death of the maker thereof. This law, which was approved by Governor James B. Orman on April 5, 1901, was declared unconstitutional by the state supreme court. The law was re-enacted, with changes, at an extra session of the legislature and the new act was approved on March 22, 1902. The legislature in 1913, enacted a new inheritance tax law, approved May 14, 1913, which superseded the law of 1902. This act, in turn, was amended and re-enacted in 1921 and approved on April 11, of that year. The law of 1921 was re-enacted with a considerable number of changes in 1927 and went into effect July 4, 1927, its rates and requirements applying only to estates of persons dying on or after that date.

The 1927 act was amended and re-enacted by the legislature in 1933, approved on May 16, 1933. The amendments provided for the taxation of intangibles of non-residents; the taxation of all proceeds of life insurance policies in excess of \$75,000; exemption from taxation of gifts for charitable, educational and religious purposes only when they are limited exclusively for use in the state of Colo-

rado, and other changes of lesser importance.

The administration of the law is vested in an inheritance tax commissioner appointed by the attorney general, as an assistant attorney general, charged with the special duty of representing him in all matters connected with the administration and enforcement of the provisions of the law. The commissioner holds office at the pleasure of the attorney general.

The law is complicated and cannot be reviewed in detail here. It divides beneficiaries into four classes. Class A includes the father, mother, husband, wife, child, or any lineal descendant. The law allows exemptions of \$20,000 for widows and \$10,000 for all others in this class. The tax amounts to two per cent above the exemptions up to \$50,000 and from four to eight per cent for amounts above that sum. Class B includes the wife or widow of son, husband or widower of daughter, grandparent, brother, sister and mutually acknowledged child. The exemptions in this class amount to \$2,000 and the tax ranges from three to 10 per cent on amounts above the exemption. Class C includes uncle, aunt, niece, nephew, or lineal descendant of same. There is no exemption in this class, but there is no tax on \$500, or less, and the tax rate ranges from four per cent up to 14 per cent. Class D includes strangers and all others not exempt. There is no exemption and no tax on \$500 or less. The rate for Class D ranges from seven to 16 per cent.

Inheritance taxes go into the general state fund and are a part of the general revenues of the state.

Collections by years ending November 30, as reported by the inheritance tax commissioner, are as follows:

Year	Amount
1921	\$ 500,487.52
1922	512,687.63
1923	703,730.82
1924	864,161.04
1925	911,210.83
1926	876,008.95
1927	674,685.20
1928	869,407.83
1929	938,609.40
1930	1,126,377.20
1931	782,570.43
1932	443,705.83
1933	1,026,973.09
1934	664,668.91
1935	532,410.55

Expense of operating the department for the two years ending November 30, 1934, amounted to \$36,451.85.

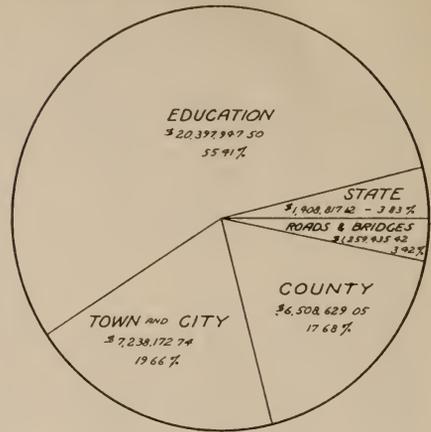
DISTRIBUTION OF TAX REVENUE

This graph shows the distribution of \$36,813,000 derived from direct taxation by levies on a total assessed valuation for 1934 of \$1,102,684,395, as shown by the annual statements of County Treasurers.

DENVER RETAIL SALES

Preliminary figures of the census bureau on retail sales in Denver in 1935 give the total of \$127,497,000, which compares with \$109,853,000 in 1933, an increase of \$17,644,000 or 16 per cent. There were 4,184 retail establishments in operation in the city in 1935 as against 4,133 stores in 1933. The food group leads in volume of net sales in both census years, being \$27,009,000 in 1935 and \$24,292,000 in 1933. The general merchandise group came second with net sales of \$25,935,000 in

1935 and \$26,844,000 in 1933. Final figures for the state for 1935 have not yet been released.



Retail Sales Tax

THE emergency retail sales tax act of 1935, passed by the general assembly and approved February 2, 1935, established a tax of two per cent upon the sales of all tangible personal property at retail in the state. Commodities subject to a state excise tax, such as intoxicating liquors and gasoline, or more than 12½ per cent federal excise tax, such as cigarets and tobacco, are exempt from the sales tax. Telephone and telegraph service within the state and coal, gas and electricity sold for domestic consumption and restaurants are included in the tax. The law went into effect March 1, 1935, and expires by statutory limitation on June 30, 1937. It is administered by the retail sales tax division of the department of finance and taxation under the state treasurer.

Revenue derived from the tax goes into the emergency relief fund, from which it is appropriated for relief purposes by the official state emergency relief committee up to \$300,000 a month, or as much as is necessary. The revenues also provide \$100,000 per month for the old age pension fund. The surplus at the end of the year goes into the general state fund. The sales tax division is allowed five per cent of the gross revenues for administrative expenses and retailers retain five per cent of their total tax for expenses. The legislature appropriated \$50,000 as a revolving fund to inaugurate the tax, which is being amortized over a period of 27 months.

All retailers are required to take out licenses from the state treasurer and the fee is \$2 per year for each license, a separate license being required for each vending establishment. Reports of sales with remittances of taxes are required monthly.

Total tax collected from March 1, 1935, to September 30, 1936, was \$8,755,798.74. This amounted to \$8.45 per capita for the state, based on the 1930 population census. This included returns from chain stores and from accounting departments located outside of the state, which are not broken down by counties. The per capita tax for all counties, exclusive of the chain and outside stores, was \$3. There is a range from 97 cents for Costilla county to \$4.65 for Grand county in the per capita tax. Principal factors accounting for this wide range are local conditions and tourist business.

Disposition of revenues from the tax to December 31, 1935, as reported by the state auditor, is as follows:

Refunds	\$ 234.42
Administration expense, sales tax division.....	229,374.52
Administration expense, relief committee.....	15,000.00
Compensation insurance....	230,959.53
Relief apportioned to counties	1,260,480.50
Old age pension to counties.....	800,000.00
Transfers to general fund..	1,164,300.51
Balance Dec. 31, 1935.....	490,903.71
Total	\$4,191,253.59

A table published herewith shows

the average number of returns, tax collected and per capita and percentage figures by counties for the period March 1, 1935, to the end of the year. Another table shows the average number of returns, amount of tax collected, rank, amount of tax per return and percentages by business groups for the same period.

TRANSFER OF ESTATES

The federal government, through the bureau of internal revenue, imposes taxes on the transfer of estates of decedents. This tax is not an inheritance tax, although generally referred to as such, nor is it a tax upon the property or the legacy of the decedent, but upon the transfer of the estate. Returns are not required to be filed until one year after the date of the death nor upon estates not exceeding \$50,000 gross value. Between Febru-

ary 26, 1926, and June 6, 1932, returns were required for estates of \$100,000 or more and all estates in this country of non-residents, regardless of gross value. The gross estate as defined by the statute includes certain transfers made in contemplation of death or intended to take effect at or after death. Under the revenue act of 1926 estates are allowed a tax credit not to exceed 80 per cent of the total federal tax for inheritance taxes paid to the state.

A table published herewith shows the number of returns, gross estates, deductions, the net taxable estate and the total tax on estates in Colorado by calendar years. Elsewhere in this volume is a chapter entitled "Inheritance Taxes" which gives information concerning estates in Colorado subject to the state tax.

ESTATES OF COLORADO RESIDENT DECEDENTS AND TRANSFER TAXES

(Compiled from Reports of Collector of Internal Revenue)

Note.—Data are for returns in calendar year subsequent to year of death of decedent. Explanation of table is given in text under "Transfer of Estates."

Year	Number of Returns	Gross Estate	Deductions	Net Taxable Estate	Total Tax (a)
1929	52	\$23,487,394	\$ 9,729,125	\$13,758,269	\$ 750,124
1930	56	16,351,795	9,443,962	6,907,833	247,738
1931	45	9,806,000	6,586,000	3,220,000	76,427
1932	63	12,446,000	8,284,000	4,162,000	321,000
1933	72	26,296,000	14,718,000	11,578,000	(b)1,756,000

(a) Federal tax before credit is given for payment of state inheritance tax.

(b) After credit for inheritance tax paid the state.

DONATIONS

Contributions made by persons for religious, charitable and scientific purposes or for the prevention of cruelty to animals and to special funds for vocational rehabilitation are deducted before the net income and amount of federal income taxes are computed. The amounts contributed by persons in Colorado for these purposes as shown in their returns to the internal revenue collector have declined each year, beginning with 1929.

The number of persons making returns, the amount of their net income and deductions made for contributions, by calendar years, are as follows:

Year	Returns	Net Income	Contributions
1929.....	31,268	\$158,751,528	\$2,876,721
1930.....	28,986	125,795,609	2,353,671
1931.....	25,279	96,661,700	2,009,000
1932.....	30,537	82,078,000	1,858,000
1933.....	28,725	74,445,866	1,355,000

The per cent of the state's population filing returns, the amount of contributions per \$100 of net income, and the average contribution per return, by years, is as follows:

Year	Per Ct. Pop. Making Returns	Amt. Per \$100 Net Income	Av. Per Return
1929.....	3.02	\$1.81	\$92.00
1930.....	2.80	1.87	\$1.20
1931.....	2.42	2.08	79.47
1932.....	2.92	2.26	60.84
1933.....	2.73	1.82	47.17

COLORADO RETAIL SALES TAX: NUMBER OF RETURNS AND PER CENT OF TOTAL AND TOTAL AMOUNT, AMOUNT PER CAPITA AND PER CENT OF TOTAL TAX COLLECTED, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 1, 1935, TO DECEMBER 31, 1935

(Compiled from Reports of the Sales Tax Division, Department of Finance and Taxation)

County	Returns		Tax Collected		
	Average Number	Per Cent of Total	Amount	Per Capita	Per Cent of Total
Adams	387	1.78	\$ 28,794.46	\$1.42	0.93
Alamosa	191	0.88	26,187.91	3.04	0.84
Arapahoe	603	2.77	46,785.86	2.07	1.51
Archuleta	36	0.16	6,418.56	2.00	0.21
Baca	174	0.80	13,536.09	1.28	0.44
Bent	143	0.65	13,514.34	1.48	0.44
Boulder	874	4.01	109,355.78	3.37	3.52
Chaffee	201	0.92	24,471.19	3.01	0.79
Cheyenne	61	0.28	5,093.01	1.37	0.16
Clear Creek.....	68	0.31	9,954.22	4.62	0.32
Conejos	102	0.47	10,822.51	1.10	0.35
Costilla	66	0.30	5,384.65	0.93	0.17
Crowley	92	0.42	7,200.27	1.21	0.23
Custer	33	0.15	2,474.96	1.17	0.08
Delta	334	1.53	32,623.03	2.30	1.05
Denver	6,530	29.95	1,323,433.29	4.60	42.63
Dolores	19	0.09	1,371.40	0.97	0.04
Douglas	81	0.37	4,962.35	1.42	0.16
Eagle	104	0.48	11,142.71	2.84	0.36
Elbert	105	0.48	6,676.55	1.01	0.22
El Paso	1,265	5.80	226,199.00	4.56	7.29
Fremont	412	1.89	38,606.03	2.04	1.24
Garfield	266	1.22	26,445.39	2.65	0.85
Gilpin	44	0.20	3,864.31	3.19	0.12
Grand	95	0.44	9,796.11	4.65	0.32
Gunnison	161	0.74	14,722.99	2.66	0.47
Hinsdale	12	0.06	557.91	1.24	0.02
Huerfano	269	1.23	26,253.06	1.54	0.85
Jackson	39	0.18	4,757.13	3.43	0.15
Jefferson	681	3.12	44,834.02	2.06	1.44
Kiowa	74	0.34	5,365.30	1.42	0.17
Kit Carson.....	186	0.85	16,269.01	1.67	0.52
Lake	106	0.49	18,616.46	3.80	0.60
La Plata	271	1.24	33,480.12	2.58	1.08
Larimer	721	3.31	96,269.99	2.91	3.10
Las Animas.....	485	2.22	54,681.72	1.52	1.76
Lincoln	157	0.72	12,334.84	1.57	0.40
Logan	327	1.50	42,976.95	2.15	1.38
Mesa	604	2.77	80,310.60	3.12	2.60
Mineral	28	0.13	2,258.84	3.53	0.07
Moffat	91	0.42	9,922.95	2.04	0.32
Montezuma	135	0.61	16,055.43	2.06	0.52
Montrose	200	0.92	29,864.58	2.54	0.96
Morgan	319	1.46	40,732.07	2.23	1.31
Otero	538	2.47	55,343.46	2.28	1.78
Ouray	62	0.28	4,545.17	2.55	0.15
Park	91	0.42	8,532.92	4.16	0.28
Phillips	144	0.66	12,784.67	2.21	0.41
Pitkin	48	0.22	3,560.18	2.01	0.11
Prowers	255	1.17	28,507.58	1.93	0.92
Pueblo	1,207	5.54	172,121.25	2.61	5.54
Rio Blanco.....	58	0.27	6,996.21	2.35	0.23
Rio Grande.....	208	0.95	26,960.50	2.71	0.87
Routt	174	0.80	20,085.68	2.15	0.65
Saguache	114	0.52	9,560.56	1.53	0.31
San Juan	33	0.15	4,501.38	2.33	0.15
San Miguel.....	53	0.24	4,457.53	2.04	0.14
Sedgwick	103	0.50	14,092.33	2.53	0.45
Summit	33	0.15	2,021.98	2.06	0.07
Teller	134	0.62	16,386.19	3.96	0.53
Washington	116	0.53	9,957.90	1.04	0.32
Weld	1,043	4.78	136,131.26	2.09	4.39
Yuma	233	1.07	22,016.58	1.62	0.71
Total Counties.....	21,804	100.00	\$3,104,441.28	\$3.00	100.00
Chain Stores*.....	156	.....	758,716.93	0.73	.....
Out of State*.....	168	.....	328,096.18	0.32	.....
State Total.....	22,128	.....	\$4,191,254.39	\$4.05	.....

*Returns from chain stores and from accounting departments outside of the State of Colorado are not broken down to show receipts per county.

COLORADO RETAIL SALES TAX: TAX COLLECTED BY BUSINESS CLASSIFICATION, RANK OF GROUPS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF RETURNS AND PERCENTAGES, PERIOD MARCH 1, 1935, TO DECEMBER 31, 1935.

(Compiled from Reports of Sales Tax Division, Department of Finance and Taxation)

KIND OF BUSINESS	Average No. of Returns	Amount of Tax Collected	Rank of Group	Amount of Tax Per Return	Per Cent of Total	
					Returns	Amount
I—APPAREL GROUP: Total-----	1,209	\$ 333,850.77	4	\$276.14	5.46	7.97
1. Boot and Shoe Stores-----	125	44,560.19		356.48	.57	1.06
2. Clothing Stores-----	522	251,481.30		481.76	2.36	6.00
3. Furriers-----	22	5,766.98		262.14	.10	.14
4. Haberdashery-----	65	13,414.55		206.38	.29	.32
5. Millinery-----	80	7,129.96		89.12	.36	.17
6. Shoe Repair-----	384	10,813.11		28.16	1.73	.26
7. Others-----	11	684.68		62.24	.05	.02
II—AUTOMOTIVE GROUP: Total---	3,732	\$ 504,281.47	3	\$135.12	16.87	12.03
1. Accessories, Tires, Batteries, etc.	295	46,639.27		158.10	1.34	1.11
2. Automobile, Aircraft, Bicycles---	374	270,148.78		722.32	1.69	6.45
3. Filling and Service Stations---	1,941	79,270.43		40.84	8.77	1.89
4. Garage, Repair Shops---	1,085	105,134.05		96.90	4.90	2.51
5. Other Automotive Stores---	37	3,088.94		83.48	.17	.07
III—FOOD GROUP: Total-----	6,447	\$1,282,342.03	1	\$198.91	29.13	30.60
1. Bakeries, Dairy Products, Delicatessen-----	678	85,162.47		125.61	3.06	2.03
2. Candy, Confectionery-----	353	27,913.72		79.08	1.59	.97
3. Fruit Stands, Vegetable Markets	331	39,971.16		120.76	1.49	.65
4. Grocery Stores, Meat Markets---	2,879	863,698.12		300.00	13.01	20.61
5. Lunch Rooms, Roadside, Others	893	65,904.58		73.80	4.04	1.57
6. Restaurants, Cafeteria, Eating Houses-----	1,265	192,656.20		152.30	5.72	4.60
7. Other Food Stores-----	48	7,035.78		146.58	.22	.17
IV—FURNITURE GROUP: Total---	506	\$ 106,357.73	9	\$210.19	2.29	2.54
1. Carpets, Rugs, House Furnishings	35	3,649.38		104.26	.16	.09
2. Furniture Stores-----	230	70,324.38		305.76	1.04	1.68
3. Household Appliances-----	47	7,774.68		165.42	.21	.18
4. Musical Instruments, Phonographs, Music-----	48	13,377.96		278.71	.22	.32
5. Radio Sales and Service-----	104	4,182.91		40.22	.47	.10
6. Other Home Furnishings and Appliances-----	42	7,048.42		167.82	.19	.17
V—GENERAL MERCHANDISE GROUP: Total-----	2,686	\$1,028,320.51	2	\$382.34	12.14	24.53
1. Department Stores-----	21	143,373.78		6,827.32	.10	3.42
2. Drug Stores-----	708	175,492.99		247.87	3.20	4.19
3. Dry Goods Stores-----	181	121,777.70		672.80	.82	2.91
4. General Stores-----	702	341,447.45		486.39	3.17	8.14
5. Hardware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes-----	291	74,763.36		256.92	1.32	1.78
6. Jewelry Stores-----	246	26,580.53		108.05	1.11	.63
7. Leather, Leather Goods, Saddlery	49	2,849.03		58.14	.22	.07
8. Second Hand Stores-----	161	10,063.87		62.51	.73	.24
9. Sporting Goods, Tents, Awnings	69	10,975.19		159.06	.31	.26
10. Variety, 5 and 10, Specialty Stores	178	100,921.69		566.98	.80	2.41
11. Other General Merchandise Stores	80	20,074.92		250.94	.36	.48
VI—JOBBER, MERCHANDISE, GENERAL, SPECIAL: Total---	77	\$ 11,615.00	12	\$150.84	.35	.28
VII—LUMBER AND BUILDING GROUP: Total-----	911	\$ 175,282.03	7	\$192.41	4.12	4.18
1. Building and Construction, Contractors-----	20	825.00		41.25	.09	.01
2. Building Hardware and Machinery-----	20	4,865.25		243.26	.09	.12
3. Building Material Dealers-----	237	104,704.56		364.82	1.30	2.50
4. Electrical Equipment Supplies	177	27,384.60		154.72	.80	.65
5. Paint, Glass and Wall Paper Stores-----	84	13,989.91		166.55	.38	.33
6. Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning-----	291	18,157.56		62.40	1.32	.44
7. Other Lumber and Building Supplies-----	32	5,355.15		167.35	.14	.13

COLORADO RETAIL SALES TAX: TAX COLLECTED BY BUSINESS CLASSIFICATION, RANK OF GROUPS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF RETURNS AND PERCENTAGES, PERIOD MARCH 1, 1935, TO DECEMBER 31, 1935—Continued

(Compiled from Reports of Sales Tax Division, Department of Finance and Taxation)

KIND OF BUSINESS	Average No. of Returns	Amount of Tax Collected	Rank of Group	Amount of Tax Per Return	Per Cent of Total	
					Returns	Amount
VIII—PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE GROUP:						
Total -----	614	\$ 27,286.40	11	\$ 44.44	2.77	.65
1. Auctioneers and Commercial Dealers -----	42	6,586.27		156.82	.19	.16
2. Barber and Beauty Shops, Sales -----	281	5,016.92		17.85	1.27	.12
3. Opticians, Optometrist, Oculists -----	122	9,350.00		76.64	.55	.22
4. Photographers -----	97	3,299.69		34.02	.44	.08
5. Professional, Sales -----	38	1,231.88		32.42	.17	.03
6. Others -----	34	1,801.64		52.98	.15	.04
IX—PUBLIC UTILITY GROUP:						
Total -----	163	\$ 284,595.36	5	\$ 1,745.98	.74	6.79
1. Gas and Electric Companies -----	81	207,237.25		2,558.48	.37	4.94
2. Railroads -----	8	2,619.49		327.44	.04	.06
3. Telegraph -----	5	2,928.35		585.67	.02	.07
4. Telephone -----	52	68,372.31		1,314.85	.24	1.63
5. Water in Containers -----	12	1,017.65		84.80	.05	.02
6. All Other Public Utilities -----	5	2,420.31		484.06	.02	.07
X—UNCLASSIFIED GROUP, RETAIL: Total -----	2,676	\$ 264,367.99	6	\$ 98.79	12.09	6.31
1. Blacksmith, Machine Shops, Welders -----	172	3,103.88		18.05	.78	.07
2. Books, Stationery, School Supplies -----	149	14,510.53		97.39	.67	.35
3. Cigar Stores, Smoker Supplies -----	151	6,700.84		44.38	.68	.16
4. Clubs -----	51	5,191.90		101.80	.23	.12
5. Coal, Wood Fuel, Ice Dealers -----	832	95,919.25		115.29	3.76	2.30
6. Farm Imps. and Machinery -----	95	28,548.27		300.51	.43	.68
7. Flour, Feed, Seeds, Grain, Fertilizer -----	269	42,138.91		156.65	1.22	1.01
8. Flowers, Bulbs, Plants, Nursery Stock -----	222	15,790.79		71.13	1.00	.38
9. Magazines, Periodicals -----	30	1,671.51		55.72	.14	.04
10. Monuments and Tomb Stones -----	35	3,841.32		109.75	.16	.09
11. Office Equipment and Supplies -----	73	12,694.44		173.90	.33	.30
12. Recreation Parlors, Sales -----	242	6,212.54		25.67	1.09	.15
13. Surgical and Scientific Instrument Dealers -----	22	5,581.09		253.69	.11	.13
14. Undertakers and Funeral Parlors -----	119	13,912.44		116.91	.54	.33
15. All Others Not Elsewhere Specified -----	211	8,461.42		40.10	.95	.20
16. Concessions -----	3	88.86		29.62	.00	.00
XI—FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCE: Total -----	1,941	\$ 44,539.40	10	\$ 22.95	8.77	1.06
1. Direct Sales Farm Products -----	1,852	40,797.61		22.03	8.37	.97
2. Hatcheries and Supplies -----	30	1,307.96		43.60	.14	.03
3. Livestock -----	58	2,427.07		41.85	.26	.06
4. Others -----	1	6.76		6.76	.00	.00
XII—MANUFACTURING AND TRADING OR JOBBING: Total -----	1,166	\$ 128,415.70	8	\$ 110.13	5.27	3.06
1. Beverages -----	88	2,126.34		24.16	.40	.05
2. Chemicals and Products -----	74	7,165.94		96.84	.33	.17
3. Food and Food Preparations -----	54	2,393.33		44.32	.24	.06
4. Leather and Leather Products -----	13	1,387.19		106.71	.06	.03
5. Lumber and Wood Products -----	59	9,704.95		164.49	.27	.23
6. Machinery, Implements, Tools -----	83	37,633.38		453.41	.38	.90
7. Metal and Metal Products -----	148	15,885.87		107.34	.67	.38
8. Minerals -----	96	5,817.02		60.59	.43	.14
9. Paper, Pulp and Products -----	19	3,332.48		175.39	.09	.08
10. Petroleum, Petroleum Products -----	50	11,548.30		230.97	.22	.27
11. Printing, Publishing and Book Binding -----	309	13,786.42		44.62	1.40	.33
12. Rubber and Rubber Goods -----	10	3,245.10		324.51	.04	.08
13. Stone, Clay, Sand and Gravel Products -----	71	7,941.06		111.85	.32	.19
14. Textiles -----	41	3,810.43		92.94	.19	.09
15. Miscellaneous -----	51	2,637.89		51.72	.23	.06
Grand Total -----	22,128	\$4,191,254.39	----	\$189.41	100.00	100.00

Taxable and Non-Taxable Property

THE actual value of all property in Colorado, taxable and non-taxable, cannot be determined with any great degree of accuracy, but by using the best figures available from all sources of information fairly reliable estimates upon which to make general comparisons may be obtained.

An estimate of the value of all property in the state without adjusting assessed valuations to full value gives a total of \$2,565,194,258. Of that amount, \$1,088,350,535 is the assessed value of property on the tax rolls in 1935 as reported by the state tax commission and \$1,476,843,723 is the estimated value of property not assessed for the payment of taxes. The exempt property amounts to 57.6 per cent and the taxable property 42.4 per cent of all property.

The above figures are exclusive of federal property classed as cash assets in the Denver mint. These assets amounted to \$3,301,544,896 on June 30, 1935. If these assets are included, 81.4 per cent represents the non-taxable and 18.6 per cent the taxable property.

Exclusive of the gold and silver and other cash assets in the mint, the federal government still remains the largest holder of exempt property in the state, its proportion of the non-taxable property being 60.6 per cent as against 28.1 per cent for public property and 11.3 per cent for private property.

The value of these figures lies principally in their indication of the relative position of taxable and non-taxable property, and they are not intended to establish the total wealth of the state. In order to arrive at the total wealth, adjustments would be necessary. Property on the tax rolls, for instance, while theoretically assessed at full value, would have to be revised upward to reflect the real value, as it is safe to assume that the assessed value does not exceed 60 per cent of actual value. Bank deposits in the state on December 31, 1935, for example, aggregated \$294,726,617, but only \$15,744,308 in bank deposits was reported for assessment in 1935. Also, taxes are not collected on all the property assessed, as the law allows \$200 exemption on the personal property of heads of families. There were 268,531 families in the state in 1930, ac-

ording to the census and, assuming that all were assessed, the exemption would amount to \$53,706,200.

The department of commerce, however, does attempt to adjust values to determine the total wealth of the country and its figures are given consideration in another chapter in this volume on "Colorado's Total Wealth."

While the figures show that more than one-half of all the property in the state is not assessed for taxes through the customary channels for collecting revenue, a considerable portion of the non-taxable property does render some return to the state in an indirect manner, such as the national forests and federal mineral lands, portions of the revenue from the same either being spent in the state or remitted direct to the state.

The following table, made up from various sources explained in the text, gives the estimated value of non-taxable property of the state, exclusive of cash assets in the Denver mint, federal buildings under construction, federal airway routes, land, buildings and equipment; operating funds of federal governmental agencies, and properties employed in federal emergency programs:

Class of Property	Est. Value
Federal Property:	
Withdrawn public domain and land in grazing districts	\$ 11,319,000
Homestead land entered but not patented.....	3,052,500
National forests.....	70,000,000
Reclamation projects....	11,000,000
Coal lands.....	722,450,000
Indian lands.....	3,545,000
Shale lands.....	21,000,000
Oil reserves.....	3,173,000
Parks and monuments....	2,025,000
Power, water and other reserves	25,000,000
Government buildings....	20,100,000
Military property used by the national guard....	2,500,000
Total, federal.....	\$85,164,500
State and local public property:	
State property.....	\$ 243,872,067
Municipal property....	100,000,000
County property.....	10,627,000
Public schools.....	61,100,000
Total, public.....	\$ 415,599,067

Class of Property	Est. Value
Private property:	
Schools, colleges and universities (private).....	\$ 14,381,600
Churches and rectories....	26,646,456
Hospitals	12,060,000
Cemeteries	2,000,000
Irrigation works.....	92,052,100
County fair associations.	1,000,000
Fraternal organizations...	10,000,000
Charity organizations....	3,000,000
Miscellaneous	5,000,000
Total, private.....	\$ 166,080,156
Grand totals:	
Exempt	\$1,476,843,723
Taxable (assessed val.)	1,088,350,535
	<hr/>
	\$2,565,194,258

Withdrawn public domain land in grazing districts and land filed upon but not yet gone to patent are estimated at \$1.50 per acre.

The national forests include 13,547,537 acres. The estimate of value is arrived at by using a flat price of a little more than \$5 per acre. Estimates based on stumpage value of timber sold and capitalization of returns yield approximately the same total. While the national forests are not taxable, they yield considerable revenue to the state, the total expended in 1935 being \$2,103,558 for capital improvements. Twenty-five per cent of the gross revenues from the forests goes to the counties in which the forests are located in the form of cash for roads and school purposes, and 10 per cent goes on roads and trails in the forests, while the counties also benefit from road funds appropriated by congress. County receipts from the national forests run from \$80,000 up to \$135,000 per year.

The federal reclamation projects and their irrigation works yield no direct return to the state in the form of taxes, but indirectly they increase the taxes on private property coming within the districts by creating a greater taxable value for them. The estimates on these two items are based on their costs, which are more fully reported in another place in this volume under the heading, "United States Reclamation Projects."

The United States geological survey has appraised Colorado coal land at \$100 to \$400 per acre, based on the extent of the deposits and their accessibility to markets, while the state land board appraises coal land at a little more than \$200 an acre. The estimate in the above table is made on a basis of \$100 an acre, giving cognizance to changed conditions resulting from the more widespread use of natural gas and fuel oil, and there

is included 4,142,200 acres of withdrawn coal land and 3,082,272 acres of the public domain classified as coal land but not withdrawn from entry.

The value of Indian property, both tribal and individual, is taken from the annual report of the commissioner for Indian affairs for the fiscal year 1927. Oil land reserves are estimated at \$10 per acre.

The value upon shale land is considerably less than in former estimates. Originally it was carried at \$50 an acre, at which time transactions were made on that basis. When the country reached a period of over-production of crude oil, this item was reduced to \$25 an acre. In the current estimate that figure has been reduced to \$10 an acre, due to the lack of activity in the shale industry and the absence of any established market value. The shale estimate is based on 1,172,778 acres in withdrawn areas and 952,239 acres classed as shale land but not withdrawn. The government returns to the state 37½ per cent of revenues received in the form of bonuses and royalties from the leasing of oil and shale land.

The federal government buildings include not only the Denver postoffice, custom house, mint, Fort Logan army post, Fort Lyons veterans' hospital and Fitzsimons general hospital, but post-offices in various towns of the state. Their value is based on the cost of land and buildings, plus equipment for such structures as the Denver mint, the Denver postoffice and the Fitzsimons general hospital. Postoffice buildings outside of Denver are based on cost of sites and buildings only. In many instances the sites were donated in whole or in part and their true value is in excess of the figure used.

The value of state property is that shown by an inventory as of June 30, 1934, details of which are available in a table published elsewhere in this volume.

The estimated value of municipal property is based on inventories of \$61,654,310 for Denver in 1932; \$12,717,958 for Colorado Springs in 1928 and \$5,803,070 for Pueblo in 1928, plus 100 per cent increase over the 1913 census for other municipal property in the state. No census of municipal and county property has been taken since 1913.

The value of county property is based on a 100 per cent increase over the 1913 census figures, several of the counties having built court houses in

the interval, which will justify the estimate.

The value of public school property is taken from the report of the state superintendent of public instruction for 1934.

The value given to colleges and universities in the above table includes only the seven privately controlled institutions reporting to the United States bureau of education in 1932 and is for land, buildings and equipment and productive funds to the amount of \$10,890,600, and \$3,240,000 for private academies and high schools as of 1930.

The state colleges and universities

are included in the value of state property. The value of church property and rectories is that given by the census bureau for 1926 plus an average for the 57 churches not reporting.

Property of fraternal organizations includes only those portions not taxed. Buildings owned by Masonic, Elks, Woodmen and other organizations are not taxed except for those portions used for income purposes. Under this heading are included such institutions as the Printers' home and the Woodmen of the World sanitarium at Colorado Springs, Masonic temples, buildings of the Young Men's Christian association, etc.

Mineral Resources

COLORADO has produced annually in the 29 years ending with 1933 an average of \$58,561,965 worth of minerals, including both metals and non-metals. The maximum output during that period was in 1917, when war demands and high prices established a record of \$80,296,218. The minimum production in values during the 29 years was in 1932, when the output was \$25,800,227, a year of low prices and diminished production.

The state is producing commercially about 35 minerals. Coal comes first in value, followed in order by gold, molybdenum and clay products. The relative rank of the different minerals in quantity and value undergoes frequent changes in response to the economic conditions of the country and the law of supply and demand. In 1933 Colorado ranked 16th among the states of the Union in the production of minerals, based on the reports of the United States bureau of mines, and 15th in 1929 on the basis of census reports. The bureau of mines reports on the market value of products and the census reports give values at the mines before transportation and processing costs are assessed.

Colorado's relative position among the states in the mining industry is indicated by the following table:

Resource	Rank
Coal (known reserves).....	1
Oil shale (reserves).....	1
Molybdenum, value (1933).....	1
Uranium and vanadium ores, value (1933).....	1
Manganiferous ores, value (1930)....	2
Fluorspar, value (1932).....	4
Arsenious oxides, value (1929).....	3
Tungsten ore, value (1930).....	2
Gold, value (1932).....	4
Micaceous minerals, quantity (1933)...	3
Silver, value (1932).....	4

Resource	Rank
Coal, value (1932).....	7
Copper, pounds (1934).....	7
Clay products, value (1930).....	13
Coke, tons (1929).....	14
Natural gas, cu. ft. (1933).....	18
Petroleum, bbls. (1932).....	17
All minerals, value (1932).....	16
Lime, value (1930).....	27
Copper-lead ores, quantity (1933)....	3

Figures have never been compiled and are not available showing the value of all minerals produced in the state from the beginning of the industry, but the United States bureau of mines and other agencies have compiled records on many of them. These indicate that the total value of the state's output since the industry first was established is not far from three billion dollars. This estimate is based on the following figures from various sources:

Gold (1858-1935).....	\$ 756,661,494
Silver (1858-1935).....	526,073,987
Copper, (1868-1935).....	50,356,895
Lead (1869-1935).....	218,648,637
Zinc (1895-1935).....	157,294,118
Stone (1897-1934).....	30,372,570
Tungsten (1906-1931).....	19,598,563
Radium.....	18,000,000
Petroleum (1862-1935).....	32,009,670
Coal (1864-1935).....	784,237,256
Natural gas (1923-1934).....	5,937,200
Molybdenum (1915-1932)....	18,857,508
Fluorspar (1870-1934).....	2,201,802
Iron (1859-1930).....	3,916,000
Manganese (to end 1930)....	4,207,000
Sand and gravel (1912-1934)...	7,097,402
Clay products (1895-1933)...	80,295,807
Total	\$2,715,765,909

Values are not disclosed on several of the important minerals produced, due to the fact that publication would reveal information concerning individual enterprises. Among the minerals produced in addition to those named above are cement, raw clay, fuller's earth, gypsum, mica, mineral paints and uranium.

Colorado occupies a unique position among the states of the Union in the variety and extent of its mineral resources, both metal and non-metal. This is due largely to the extreme irregularity of the state's surface geologically and the range of formations exposed for examination and development. Approximately 250 useful metallic and non-metallic minerals and compounds have been reported in the state, and undoubtedly many others are to be found. These minerals, especially rare metals, for which there is an increasing demand, afford raw materials from which a number of important industries, such as the chemical and glass industries, may be developed.

The state has produced 15.6 per cent of all the gold and 20.6 per cent of all the silver produced in the United States since 1792. In 1929 Colorado produced 90.4 per cent of the molybdenum production in the United States and 80.5 per cent of the world's production. The world's largest molybdenum mine is located at Climax, in Lake county, operated by the Climax-Molybdenum company, and the supply of ore so far proven is estimated sufficient to meet the world demand for 200 years. This product is discussed in more detail in a separate chapter. A similar distinction is given to a property at Rifle, in Garfield county, where the United States Vanadium corporation operates the largest vanadium mine in the world. This property is credited with an output four times greater than the entire production of the mines of Peru, which in former years were the source of the world's principal supply of vanadium.

A third mine credited with being in the same class as these two, though its output is included with the state's five principal metals, is the property of the Empire Zinc company, located at Gilman, in Eagle county, said to be one of the largest zinc mines in the world. This mine also recovers silver from its dry ore, copper ore and lead-zinc ore, and in 1932 ranked seventh among the larger producers of silver in the United States, although it is primarily a zinc producing property.

On the basis of industries canvassed for 1929 by the bureau of the census Colorado ranked 15th among the states in value of mineral products and 12th in number of wage earners employed in mining and quarrying industries. Since the scope of the censuses for 1919 and 1929 was not the same as to the industries covered,

comparisons as to the magnitude of the mining and quarrying industries cannot be made directly between the statistics for the two years; but by revision of the figures to exclude data for all industries not canvassed at both censuses, comparison of the activities of the remaining industries is made possible. On this basis the value of products in 1929 was \$41,208,031 (value at the mine), compared with \$51,063,444 in 1919, a decrease of 19.3 per cent. This decrease is accounted for principally in the gold and silver mining industries. Comparative figures for gold and silver (lode) industries in 1929 and 1919 show decreases of 72.2 per cent in the number of enterprises; 52.8 per cent in the average number of wage earners; 46 per cent in salaries; 53.9 per cent in wages and 74 per cent in the value of products. A table is published herewith showing a summary of operations in 1929 and 1919, with adjusted figures for 1929 for comparative purposes. Another table gives detailed statistics for selected industries. In none of the tables presented are statistics for non-producing (development only) enterprises given. A summary of non-producing enterprises is as follows:

	1929
Number of enterprises.....	117
Number of mines and quarries.....	123
Wage earners (average).....	537
Power equipment (total horse-power)	7,610
Principal expenses:	
Salaries	\$ 146,845
Wages	699,931
Contract work.....	77,450
Supplies, fuel and purchased electric energy.....	363,068
Expenditures for development (included in above).....	1,158,744

The capital invested in mining in Colorado is estimated at \$150,000,000. The bureau of the census reported for 1930 a total of 17,488 persons engaged in the extraction of minerals. The occupation statistics include all persons who usually follow a gainful occupation without regard to whether they were employed at the time the census was taken. The distribution of these workers is as follows:

Operators	505
Managers and officials.....	399
Foremen and overseers.....	386
Inspectors	90
Coal-mine operatives.....	10,134
Copper-mine operatives.....	27
Gold and silver-mine operatives....	2,538
Iron-mine operatives.....	25
Lead and zinc-mine operatives....	358
Other specified mine operatives....	583
Not specified mine operatives.....	1,731
Quarry operatives.....	380
Oil and gas-well operatives.....	331
Salt-well and works operatives....	1
Total	17,488

A table published herewith shows the value of all minerals produced in Colorado by years from 1905 to 1933, inclusive. Production by states was not segregated prior to 1905. The table gives the value each year of the output of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc, and of all other minerals, with the percentages of the totals. It shows that in 1905 minerals other than the five principal metals yielded only 24.6 per cent of the total value of all mineral production in that year and 54.3 per cent of the total in 1933. On the contrary, the five principal metals supplied 75.4 per cent of the total in 1905 and only 45.7 per cent in 1933. This indicates that while metal mining as a whole declined in the 29-year period, the output of other minerals increased and made up for the decrease. A readjustment in mining, rather than a decrease, is apparent. A chart illustrating these changes is published herewith. It will be noted that there was a distinct upward movement in the five principal metals and other minerals in the war period of 1915-1918, inclusive. This was an abnormal period, in which production values were affected by market prices, and in order to illustrate the effect of one on the other a table of average prices for the period appears elsewhere in this chapter.

Accompanying this chapter there are published tables giving information concerning mining, as follows:

Mining and quarrying in Colorado in 1929 and 1919 as reported by the census bureau.

Mineral production of Colorado, including metals and non-metals, in quantity and value, for 1929-1933.

Value of all minerals produced in Colorado from 1905 to 1933, inclusive, with percentages of the five principal metals and other minerals to total value.

Mine value of principal products of metal-mining industries by types of enterprises and percentages of metals produced by the several types of enterprises.

Gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc production and value by years.

Gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc production, by counties, in 1933, 1934 and 1935.

Total production, by counties, of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc from the beginning of the industry down to and including 1935.

The mining industry is further discussed in this chapter under sub-headings as follows: Metals—gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, radium, molybdenum, tungsten; average price of metals; non-metal minerals—sand and gravel, fluorspar, clay and clay-working industries, stone, coal, coke, petroleum, natural gas, natural gasoline, helium, petroleum refineries, petroleum industry, fuel oil distribution, oil shale.

AVERAGE PRICE OF METALS

Average prices per ounce for silver and per pound for copper, lead and zinc in Colorado in the years 1905 to 1932, inclusive, as reported by the United States bureau of mines, were as follows:

Year	Silver	Copper	Lead	Zinc
1905.....	\$0.61	\$0.156	\$0.047	\$0.059
1906.....	.68	.193	.057	.061
1907.....	.66	.20	.053	.059
1908.....	.53	.132	.042	.047
1909.....	.52	.13	.043	.054
1910.....	.54	.127	.044	.054
1911.....	.53	.125	.045	.057
1912.....	.615	.165	.045	.069
1913.....	.604	.155	.044	.056
1914.....	.553	.133	.039	.051
1915.....	.507	.175	.047	.124
1916.....	.658	.246	.069	.134
1917.....	.824	.273	.086	.102
1918.....	1.00	.247	.071	.091
1919.....	1.12	.186	.053	.073
1920.....	1.09	.184	.08	.081
1921.....	1.00	.129	.045	.05
1922.....	1.00	.135	.055	.057
1923.....	.82	.147	.070	.068
1924.....	.67	.131	.08	.065
1925.....	.694	.142	.087	.076
1926.....	.624	.14	.08	.075
1927.....	.567	.131	.063	.064
1928.....	.585	.144	.058	.061
1929.....	.533	.176	.063	.066
1930.....	.385	.124	.052	.047
1931.....	.290	.091	.037	.038
1932.....	.282	.063	.030	.030
1933.....	.350	.064	.037	.042
1934.....	.646	.080	.037	.043
1935.....	.718	.083	.040	.044

MICA PRODUCTION

Colorado stepped into fourth place in 1934 among the states of the Union in the production of sheet mica as shown by the reports for that year of the United States bureau of mines. In order to prevent the disclosure of information concerning individual operations, the statistics on output are not published. Colorado was exceeded only by North Carolina, New Hampshire and Connecticut.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF COLORADO IN 1933, 1932, 1931, 1930 AND 1929
(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

PRODUCT	1933		1932		1931		1930		1929	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Arsenious oxide.....Short tons	(1 3)	(1 3)	(1 3)	(1 3)	(1 3)	(1 3)	(1 3)	(1 3)	163	\$ 13,201
Briquets, fuel.....do	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Cement.....Barrels										
Clay products.....										
Clay, raw.....Short tons	28,644	\$ 1,142,499	41,529	\$ 1,142,499	65,268	\$ 1,804,526	108,162	\$ 2,485,684	(1)	79,117,064
Coal.....do	5,229,767	11,350,000	5,598,721	12,237,000	6,604,369	15,944,000	8,196,910	21,485,000	9,920,741	26,254,000
Coke.....do	174,883	(1 3)	115,944	(1 3)	(1 3)	(1 3)	458,443	(1 3)	721,457	(1 3)
Copper.....Pounds	9,667,000	618,688	7,398,000	466,074	8,165,000	743,015	10,514,000	1,366,820	8,905,074	1,567,293
Feldspar (crude).....Long tons	(1)	(1)	5,612	20,304	2,953	14,927	1,933	10,575	(1)	(1)
Ferro-alloys.....do	(1 3)	(1 3)	(1 3)	(1 3)	(1 3)	(1 3)	(1 3)	(1 3)	(1 3)	(1 3)
Fluorspar.....Short tons	742	6,778	333	3,330	529	5,921	9,248	101,758	4,808	56,607
Fuller's earth.....do	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Gems and precious stones.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Gold ¹¹.....Troy ounces	242,828	6,206,676	317,928	6,572,154	233,300	4,822,734	218,540	4,517,619	213,690	4,417,358
Gypsum.....Short tons	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Iron ore.....Long tons										
Iron, pig.....do	(1 3)	(1 3)	(1 3)	(1 3)	(1 3)	(1 3)	(1 3)	(1 3)	(1 3)	(1 3)
Lead.....Short tons	2,402	177,711	2,150	128,970	6,884	509,416	22,130	2,213,000	24,445	3,080,064
Lime.....do	2,877	31,377	(1)	(1)	4,646	50,823	6,777	73,156	7,046	76,791
Manganiferous ore: For fluxing.....do										
For other purposes.....do										
Mica: Scrap.....Short tons	(1)	(1)	108	1,028	113	1,395	115	1,377	(1)	(1)
Miscellaneous minerals (vermiculite) Short tons	(1)	(1)			(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

MINING AND QUARRYING IN COLORADO, 1929 AND 1919

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note—The statistics given in this table include data for all mineral-producing activities in Colorado with the following exceptions: The production of petroleum and natural gas, salt, marls, natural mineral waters, certain minor and rare minerals and non-commercial clay (clay mined by clay-products manufacturers and used in their own production); production of coal by enterprises whose output was less than 1,000 tons; the production of sand and gravel by enterprises whose output was less than 25,000 tons; the production of other mining or quarrying industries whose output was valued at less than \$2,500; production by governmental (state, county and municipal) enterprises. The scope of the census for 1929 differed considerably from that of 1919, as follows: Petroleum and natural gas were canvassed for 1919, but not for 1929; the sand and gravel, glass sand, and moulding sand industries were canvassed for the first time in 1929; the quarrying of limestone carried on in connection with the manufacture of lime and cement was also covered for the first time in 1929 census; data for the production of sandstone ground into sand are included in the statistics for glass-sand, the sand and gravel, or the silica industry, according to the nature of the product, whereas in other censuses these data have been included in the statistics for the sandstone industry. Value of products as reported by the census bureau is the net amount received f. o. b. the mine and is not computed on the same basis as values reported by the Bureau of Mines.

	All Mining and Quarrying Industries			Per Cent of Increase or Decrease (—)
	1929		1919	
	All Industries	*Revised (for comparative Purposes)		
Number of enterprises-----	314	311	466	—33.3
Number of mines and quarries-----	343	333	523	—36.3
Persons engaged:				
Proprietors and firm members----	142	142	370	—61.6
Salaried employes-----	863	843	1,321	—36.2
Wage earners (av. no. for year)---	14,662	14,493	16,710	—13.3
Total, persons engaged-----	15,567	15,478	18,401	—15.9
Power equipment (total horsepower)	118,330	116,592	114,448	1.9
Principal expenses:				
Salaries-----	\$ 2,305,888	\$ 2,250,319	\$ 2,766,151	—18.6
Wages-----	22,374,765	22,266,604	25,263,057	—11.9
Contract work-----	536,454	536,454	307,930	34.8
Supplies and materials-----	5,970,312	5,939,045	11,826,142	—49.8
Fuel-----	717,683	715,183	1,232,647	—42.0
Purchased electric energy-----	1,659,708	1,629,428	1,448,975	12.5
Value of products-----	41,530,446	41,205,031	51,063,444	—19.3

*Revised by omission of all data for all industries not canvassed in both censuses, for comparative purposes.

MINES AND QUARRIES: STATISTICS FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES, 1929

(Compiled from Census Reports)

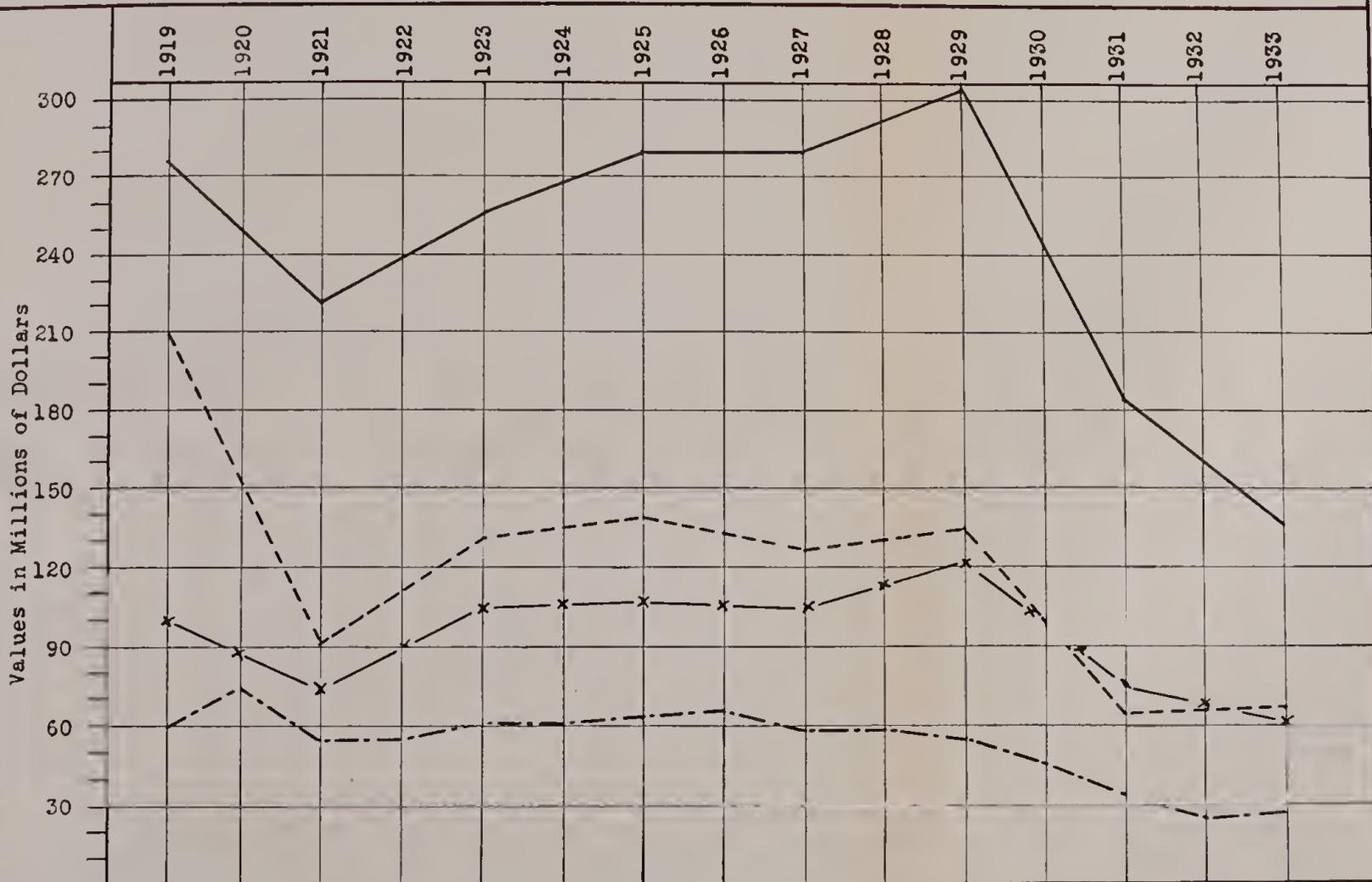
Note—This table presents statistics for each industry for which it is possible to give separate figures without disclosing data for individual enterprises. Certain of the "other industries," however, were of greater importance in the state than some of the industries shown separately. The value of products as reported by the census bureau is the net amount received f. o. b. the mine and is not computed on the same basis as values reported by the Bureau of Mines.

	Number of Enterprises	Persons Engaged in Industry	Principal Expenses			Value of Products	Machinery and Other Equipment Purchased During Year (Cost)
			Salaries and Wages	Contract Work, Supplies, Fuel and Purchased Electric Energy	Expenditures for Development*		
Coal, bituminous-----	173	10,957	\$16,899,610	\$3,924,836	\$ 703,000	\$26,553,407	\$ 635,679
Gold, lode-----	44	1,651	2,745,928	1,705,910	1,401,000	4,057,060	646,720
Lead-----	18	787	1,574,917	774,420	377,000	2,946,136	159,273
Copper-----	3	562	891,264	580,158	325,000	1,697,051	6,537
Zinc-----	9	263	409,612	237,015	125,000	906,538	8,746
Limestone-----	14	257	308,653	76,986	3,000	489,236	70,365
Sand and gravel-----	3	89	163,730	64,547	-----	325,415	52,000
Silver-----	11	168	230,445	114,387	129,000	303,251	19,410
Granite-----	4	90	150,832	52,488	-----	270,073	28,232
Clay-----	9	62	57,304	5,577	1,000	115,537	117
Fluorspar-----	3	30	48,264	7,781	1,000	51,239	1,650
Gypsum-----	3	13	15,772	5,651	-----	27,867	6,500
Sandstone-----	3	13	11,983	7,185	-----	21,562	-----
Other industries-----	17	625	1,172,339	1,327,716	246,000	3,766,074	161,156
Totals-----	314	15,567	\$24,680,653	\$8,884,657	\$3,311,000	\$41,530,446	\$1,796,385

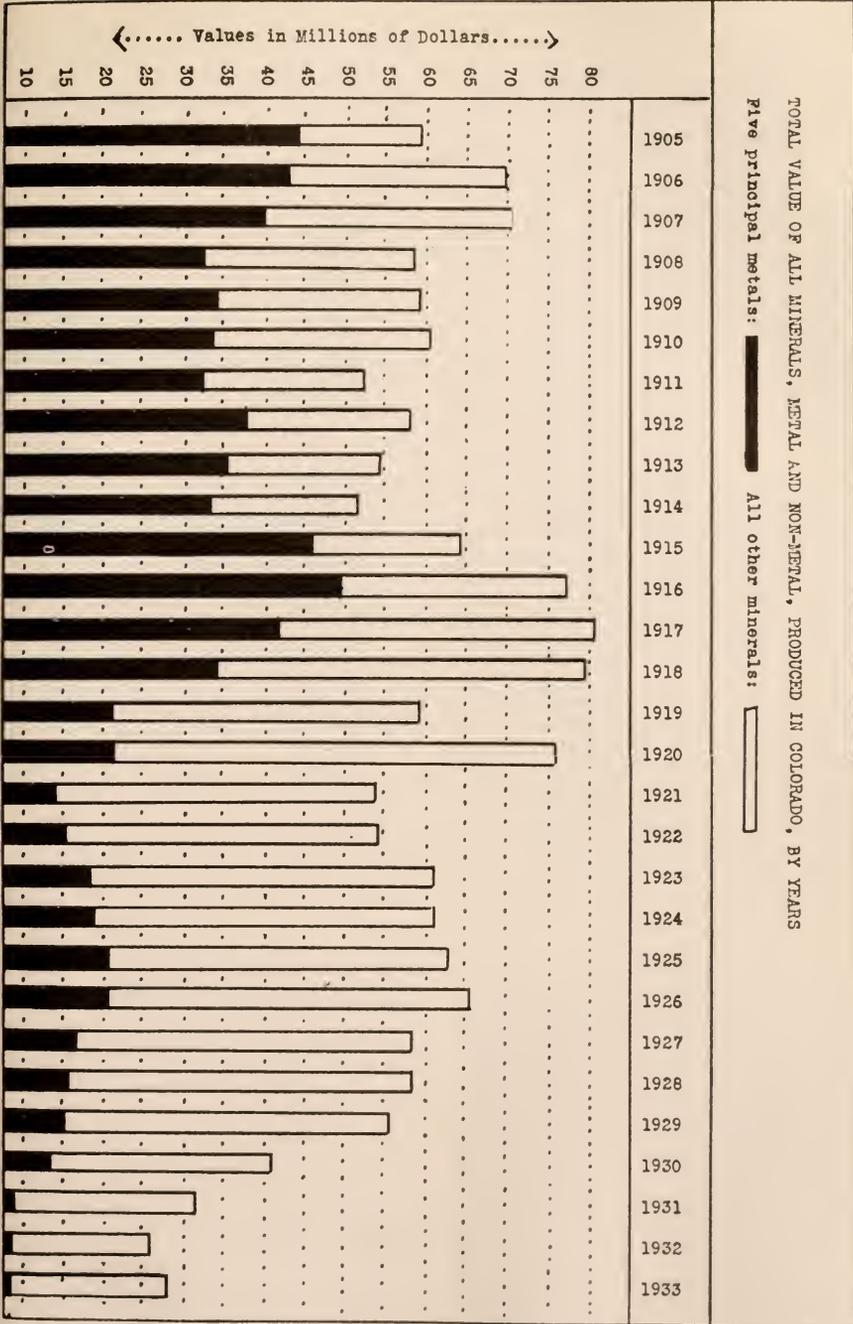
*Included in items under "Principal Expenses."

RELATIVE POSITION OF AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURING AND MINING IN COLORADO, IN VALUES.

Agriculture ----- Mineral output ----- Manufactured products -----
 Value added by manufacture x — x — x —







**VALUE OF ALL MINERALS PRODUCED IN COLORADO BY YEARS FROM
1905 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE**

(Compiled from Reports of the U. S. Bureau of Mines)

YEAR	Gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc		All other minerals		Total value all mineral production
	Value	Per ct. of total	Value	Per ct. of total	
1905.....	\$ 44,699,700	75.4	\$ 14,581,244	24.6	\$ 59,280,944
1906.....	43,899,199	62.9	25,935,382	37.1	69,834,581
1907.....	39,466,900	55.5	31,638,228	44.5	71,105,128
1908.....	32,718,573	55.8	25,910,914	44.2	58,629,487
1909.....	33,901,891	57.3	25,288,533	42.7	59,190,424
1910.....	33,671,502	55.8	26,686,213	44.2	60,357,715
1911.....	32,418,218	61.7	20,104,198	38.3	52,522,416
1912.....	37,320,966	64.1	20,846,433	35.9	58,167,399
1913.....	35,450,585	65.3	18,843,696	34.7	54,294,281
1914.....	33,460,126	64.1	18,701,534	35.9	52,161,660
1915.....	46,426,697	72.2	17,868,422	27.8	64,295,119
1916.....	49,200,697	63.3	28,442,081	36.7	77,642,778
1917.....	42,084,668	52.4	38,211,550	47.6	80,296,218
1918.....	34,160,172	43.2	44,843,756	56.8	79,003,928
1919.....	21,679,614	36.1	38,250,665	63.9	59,930,279
1920.....	21,898,974	28.8	54,138,922	71.2	76,037,896
1921.....	14,005,500	26.0	40,039,556	74.0	54,045,056
1922.....	15,301,698	27.9	39,504,579	72.1	54,806,277
1923.....	18,471,590	30.1	42,907,556	69.9	61,379,146
1924.....	18,620,796	30.3	42,867,086	69.7	61,487,882
1925.....	20,851,267	33.0	42,297,692	67.0	63,148,959
1926.....	20,883,968	31.8	44,713,519	68.2	65,597,487
1927.....	16,965,162	28.8	41,890,101	71.2	58,855,263
1928.....	16,375,355	27.9	42,219,333	72.1	58,594,688
1929.....	15,293,343	27.6	40,038,568	72.4	55,331,911
1930.....	13,265,701	28.7	33,004,844	71.3	46,270,545
1931.....	7,942,154	24.1	25,028,076	75.9	32,970,230
1932.....	7,698,373	29.8	18,101,854	70.2	25,800,227
1933.....	7,786,122	28.6	19,472,973	71.4	27,259,095
Total (29 years)	\$775,919,511	45.7	\$922,377,508	54.3	\$1,698,297,019

METALS

Gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc are the principal metals in point of aggregate value produced in the state, but in recent years the development of rare metals has proceeded along substantial lines and Colorado is beginning to take a major place as a source of supply for these. Included among the rare metals are molybdenum, radium, uranium and vanadium ores and tungsten concentrates. Other metals in this class are known to exist in the state and scientific investigations being made as to their value for commercial uses are expected ultimately to bring them into production on a considerable scale. The state also produces commercially ferro-alloys, iron ore, manganiferous ores and other metals.

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.

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, Lake, San Juan, Summit, Teller.

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

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

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

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

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.

GOLD

Gold was first mined in what is now Colorado in 1858. The production from that year down to the close of 1935 amounted to 36,079,558 fine ounces, valued at \$756,661,494. Colorado ranked first among the states in the output of gold for many years, but surrendered that place to California in 1916. In recent years, including 1932, 1933 and 1934, it ranked fourth, being exceeded by California, South Dakota and Alaska. The production of gold in the United States, including the Philippine islands, from 1792 to 1934, inclusive, as reported by the director of the mint, was \$4,839,602,000, and of that total Colorado produced 15.6 per cent in 77 years. The state's approximate proportion of world production since Columbus discovered America is 3.1 per cent.

Gold of a total value of \$12,224,828 was produced in 39 counties in the state in 1935. Ten of these counties, however, produced less than \$1,000 worth in value. Teller county ranked first, with an output of \$4,351,324 or 35.6 per cent of the state's total, and Park county came second, with an output of \$2,518,000 or 20.6 per cent of the total.

Park county took first place among the gold counties of the state for the first time in 1932, when its output was \$2,599,477, or 39.5 per cent of the total. Teller county, which has ranked first for many years, took second place in 1932, with an output of \$2,260,806, or 34.2 per cent. Park county surrendered first place to Teller county in 1933.

In the period since Colorado first produced gold to the end of 1935, Teller county, in which Cripple Creek is located, led all counties, with an output of \$365,654,118 or 48.3 per cent of the total. That county's output began in 1891. Gilpin county comes second with an output of \$86,409,683 or 11.4 per cent; San Miguel third with an output of \$66,270,100 or 8.7 per cent; Lake county fourth with production valued at \$55,406,053 or 7.3 per cent; and Ouray county fifth with a production of \$37,470,785 or 4.6 per cent.

In 1868, the production of gold in the state was valued at \$2,010,000. It increased steadily until the maximum was reached in 1900, in which year the value was \$28,762,036. The period of largest output was in 1895 to 1918. It then declined to \$4,417,358 in 1929

and since that period it has increased to \$12,224,828 in 1935.

Tables published herewith give only the value of gold production prior to 1933, the price being stable at \$20.67 per fine ounce. The United States went off the gold standard on April 19, 1933, and for several months thereafter the value of the metal for export purposes became subject to quotations in the world market. Through an executive order issued by the president on April 29, 1933, the government agreed to act as agent for producers of newly mined gold to enable them to obtain the world price. In the following year, under the Gold Reserve act of 1934, the president issued a proclamation reducing the weight of the gold dollar and establishing a price of \$35 per fine ounce, less one-fourth of one per cent and mint charges. These changes make it desirable for comparative purposes to show also the quantity of gold produced in the state. The following table gives the production in Colorado in fine ounces and the price, by years:

Year	Fine ounces	Price per oz.
1858-1932.....	35,162,526	\$20.67
1933.....	242,828	25.56
1934.....	324,920	34.95
1935.....	349,923	34.95

Gold-mining enterprises, in which operations were conducted primarily for the recovery of that metal, accounted for 92.4 per cent of all the gold produced in the state in 1929, as shown by census reports. Copper-mining enterprises produced 1.9 per cent of the gold and lead-mining enterprises, 5.3 per cent.

The Golden Cycle Mining & Reduction company ranked fourth among the larger producers of gold in the United States in 1934. It handles ores principally from the Cripple Creek district. The London Gold Mines company, in the Mosquito Creek district, ranked 11th; the Amer. Gold Mining company, in the same district, ranked 14th; and the Shenandoah Dives Mining company, in the San Juan district, ranked 24th among the larger producers of gold in the country in that year.

SILVER

The estimated value of silver produced in Colorado in the 10-year period of 1858-1867 was \$406,139. In 1868, the value was \$266,150. From this start, the output of the metal advanced steadily until the peak was reached in 1891, in which year the value was \$20,948,401. The decline which then set in

was gradual, although steady, and in 1932 the output valued at \$524,635, was the lowest in any year since the peak was reached. There was an increase in the value of the output in 1933 to \$765,149, although prices continued low, the average for the year being 35 cents. Under the stimulus of governmental action which brought higher prices, the value of silver production increased in 1934 to \$2,246,892, and in 1935 to \$3,375,296.

On July 20, 1933, 66 governments at the World Economic and Monetary conference in London, adopted a resolution proposed by the United States that these governments refrain from the policy and practice of melting up and debasing silver coins, replace low-valued paper money with silver coins, and enact no legislation which would depreciate the value of silver in the world market. A separate and supplemental agreement was reached between the countries which were holders and users of large quantities of silver and the principal producing countries. The first group agreed to a limitation of the silver they would dispose of for a period of four years and the second group agreed to absorb specified amounts of their production to keep surpluses off of the world market during the same period.

To comply with the London agreement, President Roosevelt issued a proclamation on December 21, 1933, directing the mints to receive for coinage into standard silver dollars silver mined thereafter on a basis which would yield the producer 64.65 cents per fine ounce as against a world market of 43 cents an ounce at the time. This action resulted in an increased production of silver in 1934, Colorado's yield being 3,475,661 fine ounces as against 2,186,140 ounces in 1933 and 1,860,408 ounces in 1932. There was a further gain in 1935 to a total of 4,696,064 fine ounces.

Colorado produced in the 78 years from 1858 to 1935, inclusive, 672,346,106 fine ounces of silver of a total value of \$526,073,988. This is equal to approximately 20.6 per cent of all the silver produced in the United States from the beginning of 1792 to the end of 1934 and 2.6 per cent of all the silver produced in the world since Columbus discovered America. Lake county ranks first in the total production of silver, its output from 1889 to 1935, inclusive, being valued at \$191,904,958 or 36.5 per cent of the total output of the state. Pitkin

county ranks second with an output of \$74,227,783 or 14.1 per cent, between 1880 and 1935, inclusive. Clear Creek ranks third among the counties with an aggregate output value of \$53,088,061 or 10.1 per cent of the state's total.

Thirty-five Colorado counties produced some silver in 1934 and 30 counties in 1935, of which the output of 16 counties was less than \$1,000 in value in 1934 and 10 in 1935. Eagle county ranked first in 1935 with a production valued at \$2,006,944; Mineral county second with \$359,145, and San Juan county third with an output valued at \$202,808.

The decline in the production of silver prior to 1934 is credited to political and economic factors affecting the use of the metal for monetary purposes, and low prices, rather than to any exhaustion of ore in the state. These conditions resulted in the closing down of many properties operated primarily for the production of that metal. The 1930 census showed that enterprises devoted primarily to the mining of silver produced only 15.7 per cent of the output in 1929. The remainder of the silver was produced by enterprises primarily mining for other metals, especially copper and lead, which respectively accounted for 41 and 27.9 per cent of total silver production.

Colorado ranked fifth among the states of the Union, including Alaska and the United States possessions, in 1934 in the production of silver. It was exceeded only by Idaho, Montana, Utah and Arizona, all of which, with the exception of Idaho, are large producers of copper. In the same year silver occupied second place among the metals produced in the state, the value being exceeded only by gold. It has maintained that relative position in the total output of metals over a period of 77 years.

Some of the largest silver mines in the country are located in Colorado. The Empire Zinc company's mine in the Battle Mountain district, although primarily a zinc property, ranked seventh in 1932 among the larger producing silver mines. The Shenandoah Dives Mining company, in the San Juan district, ranked 11th.

COPPER

Copper is found in Colorado principally in compound ores from which are recovered other metals, and large placer deposits similar to those han-

dled by steam shovel methods in Montana, Utah and Arizona have never been developed in the state. Copper-mining enterprises, however, produce 19.1 per cent, in value, of all the gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc mined in the state. The enterprises which in 1929 were engaged primarily in copper mining produced 76.6 per cent of the state's output of that metal. Of great significance, however, is the fact that the copper-mining enterprises produced 41 per cent of the silver, 1.8 per cent of the gold, 17.2 per cent of the lead and 2.4 per cent of the zinc output of the state in that year.

Copper was first reported in 1868, in which year the state's output was 50,000 pounds, valued at \$11,500. The quantity produced remained below 1,000,000 pounds annually up to 1882, in which year the state's output was 1,494,000 pounds, valued at \$285,354. Since that year it has never dropped below 1,000,000 pounds annually. The peak year in quantity production was reached in 1935, when the output was 14,654,000 pounds, and in value in 1917, when it was worth \$2,217,307. The minimum output over a period of 45 years was in 1925, when 2,360,500 pounds, valued at \$335,191, was produced.

From 1868, the first year in which copper was reported, to the close of 1935, the state produced 356,418,820 pounds, with a value of \$50,356,895. Seventeen counties reported some copper production in 1935, of which seven counties reported an output valued in excess of \$5,000. Eagle county accounted for 13,183,000 pounds, valued at \$1,094,189, or 89.9 per cent of the total. San Juan county came second with an output of 624,000 pounds, valued at \$51,792.

LEAD

Colorado first began producing lead commercially in 1869, in which year its output was reported at 150,000 pounds, valued at \$9,000. There was a steady increase in subsequent years until it reached 141,114,000 pounds, valued at \$6,067,902, in 1883. It fluctuated below that figure for the next 15 years, going as low as 80,794,286 pounds, valued at \$2,908,592 in 1897. The next year it resumed an upward trend until it reached an all-time peak in 1900 of 164,274,762 pounds, valued at \$7,228,090. The trend from that year to the present was generally downward, with wide variations. In 1932, the output was 4,299,000 pounds, valued

at \$128,970, the minimum for any year since 1877. There was a slight recovery in 1933 to 4,800,000 pounds, valued at \$177,711 and a pronounced increase in 1934 to 8,435,000 pounds, valued at \$312,095. There was a further gain in 1935 to 11,345,000 pounds, valued at \$453,800.

Lead-mining enterprises produced in 1929, as shown by census reports, 29.4 per cent of all the gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc mined in the state in that year. Their output included 5.3 per cent of the gold, 27.9 per cent of the silver, 14.7 per cent of the copper, 65.1 per cent of the lead and 53.9 per cent of the zinc produced in that year by the five types of enterprises. An accompanying table shows the amounts and percentages of all metals produced by the several classes of operators.

The total production of lead in the state from 1869 to 1935, inclusive, was 4,636,222,583 pounds, valued at \$218,648,637. Lead generally has ranked third in value in the output of metals in the state, but for the past few years it has taken fourth place. In 1924 it was exceeded in value only by gold.

Twenty counties in the state reported lead production in 1935, 11 having an output in excess of \$5,000 in value. Lake county came first with a production of 2,581,700 pounds, valued at \$103,368. San Juan county ranked second with an output of 2,418,200 pounds, valued at \$96,728, and Park county, which ranked first in 1934, took third place in 1935 with a total of 1,908,500 pounds, valued at \$76,340. These three counties accounted for 60.9 per cent of the total output of the state in 1935.

Of the 4,636,222,583 pounds of lead, valued at \$218,648,637, produced in the state between 1869 and 1935, inclusive, Lake county occupies first place with a total production of 2,023,010,561 pounds, valued at \$92,001,866, or 41.6 per cent of the aggregate output of all counties over a period of 69 years. Pitkin county ranks second with a production of 581,245,579 pounds, valued at \$26,867,533, or 12.3 per cent of the total.

Colorado ranks fifth among the states of the Union in the production of lead, being exceeded only by Idaho, Montana, Oklahoma and Utah.

ZINC

The commercial production of zinc began in Colorado in 1885, in which year the state produced 100,000 pounds, valued at \$4,300. The annual output

did not go above 300,000 pounds until 1892, when it jumped to 1,125,000 pounds, valued at \$51,750. Production did not vary to any great extent thereafter until 1897, when it more than doubled, and two years later, in 1899, it jumped to 11,300,656 pounds, valued at \$655,438. That year was the beginning of a period of large production which culminated in a peak for all time of 134,285,463 pounds, valued at \$17,994,252, in 1916. Following the world war there was a rapid decline to 2,360,000 pounds, valued at \$118,000, in 1921. Production then began another increase and went to 72,518,000 pounds, valued at \$3,480,864, in 1930. In 1931 the output was 32,373,000 pounds, valued at \$1,230,174, and in 1932 it dropped to 218,000 pounds, valued at \$6,540, the lowest in a period of 45 years. There was a pronounced recovery in 1933 to 2,569,000 pounds, valued at \$107,898, followed by a decline in 1934 to 1,544,000 pounds, valued at \$66,392. In 1935 there was an increase to 2,403,000 pounds, valued at \$105,732.

In the 51 years ending with 1935 in which the state has produced zinc, the aggregate output was 2,236,859,985 pounds, valued at \$157,294,118. In that period 19 counties have contributed to the state's output of zinc. Lake county ranks first with a total of 1,388,320,034 pounds, valued at \$94,900,745 or 59.6 per cent of the state's total output. Eagle county comes second with 274,062,129 pounds, valued at \$20,670,214 or 12.9 per cent. In 1935 only four counties reported zinc production, of which one had an output valued at less than \$1,000.

One of the largest zinc mines in the world is the Empire Zinc company's Eagle mine at Gilman, in Eagle county, in which the operators have been opening and developing ore bodies since 1912 and from which it has been carrying on some regular production. The company has a 600-ton flotation mill built on a site cut out of solid granite in the face of Eagle canon, and therefore is mostly underground. This mill treats zinc-lead-silver-iron sulphide ore and the property also ships copper-iron-silver-gold ore, being one of the unique mines of the world in the variety of minerals produced.

RADIUM

A relatively small area of land in southwestern Colorado and extending into southeastern Utah has furnished almost half of the world's supply of radium, a brilliant white metal that

melts sharply at about 700 degrees centigrade, but which is produced in such minute quantities that it is handled in the form of a compound and packed in small glass tubes encased in lead as protection to those who must handle it. World production of radium element from 1898 to 1928, inclusive, is given by the United States bureau of mines at 575 grams, of which 250 grams was produced in this country, mostly from ores mined in the Paradox value in southwestern Colorado.

Radium is one of the most precious articles of commerce, costing many times as much as ordinary fine-quality gems. During the world war the price of the product reached \$125,000 and occasionally \$135,000 or more a gram. The price at present is \$70,000 a gram except for large orders for charitable institutions. Emeralds and rubies rarely exceed a value of \$1,000 a carat, or \$5,000 a gram. One gram of radium is 14 times more valuable than a gram of these gems. A gram of gold is worth only 66 cents. For about 10 years, 1913 to 1922, the Colorado deposits practically dominated the world situation, but since 1923 very little radium has been isolated in this country. This was due to economic conditions and not to any exhaustion of supply. In 1923 a Belgian company, a subsidiary of a government-controlled concern, cut the price of radium from \$100,000 and more to \$70,000 a gram, approximately the cost of producing it from carnotite ores in this country.

Ores from Colorado, including pitchblende from Gilpin county and carnotite from Montrose county, were used in perfecting the discovery of radium. The way to the discovery was opened in 1895 by Roentgen, who found that a glow from a Crooke's tube contained penetrating rays which he called X-rays. It was then found that uranium salts produced photographic impressions even when enveloped with opaque substances. To Marie Sklovdouski, a young Polish student, who later became Madam Curie, was delegated the task of learning how and why uranium possessed powers to emit these peculiar rays. Out of these investigations resulted the discovery of radium and a world search for

radio-active substances began. As early as 1881 the yellow ore which became known as carnotite was mined in western Colorado for small quantities of gold found in pockets. In 1896, after being informed by the Smithsonian institution that specimens they had sent in contained uranium, Kimball and Logan mined 10 tons of the ore and sold it in Denver for \$2,700. In 1899 Poule and Voillegue sent specimens to France and there the new ore was named carnotite in honor of M. Carnot, then president of the Republic.

MOLYBDENUM

Colorado ranks first among the states of the Union and the United States ranks first among the countries of the world in the production of molybdenum, a rare metal used extensively in the manufacture of special steels. One molybdenum mine in Colorado carries on the largest mining operation of any kind in the state and one of the largest in the United States. Colorado produced 8,378,683 pounds of concentrates in 1934, which is equal to 89.5 per cent of the total output of the United States. This country produces 80 per cent of the world's output.

Molybdenum, chiefly in the form of calcium molybdate, is used extensively in the manufacture of special steels for aircraft and automobiles, for fabrication into bearings, steel castings and in corrosion and high-temperature resisting alloys for many purposes. Next to steel, radio tubes constitute the largest outlet for molybdenum. A very large quantity of the metal is used in the manufacture of wire for the radio industry. A substantial quantity is consumed in the manufacture of chemicals and dyes.

The Colorado output comes almost altogether from the properties of the Climax Molybdenum company in Lake county, 14 miles north of Leadville. B. S. Butler and John W. Vanderwilt of the United States geological survey describe this development as "the largest metal-mining operation in the history of Colorado mining," and other authorities class it as the largest producer of molybdenum in the world.

The known ore reserves in this deposit amount to more than 100,000,000

tons. As only part of the area has been developed and none of it to any great depth, there can be no doubt that much ore in addition to that now known will be found. The Colorado supply is estimated to be sufficiently large to meet the world demand for 200 years.

The production of molybdenum is comparatively a new development. In 1913 there was little production in the United States and from 3 to 10 tons were imported annually. One of the reasons given why the steel industry was not interested was a lack of knowledge that an adequate supply was available. In that year, possibly as a forerunner of the World war, the demand for molybdenum suddenly increased in Europe and in 1914 a small quantity was publicly reported in the mineral resources of the United States. The Climax company produced a small quantity in 1915 and 1916, and none in 1917. Production ceased in 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923.

Production in Colorado and the United States of metallic molybdenum in concentrates in pounds, by years, as reported by Mr. Henderson, and others, is as follows:

Year	Colo.	U. S.
1918.....	342,200	861,637
1919.....	152,648	297,926
1920.....	.....	34,900
1921.....	.....	.....
1922.....	.....	.....
1923.....	.....	22,667
1924.....	156,935	297,174
1925.....	821,757	1,154,050
1926.....	1,057,367	1,371,000
1927.....	1,858,228	2,286,075
1928.....	2,957,845	3,329,214
1929.....	3,529,295	3,904,648
1930.....	3,083,000	3,721,648
1931.....	2,644,399	3,132,836
1932.....	1,913,395	2,431,673
1933.....	5,028,695	5,682,000
1934.....	8,378,683	9,362,000
1935.....	10,168,635	11,512,000

TUNGSTEN

The production of tungsten in Colorado began in 1904 and a few years later the state became known as one of the principal sources of supply for that metal. In its report on mining progress in 1906 the United States bureau of mines said that experiments under way for some time resulted that

year in the "producing of a remarkable incandescent lamp, the filament of which is made of metallic tungsten." The Netherlands district in Boulder county supplied most of the state's output of tungsten and the development of the tungsten lamp, along with other uses for the metal, soon brought about a rapid development of the industry. Charles W. Henderson of the bureau of mines estimates the value of the output down to the end of 1930 at \$19,525,000. The peak was reached in 1916 in value, with an output of \$4,666,301, and in 1917 in quantity, when 2,707 short tons of concentrates were produced. In the last-named year the value of Colorado's production was 44.1 per cent of the total for the United States. In 1929 the state's proportion was 18.3 per cent. Production began a decline due to the importation of wolframite ore, from which tungsten is obtained, from China in 1919. Production ceased altogether in 1921 and 1922 and on September 22, 1922, a duty of 200 per cent was imposed to protect the industry. Production was resumed the following year. No production in the state was reported in 1932 and 1933.

The production of tungsten ore (60 per cent concentrates) and value, for Colorado, by years, is as follows:

Year	Short Tons	Value
1907.....	(a)	\$ 573,643
1908.....	(a)	204,465
1909.....	(a)	391,160
1910.....	1,221	535,567
1911.....	730	234,513
1912.....	812	297,533
1913.....	952	428,760
1914.....	467	182,013
1915.....	963	2,311,200
1916.....	2,401	4,666,301
1917.....	2,707	2,994,000
1918.....	1,910	2,595,800
1919.....	130	78,334
1920.....	216	101,800
1921.....	..	.....
1922.....	..	.....
1923.....	241	144,000
1924.....	(a)	(a)
1925.....	201	(a)
1926.....	232	148,200
1927.....	332	209,007
1928.....	229	149,423
1929.....	152	124,416
1930.....	47	37,050
1931.....	98	73,563

(a) Not reported separately.

MINE PRODUCTION OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC IN COLORADO, BY COUNTIES, IN 1933
 (In terms of recovered or recoverable metals)
 (Final figures by Chas. W. Henderson, of the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce)

COUNTY	Mines Prod.			GOLD†		SILVER†		COPPER		LEAD		ZINC		Total Value
	Lode	Placer	Total	Value	Fine Ounces	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	
Adams	---	2	2	\$ 120	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	\$ 120
Arapahoe	---	1	1	47	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	47
Boulder	185	4	189	112,828	11,926	\$ 4,174	4,000	\$ 256	26,000	962	---	---	---	117,920
Chaffee	9	14	23	9,434	1,872	655	300	19	16,000	592	---	---	---	10,700
Clear Creek	70	8	78	140,906	28,206	9,872	11,000	704	141,000	5,217	---	---	---	156,689
Costilla	---	2	2	420	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	421
Custer	1	---	1	67	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	67
Delta	1	1	2	111	100	35	---	---	400	15	---	---	---	161
Denver	---	8	8	501	6	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	503
Dolores	3	---	3	1,010	4,820	1,687	800	51	6,000	222	---	---	---	2,970
Douglas	6	3	9	611	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	611
Eagle	9	3	12	110,592	1,434,143	519,450	8,163,000	522,432	15,000	555	---	---	---	1,153,029
Elbert	---	1	1	276	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	276
Fremont	---	2	2	305	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	306
Garfield	---	1	1	40	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40
Gilpin	69	50	119	106,132	8,366	2,928	12,500	800	84,000	3,108	---	---	---	112,968
Gunnison	21	9	30	8,173	7,135	2,497	1,300	83	163,000	6,031	60,000	\$ 2,520	---	19,304
Jackson	---	2	2	124	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	124
Jefferson	---	6	6	9,040	51	18	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,058
Lake	31	14	45	274,188	35,989	12,596	15,000	960	1,010,000	37,370	2,492,000	104,564	---	429,778
La Plata	12	13	25	49,961	14,760	5,166	200	13	9,700	359	---	---	---	55,499
Moffat	---	9	9	610	3	1	400	26	---	---	---	---	---	637
Montezuma	---	1	1	4,932	129	45	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,437
Montrose	---	36	36	5,095	63	22	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,117
Ouray	---	4	4	236,564	53,323	18,663	161,500	10,336	280,400	10,375	---	---	---	275,938
Park	31	19	50	1,537,342	40,826	14,184	82,000	5,248	1,319,300	48,814	---	---	---	1,605,588
Pitkin	---	2	2	200	68,860	24,101	---	---	178,000	6,586	---	---	---	30,887
Rio Grande	2	1	3	4,826	28	10	---	---	200	7	---	---	---	4,843
Routt	---	2	2	214	3	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	215
Saguache	---	5	5	720	1,600	525	3,000	192	68,000	2,516	---	---	---	3,953
San Juan	12	5	17	599,393	389,642	136,375	1,184,000	75,776	1,198,400	44,341	---	---	---	856,485
San Miguel	22	11	33	94,206	23,560	8,246	28,000	1,792	39,300	9,187	17,000	714	---	114,145
Summit	14	55	69	89,596	3,420	1,197	---	---	---	1,454	---	---	---	92,347
Teller	104	7	111	2,808,232	7,705	2,697	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,810,929
Total, 1933	---	286	900	\$6,206,676	2,186,140	\$765,149	9,687,000	\$618,688	4,803,000	\$177,711	2,569,000	\$107,898	---	\$7,876,122
Total, 1932	---	478	833	\$6,572,154	1,860,408	\$524,635	7,398,000	\$465,074	4,299,000	\$128,970	218,000	\$ 6,540	---	\$7,698,373

†Includes placer production as follows: 1933—5,325.51 fine ounces of gold, 1,260 ounces of silver. Average value of metals for 1933—Gold, \$25.56 per ounce; silver, \$0.350 per ounce; copper, \$0.064 per pound; lead, \$0.037 per pound; zinc, \$0.037 per pound. Average value of metals for 1932—gold, \$20.671835 per ounce; silver, \$0.282 per ounce; copper, \$0.063 per pound; lead, \$0.030 per pound; zinc, \$0.030 per pound.

MINE PRODUCTION OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC IN COLORADO, BY COUNTIES, IN 1934

(In terms of recovered or recoverable metals)
Final figures by Chas. W. Henderson, of the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce)

COUNTY	Mines Prod.			GOLD†		SILVER (Lode and Placer)		COPPER			LEAD			ZINC		Total Value
	Lode	Placer	Total	Value	Fine Ounces	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value		
Adams			16	\$ 683	2	\$ 1									684	
Alamosa	2		2	162											162	
Arapahoe	42		42	2,082	2										2,083	
Boulder	217		237	612,900	57,171	36,959	21,400	\$ 1,712	69,000	\$ 2,553					654,124	
Chaffee	18	45	63	55,848	7,886	5,998	2,700	216	89,000	2,960					64,122	
Clear Creek	183		237	415,948	97,444	62,994	77,500	6,200	455,000	16,835					501,977	
Costilla		2	2	304											304	
Custer	6		6	669	4,571	2,955	1,300	104	23,000	851					4,579	
Delta		8	8	1,117	5										1,120	
Denver		115	115	4,344	3										4,347	
Dolores	7	1	8	12,287	49,302	31,872	19,800	1,584	239,000	8,843					63,788	
Douglas	72	72	144	3,644											3,644	
Eagle	14	8	22	243,519	1,942,284	1,255,618	9,819,000	785,550	104,400	3,863					2,288,520	
Elbert		1	1	346											346	
Fremont	13		13	2,124	12	8									2,132	
Gilpin	135		147	270,807	35,080	22,678	32,600	2,608	165,000	6,105					302,198	
Grand	1	9	10	405	197	976									851	
Gunnison	29	17	46	92,362	10,611	6,579	500	40	58,000	2,146					102,846	
Hinsdale		1	1	8	577	373									399	
Huerfano		3	3	95											95	
Jackson		3	3	326											326	
Jefferson		48	48	89,546	388	251									89,797	
Lake	52	35	87	530,303	86,738	56,073	30,400	7,292	1,049,500	38,832					676,687	
La Plata	13	1	14	88,672	16,748	10,827									99,791	
Larimer		6	6	1,498	1,239	801									2,299	
Las Animas		1	1		48	31									57	
Mesa	1	5	6	525	164	106	5,000	400							1,031	
Mineral		7	7	1,922	479,890	310,232									318,699	
Moffat		8	8	2,400	4	3									2,403	
Montezuma		3	3	27,672	775	501	600	48							28,221	
Montrose	45	45	90	8,610	78	50									8,660	
Park	11	11	22	285,163	109,853	71,016	211,700	16,986	431,000	15,947					389,062	
Pitkin	40	45	85	3,001,074	61,510	39,764	72,100	5,768	2,625,800	97,155					3,143,761	
Rio Grande	6		6	486	121,105	78,290	900	72	411,000	15,207					104,074	
Routt	2		2	41,977	2,393	1,547	6,000	480							44,004	
Saguache		20	20	1,708	99	64									1,772	
San Juan	8		8	1,730	215	139	300	24	2,000	74					1,967	
San Miguel	16	3	19	579,890	303,012	195,387	819,300	65,544	2,051,000	75,887					917,294	
Summit	36	30	66	219,241	66,938	43,273	112,200	8,976	393,000	14,541					287,450	
Teller	18	97	115	281,834	6,500	4,202	700	56	92,300	3,415					289,507	
Total, 1934	929	967	1,896	\$11,356,070	3,475,661	\$2,246,892	11,294,000	\$ 903,520	8,435,000	\$312,095					\$14,884,969	
Total, 1933	614	286	900	\$ 6,206,676	2,186,140	\$ 765,149	9,667,000	\$ 618,688	4,803,000	\$177,711					\$ 7,876,122	

†Includes both lode and placer production as follows: 1934—324,923.32 fine ounces of gold. Average value of metals for 1934: Gold, \$34.95 per ounce; silver, \$0.64646464 per ounce; copper, \$0.080 per pound; lead, \$0.037 per pound; zinc, \$0.093 per pound. Average value of metals for 1933: Gold, \$25.56 per ounce; silver, \$0.350 per ounce; copper, \$0.064 per pound; lead, \$0.037 per pound; zinc, \$0.042 per pound.

MINE PRODUCTION OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC IN COLORADO, BY COUNTIES, IN 1935

(In terms of recovered or recoverable metals)
(Final figures by Chas. W. Henderson, of the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce)

COUNTY	Mines Prod.		GOLD†		SILVER (Lode and Placer)		COPPER		LEAD		ZINC		Total Value
	Lode	Placer	Value	Total	Fine Ounces	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	
Adams	---	19	\$ 1,587	19	7	\$	5	---	---	---	---	---	\$ 1,592
Arapahoe	---	33	2,109	33	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,109
Boulder	218	17	792,092	235	34,048	24,472	18,000	18,000	49,000	\$ 1,960	---	---	\$20,018
Chaifee	---	32	54,314	46	7,392	5,313	22,000	22,000	100,000	4,000	---	---	65,453
Clear Creek	145	81	572,935	226	100,935	72,547	130,000	130,000	558,000	22,320	---	---	678,642
Costilla	---	1	70	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	70
Custer	---	6	28	1	7,648	5,497	4,000	4,000	37,100	1,484	---	---	7,341
Delta	---	1	42	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	42
Denver	---	59	1,377	59	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,377
Dolores	---	7	22,914	7	71,040	51,060	25,000	25,000	280,500	11,220	---	---	99,751
Douglas	---	27	2,513	27	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,513
Douglas	14	7	346,845	21	2,792,270	2,006,944	13,183,000	13,183,000	309,000	12,360	---	---	3,460,338
Elbert	---	2	243	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	243
Fremont	---	11	1,634	12	77,824	55,936	59,000	59,000	230,000	9,200	---	---	1,639
Gilpin	109	154	735,945	263	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	805,978
Grand	---	3	99	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	99
Gunnison	---	25	72,051	38	10,055	7,237	1,000	1,000	66,800	2,672	---	---	81,950
Hinsdale	---	4	5,082	4	992	713	---	---	3,200	128	---	---	6,006
Jackson	---	7	650	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	650
Jefferson	---	48	161,810	48	640	400	---	---	---	---	---	---	162,270
Lake	---	49	559,807	77	114,766	82,488	61,000	61,000	2,581,700	103,268	---	---	831,438
La Plata	---	15	76,319	4	16,328	12,167	---	---	23,400	936	---	---	89,422
Larimer	---	3	2,343	3	57	41	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,384
Las Animas	---	1	4	1	14	10	---	---	100	4	---	---	18
Mesa	---	11	306	11	499,680	359,145	---	---	351,800	14,072	---	---	373,970
Mineral	---	7	753	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	753
Moffat	---	10	4,445	10	53	38	6,000	6,000	---	498	---	---	4,981
Montezuma	---	2	9,557	2	562	404	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,961
Montrose	---	58	10,538	58	82	59	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,597
Ourray	---	11	438,201	19	226,183	162,569	253,000	253,000	857,200	34,288	---	---	657,025
Park	---	33	2,518,060	110	62,294	44,774	92,000	92,000	1,908,500	76,340	---	---	2,646,760
Pitkin	---	4	37	4	174,208	125,212	---	---	543,300	21,732	---	---	197,981
Rio Grande	---	1	284,465	1	12,423	8,929	45,000	45,000	---	3,735	---	---	296,829
Routt	---	8	1,120	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,126
Saguache	---	7	25,845	7	4,640	3,385	13,000	13,000	61,500	2,460	---	---	33,134
San Juan	---	16	564,480	16	282,418	202,988	624,000	624,000	2,418,200	96,728	---	---	915,988
San Miguel	---	28	412,101	28	172,332	124,295	105,000	105,000	860,200	34,408	---	---	579,519
Summit	---	28	191,647	88	12,669	9,106	8,000	8,000	105,500	4,220	---	---	205,637
Teller	---	8	4,351,340	130	13,289	9,551	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,360,891
Total, 1935	---	842	\$12,224,828	1,712	4,696,064	\$3,375,296	14,654,000	14,654,000	11,345,000	\$453,800	2,403,000	\$105,732	\$17,375,938
Total, 1934	---	967	\$11,356,070	1,896	2,475,661	\$2,246,892	11,294,000	11,294,000	8,435,000	\$903,520	1,544,000	\$ 66,392	\$14,884,969

†Includes both lode and placer production as follows: 1935—349,280.80 fine ounces of gold. Average value of metals for 1935: Gold, \$85.00 per ounce; silver, \$0.7187 per ounce; copper, \$0.083 per pound; lead, \$0.04 per pound. Average value of metals for 1934: Gold, \$80.04 per ounce; silver, \$0.6464646 per ounce; copper, \$0.080 per pound; lead, \$0.037 per pound; zinc, \$0.043 per pound.

MINE PRODUCTION OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC IN COLORADO BY YEARS—1858-1935
(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

YEAR	GOLD		SILVER		COPPER			LEAD			ZINC			Total Value
	Total Value	Fine Ounces	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds		
1858-67	\$ 25,021,784	302,829	\$ 406,139	50,000	\$ 11,500	150,000	9,000	---	---	---	---	---	\$ 25,427,993	
1868	2,010,000	200,716	286,150	102,000	24,736	150,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,237,650	
1869	3,180,000	475,472	630,000	182,500	38,654	250,000	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	3,843,736	
1870	3,015,000	496,988	660,000	183,000	44,140	555,000	33,300	---	---	---	---	---	3,723,654	
1871	3,683,951	776,648	1,029,059	183,000	44,140	555,000	33,300	---	---	---	---	---	4,740,450	
1872	2,646,463	1,524,206	2,015,000	204,000	72,542	1,150,000	73,600	---	---	---	---	---	4,807,605	
1873	2,018,931	1,543,047	379,493	1,236,400	74,184	1,236,400	74,184	---	---	---	---	---	4,200,704	
1874	2,162,487	2,348,174	3,000,966	475,541	104,619	1,277,933	76,676	---	---	---	---	---	5,384,748	
1875	2,224,568	2,330,291	2,889,560	280,815	63,745	1,686,000	94,888	---	---	---	---	---	5,272,761	
1876	2,726,311	2,564,403	2,974,707	333,333	70,000	1,334,020	81,375	---	---	---	---	---	5,862,393	
1877	3,148,708	2,882,121	3,458,546	493,664	93,796	4,286,364	235,750	---	---	---	---	---	6,986,800	
1878	3,240,348	4,672,961	5,373,904	536,145	89,000	13,722,222	494,000	---	---	---	---	---	9,197,252	
1879	3,193,500	11,899,335	13,327,257	704,301	131,000	47,348,000	1,941,268	---	---	---	---	---	18,593,025	
1880	3,252,514	14,397,539	16,557,170	859,000	183,326	71,348,000	3,567,400	---	---	---	---	---	23,560,910	
1881	3,300,000	13,272,188	14,997,572	884,000	160,888	81,094,000	3,892,512	---	---	---	---	---	22,350,972	
1882	3,360,000	12,761,719	14,548,369	1,494,000	286,354	110,000,000	6,390,000	---	---	---	---	---	23,588,713	
1883	4,100,000	13,434,610	14,912,417	1,162,662	190,188	141,114,000	6,067,902	---	---	---	---	---	26,270,507	
1884	4,300,000	12,376,000	13,736,251	2,013,125	261,706	126,330,000	4,674,209	---	---	---	---	---	22,972,166	
1885	4,203,425	12,220,982	13,076,451	1,146,460	123,818	106,692,000	4,160,989	100,000	---	---	---	---	21,563,983	
1886	4,450,000	12,375,000	12,251,250	1,146,460	127,257	118,000,000	5,428,000	100,000	---	---	---	---	22,260,907	
1887	4,000,000	11,601,563	11,369,534	2,012,027	277,660	126,000,000	5,670,000	100,000	---	---	---	---	21,321,794	
1888	3,758,099	14,695,313	13,813,586	1,621,100	272,345	128,404,000	5,649,777	300,000	---	---	---	---	23,508,517	
1889	3,833,859	18,375,136	17,272,629	1,170,053	157,956	133,940,000	5,223,660	300,000	---	---	---	---	26,563,104	
1890	4,151,132	18,800,000	19,740,000	3,585,691	559,368	109,192,000	4,313,639	300,000	---	---	---	---	29,380,639	
1891	4,600,000	21,160,000	20,948,401	6,336,868	811,121	126,256,000	5,429,009	300,000	---	---	---	---	31,803,531	
1892	5,300,000	24,000,000	20,830,000	7,593,674	880,866	120,000,000	4,800,001	1,125,000	---	---	---	---	31,912,617	
1893	7,507,000	25,838,600	20,154,107	7,695,826	831,149	110,000,000	4,070,000	1,650,000	---	---	---	---	32,648,256	
1894	9,491,514	23,281,398	14,667,281	6,481,413	650,479	101,226,000	3,840,458	1,500,000	---	---	---	---	28,167,487	
1895	13,305,100	23,398,500	15,209,024	6,079,243	650,479	93,368,000	3,006,976	1,671,000	---	---	---	---	32,231,735	
1896	14,911,000	22,573,000	15,349,642	6,092,176	650,395	89,606,000	2,688,178	1,292,000	---	---	---	---	33,649,425	
1897	19,579,433	21,278,202	12,766,592	9,149,967	1,097,995	80,794,286	4,308,989	2,683,989	---	---	---	---	36,462,983	
1898	23,534,532	23,509,601	13,865,532	10,870,701	1,347,965	113,416,138	4,909,813	3,900,856	---	---	---	---	43,288,272	
1899	26,508,675	23,114,688	13,868,831	7,356,970	1,258,041	138,048,446	6,212,178	11,300,656	---	---	---	---	48,508,143	
1900	28,762,086	20,336,512	12,608,638	7,826,815	1,293,251	164,274,762	7,228,090	16,282,055	---	---	---	---	50,614,425	

1901	27,679,443	18,492,563	11,095,538	7,872,529	1,314,712	148,111,020	6,368,772	26,843,731	1,100,593	47,569,058
1902	28,516,914	15,941,523	8,449,008	8,463,938	1,182,601	106,296,827	4,358,169	52,582,510	2,623,963	44,980,655
1903	21,605,857	13,245,438	7,182,536	7,809,922	1,069,958	101,513,414	4,263,566	60,616,000	4,853,263	38,444,680
1904	24,242,485	12,960,792	7,517,269	9,412,707	1,204,854	107,498,854	4,622,453	66,771,590	3,405,353	40,992,379
1905	26,296,222	12,339,435	7,527,056	9,661,546	1,507,201	115,746,777	5,440,098	83,561,396	4,930,123	44,695,700
1906	22,905,671	12,339,052	8,309,553	8,618,332	1,277,338	106,646,506	6,078,850	86,012,903	5,246,787	43,899,199
1907	20,307,648	11,939,514	7,655,679	8,826,254	1,765,253	89,065,232	4,720,457	85,048,564	5,017,865	89,466,900
1908	22,656,871	9,002,316	4,771,227	10,201,123	1,346,547	61,845,571	2,589,118	30,190,002	1,416,110	32,918,573
1909	21,984,008	8,904,701	4,630,444	10,916,191	1,419,106	72,462,826	3,102,980	51,210,260	2,765,354	33,901,891
1910	20,565,614	8,568,942	4,594,829	8,369,307	1,061,332	76,058,775	3,346,586	77,089,648	4,162,841	33,671,502
1911	19,001,975	7,830,168	3,884,989	8,024,488	1,008,061	69,679,289	3,135,568	94,607,456	5,392,625	32,418,218
1912	18,688,662	8,212,070	5,050,423	7,107,303	1,172,705	75,242,812	3,888,902	132,222,812	9,423,374	37,320,966
1913	18,146,916	9,325,255	5,682,454	7,227,826	1,120,318	87,897,773	3,867,502	119,346,429	6,683,400	35,450,986
1914	19,883,105	8,796,065	4,864,224	6,689,174	883,010	74,211,598	2,894,264	96,774,960	4,935,523	33,460,126
1915	22,414,944	7,027,972	3,563,182	7,112,537	1,244,694	68,810,597	3,234,098	104,594,994	12,969,779	43,426,697
1916	19,153,821	7,656,544	5,038,006	8,624,081	2,121,524	70,914,087	4,893,072	134,285,463	17,894,252	49,200,675
1917	15,729,224	7,304,353	6,018,787	8,122,004	2,217,307	67,990,012	5,847,141	120,315,775	12,272,209	42,084,668
1918	12,751,718	7,063,654	7,063,654	6,277,332	1,550,501	65,960,760	4,688,214	89,133,901	8,111,185	34,160,172
1919	9,886,627	5,758,010	6,448,971	3,560,207	662,198	37,070,241	1,964,722	37,220,493	2,717,096	21,679,614
1920	7,576,319	5,409,335	5,896,175	4,043,734	744,047	46,629,788	3,730,383	48,790,742	3,952,050	21,898,974
1921	6,885,328	5,631,657	5,631,657	4,153,442	535,794	10,660,466	884,721	2,360,000	118,000	14,005,500
1922	6,373,419	5,865,911	5,865,911	3,373,454	455,416	23,477,200	1,291,246	23,285,000	1,825,706	15,301,698
1923	6,591,629	5,334,458	4,374,280	4,248,109	624,472	45,698,185	3,198,873	54,152,000	3,682,356	18,471,590
1924	8,593,116	3,254,370	2,180,428	2,713,219	355,432	47,657,061	3,804,565	56,727,000	3,687,255	18,620,986
1925	7,227,022	4,606,940	3,127,816	2,360,500	335,191	62,966,000	5,473,042	61,621,000	4,683,196	20,851,267
1926	7,078,093	4,704,122	2,935,372	3,409,850	476,530	68,887,800	5,519,024	65,000,000	4,875,000	20,883,968
1927	5,279,118	3,764,605	2,148,871	5,670,581	742,846	66,772,557	4,206,671	71,729,000	4,590,656	16,965,162
1928	5,304,376	4,052,293	2,370,668	8,694,646	1,237,621	63,601,723	3,109,100	71,462,000	4,959,182	16,375,352
1929	4,417,358	4,397,377	2,343,802	8,906,074	1,567,293	48,889,906	3,080,064	58,801,000	3,884,826	15,238,343
1930	4,517,619	4,382,852	1,687,398	10,514,000	1,366,820	44,250,000	2,213,000	72,518,000	3,480,864	13,266,701
1931	4,822,734	2,195,914	636,815	8,165,000	743,015	33,768,000	599,416	32,373,000	1,230,174	7,942,154
1932	6,572,154	1,860,408	524,635	7,398,000	466,074	4,999,000	198,970	218,000	6,540	7,688,373
1933	6,206,676	2,186,140	765,149	9,667,000	618,688	4,863,000	177,711	2,569,000	1,078,898	7,876,122
1934	11,856,070	3,475,661	2,245,892	11,234,000	303,620	8,438,000	312,000	1,544,000	66,392	14,884,966
1935	12,224,828	4,696,064	3,375,296	14,654,000	1,216,282	11,345,000	453,800	2,403,000	105,732	17,375,938
Totals	\$756,661,494	672,346,106	\$526,073,988	356,418,420	\$50,356,895	4,636,222,653	\$218,648,687	2,236,859,985	\$157,294,118	\$1,709,038,132

TOTAL PRODUCTION OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC IN COLORADO, BY COUNTIES, TO THE END OF 1935
(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

Period	County	GOLD		SILVER		COPPER		LEAD		ZINC		Total Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and Zinc Value
		Value	Fine Ounces	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	
1922-1935	Adams	\$ 25,471	174	\$ 100								\$ 25,571
1928-1934	Alamosa	163										163
1858-1935	Arapahoe	12,753	103	65								12,818
1897-1904	Archuleta	1,489	505	302								1,791
1900-1917	Baca	282	356	226								4,959
1859-1935	Boulder	18,007,736	8,343,393	7,784,690	21,511	\$ 4,441	7,372,558	\$ 405,411				26,351,313
1859-1935	Chafee	7,542,004	5,262,680	4,260,029	9,691,962	1,732,380	131,268,764	5,797,784				21,844,022
1859-1935	Clear Creek	24,346,677	58,999,934	53,088,061	12,290,419	1,966,781	182,412,219	8,367,897			\$ 2,511,895	90,057,188
1861-1906	Conejos	38,445	55,823	33,278	4,815	797	3,400	149				72,669
1875-1935	Costilla	44,521	2,728	1,599	1,857	239	50,048	1,802				48,161
1872-1935	Custer	2,191,128	4,591,180	4,578,697	572,425	107,376	39,790,596	2,000,725				8,892,713
1894-1935	Delta	5,543	411	214			400	15				5,772
1929-1935	Denver	7,581	17									7,588
1879-1935	Dolores	2,073,573	12,823,507	9,860,855	8,111,939	1,419,518	72,998,985	3,997,893				20,406,274
1858-1935	Douglas	13,263	168	130								13,393
1879-1935	Eagle	4,109,668	19,755,642	12,666,703	61,053,373	5,962,943	116,784,992	5,616,449				49,025,977
1926-1935	Elbert	1,624				2,000						1,624
1913-1914	El Paso				13,276							2,000
1881-1935	Fremont	85,791	92,344	85,757	667,955	120,562	691,477	29,243				429,608
1885-1933	Garfield	16,975	722	437	1,044	153	10,142	639				18,204
1859-1935	Gilpin	86,409,683	10,835,631	8,726,112	25,933,987	4,229,781	37,274,980	1,659,555				101,060,146
1896-1935	Grand	13,727	5,083	3,814	5,171	805	4,345	248				18,594
1861-1935	Gunnison	2,476,066	5,640,795	5,032,575	1,033,870	187,680	49,926,353	2,488,182				12,837,415
1875-1935	Hinsdale	1,466,407	5,738,225	4,646,346	2,907,838	409,502	98,301,899	4,073,687				10,666,215
1876-1934	Huerfano	3,606	1,176	698	92	11	1,067	38				4,353
1932-1935	Jackson	1,167										1,167
1858-1935	Jefferson	323,065	8,137	5,360	20,695	3,347	10,863	398				332,170

1859-1935	55,406,083	234,745,450	191,904,958	101,781,989	14,560,287	2,023,010,561	92,001,866	1,388,320,084	94,900,745	448,773,909
1925-1935	483,985	202,414	112,980	297	27	184,790	10,135	---	---	607,107
1878-1924	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1882-1935	3,612,156	1,766,360	1,137,638	278,979	45,087	260,093	12,185	---	---	4,807,066
1896-1917	3,897	1,296	842	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,739
1896-1917	24,304	2,502	1,735	235,328	38,647	---	---	30,722	1,659	66,345
1887-1935	2,098	82	56	---	---	800	30	---	---	2,184
1885-1935	5,907	5,208	3,139	42,375	5,912	200,071,149	8,894,074	---	---	14,959
1891-1935	2,734,320	48,509,511	31,601,680	275,088	44,187	200,071,149	1	---	---	44,792,266
1924-1935	10,008	291	132	50,400	6,324	---	---	27,662,407	1,518,005	16,464
1929-1935	41,811	1,466	950	600	48	---	---	---	---	42,809
1886-1935	75,069	213,216	137,486	532,892	93,899	---	3	---	---	306,457
1878-1935	37,470,785	42,692,717	32,820,703	24,346,061	3,457,311	166,416,150	7,381,273	1,530,650	123,944	81,254,016
1859-1935	22,146,278	7,284,583	7,079,294	2,436,486	420,963	50,344,415	2,187,925	2,993,532	196,964	32,091,424
1880-1935	582,511	99,093,881	74,227,783	1,130,363	197,606	581,245,579	26,867,533	19,610,002	1,243,214	103,118,647
1894-1901	793	90	56	210	35	---	---	---	---	883
1870-1935	3,231,294	199,009	185,075	180,357	25,022	110,047	6,140	---	---	3,447,531
1866-1922	388,865	28,941	19,696	78,570	16,704	139,536	5,205	---	---	430,470
1931-1935	3,585	124	75	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,660
1880-1935	379,295	5,136,719	3,383,205	13,928,354	2,067,534	34,253,756	2,069,454	3,035,648	215,762	8,115,250
1873-1935	28,373,714	36,400,159	24,568,082	68,274,318	9,956,843	452,087,695	24,506,858	205,389,684	14,118,917	101,524,414
1875-1935	66,270,100	48,022,633	34,929,246	18,303,165	2,949,580	225,032,690	12,513,205	19,595,182	1,420,752	118,082,892
1859-1935	20,533,345	13,913,110	11,921,050	1,188,143	168,995	166,161,588	7,752,676	158,191,160	12,648,578	53,024,694
1891-1935	365,654,118	1,957,496	1,260,982	451	83	---	49	---	---	366,915,202
1888	---	1,214	1,141	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,926
Miscellaneous	8,785	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Totals	\$756,661,494	672,346,106	\$526,073,988	356,418,420	\$50,356,895	4,636,222,683	\$218,648,637	2,236,859,985	\$157,294,118	\$1,709,095,132

MINE VALUES OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS OF METAL-MINING INDUSTRIES IN COLORADO, 1929
(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note.—Values in this table are net amounts received f. o. b. the mines, or their equivalents and differ from values reported by the Bureau of Mines.

	Gold	Silver	Copper	Lead	Zinc	Total
By copper-mining enterprises...	\$ 62,645	\$ 593,983	\$ 709,263	\$ 295,391	\$ 35,769	\$1,697,051
By lead-mining enterprises.....	177,463	404,101	136,497	1,112,756	773,176	2,603,993
By zinc-mining enterprises.....	9,893	71,159	5,637	194,544	618,800	900,033
By gold-mining (lode) enterprises.....	3,050,119	152,778	71,802	48,564	902	3,324,165
By gold-mining (placer) enterprises.....	38,496	232	-----	-----	-----	38,728
By silver-mining enterprises.....	5,834	226,884	2,370	59,105	6,275	300,468
Total mine value.....	\$3,344,450	\$1,449,137	\$ 925,569	\$1,710,360	\$1,434,922	\$8,864,438
Percentages:						
By copper-mining enterprises...	1.87	40.99	76.63	17.27	2.49	19.14
By lead-mining enterprises.....	5.31	27.88	14.75	65.06	53.89	29.38
By zinc-mining enterprises.....	0.30	4.91	0.61	11.37	43.12	10.15
By gold-mining (lode) enterprises.....	91.20	10.54	7.76	2.84	0.06	37.50
By gold-mining (placer) enterprises.....	1.15	0.02	-----	-----	-----	0.44
By silver-mining enterprises.....	0.17	15.66	0.25	3.46	0.44	3.39
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

NON-METAL MINERALS

Non-metallic minerals, of which there is a wide distribution and variety in Colorado, now exceed in value the output of metals and are of growing importance to the state because of the new uses being developed for them. Among the more important non-metals now being produced commercially in the state are coal, petroleum, natural gas, coke, fluorspar, gypsum, feldspar, clay, lime, barite, stone, sand and gravel, mica and cement. Several of these are discussed in detail under separate headings. A table published herewith shows the output and value of a number of these minerals. In some instances, however, statistics are not made public, due to the fact that they would disclose individual operations.

Many of these minerals are awaiting the development of manufacturing industries for their processing into finished products and furnish advantageous openings for new industries. All of the materials used in the production of glass, for example, are to be found in the state. These include the most desirable grades of glass sand, fluorspar, natural gas and other raw materials going into the manufacture of that product. Minerals used in the making of paints and varnishes, por-

celain, opalescent glass such as is used by opticians, glazes on pottery and many other uses are found in commercial quantities. Abrasive stone, marble, alabaster, cement materials, fuller's earth, mica and other minerals going extensively into manufactures abound in many parts of the state. Engineers in recent years have made extensive investigations of the possibilities for chemical manufacturing in the state on a large scale and point out that the immediate future is an opportune time for establishing a local chemical industry.

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

Abrasive Stone—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, Larimer, 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, Fremont, Gilpin, Jefferson, Lake, Larimer, Mineral, Montezuma, Montrose, Park, San Juan, Saguache, San Miguel, Teller.

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, Jefferson, Larimer, Montrose.

Kaolin—Boulder, El Paso, Fremont, Huerfano, Jefferson, La Plata, Morgan, Pueblo.

Limestone—Boulder, Chaffee, Douglas, Fremont, Gunnison, Jefferson, La Plata, 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, Fremont, Larimer, Mesa, Moffat, Montrose, Pueblo, Rio Blanco, Routt.

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 Blanco.

Salts of Sodium—Alamosa, Saguache.
Slate—Gunnison.

Sulphur—Gunnison, Mineral.

COAL

The annual output of coal in Colorado exceeds in volume and value that of any other product of the mines. Production in 1935 was 5,948,681 tons, valued at \$14,753,521. This was an increase of 697,678 tons, or 13.3 per cent over output in 1934, in which year the minimum production in any one year over a period of 35 years was reported. The maximum output in any one year was in 1918, when 12,658,055 tons were produced.

First production of coal in the state was reported in 1864, and from that year down to the close of 1935 total output was 381,676,864 tons, valued at \$784,237,256. Gold held first place in the state in total value of output down to 1930, in which year that position was taken by coal. Value of gold

produced in the state to the end of 1935 was \$756,464,370, the 1935 figures used in this total being preliminary.

In 1929, the last census year, there were 173 coal mining enterprises in the state, operating 176 mines, exclusive of those producing less than 1,000 tons annually. The industry gave employment to 10,957 persons and salaries and wages amounted to \$16,899,610. Principal expenditures, including salaries and wages, were \$20,824,446.

The state coal mine inspector began the segregation of coal shipments by railroads, trucks and wagons in 1930. State totals showing tonnage shipped and used at the mines, by years, are as follows:

	Railroads	Trucks and Wagons	Used at Mines
1930.....	6,992,678	974,558	270,858
1931.....	5,308,663	1,148,184	147,216
1932.....	4,166,907	1,312,134	137,484
1933.....	3,959,809	1,193,703	131,360
1934.....	3,970,735	1,142,746	137,522
1935.....	4,420,920	1,373,653	154,108

The percentages of all coal mined shipped by railroads and by trucks and wagons and used at the mines, by years, are as follows:

	Railroads	Trucks and Wagons	Used at Mines
1930.....	84.9	11.8	3.3
1931.....	80.4	17.4	2.2
1932.....	74.2	23.4	2.4
1933.....	74.9	22.6	2.5
1934.....	75.6	21.7	2.7
1935.....	74.3	23.1	2.6

The segregation of coal shipped from the mines in interstate and intrastate commerce was begun by the state coal mine inspector with production in 1934. In that year of the 5,113,481 tons shipped, 600,847 tons, or 11.8 per cent, was shipped out of Colorado. In 1935, 786,153 tons of the 5,948,681 tons produced, or 13.2 per cent, was exported.

The coal resources of the state, that is, coal in the ground unmined, are greater than in any other state in the Union, according to Clark B. Carpenter, associate professor of metallurgy of the Colorado School of Mines, who places Colorado first in the estimates of the country's available supply, with Illinois, West Virginia and Pennsylvania following in the order named. The state ranks second, being exceeded only by Wyoming, according to estimates made by the United States geological survey.

M. R. Campbell, senior geologist of the United States geological survey, estimates that the quantity of coal in the state unmined at the end of 1925

was approximately 417,982,149,000 short tons. This estimate is based on areas given by him in the "Coal Resources of the World" before the Twelfth International Geological Congress at Ottawa, Canada, in 1913, from which is deducted the coal mined up to the end of 1925 and estimated amount lost in mining. The areas mentioned comprised 19,754 square miles. These figures are given in detail in the following table:

Field	Area Sq. Mi.	Tonnage
Denver region....	6,860	36,297,700,000
Canon City field..	40	932,800,000
Trinidad	1,115	22,198,000,000
North Park.....	100	2,588,600,000
Yampa field.....	3,130	122,999,800,000
Uinta Basin.....	6,500	206,283,400,000
South Park.....	73	18,100,000
Durango field.....	1,860	26,197,800,000
Tongue Mesa.....	40	842,300,000
Area north of Man- cos and west of Telluride	36	74,000,000
Total	19,754	418,432,500,000
Coal mined up to end of 1925	300,351,000	
Est. loss in mining	150,000,000	
Total exhaus- tion		450,351,000
Coal unmined.		417,982,149,000

Of the area given in the above table. Mr. Campbell segregates 14,341 square miles as area in which coal probably is present and 5,413 square miles in which coal possibly is present. In the Denver region 5,380 square miles is classed as probable and 1,480 square miles as possible coal area, and in the Uinta basin, 2,780 square miles as probable and 3,720 square miles as possible coal area. The figures do not represent coal that is available at the present time, but coal that will ultimately be mined.

Professor Carpenter's estimates place the total considerably in excess of the geological survey, his estimate being 503,895,000,000 tons exclusive of the Denver and North Park regions. His estimates are as follows:

Field	Area Sq. Mi.	Tonnage
Canon City.....	40	932,000,000
Trinidad	1,035	22,198,000,000
Yampa	3,130	85,045,000,000
Uinta Basin.....	2,780	76,282,000,000
South Park.....	3	18,000,000
Durango	1,840	8,504,000,000
Tongue Mesa.....	40	842,000,000
Southwest Colo- rado	36	74,000,000
Yampa and Uinta (below 3,000 ft.) ...		310,000,000,000
Total	8,904	503,895,000,000

The Colorado state geological survey estimates on area and available supply are as follows:

Field	Area Sq. Mi.	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
Total	17,830	371,770,000,000

Colorado, through its ownership of state school land, profits extensively from its coal deposits, its holdings of coal lands being estimated at 473,732 acres, of which 14,394 acres were under lease on June 30, 1934. From these leases 352,981 tons were mined in the 24 months ending June 30, 1934, and the state received \$50,038 in rentals and royalties on its coal land. Additional data on state school land will be found in the chapter under that heading. Coal produced on federal land in Colorado and royalties and rentals received by the government are discussed in the chapter "Federal Lands and Reserves."

In order to present the magnitude of the Colorado coal deposits, Professor Carpenter points out that at an estimated value of only one cent a ton the value of the state's coal resources is at least three times greater than the total value of all metals ever produced in the state. On the basis of coal consumption in 1925 the state has sufficient coal to provide for the entire United States for more than seven centuries.

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 counties. True anthracite coal is found near Crested Butte, in Gunnison county, and is found in several localities in Routt and Moffat counties.

Tables published herewith are as follows:

Summary of state coal mining industry, by years.

Colorado coal production and value, by years.

Coal production by counties in 1920, and 1929 to 1935, inclusive.

Production, value, men employed, days worked and output per man at Colorado coal mines in 1933 and 1934, as reported by the bureau of mines of the department of the interior.

Coal shipped by railroads, trucks and wagons, by counties, in 1933, 1934 and 1935. Coal industry in Colorado in 1929 and 1919, as shown by census reports, and percentages of increases and decreases.

COLORADO COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE BY YEARS

Year	Tons	Value
1864 to 1872....	53,700	\$ 127,400
1873	69,977	139,954
1874	87,372	179,740
1875	98,838	197,676
1876	117,666	235,332
1877	160,000	320,000
1878	200,630	451,417
1879	322,732	726,154
1880	375,000	844,100
1881	706,744	1,590,178
1882	1,161,479	2,388,328
1883	1,220,593	2,766,584
1884	1,130,024	2,542,554
1885	1,398,796	3,051,589
1886	1,436,211	3,215,594
1887	1,791,735	3,941,817
1888	2,185,477	4,808,049
1889	2,400,629	3,843,992
1890	3,075,781	4,344,196
1891	3,512,632	4,800,000
1892	3,771,234	5,685,112
1893	3,947,056	5,104,602
1894	3,021,928	4,078,000
1895	3,339,495	4,519,000

Year	Tons	Value
1896	3,371,633	\$ 4,560,000
1897	3,565,660	4,475,000
1898	4,174,037	5,215,000
1899	4,826,939	5,363,667
1900	5,495,734	5,858,036
1901	6,021,405	6,441,891
1902	7,522,923	8,397,812
1903	7,775,302	9,150,943
1904	6,776,551	8,751,821
1905	8,989,631	10,810,978
1906	10,308,421	12,735,616
1907	10,965,640	15,079,449
1908	9,773,007	13,586,988
1909	10,772,400	14,206,012
1910	12,104,887	17,026,934
1911	10,197,000	14,747,764
1912	11,016,948	16,345,336
1913	9,268,939	14,035,090
1914	8,201,423	13,601,718
1915	8,715,397	13,599,264
1916	10,522,185	16,964,104
1917	12,515,305	27,669,129
1918	12,658,055	33,404,743
1919	10,406,543	28,748,534
1920	12,514,693	42,829,000
1921	9,141,947	32,377,000
1922	10,003,610	31,701,000
1923	10,346,218	33,299,000
1924	10,501,088	32,133,000
1925	10,440,387	30,694,738
1926	10,616,760	29,514,593
1927	9,781,580	27,192,792
1928	9,921,585	27,780,438
1929	9,934,064	26,325,269
1930	8,238,094	21,583,805
1931	6,604,063	15,915,791
1932	5,616,525	12,300,189
1933	5,284,872	11,468,172
1934	5,251,003	13,691,751
1935	5,948,681	14,753,521
Total	381,676,864	\$784,237,256

COAL PRODUCTION BY COUNTIES

(From the Report of the State Coal Mine Inspector)

COUNTY	Tons 1935	Tons 1934	Tons 1933	Tons 1932	Tons 1931	Tons 1929	Tons 1920
Adams	-----	421	311	-----	-----	-----	-----
Arapahoe	-----	-----	180	290	-----	-----	-----
Archuleta	820	917	757	751	1,106	408	-----
Boulder	497,786	462,614	467,091	571,534	499,133	479,643	1,230,347
Delta	53,449	38,673	45,921	50,809	60,202	72,273	123,478
Dolores	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	11,732	-----
Elbert	7,329	5,997	4,201	4,299	3,136	3,003	-----
El Paso	294,630	293,262	299,827	313,599	345,978	361,595	379,869
Fremont	421,164	363,803	352,593	357,987	347,356	526,297	874,766
Garfield	37,939	27,882	27,787	33,444	30,447	44,430	28,507
Gunnison	491,926	447,971	405,673	404,714	404,209	521,401	620,632
Huerfano	677,417	607,624	581,058	678,492	975,397	1,783,744	2,448,733
Jackson	24,019	24,658	28,007	43,482	44,298	56,318	50,905
Jefferson	136,322	136,808	143,043	132,380	140,574	98,755	176,427
La Plata	31,624	23,638	27,593	25,978	31,662	74,464	132,497
Larimer	3,596	3,701	5,310	4,679	1,914	-----	-----
Las Animas	953,538	863,472	857,290	858,537	1,333,999	2,564,897	4,345,110
Mesa	73,015	62,117	76,925	70,330	92,679	-----	-----
Moffat	6,812	3,322	4,923	3,215	3,953	6,025	3,173
Montezuma	7,436	7,447	5,666	5,048	4,985	6,663	4,147
Montrose	2,544	1,444	1,447	1,279	1,143	1,278	2,105
Ouray	1,012	796	407	1,133	1,742	-----	500
Park	-----	-----	-----	300	200	-----	-----
Pitkin	1,373	1,093	1,674	1,852	10,175	18,757	913
Rio Blanco	7,219	5,914	6,983	7,278	7,947	6,771	6,063
Routt	802,762	491,881	463,538	574,253	574,211	1,006,740	966,912
San Miguel	1,421	1,378	1,389	832	1,504	557	-----
Weld	1,408,528	1,374,170	1,470,278	1,470,030	1,686,313	2,169,116	944,863
Total	5,948,681	5,251,003	5,284,872	5,616,525	6,604,063	9,934,064	12,514,693

PRODUCTION, VALUE, MEN EMPLOYED, DAYS WORKED AND OUTPUT PER MAN PER DAY AT COAL MINES IN COLORADO IN 1933*

Note.—Information in this table is that reported by the Bureau of Mines of the United States Department of the Interior and is exclusive of product of wagon mines producing less than 1,000 tons. The statistics of the state coal mine inspector include all mines and, therefore, the two reports do not agree in detail.

COUNTY	Net Tons										Value			Number of Employees			Average Number of Days Per Mine Operated	Average Tons Per Man Per Day†
	Loaded at Mines for Shipment	Commercial Sales by Truck or Wagon	Other Sales to Local Trade, or Used by Employees, or Taken by Locomotives at Tiptple	Used at Mines for Power and Heat	Made into Coke at Mines	Total Quantity	Total (Thousand Dollars)	Average Per Ton	Surface		Total	Underground	Average	Total				
									In Strip Pits	All Others								
Boulder	216,549	221,183	3,809	18,339	---	459,880	\$ 1,174	\$ 2.55	---	---	90	562	652	175	4.03			
Delta	22,627	19,399	1,646	400	---	43,972	97	2.21	---	---	18	47	65	133	5.07			
Elbert	---	3,806	---	74	---	3,880	6	1.55	---	5	---	2	8	138	3.51			
El Paso	118,626	162,117	7,508	11,103	---	299,354	637	2.13	---	---	40	290	330	224	4.04			
Fremont	189,260	151,397	3,268	2,890	---	346,815	924	2.66	---	---	143	757	900	162	2.38			
Garfield	8,393	17,079	780	1,910	---	28,162	66	2.34	---	---	14	41	55	135	3.79			
Gunnison	377,378	14,752	2,858	9,558	---	404,573	1,271	1.92	---	---	100	439	539	144	5.23			
Huerfano	529,414	31,564	6,483	5,372	---	572,833	1,277	1.96	---	---	25	855	1,070	159	3.38			
Jefferson	116,000	23,119	659	1,814	---	141,592	48	2.19	---	---	8	144	169	232	3.61			
La Plata	7,682	14,225	---	11	---	21,918	11	2.49	---	---	4	38	46	151	3.16			
Larimer	---	4,147	---	270	---	4,417	11	2.49	---	---	4	13	13	166	2.05			
Las Animas	729,102	36,975	22,000	13,014	54,478	855,569	1,765	2.06	---	---	235	1,479	1,714	131	3.81			
Mesa	32,391	33,181	339	3,008	---	68,919	137	1.99	---	---	29	85	114	152	3.98			
Moffat	---	2,606	---	---	---	2,606	5	1.92	---	---	5	5	5	154	3.38			
Montezuma	---	2,721	---	8	---	3,004	12	3.63	---	---	---	9	14	138	1.71			
Rio Blanco	---	4,264	---	---	---	4,264	7	1.64	---	---	---	8	8	169	3.15			
Routt	426,744	10,175	4,615	26,017	---	467,551	1,129	2.41	---	---	---	580	775	174	8.11			
Weld	1,129,403	255,083	47,922	38,005	---	1,470,413	2,955	2.01	---	---	184	1,216	1,400	157	6.69			
Other counties (Jackson and Pitkin)	21,550	6,588	707	900	---	29,745	53	1.78	---	---	9	13	31	124	7.76			
Total 1933	3,025,594	1,014,381	102,594	132,720	54,478	5,229,767	\$11,350	\$ 2.17	---	---	19	6,579	7,908	148	4.46			
Total 1932	4,156,106	†	†	139,474	36,137	5,698,721	\$12,237	\$ 2.19	---	---	14	7,346	8,749	142	4.51			

*The figures relate only to active mines of commercial size that produced coal in 1933. The number of such mines in Colorado was 235 in 1933; 232 in 1932; 231 in 1931.
 †Methods of mining in 1933: The tonnage by hand was 1,418,478; shot off the solid, 137,481; cut by machines, 3,625,616; mined by stripping, 21,584; not specified, 25,608.
 ‡Based upon (1) the "reported" number of man-shifts where the operator keeps a record thereof; otherwise upon (2) the "calculated" number of man-shifts obtained by multiplying the average number of men employed underground and on the surface at each mine by the number of days worked by the mine and tipples, respectively. Using throughout the "calculated" man-shifts as developed before the year 1932, namely, the product of the total number of men employed at each mine times the tippie days, the average output per man per day was 4.68 tons in 1933, a figure which is strictly comparable with 4.64 in 1931 and 4.38 in 1930, previously published.
 †In 1932 there were 839,321 tons reported by the operator as "trucked 10 miles or more from mine" (including 59,720 tons, a part of which went less than 10 miles, separation not possible) and 427,683 tons reported as "sales to local trade, used by employees, or taken by locomotives at tippie (including sales by truck within 10 miles of mine)." The sum of these two items in 1932, which amounted to 1,267,004 tons, is exactly comparable with the sum of columns (2) and (3) in 1933, namely, 1,116,975 tons.

PRODUCTION, VALUE, MEN EMPLOYED, DAYS WORKED AND OUTPUT PER MAN PER DAY AT COAL MINES IN COLORADO IN 1934*

Note.—Information in this table is that reported by the Bureau of Mines of the United States Department of the Interior and is exclusive of product of wagon mines producing less than 1,000 tons. The statistics of the state coal mine inspector include all mines and, therefore, the two reports do not agree in detail.

COUNTY	Net Tons				Value		Number of Employees			Average Number of Days Mines Operated	Average Tons Per Man Per Day†		
	Loaded at Mines for Shipment	Commercial Sales by Truck or Wagon	Other Sales to Local Trade, or Used by Employees, or Taken by Locomotives at Tipples	Used at Mines for Power and Heat	Made into Coke at Mines	Total Quantity	Total (Thousand Dollars)	Average Per Ton	Surface				
									In Strip			All Others	Total
Boulder	222,145	213,864	5,308	20,479	---	461,796	\$ 1,177	\$ 2.55	626	100	726	185	3.44
Delta	18,753	14,745	355	2,756	---	36,609	85	2.32	46	22	68	114	4.73
Elbert	---	5,662	20	231	---	5,913	9	1.52	3	3	13	164	2.78
El Paso	101,117	181,784	10,132	6,260	---	259,293	649	2.17	306	58	364	246	3.34
Freemont	169,319	173,563	5,223	4,631	---	392,736	914	2.59	749	140	889	165	2.40
Garfield	10,223	15,132	717	2,000	---	28,072	57	2.03	33	11	44	44	3.78
Gunnison	410,140	21,035	2,334	9,564	---	443,073	873	1.97	442	100	542	171	4.79
Huerfano	566,563	32,124	4,405	5,353	---	608,445	1,475	2.42	909	218	1,127	165	3.27
Jefferson	114,956	18,803	726	1,150	---	135,635	275	2.03	152	26	178	165	4.62
La Plata	7,065	11,784	---	---	---	18,849	40	2.12	82	9	91	187	2.93
Larimer	---	3,924	54	182	---	3,460	9	2.60	3	3	12	133	2.18
Las Animas	744,673	29,029	20,062	12,355	58,011	864,130	2,240	2.59	1,332	279	1,671	139	3.71
Mesa	24,368	27,634	447	1,769	---	54,218	114	2.10	83	24	107	157	3.22
Moffat	---	2,945	---	---	---	2,945	7	2.38	6	---	6	190	2.58
Montezuma	25	4,879	140	12	---	5,056	18	3.56	16	3	19	175	1.52
Rio Blanco	---	3,937	---	---	---	3,937	8	2.03	6	---	7	209	2.69
Routt	440,391	13,534	4,109	27,277	---	485,311	1,282	2.64	621	186	807	109	5.52
Weld	1,126,414	205,639	8,525	35,205	---	1,375,783	3,026	2.20	1,277	160	1,437	157	6.10
Other counties (Jackson and Pitkin)	20,500	2,999	414	1,759	---	25,672	51	1.99	9	7	36	137	5.21
Total 1934	3,976,652	982,316	62,971	130,983	58,011	5,210,933	\$12,309	\$2.36	6,722	1,350	8,094	158	4.08
Total 1933	3,925,594	1,014,381	102,594	132,720	54,478	5,229,767	\$11,350	\$2.17	6,579	1,310	7,908	148	4.46

*The figures relate only to active mines of commercial size that produced coal in 1934.

Methods of mining in 1934: The tonnage by hand was 1,218,566; shot off the solid, 248,024; cut by machines, 3,697,872; mined by stripping, 24,324; not specified, 22,147.

†Based upon (1) the "reported" number of man-shifts where the operator keeps a record thereof; otherwise upon (2) the "calculated" number of man-shifts obtained by multiplying the average number of men employed underground and on the surface at each mine by the number of days worked by the mine and tippie, respectively. Using throughout the "calculated" man-shifts as developed before the year 1932, namely, the product of the total number of men employed at each mine times the tippie days, the average output per man per day was 4.35 tons in 1934, a figure which is strictly comparable with 4.38 in 1930, previously published.

COAL SHIPPED BY RAILROADS, TRUCKS AND WAGONS, BY YEARS IN TONS
(From Reports of State Coal Mine Inspector)

COUNTY	1935		1934		1933	
	Railroads	Trucks and Wagons	Railroads	Trucks and Wagons	Railroads	Trucks and Wagons
Adams	-----	-----	-----	421	-----	311
Arapahoe	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	180
Archuleta	-----	820	-----	917	-----	757
Boulder	210,168	270,298	222,144	220,660	212,234	234,860
Delta	21,606	28,093	18,753	17,287	21,183	24,688
Elbert	-----	7,044	-----	5,960	-----	4,165
El Paso	78,992	191,151	101,117	175,229	118,723	169,619
Fremont	153,021	265,118	178,477	182,479	189,958	159,832
Garfield	13,091	24,086	10,931	16,701	7,363	18,474
Gunnison	465,682	19,443	416,080	21,408	374,168	20,812
Huerfano	620,661	51,232	561,316	38,882	532,079	45,489
Jackson	20,320	3,699	19,407	3,493	21,020	6,087
Jefferson	109,948	23,882	114,956	21,753	116,100	20,911
La Plata	9,116	22,471	6,314	17,324	5,925	20,704
Larimer	-----	3,513	-----	3,701	-----	5,040
Las Animas	880,051	67,344	733,737	117,566	777,557	66,932
Mesa	25,290	47,659	24,288	36,233	28,685	45,218
Moffat	-----	6,812	-----	3,322	-----	4,923
Montezuma	-----	7,411	-----	7,447	-----	5,666
Montrose	-----	2,544	-----	1,444	-----	1,447
Ouray	-----	1,012	-----	796	-----	407
Park	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pitkin	1,167	206	939	96	1,076	598
Rio Blanco	-----	7,219	-----	5,914	-----	6,983
Routt	723,395	38,331	438,186	26,256	425,537	25,233
San Miguel	-----	1,421	-----	1,378	-----	1,389
Weld	1,088,412	282,844	1,124,090	216,074	1,128,201	302,978
Total	4,420,920	1,373,653	3,970,735	1,142,746	3,959,809	1,193,703

SUMMARY OF STATE COAL MINING INDUSTRY
(From Records of the State Coal Mine Inspector)

Year	Tons of Coal Produced	No. of Men Employed	No. of Fatal Accidents	Killed Per 1,000 Employed	Tons Coal Produced Per Fatal Accident	Total No. of Mines State
1913	9,268,939	12,871	110	8.6	84,263	178
1914	8,201,423	10,596	75	7.0	109,352	188
1915	8,715,337	12,563	64	5.1	136,178	199
1916	10,522,185	13,315	44	3.35	239,095	219
1917	12,515,305	13,970	188	13.5	66,571	238
1918	12,658,055	14,374	71	4.94	177,578	249
1919	10,406,543	12,799	91	7.1	114,357	241
1920	12,514,693	13,665	70	5.1	178,781	231
1921	9,141,947	14,164	52	3.6	175,807	249
1922	10,003,610	13,436	74	5.51	135,184	276
1923	10,336,735	13,277	66	4.97	156,617	276
1924	10,501,088	12,703	44	3.48	238,661	271
1925	10,440,387	12,228	57	4.66	183,165	283
1926	10,616,760	11,768	52	4.42	204,168	261
1927	9,781,580	11,453	54	4.7	181,140	266
1928	9,921,585	11,474	35	3.05	283,474	266
1929	9,934,064	11,196	53	4.73	187,435	264
1930	8,238,094	10,683	36	3.38	228,836	275
1931	6,605,063	10,015	22	2.20	300,184	318
1932	5,616,525	8,786	29	3.30	193,673	345
1933	5,284,872	8,179	20	2.20	264,244	375
1934	5,251,003	8,138	21	2.58	250,048	429
1935	5,948,681	8,401	26	5.58	228,793	367

COKE PRODUCTION

The production of coke began in Colorado in 1880, when the total output was 25,568 tons. A steady increase in output continued up to 1891, in which year the quantity was 277,074 tons. During the next 20 years Colorado's output was not reported separately, but included Utah production. The maximum output for Colorado was in 1906, when the total was 1,455,905 tons.

The production of coke in Colorado in 1935, as reported by the state coal mine inspector, was 256,110 tons, an increase of 47,200 tons over 1934; 81,228 tons over 1933; and 140,167 tons over 1932. The output in 1932 was 115,943 tons, the minimum over a period of years.

The coke ovens of the state furnished employment for an average of 51 men for an average of 308 days in 1935. The number of tons of coal made into coke was 427,001.

The old-type beehive ovens in the state are being replaced with modern by-product ovens. The United States bureau of mines reported 592 ovens in the state at the end of 1930, of which 151 were by-product ovens and 378 were of the beehive type. Large quantities of by-products are produced annually in the new type of ovens. Among these produced in 1930 were 5,511,136 gallons of coke-oven tar, 12,562,247 pounds of sulphate ammonia, 1,843,965 gallons of light crude oil (from which 1,440,879 gallons of refined products were recovered) and 6,581,525,000 cubic feet of coke-oven gas.

The number of ovens operated, tons of coal used and tons of coke produced, by years, as reported by the state coal mine inspector, are as follows:

Year	No. Ovens	Tons Coal Used	Tons Coke
1923.....	545	1,068,354	648,851
1924.....	559	1,260,209	738,345
1925.....	...	945,957	644,481
1926.....	600	1,324,465	792,517
1927.....	492	1,332,038	790,573
1928.....	493	1,265,105	750,022
1929.....	562	1,103,308	722,072
1930.....	295½	687,800	458,443
1931.....	266	439,189	264,269
1932.....	144	186,753	115,943
1933.....	40	302,814	174,882
1934.....	...	355,458	208,910
1935.....	179	427,001	256,110

CLAY AND CLAY-WORKING INDUSTRIES

The mining of clay and its processing into clay products and non-clay refractories and in the making of pottery is an extensive industry in Colorado, and the annual value of output normally runs between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000.

The production of clay is included in the mineral resources of the state. The major part of the output is processed by the producers and as such is also included with the state's mineral production. The statistics are compiled by the United States bureau of mines in co-operation with the census bureau and are carried both in reports on mineral resources and manufactures. The bureau of mines reports show the amount of sales and the census on manufactures gives the value of the manufactured products.

The clay-working industries as reported by the census of manufactures cover establishments which are engaged primarily in the manufacture of brick, drain-tile and other tile, sewer pipe, stove lining, terra cotta products, and other refractories, both clay and non-clay. Establishments assigned to pottery include those whose leading products are stoneware, earthenware, porcelain ware, vitreous-china plumbing fixtures and allied products.

A table showing the number of establishments, salaried officials and employees, wages and salaries, cost of materials and value of products for recent census years is published in the chapter in this volume devoted to manufactures.

The value of manufactured products of the industries (other than pottery) as shown by the census of manufactures, for Colorado by census years, is as follows:

1914	\$1,127,000
1919	2,504,658
1921	2,480,517
1923	4,295,427
1925	4,351,749
1927	3,348,514
1929	3,097,442
1931	1,607,831
1933	677,269

The output in 1931 of specified products was as follows:

	Quantity	Value
Common brick.....	25,501,000	\$277,576
Face brick.....	10,168,006	201,498
Hollow building tile		
(tons)	12,376	88,207

Terra cotta, sewer pipe, hotel china and porcelain electrical supplies for Colorado were grouped with other states in 1931. The value of clay products sold annually by producers who process their own clay, as reported by the bureau of mines, is as follows:

Year	Value
1895	\$ 553,383
1896	328,680
1897	406,863
1898	766,767
1899	1,071,388
1900	1,200,519
1901	1,594,867
1902	2,200,983
1903	2,068,310
1904	1,189,291
1905	1,633,231
1906	1,831,088
1907	2,041,475
1908	1,970,081
1909	2,049,024
1910	2,033,714
1911	1,606,709
1912	1,437,394
1913	1,293,511
1914	1,143,942
1915	1,265,105
1916	1,930,039
1917	2,579,267
1918	2,299,448
1919	2,662,671
1920	3,671,241
1921	2,741,668
1922	3,431,197
1923	4,413,602
1924	3,954,639
1925	4,126,945
1926	3,381,776
1927	2,998,486
1928	2,998,242
1929	3,117,064
1930	2,485,684
1931	1,804,526
1932	1,142,499
1933	870,488

Total \$80,295,807

The largest use of clay is in the operation of clay-working plants. Clay production otherwise reported is that mined and sold as clay, or mined under royalty and shipped into another state for fabrication. Fire-clay is the principal product thus reported, the output in 1929 being 128,426 short tons, valued at \$180,888. The miscellaneous clay production in that year was 33,582 short tons valued at \$34,521. The total quantity and value were 162,008 tons and \$215,409.

Raw clay production, that which is mined and sold as clay, a small part of the total output, in short tons and by value, by years, is as follows:

Year	Short Tons	Value
1899	.....	\$ 20,735
1900	49,652	47,884
1901	59,113	59,774
1902	75,913	67,434
1903	37,317	41,451
1904	34,308	36,264
1905	41,317	42,669
1906	71,796	70,597
1907	82,210	78,091

Year	Short Tons	Value
1908	69,578	\$ 58,380
1909	109,209	92,799
1910	105,874	83,855
1911	95,127	83,636
1912	72,435	72,105
1913	65,579	70,350
1914	57,149	64,152
1915	71,113	68,180
1916	76,986	77,870
1917	106,775	103,376
1918	98,244	117,934
1919	138,706	139,308
1920	131,797	172,373
1921	94,765	119,091
1922	148,450	158,621
1923	190,250	272,276
1924	236,143	322,632
1925	254,521	358,687
1926	199,867	254,523
1927	218,255	319,994
1928	155,075	256,548
1929	162,008	215,409
1930	108,162	128,342
1931	65,268	84,159
1932	41,529	49,617
1933	28,644	43,055
1934	39,415	52,474

STONE

Colorado ranks first among the states in the wide variety and volume of deposits of high grade stone which are to be found within its boundaries. The state is so rich in beautifully colored and marked building and decorative stones that if its resources are properly developed, according to competent authorities, it will, in time, be the stone and marble center of the United States. Building stones in Colorado are divided into five general classes by Justin H. Haynes, consulting engineer, of Denver. These are the granites, marbles, limestones, sandstones and lavas. In addition, there are special stones, due to some particular characteristic or specified method of formation. Among these are travertine, which formerly was classed by some as a marble and by others as a limestone; dolomites and olivines.

Colorado is rich in the decorative marbles and particularly so in the vicinity of Salida, Cotopaxi and Wet Mountain valley. Very little work has been done on them and many are open to location.

Granites are found widely scattered throughout the state, notably at Lyons, Gunnison, Silver Plume, Salida, Cotopaxi and Platte canyon.

Sandstones are found on the sedimentary uplifts on both sides of the main range, from north to south. The principal quarries have been at Lyons, Colorado Springs, Glenwood Springs and Stone City.

Lavas are not so abundant but commercial quarries have been operated at Castle Rock and Del Norte.

Limestones occur mostly in Colorado as a sedimentary deposit on both sides of the main range. Some of the limestone quarries are along the Arkansas river between Pueblo and Salida, and in the vicinity of Colorado Springs and Fort Collins.

The limestones have in all cases been quarried for their lime content and not as building stone and, therefore, must be eliminated from the building stones unless deposits are found that are free from fracture and capable of being cut into large blocks.

Travertine, which was used largely in building ancient Rome, the Colosseum being the outstanding example, is found in Colorado in several deposits. The best known and the only one that has been worked to any appreciable extent is located about six miles southeast of Salida. It is from this deposit that the stone for the interior of the new Denver municipal building was obtained. There are numerous installations of Colorado travertine in the United States, among these being the Sunnyside mausoleum in Long Beach, California, and the department of commerce building in Washington, D. C. Colorado travertine was specified for about 12 government buildings erected in 1932 and 1933. Marble from quarries near the town of Marble was used in the construction of the Lincoln memorial in the nation's capital, New York City's municipal building and structures in other large cities.

A deposit of alabaster, a compact variety of gypsum extensively used in making fine vases and ornaments, is located near Livermore, in Larimer county. Specimens shaped and polished reveal a rare beauty in the stone.

Colorado's annual output of stone of different varieties, exclusive of stone made into abrasives, lime and cement, is valued at \$900,000 to \$1,400,000. The principal variety of stone produced is limestone.

A table published herewith shows the value of the state's output by kinds and by years. Total production of stone of all kinds in the state from 1897 to 1934, inclusive, was \$30,372,570 in value.

Establishments engaged primarily in cutting, shaping and finishing marble, granite, slate and other stone for building, monumental and miscellaneous uses are classed as manufacturing industries, and information regarding them will be found in tables in the

chapter on manufactures published elsewhere in this volume, under the classification "marble, granite, slate and other stone products."

FLUORSPAR

Colorado ranks fourth among the states of the Union in the quantity and value of output of fluorspar, a compound of calcium and fluorine, which is used extensively in the manufacture of steel and in other metallurgical industries, and in the ceramic and chemical industries. The state produced from 1870 to 1934, inclusive, 182,736 short tons of the mineral, as reported by the United States bureau of mines. The value of this output was \$2,201,802.

The principal producing district in the state is near Wagon Wheel Gap, in Mineral county. Other producing properties and deposits are located in the Jamestown district in Boulder county; near Longview, in Jefferson county; in Chaffee county, near Salida; Telluride and Ouray, and in other localities.

Production in short tons and value, by years, as reported by the bureau of mines, is as follows:

Year	Tons	Value
1870-1904	4,400	\$ 26,400
1905	1,156	8,200
1906	300	1,800
1907	3,300	11,400
1908	701	4,266
1909	350	2,100
1910	268	1,608
1911	721	4,226
1912	1,639	9,834
1913	4,432	26,592
1914	1,978	12,992
1915	247	1,482
1916	8,669	42,457
1917	17,104	196,633
1918	38,475	416,780
1919	9,687	150,739
1920	12,852	251,308
1921	3,143	39,907
1922	2,309	20,169
1923	6,044	59,710
1924	12,301	135,411
1925	11,776	153,707
1926	10,440	*161,269
1927	6,432	*130,481
1928	1,815	*74,805
1929	4,808	56,607
1930	9,248	101,758
1931	529	5,921
1932	333	3,330
1933	742	6,778
1934	6,537	83,132
Totals	182,736	\$2,201,802

*Value for New Mexico for 1926, 1927 and 1928 and for Nevada for 1928 included with Colorado.

STONE SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS IN COLORADO: VALUES, BY YEARS

(Compiled from U. S. Bureau of Mines Reports)

Note.—This table does not include stone made into abrasives, lime or cement. "All Others" includes miscellaneous and crushed stone and marble.

Year	Granite	Limestone	Sandstone	All Others	Total
1897	\$ 44,284	\$ 79,256	\$ 60,847	\$ 99,600	\$ 283,987
1898	25,923	109,310	89,637	-----	224,870
1899	78,261	96,456	129,815	10,776	315,308
1900	143,054	160,587	119,658	-----	423,299
1901	138,996	245,799	237,331	-----	622,126
1902	66,023	203,700	366,161	-----	635,884
1903	100,791	218,120	389,132	-----	708,043
1904	91,132	153,960	281,142	-----	531,234
1905	73,802	289,920	453,029	-----	816,751
1906	65,402	373,158	286,544	-----	725,104
1907	67,134	502,751	299,443	-----	869,328
1908	121,282	378,822	181,051	-----	681,155
1909	74,326	355,136	197,105	488,311	1,114,878
1910	93,679	415,523	189,603	488,173	1,186,978
1911	137,356	341,798	135,673	-----	614,827
1912	55,010	365,004	108,169	892,424	1,420,607
1913	84,497	428,736	96,964	375,620	985,817
1914	74,774	340,059	97,029	810,747	1,322,609
1915	65,876	337,809	52,487	969,098	1,425,270
1916	78,823	406,974	53,902	436,095	975,794
1917	113,800	532,539	90,646	86,919	823,904
1918	112,461	570,649	81,226	7,136	771,472
1919	142,993	532,973	47,464	-----	723,430
1920	201,406	531,357	77,827	-----	810,590
1921	146,380	367,771	41,178	4,276	559,605
1922	132,730	381,269	41,695	-----	555,694
1923	190,356	431,374	113,841	14,227	749,798
1924	152,209	656,193	84,984	328,188	1,221,574
1925	213,256	575,562	63,268	29,670	881,756
1926	194,386	740,138	71,085	102,258	1,107,867
1927	179,591	681,742	77,004	37,616	975,953
1928	205,785	563,215	69,470	94,771	933,241
1929	276,618	458,983	51,268	116,977	903,846
1930	282,925	324,851	67,229	203,651	878,656
1931	209,531	293,660	43,277	18,975	565,443
1932	50,738	127,657	16,248	54,146	248,789
1933	133,127	276,446	37,447	54,098	506,118
1934	176,985	294,630	19,637	779,713	1,270,965
Total	\$ 4,800,702	\$14,148,887	\$ 4,919,516	\$ 6,503,465	\$30,372,570

SAND AND GRAVEL

Sand and gravel are found in almost every part of Colorado, and production is regulated largely by local demand. Most of the output is produced and used in the vicinity of large construction projects. An accompanying table shows the quantity and value of different kinds of sand and gravel sold and used by producers in 1934, 1933 and 1932. Building sand and gravel predominated in 1929, while paving sand and gravel showed the largest output in the following five years.

Total production of all grades in short tons and value by years, as reported by the United States bureau of mines, is as follows:

Year	Short Tons	Value
1912	112,514	\$ 45,983
1913	90,578	28,306
1914	41,614	14,781
1915	(1)	(1)
1919	248,433	154,978
1920	222,716	158,797
1921	277,233	194,722
1922	139,365	114,651
1923	185,994	126,967
1924	1,219,526	799,215
1925	692,395	547,944
1926	764,523	590,695
1927	622,204	465,818
1928	306,051	605,511
1929	982,866	492,587
1930	929,883	442,303
1931	893,033	567,222
1932	850,966	497,595
1933	1,395,524	564,677
1934	1,367,187	684,650
Total	11,842,710	\$7,097,402

(1) No report.

SAND AND GRAVEL SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS IN COLORADO IN 1934, 1933 AND 1932, AND USES

(Compiled from Reports of the United States Bureau of Mines)

USES	1934		1933		1932	
	Short Tons	Value	Short Tons	Value	Short Tons	Value
Molding sand.....	*	*	*	*	-----	-----
Building sand.....	76,084	\$ 47,081	87,890	\$ 44,214	70,694	\$ 38,831
Paving sand.....	156,535	40,829	193,822	60,346	155,694	81,076
Fire or furnace sand.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Engine sand.....	*	*	*	*	10,175	5,848
Other sands.....	42,360	36,910	35,456	19,335	41,571	12,325
Building gravel.....	67,186	61,903	49,298	45,869	120,133	74,990
Paving gravel.....	1,009,134	482,603	1,002,614	378,309	428,244	272,852
Railroad ballast gravel.....	*	*	*	*	24,455	11,673
Total	1,367,187	\$684,650	1,395,524	\$564,677	850,966	\$497,595

*Not segregated, but included in totals.

PETROLEUM

Colorado has the distinction of being the second oldest oil producing state in the United States and at the same time being among the latest to attract the attention of the oil operators of the country as a probable source of a considerable part of the nation's future crude oil supply.

The first discovery of oil in Colorado in a well drilled for that purpose was made in the spring of 1862 by A. M. Cassedy, a pioneer in the Pennsylvania fields. This well came in as a producer at 50 feet and was located on Oil creek, six miles north of Canon City, near an oil spring, in what is now Fremont county, in the south-central part of the state, but what was then a part of Colorado territory. When it is recalled that the first well sunk for oil to come in as a producer in this country was drilled near Titusville, Pa., by Col. E. L. Drake, founder of the petroleum industry, in August, 1859, it will be seen that Colorado's oil development began when the business was in its infancy.

In 1876 Isaac Canfield drilled a well to 1,187 feet near the present town of Coal Creek, south of Florence, and completed it as a producer. This well opened the Florence field, which has produced steadily for 60 years. More than 1,250 wells have been drilled in the district since the discovery in 1876, and the field has produced more than 13,000,000 barrels of oil.

Prospecting continued in the state for a number of years after the Florence discovery and a small pool was found in Boulder county, some shallow

wells with small production were drilled in the Rangely district in Rio Blanco county, and some discoveries were made near DeBeque in Mesa and Garfield counties, but these were of importance mostly in pointing to the possibilities of the future.

The present oil activity dates from November 11, 1923, when the Union Oil company of California brought in a large gas and oil well on the Wellington dome, 15 miles north of Fort Collins, in Larimer county. This was followed by the Texas company's completion of a large oil producer on the Moffat dome, 16 miles south of Craig, in Moffat county, on March 3, 1924. These developments opened a new era of prospecting in the state under the auspices of many of the leading oil companies of the country.

Exploration up to the beginning of 1930 resulted in the discovery of 12 oil pools. The location of these pools along the edges of large natural basins and parallel to the Rocky Mountain range, or near the edges of smaller basins surrounded by mountains, at first led to the conclusion that conditions were unfavorable for the occurrence of oil far out from the mountains in the plains region of eastern Colorado. This theory was upset on October 10, 1930, when the Platte Valley Petroleum company, drilling on the Greasewood dome in Weld county, 60 miles east of the mountain range, made a commercial discovery which inaugurated a third era in oil prospecting in the state. Three producing wells had been completed in this pool up to the beginning of 1936 and five un-

productive tests indicate that the field is a small one and that sands below the one pay horizon contain water only. Several wells subsequently were drilled at widely separated locations in northeastern Colorado, but these revealed nothing of commercial value until late in 1932, when W. R. Ramsey found gas in commercial quantities 13 miles to the northeast of the Grease-wood pool, near Buckingham. This well also found oil in the top of the Dakota sand, but it was drowned out by water and was plugged back and completed as a gas well. At the present time major oil companies have several millions of acres of land under lease for oil and gas in the eastern part of the state and exploration on a large scale is expected.

Late in 1932 the Standard Oil company of California made an oil discovery at 6,300 feet in the Pennsylvania formation on the Rangely structure in Rio Blanco county. This, geologically, is the oldest formation from which oil is produced in Colorado. In 1934, the Mountain Fuel Supply company completed a well on the Hiawatha structure in Moffat county as an oil producer in the Wasatch formation of Tertiary age, the youngest formation, not only in Colorado but in the Rocky Mountain states, in which oil is found. Prior to this discovery Hiawatha was exclusively a gas field.

At the beginning of 1936 there were 15 known oil pools in the state. The location of these pools, the dates of their discovery, the formations from which they are producing, the average depth of wells and the quality of the crude are given in an accompanying table.

A table is published herewith showing the extent of drilling operations and results by years beginning with 1926. Prior to the last named year no official records of exploration for oil were compiled by the state. Altogether, approximately 2,000 wells have been drilled in 42 counties of the state up to the present in search of oil. Of these, approximately 1,550 were concentrated in areas where oil or gas had been found and some 400 to 450 were exploratory wells. It is estimated by A. E. Brainerd that more than \$56,500,000 had been expended in the state in the search for and producing of oil up to 1932. Of this amount \$37,000,000 was for drilling, \$8,200,000 for lifting costs and \$11,500,000 for land, geology, leases, rentals, overhead, etc.

The number of producing wells in the state on December 31 of the year named and average production in barrels per well per day, as reported by the United States bureau of mines, was as follows:

Year	Number Wells	Av. Prod.	
		Colo.	U. S.
1921.....	80	3.2	4.9
1922.....	75	3.2	5.7
1923.....	60	3.5	6.6
1924.....	70	25.8	6.2
1925.....	80	64.1	6.5
1926.....	130	60.3	7.4
1927.....	170	51.7	7.7
1928.....	210	39.9	7.6
1929.....	220	30.0	8.4
1930.....	240	19.7	7.5
1931.....	200	19.2	7.2
1932.....	190	15.9	6.7
1933.....	190	13.3	7.7

Total production of crude oil in Colorado from 1862 to 1935, inclusive, was 32,248,731 barrels, with a value at the well of \$32,009,670. The following table gives the gross output by years and the estimated value at the well:

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE OIL IN COLORADO

Year	Barrels	Value
1862-86	350,000	\$ 245,000
1887	154,000	123,200
1888	298,000	262,240
1889	317,000	280,240
1890	369,000	324,720
1891	666,000	559,005
1892	824,000	692,160
1893	594,000	497,581
1894	516,000	423,420
1895	438,000	359,160
1896	361,000	295,020
1897	385,000	346,500
1898	444,000	444,000
1899	390,000	404,110
1900	317,000	323,434
1901	461,000	461,030
1902	397,000	486,583
1903	484,000	431,723
1904	501,000	587,035
1905	376,000	337,606
1906	328,000	262,675
1907	332,000	272,813
1908	380,000	346,403
1909	311,000	317,712
1910	240,000	243,402
1911	227,000	228,104
1912	206,000	199,661
1913	189,000	174,779
1914	223,000	200,894
1915	208,000	208,474
1916	197,000	217,139
1917	121,000	128,100
1918	143,000	183,472
1919	121,000	183,000
1920	111,000	199,000
1921	108,000	132,000
1922	97,000	114,000
1923	86,000	129,000
1924	445,000	667,500
1925	1,211,702	1,817,553
1926	2,692,892	4,577,916
1927	2,722,670	2,611,058

Year	Barrels	Value
1928	2,750,060	\$ 2,655,670
1929	2,273,723	2,120,425
1930	1,627,987	1,242,257
1931	1,550,504	873,885
1932	1,133,967	803,006
1933	908,504	527,514
1934	1,138,272	1,073,282
1935	1,523,450	1,410,209
Total	32,248,731	\$32,009,670

1935, with location, name of operator, results and depth drilled. Some operations abandoned without reaching the objective and in which drilling may be resumed are not included in this table.

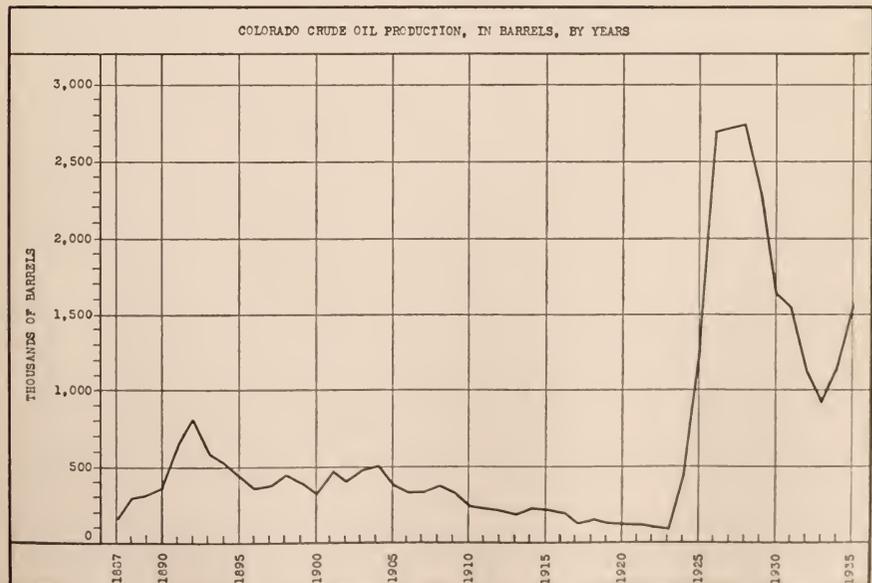
The petroleum industry as a whole, refineries and filling stations, natural gas production and consumption, natural gasoline produced, fuel oil distribution and oil shale are discussed under separate headings.

Accompanying tables show wells completed in the state in 1934 and

COLORADO CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION BY FIELDS AND YEARS, IN BARRELS

FIELD	1935	1934	1933	1932	1929	1926
Fort Collins..	26,853	38,632	49,870	69,099	159,228	466,931
Wellington ..	113,945	148,335	176,223	218,737	662,998	754,044
Moffat	149,662	164,925	204,242	238,857	410,430	1,167,184
Iles	1,028,662	528,019	206,461	241,956	503,366	23,486
Florence- Canon City.	71,698	83,036	91,585	110,600	336,825	95,902
Tow Creek...	66,342	71,413	86,948	101,322	172,492	139,720
Rangely	29,102	32,191	28,639	31,326	19,090	36,500
Berthoud	3,067	4,760	5,163	6,716	.....	.....
Boulder	6,846	6,390	5,840	6,832	8,325	9,125
Mancos	680	606	715	603	.....	.....
Greasewood ..	26,593	36,100	52,818	107,919	.....	.....
Walden	-----	23,865	.....	.....	969	.....
Totals	1,523,450	1,138,272	908,504	1,133,967	2,273,723	2,692,892
Est. value ...	\$1,410,209	\$1,073,282	\$527,514	\$803,006	\$2,120,425	\$4,577,916
Av. value per bbl. (a) .	\$0.93	\$0.94	\$0.58	\$0.71	\$0.93	\$1.70

(a) These averages, based on the posted and contract prices, vary slightly from the averages of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.



OIL POOLS IN COLORADO, JANUARY 1, 1936

POOL	COUNTY	Date Opened	Av. Gr. of Oil	Depth to Sands (feet)	Producing Formations	No. Wells end of 1935	Av. Daily Production Dec. 1935
Berthoud -----	Larimer ----	1925	38.5	3,750	Dakota -----	3	10
Boulder -----	Boulder ----	1901	38.6	2,500	Shale -----	8	21
Florence-Canon City-----	Fremont-----	(a)—1876	31.0	1,000 to 2,300	Pierre Shale----	105	185
Ft. Collins-----	Larimer ----	1924	37.5	4,550	Dakota -----	11	70
Greasewood -----	Weld -----	1930	42.0	6,650	Dakota -----	3	60
Hiawatha -----	Moffat -----	(b)—1934	39.2	2,400	Wasatch -----	2	(d)
Iles -----	Moffat -----	1927	32.5 32.0	3,200 3,400	Morrison } Sundance }	26	2,700
Mancos Creek----	Montezuma --	1927	40.0	350	Mancos Shale---	3	2
Moffat -----	Moffat -----	1924	41.6 38.1	3,800 4,400	Dakota } Sundance }	11	378
No. McCallum----	Jackson ----	1926	54.0	5,100	Dakota -----	2	(d)
Price -----	Archuleta --	1935	32.3	1,100	Dakota -----	2	(d)
Rangely -----	Rio Blanco--	(c)—1902	43.0 33.0	600 6,300	Mancos ----- Pennsylvanian -	4 1	70 (d)
So. McCallum----	Jackson ----	1928	54.0	4,800	Dakota -----	2	(d)
Tow Creek-----	Routt -----	1924	36.0	2,500 to 3,100	Shale above Dakota-----	12	205
Wellington -----	Larimer ----	1923	33.5	4,400	Dakota -----	22	328
Total -----						217	4,029

(a)—Canon City extension discovered in 1926. (b)—First oil discovery. First gas discovered 1926. (c)—First discovery in the Pennsylvanian formation was made in 1932. (d)—Shut in.

OIL WELL DRILLING OPERATIONS, BY YEARS

YEAR	Wells Completed or Abandoned				Initial Production (Bbls.)		Footage Drilled	
	Oil Wells	Gas Wells	Dry or Abandoned	Total	Total	Av. per Well	Total	Av. per Well
1926-----	37	7	53	97	-----	----	314,609	3,243
1927-----	56	7	77	140	11,708	209	352,612	2,519
1928-----	58	2	70	130	8,949	154.3	347,831	2,676
1929-----	28	5	57	90	3,668	131.0	204,108	2,266
1930-----	16	10	31	57	1,752	109.5	152,839	2,681
1931-----	8	4	19	31	2,240	280.0	76,963	2,483
1932-----	3	4	14	21	110	36.7	78,277	3,727
1933-----	3	5	20	28	1,259	419.7	74,269	2,652
1934-----	7	4	13	24	15,858	2265.4	69,781	2,908
1935-----	12	1	6	19	10,446	870.5	49,835	2,623

COLORADO CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION IN 1935, BY FIELDS AND MONTHS, IN BARRELS

Month	Fort Collins	Wellington	Moffat	Iles
January	2,803	10,135	11,842	68,138
February	2,583	8,321	14,017	71,511
March	2,536	10,907	11,121	104,864
April	2,295	9,787	11,792	104,846
May	2,174	9,267	13,893	81,050
June	2,100	8,931	9,896	77,429
July	2,782	9,715	12,166	86,636
August	1,881	10,668	17,015	85,056
September	1,790	7,908	12,809	92,474
October	2,021	9,362	13,555	90,802
November	1,696	8,779	9,840	82,275
December	2,192	10,165	11,716	83,581
Totals	26,853	113,945	149,662	1,028,662

Month	Florence- Canon City	Tow Creek	Rangely	Berthoud
January	6,473	5,083	2,658	279
February	5,101	5,601	2,447	250
March	7,115	6,475	2,637	243
April	6,715	6,109	2,266	289
May	6,970	5,321	2,025	301
June	5,614	3,943	2,535	311
July	6,247	6,472	2,617	165
August	5,759	5,496	2,735	348
September	5,175	5,062	2,662	265
October	5,327	4,277	2,232	217
November	5,471	6,160	2,012	207
December	5,731	6,343	2,226	192
Totals	71,698	66,342	29,102	3,067

Month	Boulder	Mancos	Greasewood	Totals
January	558	59	2,558	110,586
February	504	40	2,162	112,537
March	558	69	2,484	149,009
April	540	68	2,805	147,512
May	558	68	2,281	123,908
June	540	66	1,547	112,912
July	558	50	2,650	130,058
August	558	60	2,179	131,755
September	540	50	2,160	130,895
October	651	50	2,121	130,665
November	630	50	1,798	118,918
December	651	50	1,848	124,695
Totals	6,846	680	26,593	1,523,450

COLORADO CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION IN 1934, BY FIELDS AND MONTHS, IN BARRELS

Month	Fort Collins	Wellington	Moffat	Iles	Walden
January	4,764	13,623	16,641	32,913	....
February	2,928	12,018	13,197	32,269	....
March	3,263	13,639	14,152	27,563	....
April	2,546	12,938	12,510	27,465	....
May	2,770	13,643	16,789	40,894	....
June	2,183	12,588	14,171	37,606	....
July	3,154	12,500	11,789	60,071	806
August	4,160	14,053	13,583	61,152	3,965
September	3,482	10,523	14,677	56,586	6,326
October	3,064	11,061	9,774	51,068	3,932
November	3,220	10,765	15,594	50,551	4,830
December	3,098	10,984	12,048	49,881	4,006
Totals	38,632	148,335	164,925	528,019	23,865

Month	Florence Canon City	Tow Creek	Rangely	Berthoud	
January	7,669	6,061	2,629	385	....
February	7,041	4,591	2,398	294	....
March	7,956	7,563	2,734	563	....
April	6,716	6,824	2,832	376	....
May	7,429	6,840	2,810	600	....
June	6,376	6,714	2,596	408	....
July	7,314	5,389	2,719	392	....
August	6,460	4,723	2,860	370	....
September	6,529	6,059	2,708	327	....
October	6,470	6,040	2,714	265	....
November	6,341	4,929	2,588	379	....
December	6,735	5,680	2,603	401	....
Totals	83,036	71,413	32,191	4,760	....

Month	Boulder	Greasewood	Mancos	Totals	
January	496	3,765	70	89,016	....
February	448	3,394	62	78,640	....
March	496	3,511	76	81,516	....
April	540	3,299	65	76,111	....
May	558	3,135	75	95,543	....
June	540	2,777	35	85,994	....
July	558	3,008	..	107,700	....
August	558	2,981	..	114,865	....
September	540	3,147	57	110,961	....
October	558	3,031	57	98,034	....
November	540	2,475	50	102,262	....
December	558	1,577	59	97,630	....
Totals	6,390	36,100	606	1,138,272	....

WELLS COMPLETED OR ABANDONED IN 1934 IN COLORADO

Well Number and County	Location	Operator	Result	Depth (Feet)
BOULDER:				
Cole No. 1-----	33-1N-76	Leslie R. Steele-----	Gas-----	3,520
Bluebaugh No. 1-----	20-3N-70	Con. Smelting & Metals Co.	Abandoned--	1,824
EL PASO:				
Carson No. 2-----	10-16S-66	Utemoor Synd.-----	Abandoned--	2,547
FREMONT:				
John Milner No. 1-----	30-18S-69	John Milner, et al.-----	Abandoned--	3,515
State No. 1-----	16-18S-69	Waterville Oil Co.	Abandoned--	2,800
LA PLATA:				
Government No. 1-----	9-33N-13W	Phipps, et al.-----	Abandoned--	870
LARIMER:				
Cement No. 1-----	30-5N-69	Eastman and Deininger---	Abandoned--	520
Union Pacific No. 2-----	31-12N-69	C. Leonard Smith-----	Abandoned--	780
MOFFAT:				
Bogenschutze No. 2-----	9-6N-91	Rocky Mountain Gas Co.---	Gas-----	2,754
Florence Wilson No. 3-B---	15-12N-100	Mountain Fuel Supply Co.---	Gas-----	2,894
Parkinson No. 5-----	23-4N-92	The Texas Company-----	Producer---	3,384
Parkinson No. 6-----	23-4N-92	Standolind Oil & Gas Co.---	Producer---	3,336
Parkinson No. 14-SD-----	22-4N-92	Standolind Oil & Gas Co.---	Producer---	3,346
Parkinson No. 21-X-----	23-4N-92	Standolind Oil & Gas Co.---	Producer---	3,450
Parkinson No. 32-----	23-4N-92	Standolind Oil & Gas Co.---	Producer---	3,346
Parkinson No. 33-SD-----	22-4N-92	Standolind Oil & Gas Co.---	Producer---	3,502
Van Schaack No. 1-----	19-12N-100	The Texas Company-----	Gas-----	2,143
Wilson No. 4-B-----	23-12N-100	Mountain Fuel Supply Co.---	Producer---	3,797
PARK:				
Eshe No. 1-----	5-9S-76	South Park Oil & Gas Co.---	Abandoned--	2,465
Milligan No. 1-----	13-8S-76	South Park Oil & Gas Co.---	Abandoned--	3,228
ROUTT:				
Carstarphen No. 5-----	5-6N-86	The Texas Company-----	Abandoned--	3,945
Quaintance-Hocking No. 8---	18-6N-86	The Texas Company-----	Abandoned--	3,590
Sampson No. 1-----	2-1S-85	The Texas Company-----	Abandoned--	1,331
WELD:				
Scriven No. 1-----	22-7N-59W	Ramsey Petroleum Corp.---	Abandoned--	6,894

Number of wells completed in 1934: Oil wells, 7; gas wells, 4; dry and abandoned, 13; total 24. Total footage drilled, 69,781 feet. Initial production of oil wells, 15,858 bbls. per day; of gas wells, 33,134,000 cubic feet.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

There were 1,858 filling stations operating in Colorado in 1933 as reported by the bureau of the census in its inquiry on retail distribution. This was an increase of 37.7 per cent as compared with 1929. The net sales of these stations in 1933 aggregated \$15,590,000, a decrease of 28.4 per cent in the period named. There were in the state in 1933, 497 wholesale estab-

lishments engaged in the sale of petroleum and petroleum products, with a net business of \$21,877,000. The number of wholesale establishments showed a decrease of 11.7 per cent and net sales declined 30.5 per cent as compared with 1929.

An accompanying table shows the number of retail and wholesale establishments, net sales, number of employees, payroll, etc., for 1933 and 1929.

WELLS COMPLETED OR ABANDONED IN 1935 IN COLORADO

Well Number and County	Location	Operator	Result	Depth (Feet)
ARAPAHOE:				
Fitzsimons No. 1	7-4S-66	McDeb Drilling Co.	Abandoned	5,730
ARCHULETA:				
Crowley No. 1	11-32N-1E	Navajo Oil Co.	Abandoned	1,138
Gramps No. 1	24-33N-2E	Wm. E. Hughes Est.	Abandoned	1,405
Gramps No. 2	24-33N-2E	Wm. E. Hughes Est.	Producer	1,172
Gramps No. 3	24-33N-2E	Wm. E. Hughes Est.	Producer	1,140
GRAND:				
Linke No. 1	13-1N-77W	Colorado Oil & Ref. Co.	Abandoned	2,600
JACKSON:				
Hoye No. 3	34-9N-78W	Continental Oil Co.	Producer	5,258
LA PLATA:				
Pinon Mesa Land & Dev. Co. No. 2	27-33N-12W	McGarr Petroleum Corp.	Gas	809
MOFFAT:				
Kuykendall No. 1	22-12N-100	Mountain Fuel Supply Co.	Producer	2,480
Parkinson 16-X	23-4N-92W	Standolind Oil & Gas Co.	Producer	3,443
Parkinson 23-X	22-4N-92	Standolind Oil & Gas Co.	Producer	3,420
Parkinson 5-SD	22-4N-92	Standolind Oil & Gas Co.	Producer	3,330
Parkinson 35-SD	22-4N-92	Standolind Oil & Gas Co.	Producer	3,381
Shaw 4	27-4N-92W	Standolind Oil & Gas Co.	Producer	3,464
Shaw 16-SD	27-4N-92	Standolind Oil & Gas Co.	Producer	3,393
Shaw 22-SD	27-4N-92W	Standolind Oil & Gas Co.	Producer	3,423
Iles Investment No. 2	23-4N-92	Texas Co.	Producer	3,455
MONTEZUMA:				
Ute No. 32	15-32N-18W	L. C. Osborn, et al.	Abandoned	394
PUEBLO:				
Hartman No. 1	31-22S-61W	Hooker-Hill Synd.	Abandoned	400

Number of wells completed in 1935: Oil wells, 12; gas wells, 1; dry and abandoned, 6; total, 19. Total footage drilled, 49,835 feet. Initial production of oil wells, 10,446 barrels per day; of gas wells, 500,000 cubic feet.

PETROLEUM REFINERIES

There are eleven petroleum refineries and skimming plants in Colorado. The Florence refinery of the Continental Oil company has been shut down and is being dismantled, the production of the Florence field now being shipped to Denver for refining. The same company placed in operation in 1930 a new refinery at Denver with a charging capacity of 1,500 barrels of crude oil per day and a Cross cracking unit of 1,000-barrel capacity. The Texas company operates a complete plant at Craig, in Moffat county, with a daily charging capacity of 1,500 barrels and a Holmes-Manley cracking unit with a capacity of 1,000 barrels daily. The Midland Oil Refining company has at Denver a plant with a charging capacity of 1,000 barrels per day, which re-

covers gasoline, kerosene and fuel oil. The Denver Refining company opened a plant in Denver in 1935 with a daily charging capacity of 500 barrels. The Mountain States Refining company operates a 100-barrel skimming plant at Orchard, in Weld county, and the Raven Oil & Refining company has a 100-barrel plant at Rangely, in Rio Blanco county, which runs crude oil from shallow wells in the Rangely oil field. The Colorado Oil Refining company placed in operation in 1932 a refinery at Denver with a charging capacity of 350 barrels of crude daily. There are several skimming plants of lesser capacity than those named, operated at Berthoud, Boulder, at Mancos Creek in Montezuma county, on the Hiawatha dome in Moffat county, and at Kline in La Plata county.

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY: FILLING STATIONS, BULK BRANCHES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE BUSINESS IN COLORADO IN 1933 AND 1929

(Compiled from Census Reports)

	1933	1929	Per Cent change
RETAIL:			
Filling stations, number.....	1,858	1,349	+37.7
Net sales.....	\$15,590,000	\$21,763,602	-28.4
Proprietors (not on payroll).....	1,764	1,395	+26.4
Employees, full-time, average number.....	1,535	1,395	+10.0
Payroll, total, including part-time.....	\$ 1,328,000	\$ 1,585,446	-16.2
WHOLESALE:			
Establishments, number.....	497	445	+11.7
Net sales.....	\$21,877,000	\$31,471,903	-30.5
Total expenses.....	\$ 4,454,000	\$ 4,616,983	- 3.5
Employees, full-time, average number.....	1,463	1,190	+22.9
Payroll, total, including part-time.....	\$ 1,976,000	\$ 2,281,939	-13.4
Stocks on hand end of year.....	\$ 1,623,000	\$ 1,859,625	-12.4
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE:			
Number of establishments.....	2,355	1,794	+31.3
Net sales.....	\$37,467,000	\$53,235,505	-29.6
Employees, full-time, average number.....	2,998	2,585	+15.9
Payroll, including part-time.....	\$ 3,304,000	\$ 3,867,385	-14.6

NATURAL GAS

The production and use of natural gas in Colorado for domestic and industrial purposes began, as far as available records indicate, either in 1892 or in the following year, when the Florence Oil & Refining company supplied about half a dozen residences in Florence with the output of its No. 16 well in that district. Shortly thereafter two wells were drilled near Garcia in Las Animas county, which produced sufficient gas to heat and illuminate the buildings upon the ranches upon which they were located. Ten or more years later some natural gas was used for domestic purposes in and near Boulder, following the opening of that field in the early 90s, and there are a few other instances of gas being used commercially in small quantities in isolated districts. The first major natural gas discovery was made, however, on November 11, 1923, when the Union Oil company of California brought in its discovery well on the Wellington dome in Larimer county. This gas was piped first to Fort Collins and in 1926 a natural gas pipe line was constructed from the Wellington field to Cheyenne, Wyoming. That year marked the beginning of the transportation of gas beyond the borders of the state.

The Colorado Interstate Gas company and associated interests completed in 1928 a 340-mile pipe line from the Amarillo field in Texas to Denver. This line directly and indirectly serves the steel mills at Pueblo and the cities of Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo. Since its completion it has been extended eastward to supply La Junta, Rocky Ford, Swink and other towns in the Arkansas valley, and westward to supply industrial plants and communities in Fremont county. The Colorado-Wyoming Gas company constructed in 1929 a connection with the Texas system to convey gas to Boulder, Fort Collins and other cities and towns in northern Colorado. Through pipe lines originally constructed to pipe gas from the Wellington dome to Cheyenne and Fort Collins, the new line now carries Texas gas as far north as Cheyenne. The Western Public Service company in 1929 constructed a system comprising 345 miles of line from the Hiawatha dome in northern Moffat county to Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, and is marketing gas from that structure and other gas domes in both Wyoming and Utah. Durango and industries in that vicinity are being supplied with natural gas from northern New Mexico through a 36-mile line completed in 1929 by the Mesa Grande Gas com-

pany. In 1930 the Colorado Gas & Utilities company constructed a system to supply Lamar, Holly, Springfield and other towns in southeastern Colorado with natural gas from the Hugoton, Kansas, field. In 1932 the Rocky Mountain Gas company completed a short line from the newly-discovered Craig dome to the town of Craig in Moffat county, to which it supplies gas.

The total quantity of gas produced in the state and marketed in 1923 was 800,000 cubic feet, valued at \$400 at the point of consumption, as reported by the United States bureau of mines. The development in subsequent years was rapid, and in 1934 the production in the state amounted to 2,633,000,000 cubic feet valued at \$667,000 at the point of consumption.

The production of natural gas in the state and the value at the point of consumption, by years, as reported by the bureau of mines, is as follows:

	M. cu. ft.	Val. at Point of Con- sumption
1923.....	800	\$ 400
1924.....	47,600	1,700
1925.....	574,400	61,100
1926.....	553,800	130,000
1927.....	1,725,400	290,000
1928.....	2,931,000	786,000
1929.....	2,787,000	675,000
1930.....	3,312,000	958,000
1931.....	2,536,000	940,000
1932.....	2,547,000	757,000
1933.....	2,449,000	671,000
1934.....	2,633,000	667,000

Consumption of natural gas in Colorado, including receipts from other states, and value at the point of consumption, by years, is as follows:

	M. cu. ft.	Val. at Point of Con- sumption
1923.....	800	\$ 400
1924.....	47,600	1,700
1925.....	574,400	61,000
1926.....	503,800	125,000
1927.....	1,544,000	277,000
1928.....	6,347,000	1,847,000
1929.....	14,362,000	4,539,000
1930.....	16,642,000	5,445,000
1931.....	16,892,000	6,313,000
1932.....	16,409,000	6,236,000
1933.....	15,862,000	5,461,000
1934.....	16,449,000	5,317,000

The principal areas in which gas is produced and marketed commercially

are the Hiawatha district in northern Moffat county, the Wellington and Berthoud districts in Larimer county, and, beginning with 1932, the Craig district in Moffat county. Gas in large quantities has been discovered on the Rangely, Piceance Creek and White River domes in Rio Blanco county; on the Thornburg and Powder Wash domes in Moffat county, and in smaller quantities in several other districts, but the wells are shut in and the product is not being marketed. Helium gas was developed and refined for commercial purposes on the Model dome in Las Animas county for several years, until the government began producing helium in its own refinery. Carbon dioxide gas has been found in very large quantities on the North McCallum and South McCallum domes in Jackson county, but experiments made to separate this gas from crude oil and use it in the manufacture of "dry" ice so far have not been successful.

A table is published herewith showing natural gas production and consumption in Colorado, by years, with total and average value at the wells and at the points of consumption, and the distribution of consumption. Another table shows the quantity of natural gas transported from Colorado into other states and from other states into and through Colorado, by years.

NATURAL GASOLINE

The first plant constructed in Colorado for the recovery of gasoline from natural gas was placed in operation in Larimer county in 1925, and in that year it produced 35,000 gallons of natural gasoline valued at \$4,000. The maximum output for the state was established in 1928, when two plants in the state produced 1,909,000 gallons, with a value of \$136,000. A decline in output began in 1928 and continued down to the end of 1933, the production in the last named year being 408,000 gallons, valued at \$14,000. In 1934 there was an increase to 643,000 gallons, valued at \$18,000. There were three plants in operation in the state in 1934, in Larimer and Las Animas counties, one of the compression and two of the absorption types.

A table published herewith gives the number of plants in operation, natural gasoline produced, quantity of gas produced, value, etc., by years, beginning with 1925.

INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF NATURAL GAS, BY YEARS

(Compiled from Bureau of Mines Reports)

State from Which Gas Was Transported	State Through Which Gas Was Transported	State to Which Gas Was Transported	M Cubic Feet
1926:			
Colorado .....	.....	Wyoming	50,000
1927:			
Colorado .....	.....	Wyoming	181,400
1928:			
Colorado .....	.....	Wyoming	285,000
Texas	New Mexico.....	Colorado	3,701,000
1929:			
Colorado	Wyoming	Utah	228,000
Colorado .....	.....	Wyoming	851,000
New Mexico.....	.....	Colorado	91,000
Texas	New Mexico.....	Colorado	12,563,000
1930:			
Colorado	Wyoming	Utah	1,287,000
Colorado .....	.....	Wyoming	439,000
New Mexico.....	.....	Colorado	142,000
Texas	New Mexico.....	Colorado	14,914,000
1931:			
Colorado	Wyoming	Utah	1,590,000
Colorado .....	.....	Wyoming	105,000
Kansas .....	.....	Colorado	165,000
New Mexico.....	.....	Colorado	106,000
Texas	New Mexico.....	Colorado	15,779,000
Texas	N. M. and Colorado...	Wyoming	364,000
Wyoming .....	.....	Colorado	1,000
1932:			
Colorado	Wyoming	Utah	1,567,000
Colorado .....	.....	Wyoming	215,900
Kansas .....	.....	Colorado	294,000
New Mexico.....	.....	Colorado	102,000
Texas	New Mexico.....	Colorado	15,227,000
Texas	N. M. and Colorado...	Wyoming	396,000
Wyoming .....	.....	Colorado	21,000
1933:			
Colorado	Wyoming	Utah	1,411,000
Colorado .....	.....	Wyoming	271,000
Kansas .....	.....	Colorado	292,000
New Mexico.....	.....	Colorado	112,000
Texas	New Mexico.....	Colorado	14,638,000
Texas	N. M. and Colorado...	Wyoming	352,000
Wyoming .....	.....	Colorado	52,000
1934:			
Colorado	Wyoming	Utah	1,772,000
Colorado .....	.....	Wyoming	143,000
Kansas .....	.....	Colorado	286,000
New Mexico.....	.....	Colorado	111,000
Texas	New Mexico.....	Colorado	15,331,000
Texas	N. M. and Colorado...	Wyoming	316,000
Wyoming .....	.....	Colorado	3,000

NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN COLORADO

(From Reports of the U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
Quantity produced and delivered to consumers, including deliveries in other states, M cubic feet-----	2,633,000	2,449,000	2,547,000	2,536,000	3,312,000	2,787,000
Estimated value at the wells:						
Total -----	\$83,000	\$79,000	\$67,000	\$71,000	\$80,000	\$71,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cts.)-----	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.5
Value at point of consumption:						
Total -----	\$667,000	\$671,000	\$757,000	\$940,000	\$958,000	\$675,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cts.)-----	25.3	27.4	29.7	37.1	28.9	24.2
Consumed, including receipts from other states:						
Quantity, M cubic feet-----	16,449,000	15,862,000	16,409,000	16,892,000	16,642,000	14,362,000
Value at point of consumption:						
Total -----	\$5,317,000	\$5,461,000	\$6,236,000	\$6,313,000	\$5,445,000	\$4,539,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cts.)-----	32.3	34.4	38.0	37.4	32.7	31.6
Distribution of consumption:						
Domestic, including commercial:						
Number consumers-----	92,670	93,380	95,180	95,850	86,640	77,150
Quantity consumed, M cu. ft.-----	4,296,000	4,793,000	5,383,000	5,392,000	5,141,000	2,731,000
Value at point of consumption:						
Total -----	\$3,696,000	\$3,961,000	\$4,321,000	\$4,226,000	\$3,905,000	\$2,524,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cts.)-----	86.0	82.6	80.3	78.4	76.0	92.4
Industrial consumption:						
M cu. ft. consumed-----	12,153,000	11,069,000	11,026,000	11,500,000	11,501,000	11,631,000
Value at point of consumption:						
Total -----	\$1,621,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,915,000	\$2,087,000	\$1,540,000	\$2,015,000
Average per M cu. ft. (cts.)-----	13.3	13.6	17.4	18.1	13.4	17.3
Domestic (household) consumption only:*						
No. Consumers-----	85,140	85,630	87,210	88,420	80,080	*
Quantity consumed, M cu. ft.-----	3,271,000	3,777,000	4,154,000	4,168,000	3,775,000	*
Value at point of consumption:						
Total -----	\$3,032,000	\$3,278,000	\$3,552,000	\$3,494,000	\$3,221,000	*
Average per M cu. ft. (cts.)-----	92.7	86.8	85.5	83.8	85.3	*

*Domestic and commercial not separately reported prior to 1930.

NATURAL GASOLINE PRODUCED AND NATURAL GAS TREATED IN COLORADO, BY YEARS

(Compiled from U. S. Bureau of Mines Reports)

Year	No. of Plants Operating	Natural Gasoline Produced			Estimated Quantity of Natural Gas Treated	
		Gallons	Value at Plant		Cubic Feet	Average Yield Per M Cubic Feet (Gals.)
			Total	Average Per Gal. (Cents)		
1925	1	35,000	\$ 4,000	11.4	15,000,000	2.3
1926	3	276,000	17,000	6.2	390,000,000	.7
1927	2	912,000	64,000	7.0	1,455,000,000	.6
1928	2	1,909,000	136,000	7.1	3,498,000,000	.5
1929	3	1,630,000	113,000	6.9	1,880,000,000	.87
1930	2	1,322,000	69,000	5.2	1,926,000,000	.69
1931	2	659,000	21,000	3.2	824,000,000	.80
1932	2	472,000	11,000	2.3	627,000,000	.75
1933	2	408,000	14,000	3.4	547,000,000	.75
1934	3	643,000	18,000	2.8	511,000,000	1.26

HELIUM

Helium, a rare and inert gaseous element which has its birthplace in the sun, and which is subject to some unusual laws of nature and the United States government, exists in Colorado in large quantities and in a higher degree of purity than is found in any other part of the world. During a total eclipse of the sun in 1868, Sir J. Norman Lockyer, an English astrophysicist, definitely established for the first time by means of a spectroscope attached to a telescope the existence of a continuous stratum or envelope of atmosphere surrounding the sun which, he estimated, was 5,000 miles thick. While the direct and blinding rays of the sun were obscured by the eclipse, this atmosphere was thrown into relief and there were revealed magnificently red and violet-colored prominences extending far into space. The spectroscope was then brought into use to determine by color lines the gaseous nature of the prominences and of what gases they were composed. On November 15, 1868, Lockyer noted a yellow line in the spectrum and after exhaustive experiments to determine the nature of the gas forming the line, he became convinced that it was due to some substance in the sun then unknown on earth. He gave the name "helium" to this substance.

On March 26, 1895, William Ramsey, professor of chemistry at University College, London, announced to the British Royal Society, that while experimenting in an effort to produce argon, another inert gas discovered in the meantime, from the mineral cleveite, that the yellow line characteristic of helium also had appeared. This was the first time helium was recognized as a constituent of the earth's substance. Further investigations disclosed that the alpha ray emitted at an enormous rate of speed, thousands of miles per second, an atom carrying two positive charges of electricity. This was helium, produced by the spontaneous disintegration of radioactive substances. Sources of helium were found not only in minerals, but in the atmosphere and in mineral springs. Its recovery from these sources, however, is not commercially practical. In 1903, a natural gas well at Dexter, Kansas, was found to contain helium in sufficient volume for practical purposes.

Helium is lighter than air and is non-combustible. The United States government became interested in its

use in dirigibles and blimps for war purposes in preference to hydrogen because of the explosive danger in the latter. Experiments were made in a specially constructed plant at Petrolia, Texas, and this was followed by the construction of a large plant at Amarillo for the production of helium, which at present supplies all of the needs of the government.

In 1927 the Phillips Petroleum company drilled a well on government land in the Red Rocks district, in Las Animas county, in search of oil. The well was abandoned, but it cut a horizon which produced gas. This gas contained nine per cent helium, the largest percentage of that substance so far found in natural gas. The federal government, through an act of congress, retains the right to all helium found on the public domain. Later helium was discovered in natural gas wells on the Model dome in Las Animas county. This gas also was rich in helium, running 7.8 to 8 per cent. The Helium company, the only private producer of helium in the country, owns the wells at Model and constructed a plant at Thatcher. This plant was in operation, selling exclusively to the government, until the latter's plant at Amarillo was completed. The United States will not permit the export of helium and the Thatcher plant is not in operation at this time. Helium also has been found in western and northern Colorado and the government has a large helium reserve at Farnham, Utah. If the government responds favorably to efforts to place helium production on a commercial basis, Colorado is expected to become one of the principal sources of supply for this product.

OIL SHALE

One of the greatest undeveloped natural resources in Colorado is the immense acreage of oil shale land, located upon the western slope of the main range of the Rocky mountains, mostly in Mesa, Garfield and Rio Blanco counties. The shales do not contain crude oil similar to that which comes from petroleum wells, but the material from which crude oil is made and which in the course of time would become petroleum if nature were permitted to complete its processes. Engineers and scientists have devised methods by which nature's work can be hastened and the shales made to yield the oil in a short time by the

application of heat and pressure. The shale beds lie mostly in horizontal strata ranging in thickness from a few feet to 50 feet or more, some strata being exposed at the surface and others lying at varying depths beneath the surface.

The area of land in Colorado classified by the United States geological survey as oil shale land is 952,239 acres. In 1928 the federal oil conservation board made a report to the president on general petroleum problems in the United States which contained a statement on oil possibilities of the shales by Dean E. Winchester. This statement estimates the oil in the Colorado shales at 79,625,998,000 barrels, of which 47,625,598,000 barrels is recoverable.

At the present rate of production of crude oil, Mr. Winchester's estimate of recoverable oil in the Colorado shales alone is equal to the entire output of crude oil in the United States for a period of 50 years.

Production of oil from shale has been in progress in Scotland and other European countries for many years upon a profitable basis, but it is a comparatively new and undeveloped industry in this country, though considerable progress has been made in recent years in working out processes, acquiring shale lands and other preliminary operations.

The federal government has two shale reserves in Colorado, which were set aside primarily with a view to insuring an ample supply of oil for the future needs of the navy. President Wilson created Naval Oil Shale Reserve No. 1 in Colorado by an executive order issued on December 6, 1916. This reserve is located in Garfield county near Rifle and Grand Valley and embraces 45,440 acres, which the geological survey estimates to contain at least 2,500,000,000 barrels of crude oil. President Coolidge issued a similar order on November 22, 1924, creating No. 3 reserve adjoining No. 1 and containing approximately 22,000 acres. No. 2 reserve is located in Utah. Since the first withdrawal was made 3,880 acres in No. 1 reserve have been restored to the public domain, as investigations disclosed that the acreage is not oil shale land.

The federal government has been active in experimenting with methods and developing processes for the recovery of oil from shale, and in 1926 placed in operation on one of its reserves at Rulison a plant equipped with a full-sized Pumpherson retort of the Scottish type and another of American development and make. In this plant the shale was handled in a small way the same as the product would be worked by a larger unit, so that actual results in the recovery of oil, the cost of mining, transporting and crushing the shale, and other details can be determined. This was followed by the construction at Boulder by the bureau of mines, in co-operation with the state government, of a small refinery for the treating of crude oil from the Rulison plant to recover gasoline and other products. The Rulison plant commenced producing oil on September 17, 1926, and at a subsequent date runs of oil were made in the refinery at Boulder. Small quantities of the crude were supplied by the government to private operators for experimental refining purposes. The operation subsequently was discontinued.

Colorado's oil shales are found principally in what is known as the Green River formation. Tests made by the United States geological survey have shown a recovery of 10 to 68 gallons of oil from a ton of shale. Many by-products are recoverable from shale, among which is ammonium sulphate. The survey estimates that 300,000,000 tons of that product can be recovered in the process of recovering the other contents.

Changes in the country's economic conditions and in the production of crude oil from wells in the past few years resulted in the shale industry becoming temporarily dormant. The vast possibilities of this natural resource remain, however, undisturbed and unless enormous new reserves of petroleum are discovered within the next few years, it is believed that oil shale will again attract the attention of capital. The discovery of the big East Texas oil field, which forced crude oil prices down to low levels and resulted in an overproduction of well oil, was one of the dominant factors in causing oil shale to temporarily withdraw from its attractive position.

FUEL OIL DISTRIBUTION IN COLORADO

(Compiled from surveys of gas-oil and fuel-oil distribution in the United States made by the United States Bureau of Mines, co-operatively with the American Petroleum Institute. Quantities are in barrels of 42 gallons each.)

USES	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927
Railroads	130,279	40,576	19,065	17,900	19,883
Gas and electric power plants..	18,775	10,957	24,467	60,420	83,270
Smelters and mines.....	1,514	388	18,115	16,493	62,928
Steel mills and foundries.....	713	2,020	53,310	276,014	443,425
Automotive industries.....	.....	582	2,246	144	.....
Textiles and their products.....	.....	.....	245	.....	.....
Chemical and allied industries..	.....	.....	285	432	165
Sugar refineries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cement and lime plants.....	.....	.....	2,752	344	216
Ceramic industries.....	694	771	28,327	41,680	50,093
Commercial heating.....	40,867	41,385	4,934	754	35,847
Domestic heating.....	59,043	95,331	73,803	9,435	2,500
Food industries.....	4,438	2,067	53,083	28,876	30,871
Other manufacturing.....	.....	1,697	5,984	3,538	2,539
Used as fuel by oil companies..	128,299	159,865	147,800	125,205	89,252
Miscellaneous	3,157	12,144	11,543	4,380	63,019
Totals	387,779	367,783	445,959	585,615	884,008

Note.—This survey has been discontinued and no canvass was made for 1932 and subsequent years.

**COST OF OIL PRODUCTION AND SALES VALUE PER BARREL IN COLORADO
IN 1934, 1933, 1932 AND 1931**

Note.—This data is a summary of production costs for all Colorado fields combined as shown by an investigation ordered December 20, 1933, by the administrator of the code of fair competition for the petroleum industry. All individuals and companies producing less than 5,000 barrels annually in Colorado were exempt from filing a return.

	1934	1933	1932	1931	4-year weight- ed average
Production—(company interest, bbls.)	915,322	690,851	868,277	1,187,543	915,498
Expenses: (per bbl.)					
Depletion	\$ 0.099	\$ 0.092	\$ 0.170	\$ 0.142	\$ 0.129
Depreciation .....	.306	.420	.374	.290	.338
Amortization of intangible devel- opment costs.....	.103	.061	.095	.069	.082
Operating cost.....	.216	.297	.308	.267	.270
General overhead and administra- tive .....	.373	.288	.329	.396	.354
Total expenses.....	\$ 1.097	\$ 1.158	\$ 1.276	\$ 1.164	\$ 1.173
Deduct gas sales and miscellaneous revenue	\$ 0.022	\$ 0.022	\$ 0.047	\$ 0.057	\$ 0.040
Net cost.....	1.075	1.136	1.229	1.107	1.133
Interest on invested capital.....	.141	.200	.217	.183	.184
Net cost including interest.....	\$ 1.216	\$ 1.336	\$ 1.446	\$ 1.290	\$ 1.317
Average selling price.....	\$ 0.941	\$ 0.603	\$ 0.781	\$ 0.581	\$ 0.723

Colorado's Educational System

COLORADO ranks favorably among the states of the Union in educational facilities and in some specialized lines it stands near the top of the list. The state has a large and elaborate public school system. In addition, it has a number of colleges, universities and professional schools for the higher education of students and numerous commercial and business colleges, nurses' training schools and parochial schools and private institutions offering specialized courses in music, the arts and sciences.

Illiteracy, the inability to read and write any language, is steadily declining in the state as shown by the federal census, due, in a large measure, to the state's excellent educational system. The 1930 census showed that only 2.8 per cent of the persons in the state 10 years old or more were illiterate, which compares with 3.2 per cent in 1920, 3.7 per cent in 1910 and 4.2 per cent in 1900. The 2.8 per cent illiteracy in Colorado in 1930 compares with 4.3 per cent for the United States as a whole and the 3.2 per cent in 1920 compares with 6.0 per cent. Additional information on illiteracy in Colorado will be found in a separate chapter published elsewhere in this volume.

Enrollment in all institutions reporting, including public and private schools, colleges and universities, but excluding commercial and business schools, has varied during the ten years ending with the 1934-1935 school year between a maximum of 286,164 in 1930-1931 and a minimum of 262,930 in 1933-1934. The most pronounced decrease during this period was in 1932-1933, when the decline was 19,553, or 6.89 per cent. More than one-fourth of the entire population of the state is enrolled in the schools, colleges and universities.

Total enrollment for all institutions reporting for the regular school years, by years, and percentage of increase or decrease compared with the preceding year, are as follows:

Year	Enrollment	Per Cent Increase
1924-1925.....	266,938	.....
1925-1926.....	278,696	11,758 4.40
1926-1927.....	274,637	-4,059 -1.46
1927-1928.....	275,227	590 0.21
1928-1929.....	280,357	5,130 1.86
1929-1930.....	277,643	-2,714 -0.97
1930-1931.....	286,164	8,521 3.07
1931-1932.....	283,739	-2,425 -0.85

Year	Enrollment	Per Cent Increase
1932-1933.....	264,186	-19,553 -6.89
1933-1934.....	262,930	-1,256 -0.48
1934-1935.....	275,608	12,678 4.82

(—) Decrease.

Note.—Enrollment figures for public schools for 1934-1935 are complete except for Crowley, Gunnison and Otero counties, for which 1933-1934 figures are used.

In the school year 1928-1929 there were 101.3 females enrolled for every 100 males. That was the only year since 1927 in which the females predominated. A distribution of enrollment by types of schools for 1934-1935 shows that the females outnumbered the males in the privately controlled colleges and universities and parochial schools, while the males predominated in the state colleges and universities and the public schools.

Enrollment by sex for all institutions for the regular school years and the number of females to 100 males, by years, are as follows:

Year	Male	Female	Females to 100 Males
1927-1928.....	138,873	136,354	98.2
1928-1929.....	139,268	141,089	101.3
1929-1930.....	140,167	137,476	98.1
1930-1931.....	145,081	141,083	97.2
1931-1932.....	144,830	138,909	95.9
1932-1933.....	135,415	128,771	95.1
1933-1934.....	134,395	128,535	95.6
1934-1935.....	140,090	135,518	96.7

Enrollment by type and sex for the school year 1934-1935 is as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
Public schools* ..	126,617	123,046	249,663
State controlled colleges and universities ...	4,882	2,959	7,841
Privately controlled colleges and universities	2,482	2,874	5,356
Parochial, etc....	6,109	6,639	12,748
Totals	140,090	135,518	275,608

*1933-1934 figures used for Crowley, Gunnison and Otero counties.

Enrollment by percentages, all institutions, for the school year of 1934-1935, is as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
Public schools.....	90.4	90.8	90.6
State controlled colleges and universities	3.5	2.2	2.9
Privately controlled colleges and universities	1.8	2.1	1.9
Parochial, etc.....	4.3	4.9	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The cool summers and other attractive features in Colorado afford unusually desirable opportunities for

summer schools, and a number of the larger institutions make these regular and important features of their programs. Many students from eastern states, where the summer period is too oppressive for effective work in the school room, attend the summer terms of Colorado institutions and combine education with recreation.

Ten of the colleges and universities of the state, both publicly and privately controlled, conducted summer schools in 1935 in which there were enrolled 8,922 students. This was an increase of 2,110 over enrollment in 1934 and 3,808 over 1933. The maximum in recent years was in 1931, when there was an enrollment of 9,099 students in the summer schools. The public and parochial schools do not conduct summer terms. Two institutions reported a larger enrollment in the summer schools in 1932 than in the regular terms and one in 1934.

The summer school enrollment by years is as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
1928.....	.....*	.....*	8,522
1929.....	.....*	.....*	8,680
1930.....	2,586	6,239	8,825
1931.....	2,672	6,427	9,099
1932.....	2,966	5,334	8,300
1933.....	1,883	3,231	5,114
1934.....	2,358	4,454	6,812
1935.....	3,060	5,862	8,922

*Not segregated.

The public and private schools and universities included in this summary reported a total of 10,879 instructors and teachers employed during the regular school year of 1934-1935, of whom 2,933 were males and 7,946 were females. The males outnumber the females in colleges and universities, while the reverse is true of the public and parochial schools. The above figures are exclusive of instructors and teachers in the summer schools.

The number of instructors and teachers, by sex and by type of school, for the regular school year of 1934-1935, is as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
Public schools.....	2,039	7,207	9,246
State controlled colleges and universities	527	149	676
Privately controlled colleges and universities	236	126	362
Parochial	131	464	595
Totals	2,933	7,946	10,879

The total number of instructors and teachers, by years, is as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
1925-26	2,469	8,565	11,034
1927-28	2,379	8,660	11,039
1928-29	2,377	8,616	10,993
1929-30	2,338	8,832	11,170
1930-31	2,523	8,847	11,370
1931-32	2,622	8,812	11,434
1932-33	2,712	8,156	10,868
1933-34	2,721	7,854	10,575
1934-35	2,933	7,946	10,879

The number of students enrolled, instructors and teachers, and the number of students per instructor, by years, for all institutions reporting, are as follows:

Year	Enrollment	Instructors and Teachers	No. Enrolled Per Instructor
1925-26.....	278,696	11,034	25.3
1926-27.....	274,637	(a)	(a)
1927-28.....	275,227	11,039	24.9
1928-29.....	280,357	10,993	25.5
1929-30.....	277,643	11,170	24.9
1930-31.....	286,164	11,370	25.2
1931-32.....	283,739	11,434	24.8
1932-33.....	264,186	10,868	24.3
1933-34.....	262,930	10,575	24.9
1934-35.....	275,608	10,879	25.3

(a) Not available.

The value of all property in the state used for educational purposes, based on inventories of state institutions and investment in public schools and private colleges and universities, is \$93,369,609. This total is compiled on the following basis:

Public schools (1934).....	\$61,159,849
State universities and colleges (1934)	16,132,824
County high schools.....	1,695,336
Private universities and colleges (1932).....	10,890,600
Private high schools and academies (1930).....	3,491,000
Total	\$93,369,609

The cost of operating the educational institutions of the state, including both publicly and privately controlled, is estimated at \$32,500,000 annually. The expenditures for the public schools in 1934 amounted to \$18,211,815 and of state owned institutions in 1933, \$4,348,309. Data on private universities and colleges and parochial schools are not available, but estimated on a per capita basis at slightly less than the per capita costs of publicly controlled institutions, indicate an annual outlay of close to \$10,000,000.

Additional information on public schools, colleges and universities and private schools will be found in chapters under those headings.

A table is published herewith showing enrollment of public schools, state-controlled and privately-controlled colleges and universities and parochial schools by years.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

The state has a large and elaborate public school system which affords ample facilities to all for acquiring a fundamental education. The system embraces kindergarten, elementary, junior high and senior high schools in both urban and rural communities, and in some of the larger cities special facilities in opportunity, manual training and night schools.

The state is divided into 2,057 school districts, the schools in each district being under the supervision of a local school board elected by the district. Each county has a superintendent of schools who is chosen at the general elections and who has limited advisory powers and certain powers for organizing new districts, consolidated schools and inter-district movements. A state superintendent of public instruction is chosen at each biennial general election.

The revenues for the operation of the schools are derived from three principal sources. The largest revenue is derived from district school levies. The directors in each district make annual budgets of funds required and their budgets are certified by the county superintendents to the county commissioners, who make levies through the regular tax-collecting channels. In addition, the state is a large owner of school land, from the sale and operation of which funds are derived. These revenues are maintained in a permanent school fund and the interest therefrom becomes available for the support of the state educational institutions. The third source of revenue is from levies made by counties under a minimum teachers' salary law which is limited to not to exceed five mills a year. School districts may authorize the issuance of school bonds upon vote of taxpaying electors, and many of the school buildings of the state have been and are being constructed through bond issues.

The state superintendent of public instruction reported a total of 3,094 schools in the state in 1934, a high school, an elementary school and a kindergarten housed in the same building being counted as three schools. These are classified as follows:

Senior high schools.....	314
Junior high schools.....	116
Elementary schools.....	2,629
Kindergarten schools.....	35

Total 3,094

In 1934 there was a total of 2,965 school houses, classified as follows:

Sod, adobe or log.....	175
Frame.....	1,765
Brick, stone, or cement.....	1,025
Total	2,965

The growth in the number of school districts, schools and buildings in recent years is shown in the following table:

Year	Dists.	Schools	Bldgs.
1921.....	1,900	....	3,742
1922.....	1,912	2,884	3,510
1923.....	1,944	3,243	3,635
1924.....	1,992	3,391	3,587
1925.....	2,003	3,396	4,116
1926.....	2,019	*3,302	*3,800
1927.....	2,029	3,439	4,380
1928.....	2,032	3,317	4,636
1929.....	2,040	3,334	3,543
1930.....	2,041	3,305	3,208
1931.....	2,033	3,300	3,199
1932.....	2,052	3,239	3,167
1933.....	2,053	3,689	3,002
1934.....	2,057	3,094	2,965

*Apparent decrease is due to failure of Washington county superintendent to report in 1926, that county reporting 121 schools and 313 buildings in 1925.

The total value of public school property in 1934, as reported by the state superintendent of public instruction, was \$60,876,780, of which \$54,280,028 was in buildings and sites, \$6,146,808 in equipment and \$449,944 in transportation facilities.

The valuation placed upon school property by years and amount invested per pupil enrolled was as follows:

Year	Valuation	
	Total	Per Pupil
1922.....	\$33,518,134	.....
1924.....	43,100,821	.....
1925.....	48,803,695	\$284.48
1926.....	54,643,685	218.63
1927.....	56,232,651	259.72
1928.....	59,738,453	237.88
1929.....	60,656,164	236.80
1930.....	62,147,540	246.00
1931.....	63,615,456	244.08
1932.....	63,017,405	244.40
1933.....	61,151,849	253.83
1934.....	60,876,780	254.92

Total enrollment by years, with increases, is as follows:

Year	Enrollment	Increase
1920.....	229,508	.....
1921.....	232,757	3,249
1922.....	243,004	10,247
1923.....	249,813	6,809
1924.....	247,195	-2,618
1925.....	255,115	7,920
1926.....	250,087	-5,208
1927.....	251,615	528
1928.....	251,131	-484
1929.....	256,134	5,003
1930.....	252,718	-3,416
1931.....	260,635	7,917
1932.....	257,940	-2,695
1933.....	240,909	-17,031
1934.....	238,808	-2,101

(—) Decrease.

A statement of the school fund derived from the sale and leasing of state land and amounts apportioned to

the counties for school purposes will be found in the chapter on state or school lands. Distributions to the schools from the income fund for the biennial periods ending on November 30 up to and including 1930, and June 30 for subsequent years are as follows:

Year	Amount
1918	\$1,156,943
1920	1,520,396
1922	1,582,097
1924	1,777,314
1926	1,868,083
1928	1,672,690
1930	1,631,566
1932 (19 months)	1,093,736
1934	1,257,419

The indebtedness of the public school districts as of June 30, 1934, was \$30,037,007, of which \$27,089,521 was represented by outstanding bonds and \$2,947,486 by registered warrants.

The annual per capita cost of education in the public schools, as reported by the state superintendent of public instruction, based on enrollment and average attendance, from 1921 to 1932, inclusive, including current expenses, interest, capital outlays and all other payments, is as follows:

Year	Enrollment	Attendance
1921	\$ 70.56	\$ 97.97
1922	80.57	114.88
1923	83.53	119.59
1924	94.03	129.51
1925	104.74	143.53
1926	107.51	183.51
1927	97.44	135.83
1928	101.10	135.82
1929	98.22	129.36
1930	103.73	137.43
1931	100.42	132.85
1932	94.76	122.72

Beginning with 1933 the school system adopted a new method of accounting in line with that recommended by the office of education of the United States department of the interior. This system, in order to make the costs comparable by years and by states, uses disbursements for current expenses and interest and the daily average attendance as the basis for the determining of the cost of education. On this basis the cost per pupil, by years, for the state as a whole, is as follows:

Year	Current Expenses	Interest	Total
1933	\$86.49	\$ 7.48	\$93.97
1934	77.23	7.26	84.49

A break-down of annual costs for 1932 made by the office of education on the basis of current expenses and interest and average daily attendance was \$115.17 per capita for Colorado, compared with \$87.67 for continental United States. Five states and the District of Columbia reported a higher

per pupil cost than Colorado for that year and 43 states reported a lesser per pupil cost.

Receipts and disbursements of all school districts, by years, as reported by the state superintendent of public instruction, exclusive of cash balances, are as follows:

Year	Receipts	Disbursements
1925	\$27,158,849	\$26,720,801
1926	25,204,797	26,888,074
1927	24,113,137	24,518,450
1928	25,432,727	25,410,668
1929	25,216,148	25,157,462
1930	26,393,967	26,213,617
1931	25,179,563	26,172,932
1932	23,470,700	24,441,542
1933	19,942,552	19,977,734
1934	19,279,198	18,211,815

Tables giving data on the public school system published herewith include the following:

Summary of receipts of all school districts combined for 1933 and 1934, with total expenditures and cash balances.

Current expenses, debt service and capital outlay for all districts combined for 1933 and 1934 and per pupil and percentage costs.

Current expenses, interest payments and capital outlays, by counties, for 1934, with per pupil cost, and same for 1933.

School bonds and registered warrants outstanding, by counties and by amounts, and per pupil, for 1933 and 1934.

Summary of schools, teachers and school population, by counties, for 1934.

Average annual salaries of teachers, by counties, for 1934.

Statement of cash on hand, receipts, expenditures and disbursements, by counties, for 1934, as reported by county treasurers, and same for 1933.

Value of public school property in 1934, by counties.

OTHER STATE SCHOOLS

In addition to the state educational institutions listed in this chapter Colorado carries on a definite program of education in separate institutions for the mute, the blind and the deaf. Likewise consistent educational programs are carried on at the industrial schools for boys and girls, the reform schools and various other institutions of involuntary confinement. The pupils in these schools are not counted, as they are included among the inmates of the institutions named, in the chapter under the heading "State Institutions."

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS OF ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS COMBINED FOR 1934 AND 1933, WITH TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND CASH BALANCES

Note.—This table is composed of data for fiscal years ending June 30, as reported by school districts, through the county superintendents, to the state superintendent of public instruction. Two accompanying tables show cash balances at the beginning and close of fiscal years with total receipts and payments by years and by counties. These are cash statements of county treasurers. Apparent discrepancies between balances in these tables and this table probably are accounted for by the adjustment of differences between gross and net figures. No attempt is made here to reconcile these differences.

	1934	1933
Cash on hand, bginning of year.....	\$ 2,326,957.37	\$ 2,352,465.91
Current receipts:		
By apportionment (school fund).....	\$ 103,632.88	\$ 238,388.98
Special tax (levies).....	10,758,753.75	11,462,315.53
County general school fund (minimum salary)	4,596,088.83	4,599,027.47
State aid (minimum salary).....	549,494.18	421,697.69
Federal aid (Smith-Hughes).....	84,196.78	92,485.09
Tuition from other districts.....	183,853.94	198,369.37
Tuition from individuals.....	18,058.23	17,500.36
Other sources.....	422,071.85	575,562.29
Total current receipts.....	\$16,716,150.44	\$17,605,346.78
Capital and debt service funds:		
Received from sale of bonds.....	\$ 60,879.67	\$ 63,681.65
From taxes for interest and redemption of bonds	2,502,168.23	2,273,523.32
Total capital and debt service receipts..	\$ 2,563,047.90	\$ 2,337,204.97
Total cash on hand and receipts.....	\$21,606,155.71	\$22,295,017.66
Total disbursements.....	18,211,815.23	19,977,734.03
Balance end of year.....	\$ 3,394,340.48	\$ 2,317,283.63

ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, STATE CONTROLLED AND PRIVATELY CONTROLLED COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, BY YEARS

	Public Schools	Colleges and Universities		Parochial Schools	Total
		State Controlled	Privately Controlled		
1919-1920 -----	229,508	-----	-----	-----	-----
1920-1921 -----	232,757	-----	-----	-----	-----
1921-1922 -----	243,004	*4,450	*3,505	-----	-----
1922-1923 -----	249,813	-----	-----	-----	-----
1923-1924 -----	247,195	*4,327	*3,896	-----	-----
1924-1925 -----	255,115	-----	-----	-----	266,938
1925-1926 -----	250,087	7,319	4,216	12,213	273,835
1926-1927 -----	251,615	7,114	3,695	†	-----
1927-1928 -----	251,131	7,615	3,879	12,602	275,227
1928-1929 -----	256,134	7,509	4,112	†	-----
1929-1930 -----	252,718	7,319	4,753	12,853	277,643
1930-1931 -----	260,635	8,033	4,749	12,747	286,164
1931-1932 -----	257,940	8,304	4,660	12,835	283,739
1932-1933 -----	240,909	7,826	4,665	10,786	264,186
1933-1934 -----	238,808	7,253	4,350	12,489	262,930
1934-1935 -----	249,663	7,841	5,356	12,748	275,608

*Includes three state controlled and five privately controlled institutions only.

†No report.

‡Includes county schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: CURRENT EXPENSES, DEBT SERVICE AND CAPITAL OUTLAY FOR ALL DISTRICTS COMBINED IN 1934 AND 1933, PER PUPIL COSTS AND PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL

Note.—This table is made up from data furnished by the school districts of the state through the county superintendents to the state superintendent of public instruction. The grand totals of all costs do not agree with the cash statements of county treasurers shown in a separate table, the latter giving consideration only to funds received and paid out through the treasurer's offices. The per pupil costs are based on the average daily attendance. Separate tables giving county figures for 1934 and 1933 show only the totals of the distribution, which is broken down in detail in this table, except that disbursements for the redemption of bonds are omitted. The tables are for fiscal years ending June 30.

	1934			1933		
	Amount	Per Pupil in Average Daily Attendance	Per Cent of Total	Amount	Per Pupil in Average Daily Attendance	Per Cent of Total
CURRENT EXPENSES						
General Control:						
Expenses of board-----	\$ 47,070.24	\$ 0.24	0.31	\$ 48,976.25	\$ 0.25	0.29
Salary of secretary-----	104,047.16	0.53	0.69	106,541.58	0.54	0.62
Other-----	305,344.10	1.55	2.01	338,800.62	1.70	1.97
Total-----	\$ 456,461.50	\$ 2.32	3.01	\$ 494,318.45	\$ 2.49	2.88
Instruction:						
Salaries of Teachers-----	\$10,714,310.28	\$ 54.56	70.64	\$12,441,800.57	\$ 62.80	72.61
Textbooks-----	130,155.58	0.66	0.86	130,689.98	0.66	0.76
Instructional supplies-----	233,152.52	1.19	1.54	237,475.58	1.20	1.39
Other-----	279,754.54	1.42	1.84	392,743.68	1.98	2.29
Total-----	\$11,357,372.92	\$ 57.83	74.88	\$13,202,709.81	\$ 66.64	77.05
Auxiliary Agencies:						
Library-----	\$ 27,722.04	\$ 0.14	0.18	\$ 30,299.48	\$ 0.15	0.18
Playground supplies-----	31,540.39	0.16	0.21	23,218.42	0.12	0.14
Other-----	338,426.75	1.72	2.23	278,279.48	1.41	1.62
Total-----	\$ 397,689.18	\$ 2.02	2.62	\$ 331,797.38	\$ 1.68	1.94
Operation of Plant:						
Custodian's salary-----	\$ 713,016.51	\$ 3.63	4.70	\$ 799,303.64	\$ 4.03	4.66
Fuel-----	318,852.56	1.62	2.10	405,518.79	2.06	2.37
Light, power, water, telephone-----	195,721.42	1.00	1.29	189,213.25	0.95	1.10
Custodian's supplies-----	86,472.65	0.44	0.57	76,276.96	0.38	0.45
Other-----	66,764.77	0.34	0.44	94,631.77	0.48	0.55
Total-----	\$ 1,380,827.91	\$ 7.03	9.10	\$ 1,564,944.41	\$ 7.90	9.13
Transportation:						
Drivers' salary-----	\$ 172,000.07	\$ 0.88	1.14	\$ 193,674.03	\$ 0.97	1.13
Gas and oil-----	67,934.73	0.34	0.45	67,217.93	0.34	0.39
Payments of contract-----	309,755.24	1.58	2.04	324,669.20	1.64	1.89
Allowances to parents-----	23,097.38	0.12	0.15	39,377.49	0.20	0.23
Other-----	74,155.16	0.38	0.49	59,516.59	0.30	0.35
Total-----	\$ 646,942.58	\$ 3.30	4.27	\$ 684,455.24	\$ 3.45	3.99
Maintenance of Plant:						
Repairs-----	\$ 348,034.87	\$ 1.77	2.29	\$ 296,156.05	\$ 1.49	1.73
Replacements-----	108,625.13	0.56	0.72	78,538.06	0.40	0.46
Total-----	\$ 456,660.00	\$ 2.33	3.01	\$ 374,694.11	\$ 1.89	2.19
Fixed Charges:						
Insurance-----	\$ 191,427.01	\$ 0.97	1.26	\$ 315,495.89	\$ 1.59	1.84
County treasurer's fees and rent-----	280,213.25	1.43	1.85	167,894.01	0.85	0.98
Total-----	\$ 471,640.26	\$ 2.40	3.11	\$ 483,389.90	\$ 2.44	2.82
Grand total, current expenses	\$15,167,594.35	\$ 77.23	100.00	\$17,136,309.30	\$ 86.49	100.00
DEBT SERVICE						
Redemption of bonds-----	\$ 1,431,221.09	\$ 7.29	50.08	\$ 1,130,588.65	\$ 5.70	43.29
Interest on bonds and registered warrants-----	1,426,489.60	7.26	49.92	1,481,173.52	7.48	56.71
Total-----	\$ 2,857,710.69	\$ 14.55	100.00	\$ 2,611,762.17	\$ 13.18	100.00
CAPITAL OUTLAY						
Sites-----	\$ 64,815.46	\$ 0.33	34.75	\$ 40,321.88	\$ 0.20	17.56
Buildings-----	49,925.32	0.25	26.77	108,911.63	0.55	47.42
New equipment-----	71,769.41	0.37	38.48	80,429.05	0.41	35.02
Total-----	\$ 186,510.19	\$ 0.95	100.00	\$ 229,662.56	\$ 1.16	100.00
RECAPITULATION						
Current expenses-----	\$15,167,594.35	\$ 77.23	83.28	\$17,136,309.30	\$ 86.49	85.78
Debt service-----	2,857,710.69	14.55	15.69	2,611,762.17	13.18	13.07
Capital outlay-----	186,510.19	0.95	1.03	229,662.56	1.16	1.15
Grand Total-----	\$18,211,815.23	\$ 92.73	100.00	\$19,977,734.03	\$100.83	100.00

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: CURRENT EXPENSES, INTEREST PAYMENTS AND CAPITAL OUTLAYS, BY COUNTIES, FOR 1934, WITH PER PUPIL COST BASED ON AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE

Note.—This table is made up from the report of the state superintendent of public instruction and is composed of county totals only for the specified items, the distribution of these totals being shown in a table for all districts in the state combined. Funds disbursed for the redemption of bonds are not shown inasmuch as some of these are paid out of sinking funds accumulated over a period of years and are not applicable to any single year. The figures are for the fiscal year ending June 30.

COUNTY	Current Expenses		Interest on Bonds and Registered Warrants		Capital Outlay		Value of Property	
	Amount	Per Pupil	Amount	Per Pupil	Amount	Per Pupil	Amount	Per Pupil
Adams	\$ 276,412	\$69.85	\$ 22,346	\$ 5.65	\$ 1,182	\$ 0.30	\$ 864,745	\$218.54
Alamosa	111,986	63.27	18,370	10.38	2,610	1.47	482,663	272.69
Arapahoe	275,518	60.13	25,220	5.50	3,804	0.83	1,143,753	249.62
Archuleta	36,262	47.84	3,206	4.87	89	0.14	185,078	281.27
Baca	152,524	62.15	12,157	4.95	1,853	0.76	403,020	164.23
Bent	115,025	57.11	4,196	2.08	169	0.08	388,545	192.92
Boulder	494,834	78.87	27,390	4.37	3,326	0.53	1,606,541	256.06
Chaffee	94,891	66.40	4,582	3.21	4,224	2.96	317,825	222.41
Cheyenne	106,484	121.28	12,125	13.81	420	0.48	290,600	330.98
Clear Creek	40,397	92.65	270	0.62	218	0.50	168,225	385.84
Conejos	90,773	40.87	11,185	5.04	4,900	2.21	371,225	167.14
Costilla	47,253	40.35	3,975	3.39	---	---	96,650	82.53
Crowley	83,725	65.77	17,272	13.57	1,965	1.54	428,845	336.88
Custer	22,006	57.44	1,899	4.96	422	1.10	60,644	158.34
Delta	195,942	59.56	18,679	5.68	2,553	0.78	736,751	223.94
Denver	4,341,103	*96.32	425,777	9.45	45,780	1.02	21,945,369	486.92
Dolores	13,690	54.76	1,105	0.44	---	---	4,800	1.92
Douglas	76,902	111.78	1,415	2.06	716	1.04	204,400	297.09
Eagle	73,000	82.67	1,523	1.72	675	0.76	204,417	231.50
Elbert	111,936	89.33	9,125	7.28	1,374	1.07	356,669	284.65
El Paso	872,894	100.48	69,365	7.98	4,950	0.57	3,525,556	405.84
Fremont	259,433	74.08	32,607	9.31	1,165	0.33	974,765	278.88
Garfield	167,458	78.26	20,284	9.49	2,658	1.24	792,270	370.74
Gilpin	22,217	94.54	---	---	---	---	53,840	224.11
Grand	39,055	87.96	1,272	2.86	100	0.23	91,760	205.76
Gunnison	97,730	88.68	12,118	11.00	217	0.20	492,047	446.50
Hinsdale	4,842	62.08	---	---	632	8.10	12,550	160.90
Huerfano	204,523	63.30	3,500	1.08	3,795	1.17	522,422	161.69
Jackson	22,602	92.63	---	---	---	---	33,350	136.68
Jefferson	318,294	72.59	30,419	6.94	3,741	0.85	1,183,839	269.97
Kiowa	82,738	91.62	1,560	1.73	1,210	1.34	254,440	281.77
Kit Carson	183,033	79.72	22,553	9.82	4,292	1.87	384,280	167.37
Lake	67,300	92.57	---	---	---	---	148,724	204.57
La Plata	174,400	62.53	10,543	3.78	3,997	1.43	727,361	260.80
Larimer	466,970	69.19	53,701	7.96	4,240	0.63	1,638,289	242.75
Las Animas	461,200	63.74	23,096	3.19	8,257	1.14	1,208,453	167.01
Lincoln	157,089	91.01	11,255	6.54	939	0.54	443,820	256.74
Logan	304,257	74.63	35,647	8.74	2,703	0.66	931,131	228.39
Mesa	335,564	54.94	54,769	8.97	5,919	0.97	1,170,929	191.70
Mineral	9,611	9.42	---	---	---	---	9,600	9.41
Moffat	67,144	73.14	4,074	4.44	658	0.72	179,615	195.66
Montezuma	82,507	43.75	4,498	2.38	---	---	249,265	132.17
Montrose	132,804	47.29	9,885	3.52	958	0.34	593,230	211.26
Morgan	282,175	76.14	32,484	8.77	4,453	1.20	832,396	224.61
Otero	317,177	57.27	30,485	5.50	8,674	1.57	1,140,447	205.93
Ouray	26,498	76.14	996	2.86	118	0.34	78,298	224.99
Park	56,276	115.32	27	0.06	---	---	71,320	146.15
Phillips	92,625	71.47	11,320	8.73	---	---	244,300	188.50
Pitkin	22,894	73.14	---	---	---	---	80,106	255.93
Prowers	205,104	66.06	21,893	7.05	2,195	0.71	712,026	261.52
Pueblo	866,752	75.11	82,159	7.12	23,580	2.04	4,722,849	409.26
Rio Blanco	47,377	89.05	5,089	9.57	747	1.40	177,612	333.86
Rio Grande	133,686	65.28	16,448	8.03	533	0.26	694,418	339.07
Routt	146,095	81.46	31,106	17.52	5,419	3.05	369,420	208.12
Saguache	102,626	76.25	6,451	4.79	1,362	1.01	317,462	235.86
San Juan	18,289	108.22	1,758	10.40	---	---	66,000	390.53
San Miguel	39,624	84.13	2,820	5.99	353	0.75	188,038	399.23
Sedgwick	87,700	71.29	26,554	21.59	58	0.05	479,175	389.57
Summit	21,028	127.44	1,925	11.67	---	---	129,350	783.94
Teller	55,378	68.37	177	0.22	1,275	1.57	89,200	110.12
Washington	163,491	78.73	2,860	1.39	2,483	1.14	386,170	187.37
Weld	973,206	74.30	110,110	8.41	8,549	0.65	3,770,892	287.88
Yuma	215,265	70.46	18,835	6.17	---	---	445,000	145.66
State	\$15,167,594	\$77.23	\$ 1,426,490	\$ 7.26	\$ 186,510	\$ 0.95	\$60,876,780	\$249.96

*This per pupil cost includes certain expenditures not applicable to full-time day schools and not incurred by most of the districts with which comparisons are made. Among these items are expenditures for opportunity, evening vocation at high and summer schools, Americanization classes, etc. After making a deduction of \$207,803 for these items, the per pupil cost for 1933-1934 is \$91.71.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: CURRENT EXPENSES, INTEREST PAYMENTS AND CAPITAL OUTLAYS, BY COUNTIES, FOR 1933, WITH PER PUPIL COST BASED ON AVERAGE ATTENDANCE

Note.—This table is made up from the report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and is composed of county totals only for the specified items, the distribution of these totals being shown in a table for all districts in the state combined. Funds disbursed for the redemption of bonds are not shown, inasmuch as some of these are paid out of sinking funds accumulated over a period of years and are not applicable to any single year. The figures are for the fiscal year ending June 30.

COUNTY	Current Expenses		Interest on Bonds and Registered Warrants		Capital Outlay		Value of Property	
	Amount	Per Pupil	Amount	Per Pupil	Amount	Per Pupil	Amount	Per Pupil
Adams -----	\$ 301,331	\$73.77	\$ 26,968	\$ 6.60	\$ 1,313	\$ 0.32	\$ 865,695	\$211.92
Alamosa -----	146,898	85.91	14,729	8.61	11,210	6.56	515,253	301.32
Arapahoe -----	295,920	66.23	23,621	5.29	3,004	0.67	1,089,953	243.95
Archuleta -----	41,624	64.63	4,026	6.25	-----	-----	185,355	287.82
Baca -----	181,541	69.13	10,426	3.97	2,590	0.99	368,331	140.29
Bent -----	123,496	66.11	6,023	3.22	352	0.19	384,505	205.84
Boulder -----	547,855	84.25	26,828	4.13	2,068	0.32	1,115,650	171.53
Chaffee -----	110,909	81.55	5,788	4.26	92	0.07	318,875	234.47
Cheyenne -----	117,161	137.51	12,516	14.69	1,202	1.41	303,900	356.69
Clear Creek -----	42,329	108.26	83	0.21	144	0.37	170,725	436.64
Conejos -----	106,823	45.67	10,569	4.52	509	0.22	370,125	158.24
Costilla -----	45,645	40.75	3,885	3.47	11,595	10.35	91,470	81.67
Crowley -----	94,339	76.82	18,764	15.28	284	0.23	422,025	343.67
Custer -----	26,803	68.55	1,985	5.08	758	1.94	61,294	156.76
Delta -----	231,925	71.56	21,460	6.62	312	0.10	741,180	228.69
Denver -----	4,839,388	*110.22	443,440	10.10	33,826	0.77	21,902,758	498.84
Dolores -----	16,432	62.96	-----	-----	-----	-----	14,885	57.03
Douglas -----	95,062	131.12	1,258	1.74	529	0.73	205,414	283.33
Eagle -----	86,483	113.95	2,161	2.85	560	0.74	208,017	274.07
Elbert -----	122,564	93.92	6,320	4.84	66	0.05	340,420	260.86
El Paso -----	986,439	113.65	76,104	8.77	6,972	0.80	3,523,123	405.89
Fremont -----	319,009	88.05	33,170	9.16	3,079	0.85	1,090,100	300.88
Garfield -----	176,090	81.90	23,131	10.76	10,667	4.96	827,196	384.74
Gilpin -----	21,521	93.98	65	0.28	-----	-----	54,040	235.98
Grand -----	41,056	101.88	2,237	5.55	80	0.20	89,300	221.59
Gunnison -----	101,397	94.32	16,222	15.09	232	0.22	521,545	485.16
Hinsdale -----	7,724	105.74	-----	---	191	2.62	12,550	171.92
Huerfano -----	227,349	74.74	3,263	1.07	2,504	0.82	507,256	166.75
Jackson -----	23,085	95.00	-----	---	334	1.37	35,900	147.74
Jefferson -----	350,145	78.37	25,164	5.63	4,494	1.01	1,186,828	265.63
Kiowa -----	106,384	171.04	2,884	4.64	1,922	3.09	217,040	348.94
Kit Carson -----	208,323	88.54	22,751	9.67	4,276	1.82	386,200	164.13
Lake -----	71,931	104.10	-----	---	-----	---	146,226	211.62
La Plata -----	187,088	67.42	13,810	4.98	1,273	0.46	725,980	261.61
Larimer -----	541,538	81.98	49,947	7.56	8,511	1.29	1,743,018	263.85
Las Animas -----	566,042	76.03	24,141	3.24	5,705	0.77	1,208,253	162.29
Lincoln -----	173,222	103.66	11,153	6.67	1,610	0.96	443,820	265.60
Logan -----	382,432	91.64	40,590	9.73	2,356	0.56	916,711	219.68
Mesa -----	373,991	63.69	26,291	4.48	973	0.17	1,153,790	196.49
Mineral -----	10,820	---	117	---	-----	---	9,600	---
Moffat -----	62,475	65.42	4,490	4.70	-----	---	179,115	187.55
Montezuma -----	83,044	48.00	4,032	2.33	160	0.09	227,175	131.31
Montrose -----	153,046	58.35	9,835	3.75	2,061	0.79	593,230	226.16
Morgan -----	289,566	80.82	37,280	10.40	7,709	2.15	1,077,621	300.76
Otero -----	386,137	75.55	33,957	6.64	1,649	0.32	1,436,250	281.01
Ouray -----	32,911	101.58	1,006	3.10	739	2.28	78,298	241.66
Park -----	49,896	111.87	1,045	2.34	-----	---	71,320	159.91
Phillips -----	108,852	84.58	13,762	10.69	-----	---	273,950	212.86
Pitkin -----	25,152	94.20	497	1.86	70	0.26	80,276	300.66
Prowers -----	258,251	80.50	26,041	8.12	870	0.27	719,962	224.43
Pueblo -----	961,253	81.86	84,820	7.22	7,736	0.66	4,722,113	402.16
Rio Blanco -----	47,697	81.39	5,823	9.94	108	0.18	174,517	297.81
Rio Grande -----	191,281	103.17	14,086	7.60	273	0.15	509,718	274.93
Routt -----	162,605	86.54	13,836	7.36	34,921	18.53	480,229	255.58
Saguache -----	106,196	89.37	9,925	8.35	24,884	20.94	371,388	312.55
San Juan -----	19,481	115.27	1,903	11.26	100	0.59	66,000	390.53
San Miguel -----	40,972	89.85	4,633	10.16	-----	---	158,038	346.57
Sedgwick -----	111,230	93.00	20,040	16.76	4,492	3.76	513,537	429.38
Summit -----	22,621	125.67	1,925	10.69	-----	---	128,900	716.11
Teller -----	49,638	70.01	-----	---	-----	---	97,100	186.95
Washington -----	181,572	88.83	8,938	4.37	1,032	0.50	476,114	232.93
Weld -----	1,099,886	83.02	150,981	11.40	8,684	0.66	3,748,392	282.92
Yuma -----	242,398	74.47	20,429	6.28	8,582	2.64	494,300	151.86
State -----	\$17,136,309	\$86.49	\$ 1,481,174	\$ 7.48	\$ 229,663	\$ 1.16	\$61,151,849	\$308.65

*This per pupil cost includes certain expenditures not applicable to full-time day schools and not incurred by most of the districts with which comparisons are made. Among these items are expenditures for opportunity, evening vocational, high and summer schools, Americanization classes, etc. After making a deduction of \$221,408 for all of these items, the per pupil cost for 1932-1933 is \$105.18.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: SCHOOL BONDS AND REGISTERED WARRANTS OUTSTANDING, BY COUNTIES AND BY AMOUNTS, AND PER PUPIL, BASED ON AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, 1934 AND 1933

(Compiled from the Reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction)

COUNTY	1934				1933			
	Bonds	Warrants	Total Debt	Per Pupil	Bonds	Warrants	Total Debt	Per Pupil
Adams -----	\$ 434,190	\$ 85,546	\$ 519,739	\$131.35	\$ 463,100	\$ 80,543	\$ 543,643	\$133.08
Alamosa -----	310,087	95,355	405,472	229.08	306,937	80,555	387,492	226.60
Arapahoe -----	596,220	45,439	641,659	142.19	536,380	61,230	597,610	133.75
Archuleta -----	85,189	5,316	90,505	137.57	82,800	997	83,797	130.12
Baca -----	240,450	81,541	321,991	131.21	246,769	74,658	321,427	122.40
Bent -----	86,790	39,730	126,520	62.82	97,100	46,464	143,564	76.85
Boulder -----	325,900	44,304	370,204	59.01	425,700	68,926	494,626	76.06
Chaffee -----	99,250	8,249	107,499	75.23	102,000	5,112	107,112	78.76
Cheyenne -----	230,500	8,088	238,588	271.74	241,000	10,833	251,833	76.06
Clear Creek -----	1,000	3,968	4,968	11.39	1,000	8,957	4,957	12.63
Conejos -----	243,778	118,415	362,193	163.06	244,428	102,930	347,358	148.51
Costilla -----	129,175	73,144	202,319	172.78	124,375	57,989	182,364	162.83
Crowley -----	356,000	51,966	407,966	320.47	362,000	36,021	398,021	324.12
Custer -----	26,000	11,138	37,138	96.97	26,000	14,273	40,273	103.00
Delta -----	278,900	102,113	381,013	115.81	293,500	98,512	392,012	120.95
Denver -----	8,820,000	444,571	9,264,571	205.56	9,344,000	483,713	9,827,713	223.83
Dolores -----	12,000	8,449	20,449	81.80	15,000	8,871	23,871	91.46
Douglas -----	28,500	13,629	42,129	61.21	57,000	14,794	71,794	99.03
Eagle -----	23,500	5,462	28,962	32.80	24,500	3,632	28,132	37.06
Elbert -----	102,800	31,225	134,025	106.97	109,300	37,741	147,041	112.68
El Paso -----	1,346,000	94,422	1,440,422	165.81	1,469,500	149,138	1,618,638	186.48
Fremont -----	563,800	60,426	624,226	178.25	575,400	69,102	644,502	177.89
Garfield -----	370,650	42,042	412,692	193.10	388,750	34,711	423,461	196.96
Gilpin -----	-----	13,884	13,884	59.08	-----	7,299	7,299	31.87
Grand -----	28,000	1,702	29,702	66.89	31,500	3,810	35,310	87.62
Gunnison -----	366,000	49,633	415,633	377.16	-----	42,954	42,954	39.96
Hinsdale -----	-----	13,510	13,510	173.21	-----	14,051	14,051	192.48
Huerfano -----	41,400	27,099	68,499	21.20	84,329	9,528	93,857	30.85
Jackson -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	200,000	-----	200,000	823.05
Jefferson -----	427,900	42,256	470,156	107.22	471,900	49,735	521,635	116.75
Kiowa -----	123,800	9,864	133,664	148.02	77,000	11,355	88,355	142.05
Kit Carson -----	316,700	95,273	411,973	179.41	334,700	105,092	439,792	186.91
Lake -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	58	58	.08
La Plata -----	109,300	32,483	141,783	50.84	199,500	21,244	220,744	79.55
Larimer -----	897,500	104,055	1,001,555	148.40	938,000	146,826	1,084,826	164.22
Las Animas -----	352,100	140,482	492,582	68.07	348,000	81,204	429,204	57.65
Lincoln -----	218,900	13,305	232,205	134.53	179,500	13,305	192,805	115.38
Logan -----	536,450	107,443	643,893	157.93	559,214	182,064	741,278	177.64
Mesa -----	732,600	154,839	887,439	145.29	743,100	203,163	946,263	161.15
Mineral -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Moffat -----	66,800	7,028	73,828	80.42	72,300	15,585	87,885	92.03
Montezuma -----	104,400	41,064	145,464	77.13	106,500	27,621	134,121	77.53
Montrose -----	212,400	46,020	258,420	92.03	182,150	42,764	224,914	85.75
Morgan -----	741,500	55,499	796,999	215.06	753,500	63,050	816,550	227.90
Otero -----	574,300	85,206	659,506	119.09	596,400	113,256	709,656	138.85
Ouray -----	19,200	6,376	25,576	73.49	19,700	2,887	22,587	69.71
Park -----	-----	7,723	7,723	15.83	23,500	5,185	28,685	64.32
Phillips -----	208,000	782	208,782	161.10	227,700	6,250	233,950	181.78
Pitkin -----	-----	14,338	14,338	45.81	-----	6,788	6,788	25.42
Prowers -----	426,800	61,008	487,808	157.10	433,600	51,538	485,138	151.23
Pueblo -----	1,686,300	49,166	1,735,466	150.39	1,732,200	78,792	1,810,992	154.23
Rio Blanco -----	115,000	12,294	127,294	239.27	115,000	12,009	127,009	216.74
Rio Grande -----	493,239	85,093	578,332	282.37	249,739	2,059	251,798	135.81
Routt -----	225,500	37,400	262,900	148.11	236,000	48,140	284,140	151.22
Saguache -----	175,000	49,256	224,256	166.61	201,500	50,570	252,070	212.18
San Juan -----	36,000	38	36,038	213.24	38,000	-----	38,000	224.85
San Miguel -----	48,085	38,133	86,218	183.05	48,085	37,236	85,321	175.18
Sedgwick -----	424,800	3,401	428,201	348.13	440,300	8,966	449,266	375.64
Summit -----	35,000	3,263	38,263	231.90	35,000	-----	35,000	194.44
Teller -----	72	728	800	.99	-----	6,045	6,045	8.53
Washington -----	170,600	-----	170,600	82.78	200,700	-----	200,700	98.19
Weld -----	2,191,300	56,438	2,247,738	171.60	2,135,900	112,517	2,248,417	169.70
Yuma -----	273,893	6,836	280,729	91.89	311,096	40,557	351,653	108.03
State -----	\$27,089,521	\$ 2,947,486	\$30,037,007	\$152.94	\$27,862,152	\$ 3,168,205	\$31,030,357	\$156.62

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOL POPULATION, 1934

(From Records of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction)

COUNTY	Total Number			Teachers			School Population		
	No. of School Districts	Schools	School Bldgs. Owned	Male	Female	Total	Persons of School Age	Enrollm't in Public Schools	Aver. Daily Attend.
Adams	42	77	82	32	171	203	5,974	4,997	3,957
Alamosa	14	21	19	19	63	82	2,601	2,279	1,770
Arapahoe	29	48	38	36	149	185	6,622	5,116	4,582
Archuleta	22	27	26	4	36	40	1,078	876	658
Baca	66	86	83	54	90	144	3,788	2,928	2,454
Bent	39	45	45	21	69	90	2,701	2,216	2,014
Boulder	56	73	80	69	235	304	9,637	7,653	6,274
Chaffee	25	29	32	12	54	66	2,041	1,620	1,429
Cheyenne	9	25	34	15	40	55	1,230	980	878
Clear Creek	8	11	13	6	20	26	551	543	436
Conejos	30	38	34	29	78	107	3,932	2,914	2,221
Costilla	14	19	18	14	30	44	2,081	1,768	1,171
Crowley	9	18	17	15	41	56	1,772	1,432	1,273
Custer	22	24	23	6	22	28	641	490	383
Delta	18	36	44	34	99	133	5,379	4,137	3,290
Denver	1	77	93	270	1,335	1,605	79,768	53,788	45,070
Dolores	10	13	15	2	16	18	411	368	250
Douglas	33	35	33	11	47	58	999	828	688
Eagle	23	40	36	12	48	60	1,118	1,087	883
Elbert	47	87	96	18	98	116	2,052	1,520	1,253
El Paso	38	90	79	85	304	389	12,385	10,474	8,687
Fremont	32	50	53	39	126	165	5,413	4,521	3,502
Garfield	43	57	55	36	96	132	3,533	2,550	2,137
Gilpin	10	11	14	4	12	16	316	280	235
Grand	17	24	25	9	23	32	618	516	444
Gunnison	26	32	34	14	48	62	1,517	1,343	1,102
Hinsdale	4	6	4	1	6	7	120	91	78
Huerfano	53	76	74	25	137	162	6,244	4,078	3,231
Jackson	6	11	8	1	16	17	395	281	244
Jefferson	46	67	57	36	167	203	6,146	5,305	4,385
Kiowa	18	28	31	17	40	57	1,356	1,012	903
Kit Carson	83	91	95	37	106	143	3,599	2,748	2,296
Lake	9	11	19	9	25	34	1,319	898	727
La Plata	38	66	61	26	108	134	4,352	3,502	2,789
Larimer	46	79	74	56	251	307	9,812	8,209	6,749
Las Animas	124	161	---	62	288	350	12,091	8,949	7,236
Lincoln	44	78	82	34	85	119	2,695	2,012	1,726
Logan	59	88	91	48	184	232	6,745	5,061	4,077
Mesa	36	63	69	63	193	256	8,467	7,553	6,108
Mineral	3	3	3	2	4	6	146	121	102
Moffat	37	53	55	17	57	74	1,529	1,142	918
Montezuma	31	43	42	23	60	83	2,730	2,176	1,886
Montrose	26	34	46	31	90	121	4,020	3,439	2,808
Morgan	19	50	58	39	132	171	5,803	4,680	3,706
Otero	20	39	35	48	156	204	7,270	6,345	5,538
Ouray	12	14	14	6	18	24	430	407	348
Park	20	37	33	11	33	44	685	608	488
Phillips	38	41	39	17	64	81	1,809	1,455	1,296
Pitkin	15	15	12	3	16	19	436	386	313
Prowers	51	69	67	34	128	162	4,798	3,788	3,105
Pueblo	48	103	89	80	424	504	19,010	14,082	11,540
Rio Blanco	15	31	31	8	36	44	878	682	532
Rio Grande	8	15	17	19	63	82	3,410	2,730	2,048
Routt	46	63	89	26	85	111	2,600	2,218	1,775
Saguache	18	26	24	22	46	68	1,946	1,538	1,346
San Juan	1	3	2	4	6	10	234	198	169
San Miguel	15	23	28	7	26	33	688	557	471
Sedgwick	25	31	31	14	53	67	1,852	1,493	1,230
Summit	9	11	7	3	12	15	240	186	165
Teller	11	15	16	5	32	37	1,125	891	810
Washington	86	123	128	38	119	157	3,331	2,455	2,061
Weld	136	198	183	153	497	650	21,007	16,704	13,099
Yuma	118	136	130	57	134	191	4,494	3,604	3,055
State	*2,057	3,094	2,965	1,948	7,247	9,195	311,970	238,508	196,399

*Of this total 55 are joint districts.

AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES OF TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1934

(From Records of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction)

COUNTY	Kinder- garten Schools	Elemen- tary Schools	Junior High Schools	Senior High Schools	Super- intendents, Principals and Supervisors	County Average for All Teachers
Adams	---	\$ 900	\$1,200	\$1,209	\$1,668	\$1,002
Alamosa	---	770	838	939	---	823
Arapahoe	---	927	1,081	1,255	1,731	1,090
Archuleta	---	642	---	1,017	1,850	700
Baca	---	651	---	863	1,250	709
Bent	---	791	---	1,250	1,775	890
Boulder	\$ 500	1,004	1,318	1,395	2,106	1,240
Chaffee	---	864	1,300	1,593	1,942	1,143
Cheyenne	---	607	---	1,130	1,600	774
Clear Creek	---	952	1,100	1,317	2,250	1,139
Conejos	---	592	---	844	---	639
Costilla	---	742	---	1,150	---	761
Crowley	---	789	869	1,161	---	912
Custer	---	531	500	750	---	535
Delta	---	828	966	1,193	1,700	1,008
Denver	---	1,878	2,093	2,071	3,088	2,041
Dolores	---	744	---	950	---	767
Douglas	---	830	---	1,320	---	921
Eagle	---	805	---	1,436	---	1,020
Elbert	---	583	---	973	1,186	657
El Paso	1,676	1,340	1,786	1,762	1,984	1,575
Fremont	---	974	1,340	1,524	1,803	1,192
Garfield	1,350	870	1,025	1,226	1,650	1,003
Gilpin	---	898	---	1,350	---	1,017
Grand	---	816	---	1,580	---	888
Gunnison	500	822	1,100	1,429	1,983	1,084
Hinsdale	---	617	---	1,250	---	707
Huerfano	---	884	1,650	1,221	2,717	967
Jackson	---	794	---	1,783	---	969
Jefferson	1,050	908	1,243	1,367	2,025	1,095
Kiowa	---	738	---	961	1,250	818
Kit Carson	---	644	919	1,038	1,733	759
Lake	---	1,036	---	1,572	2,383	1,297
La Plata	---	831	1,350	1,146	1,683	976
Larimer	875	871	1,288	1,292	1,616	1,076
Las Animas	1,150	927	---	1,516	2,210	1,068
Lincoln	---	746	---	1,514	---	837
Logan	---	708	891	1,060	1,479	849
Mesa	---	953	1,325	1,340	3,250	1,037
Mineral	---	1,000	---	1,300	---	1,100
Moffat	---	610	---	1,050	1,850	674
Montezuma	---	653	855	1,010	1,616	743
Montrose	---	766	---	1,192	1,378	891
Morgan	---	903	---	1,330	2,436	1,077
Otero	---	891	974	1,161	1,986	1,046
Ouray	---	716	---	1,250	1,300	902
Park	---	673	---	1,150	---	749
Phillips	---	726	---	1,189	1,950	876
Pitkin	---	792	---	1,316	---	875
Prowers	---	750	1,160	1,150	1,790	857
Pueblo	1,114	1,134	1,414	1,513	2,480	1,337
Rio Blanco	---	658	---	1,333	2,250	787
Rio Grande	---	1,112	1,750	1,403	2,925	1,309
Routt	---	814	---	1,156	2,000	910
Saguache	---	848	---	1,117	1,750	974
San Juan	---	1,190	---	1,350	1,850	1,320
San Miguel	---	750	1,100	1,321	---	892
Sedgwick	---	697	---	978	1,575	787
Summit	---	862	---	1,400	---	933
Teller	---	882	850	1,361	2,750	1,045
Washington	---	698	---	1,046	2,250	756
Weld	•	•	•	•	•	990
Yuma	---	624	---	1,081	2,250	712
State Average	\$1,195	\$ 985	\$1,675	\$1,466	\$2,115	\$1,186

*Not given by schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: CASH ON HAND AT BEGINNING OF YEAR, TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS, TOTAL PAYMENTS, AND BALANCES AT CLOSE OF YEAR, BY COUNTIES, FOR 1934

Note.—This table is taken from the report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and represents actual cash transactions as shown by the reports of county treasurers for fiscal year ending June 30. It is not comparable with tables showing receipts and expenditures as reported by school districts, through county superintendents, to the state superintendent of public instruction. The latter include all warrants drawn, regardless of whether they were paid during the current year, while the county treasurers' reports show all warrants paid, regardless of whether for the current or other years. Of 63 counties reporting, only 10 show the same cash balance at the beginning of 1934 as at the close of 1933. These discrepancies probably are accounted for by the adjustment of differences between gross and net figures. No attempt is made here to reconcile these differences.

COUNTY	Cash on Hand at Beginning of Year	Total Cash Receipts	Total Payments	Cash on Hand at End of Year
Adams	\$ 64,661.17	\$ 381,423.09	\$ 342,805.25	\$ 103,279.01
Alamosa	22,883.05	114,631.11	117,867.82	19,646.34
Arapahoe	28,154.14	386,350.93	334,437.21	80,067.86
Archuleta	17,177.52	24,497.45	32,237.27	9,437.70
Baca	38,089.04	181,075.72	173,581.74	45,583.02
Bent	15,423.63	147,106.87	140,865.86	21,664.64
Boulder	69,729.07	643,745.29	586,265.52	127,208.84
Chaffee	23,494.69	93,152.64	105,200.31	11,447.02
Cheyenne	32,277.29	156,483.77	136,347.51	52,413.55
Clear Creek	5,090.78	50,447.21	40,983.22	14,554.77
Conejos	29,303.36	87,303.54	97,074.21	19,532.69
Costilla	10,977.75	39,733.93	36,872.16	13,839.52
Crowley	26,428.32	79,141.80	86,975.11	18,595.01
Custer	4,483.41	26,454.61	24,327.45	6,610.57
Delta	28,866.22	222,745.27	227,947.03	23,664.46
Denver	115,477.40	5,403,921.20	4,962,843.37	556,555.23
Dolores	5,106.67	16,763.63	17,800.85	4,069.45
Douglas	22,111.32	75,269.91	76,285.01	21,096.22
Eagle	54,071.21	58,453.04	76,221.52	36,302.73
Elbert	49,993.32	128,446.06	136,419.65	42,019.73
El Paso	89,570.57	1,145,196.23	1,078,682.17	156,084.63
Fremont	66,642.99	309,253.22	321,035.60	54,860.61
Garfield	75,311.40	175,178.71	207,845.31	42,644.80
Gilpin	10,406.32	18,405.70	16,683.06	12,128.96
Grand	5,199.06	51,144.09	45,159.91	11,183.24
Gunnison	18,834.17	117,133.49	122,723.46	13,244.20
Hinsdale	1,594.18	4,701.76	5,474.41	821.53
Huerfano	89,088.67	183,236.60	201,190.11	71,135.16
Jackson	10,279.02	20,378.62	22,873.79	7,783.85
Jefferson	94,881.02	410,483.24	401,692.50	103,671.76
Kiowa	14,883.74	78,435.14	82,570.70	10,748.18
Kit Carson	53,941.83	260,421.18	242,803.30	71,559.71
Lake	21,881.38	58,877.96	66,425.11	13,834.23
La Plata	28,407.56	203,272.20	203,338.98	28,340.78
Larimer	119,748.16	634,511.53	608,574.42	145,685.27
Las Animas	86,055.33	567,523.91	533,156.82	120,422.42
Lincoln	46,587.77	193,938.42	174,396.48	66,129.71
Logan	109,794.48	465,995.14	446,017.33	129,772.29
Mesa	75,935.42	444,108.61	484,448.70	35,595.33
Mineral	8,333.91	8,201.85	10,399.89	6,135.87
Moffat	23,391.56	83,565.99	80,566.11	26,391.44
Montezuma	11,577.02	95,497.83	90,205.12	16,869.73
Montrose	46,376.40	164,221.15	165,617.28	44,980.27
Morgan	47,396.78	368,615.20	327,946.42	88,065.56
Otero	50,144.74	400,817.89	420,869.44	30,093.19
Ouray	8,874.24	26,244.77	26,381.90	8,737.11
Park	6,304.64	52,223.42	48,552.01	9,976.05
Phillips	67,897.01	133,287.27	136,916.03	64,268.25
Pitkin	10,148.47	19,246.38	21,880.34	7,505.51
Prowers	19,509.45	280,871.07	263,886.01	36,494.51
Pueblo	153,612.47	1,050,540.71	1,023,754.30	180,398.88
Rio Blanco	19,513.43	58,187.69	61,138.85	16,562.27
Rio Grande	29,090.29	162,409.00	160,738.53	80,760.76
Routt	38,419.96	208,003.18	190,351.74	56,071.40
Saguache	30,757.06	51,828.61	67,507.95	15,077.72
San Juan	18,842.53	18,673.56	22,009.71	15,506.38
San Miguel	6,116.06	42,367.83	40,476.89	8,007.00
Sedgwick	25,679.02	146,871.74	134,243.83	38,306.93
Summit	13,794.81	32,100.87	30,724.44	15,171.24
Teller	7,510.58	94,402.72	57,706.48	44,206.82
Washington	75,675.33	234,371.89	218,977.96	91,069.26
Weld	324,942.25	1,434,438.02	1,326,979.14	432,401.13
Yuma	68,316.01	251,656.01	261,258.32	88,713.70
Totals	\$ 2,795,066.45	\$19,107,987.47	\$18,207,547.92	\$ 3,695,006.00

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM: CASH ON HAND AT BEGINNING OF YEAR, TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS, TOTAL PAYMENTS, AND BALANCES AT CLOSE OF YEAR, BY COUNTIES, FOR 1933

Note.—This table is taken from the report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and represents actual cash transactions as shown by the reports of county treasurers for fiscal year ending June 30. It is not comparable with tables showing receipts and expenditures as reported by school districts, through county superintendents, to the state superintendent of public instruction. The latter include all warrants drawn, regardless of whether they were paid during the current year, while the county treasurers' reports show all warrants paid, regardless of whether for the current or other years. Of 63 counties reporting, only 10 show the same cash balance at the beginning of 1934 as at the close of 1933. These discrepancies probably are accounted for by the adjustment of differences between gross and net figures. No attempt is made here to reconcile these differences.

COUNTY	Cash on Hand at Beginning of Year	Total Cash Receipts	Total Payments	Cash on Hand at End of Year
Adams	\$ 68,252.91	\$ 321,314.24	\$ 324,972.56	\$ 64,594.59
Alamosa	21,546.39	149,259.84	147,872.93	22,933.30
Arapahoe	36,025.68	356,245.11	326,767.93	65,502.86
Archuleta	16,242.42	48,065.57	46,866.08	17,441.91
Baca	48,670.19	179,199.45	190,221.55	37,648.09
Bent	17,207.24	133,913.20	136,664.91	14,455.53
Boulder	68,703.32	635,726.61	633,346.30	71,083.63
Chaffee	13,002.81	130,159.34	119,667.46	23,494.69
Cheyenne	30,430.69	140,184.96	138,338.36	32,277.29
Clear Creek	6,200.20	38,877.40	39,986.82	5,090.78
Conejos	20,933.14	118,454.19	110,197.88	29,189.45
Costilla	17,996.09	46,680.00	53,683.61	10,992.48
Crowley	27,212.01	96,730.85	96,179.07	27,763.79
Custer	2,778.26	28,707.91	28,427.70	3,058.47
Delta	30,945.37	274,181.71	276,243.25	28,883.83
Denver	201,612.41	5,494,748.76	5,097,170.65	599,190.52
Dolores	5,534.32	13,033.10	16,422.79	2,144.63
Douglas	18,874.08	102,073.75	98,421.32	22,526.51
Eagle	48,604.95	93,714.35	89,300.83	53,018.47
Elbert	48,391.50	138,416.17	137,083.22	49,724.45
El Paso	94,265.98	1,159,621.20	1,164,002.38	89,884.80
Fremont	69,362.46	364,456.80	370,057.33	63,761.93
Garfield	80,166.91	222,747.57	226,560.30	76,354.18
Gilpin	10,397.76	21,332.78	21,436.72	10,293.82
Grand	2,550.83	41,816.89	41,650.03	2,717.69
Gunnison	18,143.40	142,289.67	138,112.03	22,321.04
Hinsdale	1,344.82	8,115.75	7,915.21	1,545.36
Huerfano	70,585.43	260,887.93	241,816.50	89,656.86
Jackson	10,483.41	23,164.36	23,418.75	10,229.02
Jefferson	109,788.70	403,260.35	431,802.69	81,246.36
Kiowa	10,178.14	114,315.23	105,340.34	19,153.03
Kit Carson	70,162.90	236,415.16	250,086.57	56,491.49
Lake	20,272.49	73,473.72	71,864.83	21,881.38
La Plata	23,688.04	252,833.89	248,113.50	28,408.43
Larimer	132,445.54	632,859.81	644,925.63	120,379.72
Las Animas	63,667.25	633,902.45	608,312.63	89,257.07
Lincoln	53,303.18	184,585.45	194,586.67	43,301.96
Logan	104,128.00	453,439.33	447,951.65	109,615.68
Mesa	47,156.53	427,957.46	398,423.34	76,690.65
Mineral	6,920.88	12,382.25	11,905.83	7,397.30
Moffat	22,429.25	89,823.24	80,373.19	31,879.30
Montezuma	15,001.10	85,412.26	88,836.18	11,577.18
Montrose	38,778.63	213,549.31	206,951.77	45,376.17
Morgan	49,127.56	321,447.44	323,641.17	46,933.83
Otero	49,014.15	424,056.81	423,010.04	50,060.92
Ouray	6,692.74	37,265.09	35,083.59	8,874.24
Park	7,960.05	49,072.97	50,728.38	6,304.64
Phillips	103,121.15	126,179.31	160,413.45	67,887.01
Pitkin	8,912.70	30,119.34	28,859.40	10,172.64
Prowers	25,449.22	297,770.05	303,709.82	19,609.45
Pueblo	152,818.01	1,171,984.02	1,170,712.50	154,089.53
Rio Blanco	13,067.65	52,909.75	50,654.07	15,323.33
Rio Grande	55,288.78	213,807.54	231,884.34	37,211.98
Routt	55,361.95	197,988.48	213,287.64	40,062.79
Saguache	47,192.31	84,159.62	98,807.02	32,544.91
San Juan	20,311.62	23,169.75	24,639.74	18,841.63
San Miguel	10,681.83	37,595.90	39,011.80	9,265.93
Sedgwick	22,874.31	139,832.07	137,027.36	25,679.02
Summit	15,854.22	31,238.51	33,297.92	13,794.81
Teller	9,212.02	48,743.90	50,117.84	7,838.08
Washington	76,859.16	217,835.41	219,316.89	75,377.68
Weld	275,710.77	1,420,289.27	1,367,009.84	328,990.20
Yuma	82,592.78	271,041.91	282,462.30	71,172.39
Totals	\$ 2,912,488.59	\$19,793,836.51	\$19,375,954.40	\$ 3,330,370.70

VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY, 1934, BY COUNTIES

(From Records of Superintendent of Public Instruction)

COUNTY	School Buildings and Sites	Equipment (Exclusive of Transportation)	Transportation Equipment	Total Value of School Property
Adams	\$ 774,215	\$ 81,830	\$ 8,700	\$ 864,745
Alamosa	429,253	49,550	3,860	482,663
Arapahoe	1,040,823	102,430	500	1,143,753
Archuleta	160,490	24,588	-----	185,078
Baca	357,745	39,300	5,975	403,020
Bent	342,965	44,880	700	388,545
Boulder	1,481,362	125,179	-----	1,606,541
Chaffee	278,300	38,775	750	317,825
Cheyenne	227,000	53,700	9,900	290,600
Clear Creek	157,300	10,925	-----	168,225
Conejos	316,625	50,500	4,100	371,225
Costilla	82,975	13,675	-----	96,650
Crowley	385,295	39,850	3,700	428,845
Custer	51,075	9,569	-----	60,644
Delta	666,263	69,288	1,200	736,751
Denver	19,895,348	2,038,548	11,473	21,945,369
Dolores	4,800	-----	-----	4,800
Douglas	175,074	27,776	1,550	204,400
Eagle	163,276	39,341	1,800	204,417
Elbert	311,263	43,606	1,800	356,669
El Paso	3,180,027	330,329	15,200	3,525,556
Fremont	865,033	102,482	7,250	974,765
Garfield	694,945	91,525	5,800	792,270
Gilpin	50,715	3,125	-----	53,840
Grand	77,425	14,335	-----	91,760
Gunnison	457,017	35,030	-----	492,047
Hinsdale	11,200	1,350	-----	12,550
Huerfano	449,031	65,766	7,625	522,422
Jackson	26,100	7,250	-----	33,350
Jefferson	1,036,706	147,133	-----	1,183,839
Kiowa	184,090	20,200	50,150	254,440
Kit Carson	321,915	51,265	11,100	384,280
Lake	118,646	30,078	-----	148,724
La Plata	667,515	59,846	-----	727,361
Larimer	1,461,717	167,972	8,600	1,638,289
Las Animas	1,070,596	133,957	3,900	1,208,453
Lincoln	386,695	55,925	1,200	443,820
Logan	783,267	128,364	19,500	931,131
Mesa	1,018,286	143,343	9,300	1,170,929
Mineral	8,300	1,300	-----	9,600
Moffat	152,740	26,875	-----	179,615
Montezuma	209,365	39,900	-----	249,265
Montrose	515,255	75,375	2,600	593,230
Morgan	706,597	101,999	23,800	832,396
Otero	985,820	138,152	16,475	1,140,447
Ouray	65,447	12,851	-----	78,298
Park	61,375	9,945	-----	71,320
Phillips	226,000	16,400	1,900	244,300
Pitkin	70,950	9,156	-----	80,106
Prowers	632,790	63,136	16,100	712,026
Pueblo	4,243,638	471,511	7,700	4,722,849
Rio Blanco	161,945	15,667	-----	177,612
Rio Grande	547,468	94,950	52,000	694,418
Routt	316,146	50,398	2,876	369,420
Saguache	263,662	46,300	7,500	317,462
San Juan	65,000	1,000	-----	66,000
San Miguel	179,720	7,818	500	188,038
Sedgwick	418,416	56,359	4,400	479,175
Summit	114,850	14,500	-----	129,350
Teller	88,400	800	-----	89,200
Washington	334,897	47,263	4,010	386,170
Weld	3,354,874	311,568	104,450	3,770,892
Yuma	394,000	41,000	10,000	445,000
Totals	\$54,280,028	\$ 6,146,808	\$ 449,944	\$60,876,780

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Among the principal universities, colleges and professional schools of the state devoted to higher education are the following:

Name	Location	Year of Opening
University of Colorado	Boulder	1877
State college	Fort Collins	1879
School of Mines	Golden	1874
Western State college	Gunnison	1909
Adams State Normal	Alamosa	1925
College of Education (formerly Teachers college)	Greeley	1890
Fort Lewis School	Hesperus	1911
Grand Junction State Junior college	Grand Junct.	1925
Trinidad State Junior college	Trinidad	1925
Colorado college	Colorado Spgs.	1874
Regis college	Denver	1888
Colorado Woman's college	Denver	1909
University of Denver	Denver	1864
Loretto Heights college	Loretto	1918
Iliff School of Theology	Denver	1892
Westminster Law School	Denver	1912

The first nine named above are publicly controlled and the first seven are largely supported by legislative appropriations and state tax levies. The State College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts and State university derive some revenue from the sale and administration of school land grants made by the federal government for their benefit. These funds are administered through the state land board in the same manner as the public school land funds.

The number of students enrolled in the colleges and universities included in this survey for the regular school year 1933-1934, by sex, was as follows:

Name	Male	Female	Total
University of Colorado	2,039	1,031	3,070
State college	902	455	1,357
School of Mines	491	...	491
Western State college	213	205	418
Adams State Normal	73	160	233
College of Education	485	1,102	1,587
Fort Lewis School	48	49	97
Colorado college	340	275	615
Regis college	177	...	177
Colorado Woman's college	...	250	250
University of Denver	1,435	1,563	2,998
Loretto Heights college	...	174	174
Iliff School of Theology	77	4	81
Westminster Law School	80	5	85
Totals	6,360	5,273	11,633

The number of students enrolled in the colleges and universities included

in this survey for the regular school year of 1934-1935 is as follows:

Name	Male	Female	Total
University of Colorado	2,361	1,118	3,479
State college	1,058	443	1,501
School of Mines	548	...	548
Western State college	211	188	399
Adams State Normal	93	165	258
College of Education	545	997	1,542
Fort Lewis School	66	48	114
Colorado college	373	321	694
Regis college	141	...	141
Colorado Woman's college	...	253	253
University of Denver	1,807	2,166	3,973
Loretto Heights college	...	121	121
Iliff School of Theology	104	10	114
Westminster Law School	57	3	60
Totals	7,364	5,833	13,197

A table is published herewith showing the value of all property and assets of the six principal privately controlled universities and colleges in the state for 1932.

In another chapter entitled "Libraries" will be found statistics on the libraries of the publicly-controlled and privately-controlled colleges and universities.

Disbursements of publicly-controlled universities and colleges by years and the inventory value of their property will be found in tables accompanying the chapter on "State Institutions."

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

The Roman Catholic educational institutions in Colorado include 59 elementary schools, of which 49 are parochial, four are academies for girls, and six are orphanages for boys and girls; 26 high schools, of which 18 are parochial, six are academies for boys and girls, and two are orphanages; and one seminary. The total enrollment in these institutions in the school year of 1934-1935 was 12,748, of which 6,109 were males and 6,639 were females. The above figures do not include Regis college or Loretto Heights college, both of which are included in the chapter on universities and colleges. Of the 12,748 students enrolled, exclusive of Regis and Loretto Heights, 10,315 were in the elementary schools, 2,326 in the high schools and 107 in the seminary. These schools employed 695 teachers, of which 131 were males and 464 were females.

The office of education of the United States department of the interior, in its survey of education in the United States for 1928-1930, reported upon 25 private high schools and academies in the state in 1929-1930. These included not only those conducted by the

Catholics, but others. The 25 institutions reporting had 65,652 bound volumes in their libraries. The value of buildings and grounds was \$3,240,000 and of scientific apparatus, furniture, etc., \$251,000.

PRIVATE COMMERCIAL AND BUSINESS SCHOOLS

Data on private commercial and business schools in the state are not included in the general summary of Colorado's educational system, due to the difficulty of compiling information that is comparable.

There were 16 private commercial and business schools in the state in June, 1933, and of these six reported a total enrollment of 1,453 in day and

night classes, of whom 533 were men and 920 were women. The six reporting employed 33 teachers, of whom 15 were men and 18 were women.

In addition to the public schools, universities, colleges and professional schools mentioned herewith, there are in the state a number of nurses' schools, law schools, theological universities, schools of music and art, and private business schools which are not included in this report.

NURSE-TRAINING SCHOOLS

Twenty nurse-training schools were reported in the state in 1931. Most of these are operated in connection with hospitals. These schools reported 1,181 students in 1931.

EDUCATIONAL: VALUE OF PROPERTY OF SPECIFIED PRIVATELY-CONTROLLED COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, 1932

(Compiled from Reports of U. S. Office of Education)

INSTITUTION	Value of Campus and Farms	Value of Buildings and Improvements	Value of Equipment	Endowment Funds	Student Aid Funds	Other Assets	Total
Colorado College-----	\$340,774	\$1,046,735	\$303,542	\$2,405,188	\$149,003	-----	\$4,245,242
Hliff Graduate School of Theology -----	20,000	85,000	21,000	323,830	-----	-----	449,830
Loretto Heights College..	105,000	1,027,500	151,616	-----	-----	-----	1,284,116
Regis College-----	50,000	356,000	188,500	38,000	5,000	-----	637,500
University of Denver---	169,468	1,558,027	352,445	2,137,011	47,861	\$ 9,100	4,273,912

FEDERAL GRANTS FOR EDUCATION

Colorado is one of the beneficiaries of grants made by the federal government for education. The following is a summary of benefits received by the state in 1933 and 1934 as reported by the office of education.

This state, with other states and territories which have grants of an equal amount, receives \$50,000 annually for instruction in agriculture, mechanic arts and other subjects at the land-grant institutions.

Thirty-seven and one-half per cent of receipts from bonuses, royalties and rentals received by the federal government from oil and mineral leases is paid to the state within whose boundaries the leased lands or deposits are located. Colorado's receipts by years from this source are given in another chapter. These grants are for roads or schools.

Twenty-five per cent of national forest receipts, chiefly from timber and grazing rights, is paid to the

states and territories for public roads and schools of the counties in which the forests are situated. Elsewhere in this volume are reported receipts from this source by years and counties.

The federal government grants to public lands states two, three or five per cent of the proceeds of the sales of government lands. Colorado's receipts from this source are comparatively nominal.

During 1933 and 1934, for the first time in the history of public education in the United States, the federal government advanced funds directly to individual schools or as wages to individuals for engaging in educational work. The Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works made allotments in Colorado for this purpose up to August 1, 1934, of \$286,000, of which \$217,900 was in loans and \$68,100 in grants.

The Federal Emergency Relief administration incurred total obligations for the emergency educational program, student aid and rural school

continuation in Colorado from October, 1933, to June, 1934, inclusive, a total of \$208,237, of which \$112,825 was for the emergency education program, \$46,871 for the student aid program and \$46,540 for rural school continuation.

ILLITERACY

Illiteracy in Colorado is steadily decreasing. An illiterate, for census purposes, is a person 10 years old or over who cannot read and write. The 1930 census showed that only 2.8 per cent of the persons 10 years old or over were illiterate, as compared with 3.2 per cent in 1920, 3.7 per cent in 1910 and 4.2 per cent in 1900. These figures compare with 4.3 per cent illiterate for the United States in 1930 and 6.0 per cent in 1920. The highest per cent of illiteracy is among the foreign-born whites and the lowest among the native-born whites. Comparative data for 1930 and 1920 for the state are as follows:

	1930	1920
Persons 10 years old or over	835,341	747,485
Number illiterate	23,141	24,208
Per cent	2.8	3.2
Native white—native parentage:		
Number	520,669	463,431
Illiterate	5,095	7,655
Per cent	1.0	1.7
Native white—foreign or mixed parentage:		
Number	177,009	156,732
Illiterate	712	969
Per cent	0.4	0.6
Foreign-born white:		
Number	85,092	114,285
Illiterate	7,331	14,224
Per cent	8.6	12.4
Negro:		
Number	10,280	9,909
Illiterate	403	619
Per cent	3.9	6.2
Urban:		
Number	436,132	380,533
Illiterate	8,387	8,743
Per cent	1.9	2.3
Rural:		
Number	399,209	366,952
Illiterate	14,754	15,465
Per cent	3.7	4.2

The following table shows the number and per cent of the population 10 years old or over illiterate in 1930 and per cent in 1920 by counties:

	1930		1920
	Number	Per cent	Per cent
Adams	718	4.4	3.6
Alamosa	249	3.8	3.6
Arapahoe	103	0.6	0.6
Archuleta	181	7.6	4.1
Baca	48	0.6	0.6
Bent	237	3.3	5.5
Boulder	518	1.9	2.1
Chaffee	378	5.7	3.8
Cheyenne	26	0.9	2.0

	1930		1920
	Number	Per cent	Per cent
Clear Creek	10	0.5	1.5
Conejos	459	6.5	11.7
Costilla	526	12.7	16.4
Crowley	207	4.6	2.9
Custer	26	1.5	1.3
Delta	390	3.5	0.8
Denver	3,362	1.4	1.9
Dolores	12	1.1	0.2
Douglas	41	1.4	1.1
Eagle	53	1.7	0.7
Elbert	39	0.8	1.0
El Paso	375	0.9	1.1
Fremont	427	2.7	4.5
Garfield	119	1.5	0.9
Gilpin	3	0.3	2.0
Grand	9	0.5	1.9
Gunnison	76	1.7	0.6
Hinsdale	2	0.5	0.7
Huerfano	1,149	9.1	14.1
Jackson	7	0.6	1.2
Jefferson	172	0.9	1.4
Kiowa	69	2.3	1.7
Kit Carson	26	0.4	0.5
Lake	83	2.0	5.1
La Plata	385	3.8	4.8
Larimer	840	3.2	3.0
Las Animas	2,350	8.7	12.6
Lincoln	38	0.6	1.1
Logan	417	2.7	3.0
Mesa	377	1.8	1.8
Mineral	5	0.9	1.7
Moffat	24	0.6	1.0
Montezuma	294	5.0	7.3
Montrose	353	3.9	1.1
Morgan	428	3.1	3.2
Otero	1,085	5.8	3.7
Ouray	17	1.2	1.5
Park	11	0.6	1.4
Phillips	12	0.3	0.4
Pitkin	10	0.7	1.1
Prowers	366	3.2	5.1
Pueblo	2,316	4.3	6.3
Rio Blanco	6	0.3	0.2
Rio Grande	405	5.3	4.2
Routt	180	2.4	1.4
Saguache	246	5.3	3.7
San Juan	28	1.7	0.1
San Miguel	81	4.6	1.2
Sedgwick	162	3.8	6.0
Summit	9	1.1	0.4
Teller	21	0.6	0.7
Washington	26	0.4	0.8
Weld	2,506	5.0	4.0
Yuma	43	0.4	0.3
State	23,141	2.8	3.2

The following table shows the number and per cent of illiterate persons 10 years old or more in 1930 and per cent illiterate in 1920 in cities of 10,000 population or more:

	1930		1920
	Number	Per cent	Per cent
Boulder	21	0.2	0.3
Colorado Springs	188	0.7	1.0
Denver	3,362	1.4	1.9
Fort Collins	188	2.0	1.5
Grand Junction	133	1.6	2.1
Greeley	274	2.7	1.2
Pueblo	1,625	3.9	5.4
Trinidad	418	4.5	4.7

State Institutions

THE state of Colorado maintains 18 penal, eleemosynary and educational institutions. The penal and reform institutions, and their locations, are as follows:

Penitentiary.....Canon City
 Industrial school for boys.....Golden
 Industrial school for girls.....Morrison
 Reformatory.....Buena Vista

The eleemosynary institutions, and their locations, are as follows:

Home for dependent and neglected childrenDenver
 Insane hospital.....Pueblo
 Home and training school for mental defectives.....Grand Junction
 Home and training school for mental defectivesRidge
 Soldiers and sailors home...Monte Vista
 Industrial workshop for the blind..Denver

The educational institutions, and their locations, are as follows:

College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.....Fort Collins
 School of mines.....Golden
 College of Education.....Greeley
 (Formerly Teachers College)
 University of Colorado.....Boulder
 Western state college.....Gunnison
 Adams normal school.....Alamosa
 Deaf and blind school..Colorado Springs
 Fort Lewis school.....Hesperus

The governing boards of all state institutions are appointed by the governor, with the exceptions of the state university at Boulder, which is under the supervision of a board of regents elected by the voters of the state.

The disbursements of state institutions for salaries, maintenance, equipment, lands, buildings, etc., for the year ending June 30, 1933, amounted to \$6,215,532, a decrease of \$1,292,335 from the total for 1932 and a decrease of \$1,522,855 as compared with 1930, the year in which a maximum over a period of years was established. The educational institutions disbursed in 1933 a total of \$4,343,309, or 70 per cent of all state institutions; the eleemosynary institutions \$1,110,354, or 17.8 per cent; and the penal and reform institutions \$756,869, or 12 per cent. An accompanying table shows these disbursements by items and institutions and another gives the total disbursements by institutions by years.

The inventory value on June 30, 1934, of land, buildings and equipment of the above named institutions, as reported by the public examiner, was \$24,852,261. This compares with \$24,970,203 in 1932; \$23,889,910 in 1930; \$22,750,651 in 1928; \$23,558,543 in 1926 and \$17,973,107 in 1924. A table giving details of valuations of state in-

stitutions is published in a succeeding table under the heading "Inventory Value of State Property." Additional information on the state educational institutions will be found in the chapter elsewhere in this volume under "Educational," and of individual institutions by name under sub-headings.

The total population of state institutions, exclusive of universities and colleges, has shown a steady increase in recent years. Population by years and institutions is shown in a separate table.

STATE PENITENTIARY

The Colorado state penitentiary is located at Canon City, in Fremont county. It is operated under the supervision of the state board of corrections and is in charge of a warden. The inventory value of the institution on June 30, 1934, as reported by the public examiner, was as follows:

Lands	\$ 135,000
Buildings and improvements..	1,576,147
Machinery	71,600
Tools and equipment.....	52,800
Furniture and fixtures.....	4,750
Libraries, etc.....	500
Autos, etc.....	14,703
General supplies.....	20,533
Livestock	20,000
Rights in land.....	26,715
Cash	1,010
Total	\$1,923,758

The population of the penitentiary on November 30, of the years named, was as follows:

Year	Male	Female	Total
1924.....	845	37	882
1925.....	917	35	952
1926.....	927	31	958
1927.....	1,024	41	1,065
1928.....	1,005	31	1,036
1929.....	1,037	24	1,061
1930.....	1,108	16	1,124
1931.....	1,126	16	1,142
1932.....	1,129	20	1,149
1933.....	1,060	16	1,076
1934.....	1,158	17	1,175
1935.....	1,177	21	1,198

The number of prisoners received at the penitentiary during the fiscal years ending November 30, for the years named, was as follows:

Year	Male	Female	Total
1926.....	508	28	536
1927.....	558	38	596
1928.....	497	38	535
1929.....	532	18	550
1930.....	515	19	534
1931.....	737	16	753
1932.....	586	14	600
1933.....	590	8	598
1934.....	610	14	624
1935.....	614	21	635

Disbursements on account of the penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1933, in detail, and totals by years, are given in separate tables under the heading "Disbursements of State Institutions."

In connection with the penitentiary there are operated several ranches and gardens in which convicts are employed and which supply food products for the prisoners. A dairy herd owned by the state furnishes milk and butter, and a fruit and vegetable canning plant is operated each season by the inmates. The method employed for executing prisoners sentenced to death is by gas. A record of legal executions in the state by years is reported under a separate heading.

The total cost of operating the institution for the two-year period ending November 30, 1934, was \$674,596. Of this amount \$8,458 represents the value of food products raised and consumed, leaving a net cost of \$666,137. This was equal to an annual maintenance cost of \$337,288 and a per capita maintenance cost of \$299.02 per year.

Of 1,222 prisoners received in the two-year period ending November 30, 1934, 1,122 were native born and 100 were foreign born. Every state in the union was represented among the native born. The states with the largest representation of prisoners received in biennial periods ending June 30 of the years named are as follows:

	1934	1932	1930
Colorado	276	248	187
Missouri	83	115	83
Kansas	64	102	61
New Mexico.....	97	65	65
Illinois	58	62	60
Oklahoma	55	60	35
Texas	53	49	37
Nebraska	58	40	40
Iowa	38	40	46
New York.....	23	30	29
All others.....	317	337	262

Total	1,122	1,148	905
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The occupations of the 1,222 prisoners received during the two years were distributed among 142 trades and professions. The principal ones in their ranking order are as follows:

Laborers, 244; farmers, 219; cooks, 59; auto mechanics, 53; truck drivers, 53; salesmen, 30; barbers, 30; clerical workers, 24; painters, 24; bakers, 23; miners, 23; coal miners, 17; machinists, 17; musicians, 17; housewives, 16; all others, 373. Total 1,222.

Of 1,305 outgoing prisoners during the period, 105 were discharged upon the expiration of their sentences, 1,060 were paroled, 52 escaped, 23 died, 50 were pardoned, three were executed, three were transferred to the insane asylum and nine were released by court order.

Of 1,222 prisoners received, 812, or more than 67 per cent, were convicted of robbery, grand larceny, burglary and other forms of theft of property. The average minimum sentence of the prisoners received was four years, four months and one day and the maximum average was seven years, six months and 25 days. Nine were for definite sentences, 15 life sentences, 10 death sentences and 1,188 were indeterminate sentences.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE

The value of the state hospital for the insane at Pueblo on June 30, 1934, as reported by the public examiner, was as follows:

Lands	\$ 225,500
Buildings and improvements..	1,922,880
Machinery	125,000
Tools and equipment.....	97,500
Furniture and fixtures.....	110,000
Libraries, etc.....	600
Autos, etc.....	3,000
General supplies.....	21,968
Livestock	27,515
Rights in lands.....	19,725
Cash	1,000

Total\$2,554,688

The population of the hospital on November 30, of the years named, was as follows:

Year	Male	Female	Total
1914.....	704	472	1,176
1924.....	1,366	1,059	2,425
1925.....	1,348	1,113	2,461
1926.....	1,441	1,176	2,617
1927.....	1,525	1,225	2,750
1928.....	1,572	1,271	2,843
1929.....	1,586	1,312	2,898
1930.....	1,596	1,348	2,944
1931.....	1,636	1,389	3,025
1932.....	1,727	1,457	3,184
1933.....	1,795	1,498	3,293
1934.....	1,855	1,595	3,450
1935.....	2,000	1,729	3,729

The number received during the year ending November 30, for the years named, was as follows:

Year	Male	Female	Total
1925.....	223	159	382
1926.....	259	165	424
1927.....	288	187	475
1928.....	278	181	459
1929.....	266	201	467
1930.....	291	180	471
1931.....	294	189	483
1932.....	310	218	528
1933.....	293	194	487
1934.....	320	245	565
1935.....	421	281	702

Disbursements on account of the hospital in 1933, in detail, and totals by years, are given in separate tables under the headings "Disbursements of State Institutions."

One hundred and thirty-three occupations and professions were represented among the 1,052 patients received during the two years ending November 30, 1934. The principal occupations in their ranking order

were: Housewives, 257; laborers, 132; farmers, 101; none, 50; miners, 49; housework, 46; farm laborers, 28; railroad employees, 24; school teachers, 17; students, 14.

Of the total number received, 859 were citizens by birth, 130 citizens by naturalization, 41 aliens and 32 citizen-

ship unknown. One hundred and two of all patients were between the ages of 35 and 39 years. The smallest age group was four under 15 years. Thirty-two countries other than the United States and all the states of the Union, with the exception of four, were represented among the patients received.

POPULATION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

(November 30 of Years Named)

INSTITUTION	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1919	1914
Industrial school for boys	181	204	197	246	266	237	247	274	337	293
Industrial school for girls	143	149	141	147	141	130	135	125	136	122
Reformatory	132	145	153	207	230	215	155	159	157	137
Home and training schools:										
Grand Junction	273	279	278	273	270	263	260	252	---	---
Ridge	178	200	199	199	187	148	108	89	73	80
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	134	194	162	177	118	230	185	160	153	188
Insane hospital	3,729	3,450	3,293	3,184	3,025	2,944	2,898	2,843	1,926	1,176
Penitentiary	1,198	1,175	1,076	1,149	1,142	1,124	1,061	1,036	571	352
Workshop for blind	31	29	28	27	36	27	27	16	18	18
Home for dependent and neglected children	409	383	382	394	314	309	198	192	192	236
Totals	6,408	6,208	5,909	6,003	5,729	5,627	5,274	5,146	3,563	2,602

DISBURSEMENTS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS, BY YEARS

(From Report of Public Examiner)

INSTITUTION	1933	1932	1931	1930	1926	1925
Educational:						
Agricultural college	\$1,190,640	\$1,403,255	\$1,455,709	\$1,431,295	\$1,258,758	\$1,161,255
Fort Lewis school	78,888	104,376	97,361	101,130	133,230	119,187
Adams State Normal	66,758	80,704	132,268	160,717	8,219	21,616
School of Mines	300,287	338,527	357,144	362,196	296,018	273,950
Teachers college	553,762	701,836	728,820	645,618	722,698	587,813
University of Colorado	1,828,296	2,262,231	2,213,464	2,226,005	1,803,371	2,221,773
Western State college	163,494	181,777	216,223	266,276	262,624	244,841
Deaf and Blind school	166,184	273,230	186,237	213,773	277,143	173,435
Total	\$4,348,309	\$5,345,936	\$5,387,226	\$5,407,010	\$4,762,061	\$4,803,870
Eleemosynary:						
Dependent and Neglected						
Children	\$ 109,863	\$ 94,410	\$ 112,341	\$ 93,944	\$ 83,302	\$ 91,353
Insane Hospital	744,707	839,361	735,269	821,893	544,263	552,111
Mental Defectives (Ridge)	53,860	51,265	47,158	63,730	83,477	33,135
Mental Defectives (Grand Junction)	95,336	179,321	95,751	128,145	77,377	85,303
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	69,970	84,512	106,456	115,342	117,400	132,576
Workshop for Blind	36,618	43,046	48,228	53,028	29,386	32,298
Detention Home	---	---	---	---	750	10,694
Total	\$1,110,354	\$1,291,915	\$1,145,203	\$1,276,082	\$ 935,955	\$ 937,470
Penal and Reform:						
Penitentiary	\$ 419,304	\$ 494,063	\$ 657,429	\$ 690,738	\$ 406,931	\$ 405,304
Industrial School, boys	93,383	109,931	163,156	167,072	182,451	147,985
Industrial School, girls	177,185	205,615	59,072	70,403	62,796	55,600
Reformatory	66,997	60,407	89,979	126,885	109,208	116,781
Total	\$ 756,869	\$ 870,016	\$ 969,636	\$1,055,098	\$ 761,386	\$ 725,670
Recapitulation:						
Educational	\$4,348,309	\$5,345,936	\$5,387,226	\$5,407,010	\$4,762,061	\$4,803,870
Eleemosynary	1,110,354	1,291,915	1,145,203	1,276,082	935,955	937,470
Penal and reform	756,869	870,016	969,636	1,055,098	761,386	725,670
Grand total	\$6,215,532	\$7,507,867	\$7,502,065	\$7,738,190	\$6,459,402	\$6,467,010

Note—Figures for 1925 and 1926 are for fiscal years ending November 30. Beginning with 1930 they are for fiscal years ending June 30.

DISBURSEMENTS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1933

(From Report of the Public Examiner)

INSTITUTION	Salaries		Maintenance		Equipment		Lands, Buildings and Improvements		Miscellaneous		Total
	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent	
Educational:											
Agricultural College	\$ 804,193.93	67.6	\$ 272,844.03	22.9	\$ 6,344.51	0.5	\$ 8,740.00	0.7	\$ 98,517.32	8.3	\$ 1,190,639.79
Fort Lewis	46,201.76	58.6	29,340.33	37.2	867.41	1.3	3,345.88	4.2	---	---	78,887.97
Adams State Normal	58,275.37	87.3	7,480.73	11.2	3,005.62	1.0	134.19	0.2	---	---	66,767.70
School of Mines	221,006.75	73.6	51,923.55	17.3	---	---	3,490.86	0.7	24,350.73	8.1	300,286.65
Teachers College	373,343.77	67.4	85,964.94	15.5	---	---	30,883.66	1.7	90,961.96	16.4	563,761.53
University of Colorado	1,239,950.31	67.8	435,811.90	23.9	1,950.00	0.1	80,883.66	1.7	119,700.33	6.5	1,828,296.20
Western State College	1,06,558.33	65.2	31,487.49	19.3	525.00	0.3	---	---	24,923.42	15.2	163,494.24
Deaf and Blind	122,343.81	73.6	39,176.73	33.6	343.46	0.2	2,105.58	1.3	2,214.01	1.3	166,183.59
Total	\$2,971,874.03		\$ 954,029.70		\$ 13,036.00		\$ 48,700.17		\$ 360,667.77		\$4,348,307.67
Penal and Reform:											
Penitentiary	\$ 173,509.15	41.4	\$ 156,663.03	37.4	\$ 3,893.82	0.9	\$ 48,388.91	11.5	\$ 36,849.45	8.8	\$ 419,304.36
Reformatory	39,144.35	41.9	50,165.66	53.7	2,392.80	2.6	---	---	1,690.04	1.8	93,382.85
Boys' Industrial School	79,845.45	45.1	66,882.98	37.8	5,715.07	3.2	23,790.44	13.4	950.74	0.5	177,184.48
Girls' Industrial School	28,713.06	42.9	30,961.51	46.2	2,400.90	3.6	2,203.24	3.3	2,718.88	4.0	66,996.69
Total	\$ 321,212.01		\$ 304,663.18		\$ 14,401.69		\$ 74,382.59		\$ 42,209.11		\$ 756,868.58
Eleemosynary:											
Dependent and Neglected Children	\$ 36,041.80	32.8	\$ 69,463.93	63.2	\$ 700.00	0.6	\$ 3,396.35	3.1	\$ 261.00	0.3	\$ 109,863.08
Hospital for Insane	291,026.50	39.1	295,239.42	39.6	24,803.31	3.3	128,672.22	17.3	4,965.99	0.7	744,707.44
Mental Defectives, Ridge	21,879.00	40.6	28,763.71	53.4	695.00	1.3	2,498.53	4.6	40.50	0.1	53,859.74
Mental Defectives, Grand Junction	30,034.44	31.5	55,834.24	58.5	---	---	9,400.00	9.8	66.87	0.2	95,335.55
Soldiers and Sailors' Home	32,035.27	45.8	35,233.37	50.3	2,095.26	3.0	605.90	0.9	---	---	69,969.90
Workshop for Blind	20,064.49	54.8	16,528.27	45.1	25.50	0.1	---	---	---	---	36,618.26
Total	\$ 431,074.50		\$ 501,052.94		\$ 28,319.17		\$ 144,573.00		\$ 5,334.36		\$1,110,353.97
Recapitulation:											
Educational	\$2,971,874.03		\$ 954,029.70		\$ 13,036.00		\$ 48,700.17		\$ 360,667.77		\$4,348,307.67
Penal and reform	321,212.01		304,663.18		14,401.69		74,382.59		42,209.11		756,868.58
Eleemosynary	431,074.50		501,052.94		28,319.17		144,573.00		5,334.36		1,110,353.97
Grand total	\$3,724,160.54		\$1,759,745.82		\$ 55,756.86		\$ 267,655.76		\$ 408,211.24		\$6,215,530.22

DISBURSEMENTS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1932
(From Report of the Public Examiner)

INSTITUTION	Salaries		Maintenance		Equipment		Lands, Buildings and Improvements		Miscellaneous		Total
	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent	
Educational:											
Agricultural College	\$ 915,983.98	65.3	\$ 334,716.55	23.8	\$ 8,157.40	0.6	\$ 12,290.37	0.9	\$ 132,106.67	9.4	\$1,405,254.97
Fort Lewis School	53,437.91	51.2	40,258.64	38.6	---	---	10,679.85	10.2	---	---	104,376.40
Adams State Normal	65,399.58	81.1	12,942.49	16.0	2,361.51	2.9	---	---	---	---	80,703.58
School of Mines	233,349.13	68.9	72,979.32	21.6	3,622.94	1.1	---	---	28,575.95	8.4	338,527.34
Teachers College	413,103.09	58.9	77,426.24	11.0	2,607.05	0.4	5,776.58	0.8	202,923.30	28.9	701,836.26
University of Colorado	1,413,161.44	62.5	616,049.86	27.2	13,855.09	0.6	92,569.23	4.1	126,696.14	5.6	2,262,230.76
Western State	125,119.13	68.8	25,817.54	14.2	6,725.16	3.7	1,448.69	0.8	22,666.97	12.5	181,777.49
Deaf and Blind	127,888.94	46.8	44,591.43	16.3	249.26	0.1	98,195.83	35.9	2,304.34	0.9	273,229.80
Total	\$3,347,443.20	---	\$1,224,782.07	---	\$ 37,578.41	---	\$ 220,960.55	---	\$ 515,172.37	---	\$5,345,936.60
Penal and Reform:											
Penitentiary	\$ 175,524.58	35.5	\$ 196,992.63	39.9	\$ 3,638.25	0.7	\$ 70,731.25	14.3	\$ 47,176.23	9.6	\$ 494,062.94
Reformatory	38,709.96	35.2	56,367.64	51.3	---	---	11,488.23	10.4	3,865.62	3.1	109,931.45
Boys' Industrial School	78,171.01	38.0	77,895.38	37.9	13,486.47	6.5	34,467.75	16.8	1,694.19	0.8	205,614.80
Girls' Industrial School	27,480.05	45.5	29,093.02	48.2	---	---	2,776.76	4.6	1,057.15	1.7	60,406.98
Total	\$ 319,885.60	---	\$ 360,348.67	---	\$ 17,124.72	---	\$ 119,463.99	---	\$ 53,193.19	---	\$ 870,016.17
Eleemosynary:											
Dependent and Neglected Children	\$ 34,005.51	36.0	\$ 58,856.71	62.4	\$ 874.18	0.9	---	---	\$ 673.79	0.7	\$ 94,410.19
Hospital for Insane	264,220.80	31.5	331,188.38	39.5	50,291.39	6.0	188,480.87	22.4	5,179.62	0.6	\$39,861.06
Mental Defectives, Ridge	22,027.13	43.0	22,506.65	43.9	---	---	6,675.16	13.0	56.81	0.1	51,264.75
Mental Defectives, Grand Junction	30,174.97	16.8	62,933.84	35.1	1,150.00	0.7	85,000.00	47.4	62.36	---	170,321.17
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	30,990.57	36.7	35,654.72	42.2	6,415.24	7.6	11,451.41	13.5	---	---	84,511.94
Workshop for Blind	19,612.91	45.6	23,280.52	54.1	152.60	0.3	---	---	---	---	43,046.03
Total	\$ 401,031.89	---	\$ 534,420.82	---	\$ 58,883.41	---	\$ 291,607.44	---	\$ 5,871.58	---	\$1,291,915.14
Recapitulation:											
Educational	\$3,347,443.20	---	\$1,224,782.07	---	\$ 37,578.41	---	\$ 220,960.55	---	\$ 515,172.37	---	\$5,345,936.60
Penal and reform	319,885.60	---	360,348.67	---	17,124.72	---	119,463.99	---	53,193.19	---	870,016.17
Eleemosynary	401,031.89	---	534,420.82	---	58,883.41	---	291,607.44	---	5,871.58	---	1,291,915.14
Grand total	\$4,068,360.69	---	\$2,119,551.56	---	\$ 113,586.54	---	\$ 632,031.98	---	\$ 574,337.14	---	\$7,507,867.91

INVENTORY OF STATE PROPERTY, JUNE 30, 1934
(From Report of State Auditor)

INSTITUTION	Lands	Buildings and Improvements	Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	Furniture and Fixtures	Libraries and Collections	Autos, Trucks and Tractors	Live Stock	Water, Coal and Mineral Rights	Cash on Hand	Total
Adams State Normal	\$ 18,614	\$ 213,000	\$ 6,500	\$ 15,000	\$ 17,568	\$ 250	---	---	242	\$ 271,174
Fort Lewis School	102,400	300,000	54,000	27,000	5,216	4,100	11,500	---	---	504,216
Agricultural College	350,000	3,000,000	348,714	61,339	211,463	12,291	25,221	45,000	40,278	4,094,306
Deaf and Blind School	45,800	972,080	60,246	66,000	2,000	2,500	6,500	---	1,443	1,156,569
School of Mines	148,690	476,673	354,711	114,273	93,258	700	---	---	23,717	1,212,022
University of Colorado	480,000	5,071,532	684,542	275,538	650,000	21,600	---	---	196,000	7,378,212
Teachers College	210,000	1,328,567	29,000	340,149	50,000	3,000	---	---	1,000	1,961,716
Western State College	10,951	523,543	33,068	51,466	25,000	800	---	---	6,350	651,178
Penitentiary	135,000	1,576,147	144,933	4,750	500	14,703	20,000	26,715	1,010	1,923,758
Reformatory	42,000	320,000	24,500	12,000	2,000	2,300	20,314	11,500	1,000	435,614
Industrial School, Boys	63,175	550,000	85,037	11,398	2,562	6,733	15,000	10,000	131	744,036
Industrial School, Girls	10,050	276,800	24,530	15,992	2,292	1,200	655	4,950	3,896	340,365
Dependent and Neglected Children	68,000	260,425	36,326	18,714	200	1,497	3,483	---	1,000	389,645
Hospital for the Insane	225,500	1,922,880	244,468	110,000	600	3,000	27,515	19,725	1,000	2,554,688
Mental Defectives, Grand Junction	18,000	230,500	25,575	61,000	343	600	2,540	1,680	500	340,738
Mental Defectives, Ridge	62,000	247,696	19,176	15,000	450	25	4,062	7,700	---	356,109
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	37,000	357,500	79,500	24,800	350	600	9,454	1,620	1,000	511,824
Workshop for the Blind	---	9,000	16,100	125	---	75	---	---	691	25,991
Capital Managers	1,035,504	6,156,743	114,451	337,261	---	---	---	---	---	7,643,959
Game and Fish Department	175,000	908,000	22,000	2,000	---	18,477	1,096,000	---	---	2,221,477
Highway Commission	5,000	65,656,554	11,500	17,910	---	450,029	---	---	9,500	66,150,493
Land Board	31,074,178	---	3,500	3,067	500	808	---	100,000,000	833	131,082,886
Military Department	165,068	448,200	3,200	200	---	---	---	---	---	616,668
State Fair	22,490	180,034	7,276	800	---	---	---	---	675	211,275
Miscellaneous Departments	---	---	56,169	83,116	681,113	7,251	---	---	10,365,499	11,093,148
Totals	\$34,504,420	\$90,985,874	\$ 2,489,022	\$ 1,688,898	\$1,645,415	\$ 552,539	\$ 1,242,244	\$100,128,890	\$10,654,765	\$243,872,067

INVENTORY VALUE OF STATE PROPERTY

(From Report of State Examiner)

Note.—Another table shows inventory as of June 30, 1934, classified as to institutions and departments.

CLASSIFICATION	June 30, 1934	June 30, 1932	June 30, 1930	Nov. 30, 1928	Nov. 30, 1926
Lands -----	\$ 34,504,420	\$ 45,817,678	\$ 50,338,029	\$ 45,988,877	\$ 45,015,148
Buildings and improvements-----	90,985,874	81,776,956	62,801,535	57,840,578	55,086,235
Machinery -----	1,247,882	1,276,187	610,414	651,445	605,796
Tools and equipment-----	905,121	717,216	1,216,291	1,860,859	1,043,260
Furniture and office equipment--	1,668,898	1,809,258	1,819,111	1,617,706	1,361,230
Libraries and collections-----	1,645,415	1,580,210	1,270,087	1,364,061	1,261,301
Automobiles, trucks, etc.-----	552,539	630,631	686,756	186,286	173,021
General supplies-----	336,019	495,623	307,119	292,569	367,729
Livestock -----	1,242,244	1,246,439	246,771	239,042	204,713
Land, water and mineral rights	100,128,890	100,105,175	100,067,275	100,045,748	103,246,680
Cash in funds, institutions and departments -----	10,654,765	12,241,392	10,712,715	7,192,439	4,551,094
Totals -----	\$243,872,067	\$247,696,765	\$230,076,103	\$217,279,610	\$212,916,207

CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT

The 66th congress of the United States proposed an amendment to the constitution in a joint resolution adopted April 26, 1924, granting congress the power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age. Colorado ratified the amendment in 1931, being the fourth state to take that action. Twenty-four states had ratified the amendment up to June 30, 1935. Ratification by 36 states is necessary to make it effective.

CO-OPERATIVE SELF-HELP MOVEMENT

The so-called "self-help" movement, in which self-reliant unemployed who wished to maintain themselves independently of relief were given an opportunity was active in Colorado during the depression. The exchange of the members' labor for food (principally vegetables) was the primary activity of the organizations at first. Federal grants made to self-help co-operatives in Colorado from August, 1933, to December 31, 1935, amounted to \$176,541, of which \$133,998 had been expended to October 31, 1935.

CREDIT UNIONS

Cooperative societies, known as credit unions, may be incorporated in Colorado for the purpose of promoting thrift among their members and creating a source of credit for them at reasonable rates of interest for provident purposes under an act of the legislature approved April 4, 1931. Any seven residents of the state may

apply to the state bank commissioner, under whose jurisdiction the law is administered, for permission to organize a union.

A credit union is empowered to receive savings of its members as payment on shares of its stock or as deposits in Christmas clubs, vacation clubs and similar thrift movements; to make loans to its members, to borrow money, to invest in any legal savings bank or trust funds in the state; and make loans to other co-operative societies having membership in the union. A credit union is composed for the most part of groups, both large and small, having a common bond of occupation or association or to groups within a well-defined neighborhood, community or rural district.

Each member of a credit union is required to subscribe for at least one share of its stock of not more than \$10 par value. Proceeds from the sale of shares furnish the capital upon which it operates. The law provides for the form of organization, manner of electing officers, naming committees, making annual reports to the bank commissioner, establishment of entrance fees, for the payment of dividends on the stock, rates of interest on loans and for the general operation of a union. Applications for the forming of a union are made to the bank commissioner on blanks furnished by him.

There were 28 credit unions in the state on December 31, 1935, with 6,238 shareholders. Among the unions so far formed are credit unions for state employes, the employes of the Denver postoffice, the Denver municipal gov-

ernment, teachers and employes of the Denver and Pueblo public schools and employes of numerous corporations.

A list of credit unions in the order

of their organization, with their location, dates of their charters and the number of shareholders, up to December 31, 1935, is published herewith.

CREDIT UNIONS: NAMES, ADDRESSES, DATES CHARTERED AND NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS IN COLORADO CREDIT UNIONS, DECEMBER 31, 1935

No.	NAME	Location	Chartered	Number of Shareholders
1	Utah Junction Employees Cr. Un.....	Utah Junction.....	May 27, 1931	339
2	Denver and Salt Lake Transportation and Clerks Cr. Un.....	Denver	June 26, 1931	271
3	Denver Credit Union.....	Denver	Aug. 11, 1931	234
4	Denver Postal Cr. Un.....	Denver	Dec. 23, 1931	835
5	Pikes Peak Cr. Un.....	Colorado Springs.....	Jan. 15, 1932	60
6	Albany Hotel Employees Cr. Un.....	Denver	July 5, 1932	92
7	Swift Denver Employees Cr. Un.....	Denver	May 29, 1933	444
8	St. Dominics Parish Cr. Un.....	Denver	June 30, 1933	117
9	Armour Denver Employees Cr. Un.....	Denver	Aug. 9, 1933	244
10	Cosmopolitan Hotel Employees Cr. Un.....	Denver	Aug. 10, 1933	107
11	Denver and Rio Grande Cr. Un.....	Denver	Aug. 28, 1933	185
12	Cudahy Denver Employees Cr. Un.....	Denver	Dec. 27, 1933	152
13	Municipal Employees Cr. Un. of Denver.....	Denver	Jan. 4, 1934	113
14	Shirley Savoy Hotel Employees Cr. Un.....	Denver	Feb. 27, 1934	39
15	Gates Mutual Cr. Un.....	Denver	Mar. 16, 1934	855
16	Sacred Heart Parish Cr. Un.....	Alamosa	Apr. 27, 1934	---
17	Denver Post Employees Cr. Un.....	Denver	Apr. 30, 1934	329
18	Conoco Employees Cr. Un.....	Denver	May 11, 1934	249
19	Colorado State Employees Cr. Un.....	Denver	May 25, 1934	134
20	Denver Public School Employees Cr. Un.....	Denver	May 25, 1934	452
21	Denver Municipal Water Works Employees Cr. Un.....	Denver	Sept. 24, 1934	235
22	Campbell-Sell Employees Cr. Un.....	Denver	Nov. 8, 1934	99
23	Rocky Mountain News Employees Cr. Un.....	Denver	Nov. 15, 1934	150
24	Denver Cr. Un. of Union Pacific Employees.....	Denver	Feb. 2, 1935	131
25	Denver Massco Employees Cr. Un.....	Denver	Mar. 29, 1935	84
26	The College Cr. Un. of Greeley.....	Greeley	Apr. 5, 1935	61
27	Pueblo Teachers Cr. Un.....	Pueblo	June 6, 1935	37
28	Denver Dry Goods Employees Cr. Un.....	Denver	July 16, 1935	190
	Total .....	.....	.....	6,238

Highways and Highway Revenues

COLORADO has conducted an aggressive highway construction program for a number of years and as a result the state has a system of highways comparable with any in the union. Approximately \$203,705,000 was expended in the state by all agencies engaged in highway construction and maintenance from 1910 to 1934, inclusive. The state highway department expenditures during this period amounted to \$105,465,841 on state and federal aid projects. Other agencies contributing to the highway program in the state are the counties, the national forest service and the national park service. The latter expended \$4,089,217 in the national parks and

monuments from 1910 to 1935, inclusive. From 1924 to 1934, inclusive, the counties disbursed \$54,602,535 and the forest service for the period 1924 to 1935, inclusive, a total of \$8,573,090. These figures are exclusive of street construction in cities and towns and in the Denver mountain park system.

Receipts and expenditures for highway purposes and road mileage by counties for 1935 are not available, pending the completion of a new survey. This survey is being made jointly by the state highway department and the United States bureau of public roads in a comprehensive study of the highway system, the economic factors involved, the physical condi-

tion and mileage of roads under all classifications and the future requirements to meet the needs of the commonwealth.

In preparation for a more extended highway construction program the legislature in 1936 authorized an issue of state anticipation warrants in an amount not to exceed \$25,000,000, to be secured by revenues from motor vehicle and gasoline taxes, for highway purposes.

The state at the beginning of 1935 had 74,550 miles of state and county roads, according to surveys made by the United States bureau of public roads and the state highway department. Of this total 65,129 miles are classified as county roads and 9,421 miles as state highways.

The classification of county roads as reported by the United States bureau of public roads is as follows:

	Miles
Earth roads:	
Unimproved	35,396.9
Improved	21,266.1
Total, non-surfaced.....	56,663.0
Surfaced roads:	
Sand-clay	2,554.1
Gravel, chert, etc.....	5,840.8
Macadam and concrete.....	71.0
Total, surfaced.....	8,465.9
Total, county.....	65,128.9

The classification of state highways, including federal aid projects, as reported by the state highway department, is as follows:

	Miles
Projected	209.0
Graded	3,879.3
Surfaced	3,601.6
Oiled	1,228.2
Paved	503.6
Total	*9,421.7

*Includes 3,526.8 miles designated as federal aid projects.

The location of roads in the state in relation to farms, as reported by the federal census in 1930, is as follows:

Farms located on—	Number
Concrete road.....	839
Brick road.....	1
Asphalt road.....	28
Macadam road.....	149
Gravel road.....	14,262
Sand-clay road.....	161
Improved dirt road.....	22,602
Unimproved dirt road.....	18,072
All others.....	3,842
Total	59,956

Highway construction and maintenance in the state are carried on through several agencies. The principal agency is the state highway department, which consists of the gover-

nor, the state highway engineer, highway advisory board, and such assistants, clerks and employes as are necessary to comply with the state highway act.

The advisory board consists of one member from each of seven districts into which the state is divided, whose term is for three years and whose successor is appointed by the governor. The administrative head of the state highway department is the state highway engineer. The senior assistant engineer has complete charge of the office and routine problems connected therewith. The assistant engineer has charge of all engineering covering location, design and construction. The maintenance engineer has direct control of all maintenance work, as well as mechanical equipment. The auditor has charge of all accounting. A division engineer, in charge of location and construction, and a maintenance superintendent are assigned to each of the seven divisions.

The personnel of the state highway department is as follows:

STATE HIGHWAY ENGINEER
Charles D. Vail
ADVISORY BOARD

Dist.	
1	Ralph O. Baird.....Denver
2	P. C. Moshisky.....Montrose
3	I. F. Beauchamp.....Trinidad
4	W. T. Mathis.....Pueblo
5	A. W. Marksheffel.....Colorado Springs
6	A. R. Glassburn.....Craig
7	Glenn S. White.....Fort Morgan

GENERAL OFFICE

O. T. Reedy...	Senior Assistant Engineer
J. E. Maloney.....	Assistant Engineer
D. N. Stewart.....	Supt. of Maintenance
John P. Donovan.....	Maintenance Engineer
Paul Bailey.....	Bridge Engineer
F. H. Young.....	Office Engineer
John Marshall.....	Chief Draftsman
Edwin Mitchell.....	Auditor
Roy F. Smith.....	Chief Clerk

DIVISION ENGINEERS

Div.	
1	E. E. Montgomery.....Denver
2	J. J. Vandermoer.....Grand Junction
3	J. R. Cheney.....Durango
4	James D. Bell.....Pueblo
5	Ernest Montgomery.....Colorado Springs
6	H. L. Jenness.....Glenwood Springs
7	Roy Randall.....Greeley

Owing to geographical conditions and mountain barriers, the highway advisory board districts do not correspond with the engineering and maintenance divisions. Each district has a division engineer, an assistant superintendent of maintenance and a representative on the highway advisory board.

The assistant superintendents of maintenance, the division in which they serve and their headquarters are as follows:

Div.	Asst. Supt.	Headquarters
1	W. T. Murnan.....	Denver
2	J. P. Shea.....	Grand Junction
3	J. P. Solan.....	Durango
4	Chas. E. Shumate.....	Pueblo
5	Axel Swanson.....	Denver
6	Frank M. Drescher.....	Craig
7	C. M. Terrell.....	Alamosa

The United States bureau of public roads co-operates with the state highway department and maintains a district office in Denver. The federal government joins with the state in the cost of construction of numerous projects and furnishes a large part of the funds used for that purpose. The percentages of total receipts of the highway department from the government for federal aid purposes and the percentages of total expenditures by the department on federal aid projects by years, are as follows:

Year	Percentages	
	Receipts	Expenditures
1931.....	51.6	71.9
1932.....	24.1	54.9
1933.....	52.8	68.2
1934.....	67.6	69.2
1935.....	45.6	61.4

The United States forest service, in addition to expenditures made on highways, roads and trails in and adjacent to the national forests, co-operates with the counties of the state in highway work, and 25 per cent of its revenues from the operations of the forests goes to the counties for road purposes. A table accompanying the chapter on national forests in this volume gives the distribution of forest funds to counties by years.

The boards of county commissioners of the several counties have absolute jurisdiction over the construction and maintenance of county roads. The funds for this work come out of county revenues. The state highway department does all of the maintenance work on all of the federal aid highways and the counties maintain the remainder of the state highways which are not part of the federal aid system. There are 16 counties which have little or no federal aid road. These counties maintain the state highways and the state pays one-half of the cost.

The total cost of highway construction in Colorado in 1934, exclusive of streets in cities and towns and highways in the Denver mountain park system, as reported by all agencies, was \$15,677,775. This was distributed as follows:

By counties.....	\$ 3,455,643
By state highway department	10,369,110
By forest service.....	1,258,593
By national park service.....	594,429
Total	\$15,677,775

The figures for the counties and the state highway department include certain sums transferred from one to another, a slight duplication which can not be avoided.

A table published herewith shows expenditures for highway purposes by the highway department, the counties, the national park service and the forest service by years, beginning with 1924, and total expenditures by all agencies.

The status of state highway funds for 1935 was as follows:

Balance, Jan. 1, 1935.....	\$ 295,716.71
Receipts	8,239,509.90
Total	\$ 8,535,226.61
Disbursements	7,419,147.13
Transfer to 3% tax fund..	200,000.00
Balance, Dec. 31.....	916,079.48
Total	\$ 8,535,226.61

The status of state highway funds for 1934 was as follows:

Balance, Jan. 1, 1934.....	\$ 219,036.36
Receipts	10,445,790.23
Total	\$10,664,826.59
Disbursements	\$10,369,109.88
Balance, Dec. 31.....	295,716.71
Total	\$10,664,826.59

Sources of highway funds, by years, and a distribution of disbursements, by years, are shown in accompanying tables.

A consolidated condensed statement of finances for all counties for 1934 is as follows:

Balance, Jan. 1, 1934.....	\$ 378,921.39
Receipts	3,365,656.73
Total	\$3,744,578.12
Disbursements	\$3,455,642.73
County funds to state.....	79,195.78
Balance, Dec. 31.....	209,739.61
Total	\$3,744,578.12

The funds supplied by the government towards the construction of federal aid projects are governed by certain regulations which result in a division of costs that varies on different projects but, as a rule, the government pays about 56.22 per cent of the construction cost of the projects.

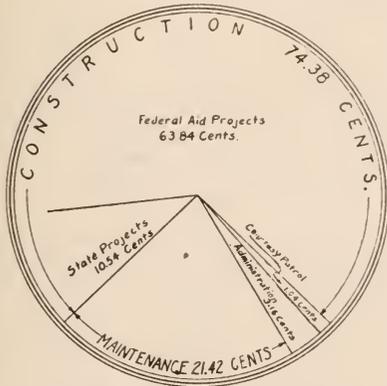
Beginning with 1930, under a legislative act, three per cent of the state gasoline tax is set aside in a special fund for the construction and maintenance of streets in cities and towns. Receipts and disbursements of this fund, by years, are as follows:

Year	Receipts	Disbursements
1930	\$282,501	\$188,320
1931	180,820	138,023
1932	162,455	115,938
1933	155,800	69,413
1934	170,300	202,775
1935	177,400	129,046

Tables published herewith include the following: County revenues, by counties, for highway purposes in 1934; disbursements, by counties, for highway purposes in 1934; mileage of

highways, by counties and types, at beginning of 1935; receipts and expenditures of the state highway department from 1910 to 1935, inclusive.

**COLORADO STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.
HOW THE HIGHWAY DOLLAR WAS EXPENDED
FOR THE YEAR 1935**



SUMMARY.

Administration	3.16%
Maintenance	21.42%
Construction :-	
Federal Aid Projects	63.84%
State Projects	10.54%
Total Construction	74.38%
Courtesy Patrol	1.04%
Total	100.00%

**COLORADO STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.
HOW THE HIGHWAY DOLLAR WAS EXPENDED
FOR THE YEAR 1934.**



SUMMARY.

Administration	2.11%
Maintenance	17.00%
Construction :-	
Federal Aid Projects	69.20%
State Projects	11.69%
Total Construction	80.89%
Total	100.00%

HIGHWAYS: TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, ADMINISTRATION, ETC., BY SPECIFIED AGENCIES IN COLORADO, BY YEARS

YEAR	State (Including Federal Aid)	Counties	Forest Service	National Park Service*	Total
1924	\$ 5,664,567	\$ 5,432,820	\$ 441,417	\$ 33,196	\$ 11,572,000
1925	4,587,089	4,954,769	393,785	74,284	10,009,927
1926	4,809,052	4,847,531	591,596	145,392	10,393,571
1927	4,164,804	4,878,509	140,832	169,229	9,353,374
1928	5,916,002	5,939,162	647,254	116,963	12,619,381
1929	5,769,234	5,370,214	467,595	304,307	11,911,350
1930	7,099,271	5,946,793	419,564	150,308	13,615,936
1931	10,128,143	5,802,630	745,315	1,096,829	17,772,917
1932	6,307,198	4,530,101	1,064,383	376,745	12,278,427
1933	7,765,276	3,449,362	852,306	405,217	12,472,161
1934	10,369,110	3,456,644	1,258,593	594,429	15,678,776
1935	7,619,147	(a)	*1,550,450	446,368	9,615,965
	\$ 80,198,893	\$ 54,608,535	\$ 8,573,090	\$ 3,913,267	\$147,293,785

*Fiscal years ending June 30.

(a) No report for 1935, pending new survey.

SOURCES OF HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT FUNDS, BY YEARS

SOURCE	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Taxes:						
Gasoline tax	\$4,138,350	\$ 2,980,720	\$3,663,800	\$3,790,617	\$4,219,681	\$4,171,887
U. S. Government:						
Federal aid	3,761,500	6,424,322	4,259,993	2,102,812	4,793,420	2,298,636
Internal improvement	28,200	40,100	25,000	20,300	45,500	75,000
NRA Gov't advances		600,000				
Highway receipts	97,391	97,979	64,372	164,679	179,444	*
Bus tax	68,354	59,436	40,700	39,196	43,945	70,999
Private carrier tax	43,219	43,233	15,354	24,765		
Commercial carrier tax	29,741					
Motor vehicle fees	72,245					
Miscellaneous	510			17,082	3,231	58,376
Transfer from 3% tax fund		200,000				
Total	\$8,239,510	\$10,445,790	\$8,069,219	\$6,159,451	\$9,285,221	\$6,674,898

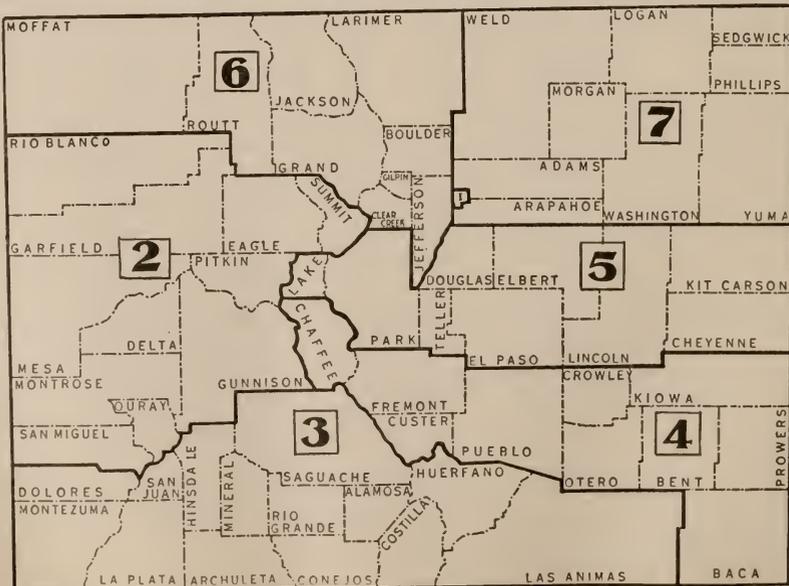
*Included under "Miscellaneous."

DISBURSEMENTS OF STATE HIGHWAY FUNDS, BY YEARS

PURPOSE	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Federal aid projects	\$4,558,255	\$ 6,851,459	\$5,298,909	\$3,467,475	\$ 7,213,340	\$4,343,773
State projects	777,704	1,192,966	773,502	828,724	917,454	701,518
Maintenance	1,418,662	1,247,164	1,230,987	1,383,820	1,364,421	1,558,695
Maintenance equipment and repairs	103,157	451,342	71,007	242,675	292,270	236,220
Property and equipment	54,667	27,149	27,282	8,208	47,707	30,388
Surveys	125,206	54,550	29,090	52,160	46,268	7,914
Road signs and traffic census	36,168	31,290	64,331	99,360	21,311	23,042
Administration	236,984	218,757	203,309	200,128	196,139	172,947
Compensation insurance		36,407	27,298	21,470	27,166	24,771
Courtesy patrol	73,129					
Economic survey	11,239					
Miscellaneous	10,035	3,025	2,500	3,177	2,067	
Civil works relief		34,560	8,873			
Drouth relief	13,941	220,441	28,188			
Transfer to 3% tax fund	200,000					
Total	*\$7,619,147	\$10,369,110	\$7,765,276	\$6,307,197	\$10,128,143	\$7,099,271

*Total disbursements exclusive of \$200,000 transfer to 3 per cent fund, \$7,419,147.

CHART SHOWING BOUNDARIES OF THE HIGHWAY DISTRICTS HAVING REPRESENTATION ON THE ADVISORY BOARD



RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, BY YEARS, FROM 1910 TO 1935, INCLUSIVE

Year	Disbursements					Balance
	Receipts	Administration	Construction	Maintenance	Equipment, Supplies, Property and Miscellaneous		Total
1910	\$ 40,352.54	\$ 9,425.77	\$ 30,926.77	-----	-----	\$ 40,352.54
1911-1912	36,767.16	18,216.72	9,573.23	-----	8,977.21	36,767.16
1913	521,420.25	13,755.07	447,410.78	-----	-----	461,165.85
1914	255,270.58	15,422.77	235,851.61	-----	-----	14,250.60
1915	217,754.73	14,505.75	198,091.39	-----	-----	19,408.19
1916	717,816.02	14,929.07	608,204.20	-----	-----	623,133.27
1917	734,582.46	26,830.29	694,163.54	-----	-----	720,993.83
1918	1,126,743.45	34,610.55	1,140,363.48	-----	-----	1,174,974.03
1919*	1,396,112.69	58,100.63	1,333,644.22	-----	163,814.40	1,555,559.25
1920*	3,473,435.99	89,866.02	3,426,841.81	\$ 13,800.40	366,437.16	3,896,945.39
1921*	4,119,150.61	117,766.86	3,656,061.92	173,481.20	106,543.23	4,053,853.21
1922*	9,333,225.66	167,780.53	5,704,346.69	707,570.32	156,185.21	6,735,882.75
1923*	5,558,437.47	173,696.32	4,305,563.05	838,204.89	135,982.37	5,453,446.63
1924*	4,985,181.69	153,480.68	4,589,395.98	804,727.01	116,963.51	5,664,567.18
1925*	4,378,946.91	134,524.81	3,530,140.91	805,269.58	114,154.27	4,687,089.57
1926*	5,105,240.90	124,660.89	3,819,696.61	806,472.52	58,222.00	4,809,052.02
1927*	3,831,134.51	101,593.13	3,128,378.96	863,720.74	71,112.20	4,164,805.03
1928*	5,315,226.94	115,394.41	4,316,531.28	917,286.63	566,789.96	5,916,002.28
1929†	6,359,531.37	174,024.36	3,766,083.82	1,335,514.66	493,651.52	738,339.05
1930	6,674,898.35	172,947.10	5,045,290.39	1,558,698.05	322,835.30	7,099,270.84
1931	9,235,220.83	196,138.58	8,130,793.85	1,364,421.41	1,012,814.33	10,128,143.33
1932	6,159,450.90	221,597.89	4,293,579.09	1,383,820.42	408,200.22	6,307,197.62
1933	8,069,218.74	203,309.24	6,109,471.11	1,230,987.49	221,508.39	7,765,276.23
1934	10,445,790.23	218,761.21	8,299,425.65	1,247,164.40	603,758.62	294,216.71
1935	8,239,509.90	236,983.96	5,395,958.89	1,418,661.92	627,542.36	914,679.48
Totals	\$4106,381,920.88	\$ 2,808,322.61	\$ 82,205,739.23	\$ 15,472,801.64	\$ 4,973,977.92	\$ 105,465,841.40

*Fiscal year ending November 30.
 †3 months ending December 31, 1929.
 \$31,500.00 deducted from One Mill levy collections in year ended Nov. 30, 1921, to establish Revolving Fund.
 Minus sign (—) denotes deficit.

COUNTY REVENUE FOR HIGHWAY PURPOSES IN 1934
(Supplied by the United States Bureau of Public Roads)

COUNTY	Balance on Hand	General County Road Taxes	Motor Vehicle Fees	Gasoline Taxes	Funds from State	Miscellaneous	Totals
Adams	\$ 44,475.22	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$ 72,133.19	\$ 116,608.41
Alamosa	10,680.90	-----	6,891.85	17,723.93	2,314.13	4,173.45	41,784.26
Arapahoe	5,676.55	\$ 16,661.19	2,983.96	16,335.63	3,358.74	1,179.50	64,195.57
Archuleta	1,168.65	5,592.11	1,769.31	15,229.58	-----	2,747.71	26,507.36
Baca	4,090.15	4,134.40	7,119.13	36,119.03	2,396.48	63.02	53,922.21
Benet	14,785.57	7,198.84	5,672.74	12,317.35	-----	15,963.18	55,932.18
Boulder	-23,965.93	30,663.00	17,649.01	24,900.00	4,143.05	21,669.38	75,688.54
Chaffee	10,427.79	301.73	5,066.62	13,368.25	1,942.93	401.60	31,508.92
Cheyenne	4,494.51	-----	3,548.28	20,531.05	1,195.29	1,533.46	31,802.59
Clear Creek	2,084.50	1,319.14	2,342.59	16,543.20	2,475.45	-----	25,964.88
Conejos	2,832.79	2,978.10	4,388.52	19,808.88	600.00	1,818.01	32,526.30
Costilla	1,673.75	2,077.71	2,077.71	20,623.40	2,230.94	3,703.51	30,309.31
Crowley	8,224.07	4,310.20	3,890.16	11,706.41	10,397.70	181.94	38,710.48
Custer	-----	1,103.84	1,539.31	15,399.72	10,000.00	-----	28,352.87
Delta	2,786.86	48,200.23	11,233.79	19,050.95	2,666.95	5,446.68	89,385.46
Denver	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dolores	981.33	1,294.19	555.91	10,934.08	568.32	1,570.64	15,904.47
Douglas	-34,364.31	13,565.42	3,884.57	22,725.09	-----	9,286.35	15,097.12
Eagle	15,189.10	7,160.40	3,402.37	23,044.98	1,428.85	5,637.25	55,862.95
Elbert	478.85	3,790.55	8,106.70	18,476.01	2,943.31	6,568.42	40,363.84
El Paso	838.44	69,091.29	36,441.75	39,530.27	38.77	4,280.81	150,221.38
Fremont	7,174.13	-----	12,930.16	29,461.02	6,515.11	10,045.57	66,125.99
Garfield	11,176.93	29,518.57	7,654.91	25,423.35	935.01	6,371.08	81,084.85
Gipps	-----	-----	2,000.00	300.00	-----	10,500.00	12,800.00
Grand	5,353.46	2,679.24	2,250.22	30,745.84	599.54	1,609.05	43,217.35
Gunnison	6,144.59	6,286.68	5,536.70	42,760.58	-----	8,390.84	69,119.39
Hinsdale	32.08	1,128.81	242.86	1,000.00	2,206.65	101.44	4,711.84
Huerfano	-2,609.71	13,913.26	9,090.08	21,603.25	-----	2,035.60	44,032.48
Jackson	1,567.49	-----	1,598.10	21,974.21	-----	2,059.89	27,199.69
Jefferson	21,864.02	32,248.48	-----	-----	-----	74,603.58	128,716.08
Kiowa	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	36,454.77	36,454.77
Kit Carson	25,899.17	3,282.59	-----	-----	3,885.03	86,989.03	70,055.82

Lake	5,483.45	6,888.82	2,724.82	10,671.55	1,247.99	455.10	27,471.23
La Plata	2,912.88	33,861.52	7,223.21	18,440.27	4,867.28	12,888.12	78,163.28
Larimer	24,546.11	61,950.63	44,733.52	45,801.50	3,073.21	4,269.89	184,374.86
Las Animas	---	50,000.00	20,000.00	42,000.00	6,000.00	---	118,000.00
Lincoln	-1,105.38	3,329.24	7,787.18	51,211.62	11,305.83	1,095.79	73,624.28
Logan	32,562.82	19,896.54	17,340.65	31,677.18	11,265.76	1,041.29	113,694.24
Mesa	38,010.57	34,222.51	21,134.83	35,252.38	1,663.46	9,546.72	63,809.33
Mineral	4,410.06	227.41	924.47	10,452.25	6,000.00	1,564.95	23,579.14
Moffat	71,354.43	8,310.41	5,026.15	30,404.57	---	---	115,095.56
Montezuma	5,235.41	4,066.24	7,165.52	22,291.36	1,076.64	1,721.74	41,556.91
Montrose	9,163.69	22,128.09	8,010.34	34,808.82	6,286.58	650.10	81,047.62
Morgan	12,563.02	11,839.40	15,067.03	21,433.56	13,083.36	5,300.86	79,287.23
Otero	6,129.15	26,441.66	17,187.18	17,327.47	2,972.49	1,518.65	71,576.60
Ouray	8,486.48	501.71	1,154.46	7,935.44	349.86	729.84	14,167.79
Park	2,692.80	3,289.32	4,473.75	30,434.93	6,756.73	2,484.22	50,131.75
Phillips	20,972.29	---	5,162.64	15,964.64	2,775.46	9,975.37	54,850.40
Pitkin	3,684.13	1,115.92	1,622.35	14,107.30	49.79	---	20,579.49
Prowers	2,723.06	8,774.86	13,436.86	23,624.93	7,453.36	2,593.09	64,605.22
Pueblo	---	53,493.49	34,054.50	34,953.20	938.56	312.25	129,751.94
Rio Blanco	7,174.32	6,061.74	3,395.19	32,851.86	3,303.39	471.26	53,257.76
Rio Grande	3,240.86	5,917.91	9,186.37	14,230.46	1,164.40	1,551.04	35,281.04
Routt	3,750.92	19,066.99	6,758.46	29,451.51	1,233.38	4,731.43	64,982.69
Saguache	3,071.44	---	3,439.43	24,749.94	3,209.80	7,301.80	41,772.41
San Juan	9,075.98	4,437.66	1,419.23	7,791.10	---	2,960.41	25,684.38
San Miguel	6,453.23	5,257.37	1,568.83	23,194.78	---	2,202.25	38,676.46
Sedgwick	18,587.61	9,773.20	---	---	---	23,356.42	51,717.23
Summit	9,634.13	5,969.95	1,092.39	13,181.90	10,596.91	3,230.22	43,705.50
Teller	---	1,907.78	4,796.12	15,024.66	---	7,741.56	29,470.12
Washington	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Weld	16,768.19	4,310.19	53,329.21	61,388.76	2,315.75	77,654.96	65,206.96
Yuma	13,985.00	5,870.23	9,011.63	42,594.35	---	---	214,448.18
State	\$ 378,921.39	\$ 807,801.90	\$ 517,072.13	\$ 1,316,713.41	\$ 169,772.42	\$ 654,296.87	\$ 3,744,578.12

Minus sign (—) means deficit.

"Miscellaneous" includes appropriations from "Local Funds" as follows: Bent, \$1,911.58; Costilla, \$3,645.51; Gilpin, \$10,000.00. Mesa, \$4,608.61; Phillips, \$9,026.64; Prowers, \$1,500.00; Routt, \$1,978.86; "Local Bond Sale Receipts" of \$12,334.80 for Bent county.

†1933 figures.

DISBURSEMENTS BY COUNTIES FOR HIGHWAY PURPOSES IN 1934
(Supplied by the United States Bureau of Public Roads)

COUNTY	Construction Roads and Bridges	Maintenance Roads and Bridges	Administration Overhead and Engineering	Interest on Notes	Miscellaneous	Total Disbursements	County Funds to State	Balance End of Year	Total
Adams	\$ 15,444.02	\$ 41,368.32	\$ 1,200.00	---	\$ 5,606.56	\$ 62,418.90	---	\$ 54,189.51	\$ 116,608.41
Alamosa	4,539.10	9,772.90	---	---	20,657.46	36,169.46	---	5,614.80	41,784.26
Arapahoe	---	55,579.40	---	---	---	55,579.40	---	8,616.17	64,195.57
Archuleta	---	22,512.64	---	---	---	22,512.64	---	3,994.72	26,507.36
Baca	3,887.37	47,182.40	---	---	---	51,069.77	---	2,852.44	53,922.21
Bent	---	27,794.79	---	---	13,348.86	41,143.65	\$ 13,337.78	1,450.75	55,932.18
Boulder	---	127,223.57	---	---	---	127,223.57	---	-51,565.03	75,658.54
Chaffee	---	16,906.01	---	---	216.83	17,122.84	---	14,386.08	31,508.92
Cheyenne	---	22,032.36	268.08	---	---	22,300.44	---	8,942.15	31,302.59
Clear Creek	---	27,645.69	---	---	---	27,645.69	---	-1,680.81	25,964.88
Conejos	---	27,599.81	---	---	1,684.24	29,284.05	---	3,242.25	32,526.30
Costilla	---	23,026.55	---	---	815.31	23,841.86	---	6,967.45	30,809.31
Crowley	10,510.32	9,600.00	1,400.00	---	7,302.17	28,812.49	---	9,897.99	38,710.48
Custer	15,000.00	10,000.00	1,680.00	---	1,672.87	28,352.87	---	---	28,352.87
Delta	3,200.00	79,063.83	---	---	5,620.00	87,883.83	---	1,501.63	89,385.46
Denver	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dolores	---	---	---	---	14,823.30	14,823.30	---	1,081.17	15,904.47
Douglas	22,331.23	22,155.34	---	---	8,640.98	53,127.55	---	-8,030.43	15,097.12
Eagle	---	47,079.25	508.40	---	14.81	47,602.46	---	8,260.49	55,862.95
Elbert	---	37,118.81	---	---	---	37,118.81	---	3,245.03	40,363.84
El Paso	58,379.86	87,569.81	3,189.23	---	507.01	149,645.91	---	575.42	150,221.33
Fremont	---	70,388.56	---	---	---	70,388.56	---	-4,262.57	66,125.99
Garfield	---	59,635.02	2,549.63	---	1,340.01	63,524.66	---	17,560.19	81,084.85
Gilpin	---	10,000.00	---	---	---	10,000.00	5,000.00	-2,200.00	12,800.00
Grand	---	33,631.98	---	\$ 29.30	-502.85	34,164.13	---	9,053.22	43,217.35
Gunnison	9,801.42	49,463.50	---	---	7,697.08	66,962.00	---	2,167.39	69,119.39
Hinsdale	---	4,630.61	---	---	81.23	4,711.84	---	---	4,711.84
Huerfano	---	64,973.38	3,024.25	---	---	67,997.63	---	-23,965.15	44,032.48
Jackson	600.00	375.00	---	---	4,129.40	5,104.40	5,000.00	17,035.29	27,199.69
Jefferson	10,000.00	136,588.98	---	---	1,713.49	148,302.47	---	-19,586.39	128,716.08

Kiowa	7,505.88	6,609.40	421.16	14,536.44	16,816.17	5,102.16	36,454.77
Kit Carson	54,641.00			54,641.00		15,414.82	70,056.82
Lake	22,459.66			22,459.66		5,011.57	27,471.23
La Plata	11,949.00	2,318.40		76,766.09		1,397.19	78,163.28
Larimer	160,796.29	8,000.00		173,796.29		10,578.57	184,374.86
Las Animas	55,000.00		65,000.00	168,000.00		-40,000.00	118,000.00
Lincoln	46,677.98		34,944.09	81,622.07		-7,997.79	73,624.28
Logan	99,444.05		900.07	100,344.12		13,350.12	113,694.24
Mesa	77,628.59	2,500.00	1,694.93	83,904.15		-20,094.82	63,809.33
Mineral	20,153.69		2,080.63	20,153.69		3,425.45	23,579.14
Moffat	19,082.32	2,074.85	4,604.73	64,473.91		50,621.65	115,095.56
Montezuma	33,219.73		466.65	40,463.38		1,093.53	41,556.91
Montrose	79,322.61		525.01	79,847.62		1,200.00	81,047.62
Morgan	51,407.56	5,528.77		73,685.92		5,601.31	79,287.23
Otero	67,705.78	937.49		68,643.27		2,933.33	71,576.60
Ourray	10,776.20			10,776.20		3,381.59	14,157.79
Park	50,503.92			50,503.92		-372.17	50,131.75
Phillips	40,528.19			40,528.19		14,322.21	54,850.40
Pitkin	10,596.63		106.13	10,702.76	6,000.00	3,876.73	20,579.49
Prowers	46,332.81	2,352.96	2,306.76	66,769.38		-2,164.16	64,605.22
Pueblo	62,845.89	2,783.22	3,523.77	111,684.55		18,067.39	129,751.94
Rio Blanco	30,838.19		6,511.13	48,445.11		4,812.65	53,257.76
Rio Grande	34,821.01			34,821.01		460.03	35,281.04
Routt	63,808.27	287.49		64,095.76		896.93	64,992.69
Saguache	1,298.31	2,100.00	3,973.11	35,733.25		6,039.16	41,772.41
San Juan	28,361.83			16,769.85		8,914.53	25,684.38
San Miguel	16,769.85		5.90	33,460.37		5,216.09	38,676.46
Sedgewick	33,454.47	1,800.00	9,362.16	27,384.48	10,401.50	13,931.25	51,717.23
Summit	10,631.99		8,088.51	27,963.87		15,741.63	43,705.50
Teller	7,496.23					636.36	29,470.12
Washington	8,000.00			28,833.76			65,206.96
Weld	40,033.54	25,173.42		190,854.31	8,640.33	14,953.54	214,448.18
Yuma	126,391.98	15,087.35					71,371.21
State	14,375.00		11,300.00	43,386.21	14,000.00	13,985.00	\$3,744,578.12
	\$ 494,634.94	\$ 91,372.94	\$ 2,151.29	\$3,455,642.73	\$ 79,195.78	\$209,739.61	

Minus sign (—) indicates deficit.

"Miscellaneous" includes "Principal Payments on Bonds" as follows: Bent, \$13,348.86; Crowley, \$532.46; "Retirement of Notes" of \$24.73 for Crowley; \$5,620.00 for Delta and \$2,306.76 for Prowers.

MILEAGE OF HIGHWAYS IN COLORADO AT BEGINNING OF 1935

(Compiled from Records of U. S. Bureau of Public Roads and State Highway Commission)

COUNTY	STATE ROADS					COUNTY ROADS				Total State & County
	Paved	Sur-fac [†]	Graded	Pro-jected	Total State	Sur-fac [†]	Graded	Unim-proved and Partly Graded	Total County	
Adams	26.9	80.3	12.0	---	119.2	824.0	205.0	1,206.0	2,235.0	2,354.2
Alamosa	0.2	37.3	69.6	8.5	115.6	121.0	---	339.0	460.0	575.6
Arapahoe	13.5	88.4	4.0	---	105.9	100.0	200.0	200.0	500.0	605.9
Archuleta	---	33.5	61.5	---	95.0	15.0	100.0	291.7	406.7	501.7
Baca	---	113.8	123.7	---	237.5	15.0	1,019.0	238.5	1,272.5	1,510.0
Bent	13.5	27.9	30.4	---	71.8	15.0	410.5	374.5	800.0	871.8
Boulder	33.0	66.8	46.6	---	146.4	431.0	80.0	31.0	542.0	688.4
Chaffee	---	65.4	26.3	---	91.7	23.0	189.0	44.4	256.4	348.1
Cheyenne	---	111.9	16.3	---	128.2	10.0	305.0	300.0	615.0	743.2
Clear Creek	1.9	69.5	31.3	7.2	109.9	---	8.0	98.0	106.0	215.9
Conejos	---	44.1	86.5	---	130.6	20.0	517.0	50.0	587.0	717.6
Costilla	---	51.7	72.7	3.0	127.4	132.0	50.0	---	182.0	309.4
Crowley	---	39.6	24.2	---	63.8	174.0	100.0	400.0	*674.0	737.8
Custer	---	8.5	87.0	---	95.5	51.5	249.0	400.0	700.5	796.0
Delta	---	64.0	68.5	---	132.5	58.0	12.0	405.5	475.5	608.0
Denver	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dolores	---	13.4	57.5	---	70.9	10.0	146.0	---	156.0	226.9
Douglas	36.4	88.1	29.9	---	154.4	420.0	80.0	---	500.0	654.4
Eagle	---	64.7	68.9	8.9	142.5	10.0	11.0	249.8	270.8	413.3
Elbert	---	61.9	69.6	---	131.5	350.0	900.0	1,500.0	2,750.0	2,881.5
El Paso	55.2	114.8	70.6	6.0	246.6	361.7	928.0	1,770.8	3,060.5	3,307.1
Fremont	2.1	71.0	94.3	16.0	183.4	---	122.0	50.0	*172.0	355.4
Garfield	1.1	85.3	62.6	7.5	156.5	15.0	15.0	1,325.0	1,355.0	1,511.5
Gilpin	---	4.0	32.1	---	36.1	---	33.0	32.0	65.0	101.1
Grand	---	96.1	96.0	0.1	192.2	---	112.0	20.0	132.0	324.2
Gunnison	---	61.1	168.5	23.2	252.8	20.0	108.0	108.0	236.0	488.8
Hinsdale	---	---	48.6	---	48.6	27.0	60.0	---	87.0	135.6
Huerfano	---	51.4	100.9	6.4	158.7	25.0	324.0	176.0	525.0	683.7
Jackson	---	80.4	55.8	---	136.2	---	20.2	230.0	250.0	386.2
Jefferson	22.9	153.9	53.3	22.8	252.9	6.5	584.5	500.0	*1,091.0	1,343.9
Kiowa	---	69.6	76.5	---	146.1	48.0	---	615.0	*663.0	809.1
Kit Carson	---	129.5	46.2	---	175.7	---	241.0	1,264.0	1,505.0	1,680.7
Lake	---	52.5	21.0	---	73.5	---	23.0	27.0	50.0	123.5
La Plata	---	85.0	44.6	---	129.6	53.0	2.0	1,347.0	1,422.0	1,551.6
Larimer	25.4	190.0	70.3	1.3	267.0	335.0	4.0	735.0	1,074.0	1,361.0
Las Animas	28.3	121.5	114.3	15.0	279.1	90.0	162.5	5,494.5	5,747.0	6,026.1
Lincoln	1.0	108.8	202.5	---	312.3	11.0	16.0	952.0	979.0	1,291.3
Logan	27.7	147.7	---	---	175.4	389.0	372.0	3,000.0	*3,761.0	3,936.4
Mesa	6.2	92.5	121.2	---	219.9	122.0	1,256.0	1,257.0	2,635.0	2,854.9
Mineral	---	23.4	41.8	---	65.2	18.0	7.0	15.0	40.0	105.2
Moffat	0.6	82.0	95.7	---	178.3	6.0	39.0	891.0	936.0	1,114.3
Montezuma	---	62.7	73.7	---	136.4	6.2	516.8	587.0	1,110.0	1,246.4
Montrose	0.7	62.3	161.0	10.0	234.0	7.0	553.0	400.0	960.0	1,194.0
Morgan	35.2	90.0	8.0	---	133.2	258.0	583.0	---	836.0	969.2
Otero	28.2	15.3	76.2	---	119.7	136.2	817.5	533.0	1,486.7	1,606.4
Ouray	---	28.6	20.9	---	49.5	52.0	107.0	107.5	266.5	316.0
Park	---	105.1	79.2	8.7	193.0	150.0	426.0	32.0	608.0	801.0
Phillips	---	98.9	---	---	98.9	470.0	305.0	225.0	1,000.0	1,098.9
Pitkin	---	---	86.8	---	86.8	---	91.3	120.7	212.0	298.8
Prowers	6.4	110.2	67.6	---	184.2	312.0	800.0	100.0	*1,212.0	1,396.2
Pueblo	43.7	118.4	52.4	---	214.5	606.8	2,084.0	310.0	3,008.3	3,215.3
Rio Blanco	---	47.6	143.6	13.3	204.5	---	168.0	91.0	259.0	463.5
Rio Grande	2.0	56.6	24.5	---	83.1	---	250.0	250.0	500.0	583.1
Routt	1.5	83.5	82.7	16.2	183.9	7.0	1,745.0	---	1,752.0	1,935.9
Saguache	---	117.7	52.3	---	170.0	61.0	438.3	600.0	1,099.3	1,269.3
San Juan	---	35.1	9.0	4.5	48.6	4.0	88.7	---	92.7	141.3
San Miguel	---	8.3	129.7	5.0	143.0	---	---	200.0	200.0	343.0
Sedgwick	10.8	55.9	11.5	---	78.2	246.0	20.0	250.0	516.0	594.2
Summit	---	40.7	44.7	7.3	92.7	---	15.0	18.0	33.0	125.7
Teller	---	80.9	10.0	12.3	103.2	15.0	---	241.0	256.0	359.2
Washington	7.4	180.6	70.3	---	258.3	5.0	62.0	2,787.0	*2,854.0	3,112.3
Weld	71.8	232.6	71.9	5.8	321.1	1,603.0	2,490.0	1,907.0	6,000.0	6,382.1
Yuma	---	247.5	---	---	247.5	225.0	675.0	700.0	1,600.0	1,847.5
State	503.6	4,829.8	3,879.3	209.0	9,421.7	8,465.9	21,266.1	35,396.9	65,128.9	74,550.6

This table does not include forest service roads or city streets. †Includes oiled roads as follows: Adams, 41.0; Alamosa, 32.3; Arapahoe, 43.0; Bent, 24.9; Boulder, 17.9; Chaffee, 18.8; Cheyenne, 58.0; Clear Creek, 30.1; Conejos, 22.6; Costilla, 30.8; Delta, 19.1; Eagle, 16.0; Elbert, 34.5; El Paso, 24.2; Fremont, 18.2; Garfield, 54.5; Grand, 5.8; Gunnison, 1.5; Huerfano, 39.9; Jefferson, 57.7; Kit Carson, 60.9; Lake, 9.8; Larimer, 54.6; Las Animas, 30.2; Lincoln, 32.0; Logan, 58.5; Mesa, 66.8; Montrose, 23.6; Morgan, 8.5; Otero, 8.9; Phillips, 10.3; Prowers, 34.2; Pueblo, 95.0; Rio Grande, 19.4; Routt, 38.1; Sedgwick, 13.1; Teller, 3.2; Weld, 70.3. *1933 figures.

MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATIONS

All owners of motor vehicles and trailers operated upon the highways of Colorado are required by law to take out licenses annually and to display the license plates issued therewith upon the vehicles in a prescribed manner. These licenses are issued through the division of motor vehicle supervision, under the jurisdiction of the state treasurer. The county clerks and recorders of the various counties of the state, with the exception of Denver, are the authorized agents of the state motor vehicle supervisor for the issuance of licenses and the collection of license fees. Licenses for owners in Denver county are issued directly from the supervisor's office in the state capitol building.

All persons, except those specifically exempted by law, are required to have operators' or chauffeurs' licenses before operating motor vehicles upon the highways of the state. These licenses are obtained from the same agencies through which the motor vehicle licenses are issued. Other laws provide for the registration of titles of motor vehicles; for the licensing and registration of auto camps; for the taxation of motor vehicles; for the recovery of stolen automobiles, and for the operation of all motor vehicles upon the highways of the state. The division of motor vehicle supervision has jurisdiction over all of these operations.

The registration of motor vehicles under state authority began in 1913. In that year there were 13,135 passenger car and truck licenses issued. Beginning with 1920, licenses for passenger cars and trucks were segregated. The number of passenger car registrations increased steadily each year until 276,847 cars were registered in 1930. There was a decline in years subsequent to 1930 until 1934, when a resumption of the upward trend began. In 1920, the first year in which licenses for trucks were segregated, there were 7,385 registered. The number increased steadily to a maximum of 32,082 in 1931.

The increase each year over the preceding year (or decrease) in the number of cars and trucks registered and the percentage is as follows:

Year	Cars		Trucks	
	No.	Per Ct.	No.	Per Ct.
1921.....	16,372	13.6	1,818	24.0
1922.....	15,163	11.1	1,426	15.2
1923.....	34,170	15.9	2,458	22.7
1924.....	21,692	12.4	2,599	19.6
1925.....	24,152	12.2	2,698	17.0
1926.....	10,795	4.9	2,321	12.5
1927.....	12,799	5.5	2,480	11.9

Year	Cars		Trucks	
	No.	Per Ct.	No.	Per Ct.
1928.....	14,841	6.1	576	2.5
1929.....	14,012	5.4	4,540	19.0
1930.....	2,887	1.0	3,161	11.1
1931.....	—471	—0.2	420	1.3
1932.....	—20,522	—7.4	—2,076	—6.5
1933.....	—16,796	—6.6	—2,573	—8.6
1934.....	7,315	3.1	425	1.5
1935.....	9,775	4.0	572	2.0

(—) Denotes decrease.

Receipts for the registration of motor vehicles from 1913 to 1935, inclusive, aggregate \$25,567,632. In 1935 there was one passenger car registered in Colorado for every four persons in the state on the basis of the 1930 census, or a sufficient number of cars to transport every man, woman and child in the state at one time.

The receipts from motor vehicle licenses are divided equally between the state highway department for state highway purposes and counties for local road purposes, after the cost of administration is deducted. The legislature in 1933 diverted the state highway's portion to the general fund until July 1, 1935.

Total receipts from motor vehicle registration were \$60,833 in 1913, the year licensing began. Each year showed an increase until the maximum of \$1,910,741 was reached in 1931. Receipts decreased in 1932 and 1933 and resumed an upward trend in 1934.

Commencing in 1932, the system of licensing cars in Colorado was changed, and thereafter each county is indicated by an initial number, followed by the number of each particular license from 1 up to the maximum for that county.

The following table gives the key number which precedes the license number for all counties in the state:

County	Key No.
Denver	1
Pueblo	2
Weld	3
El Paso.....	4
Las Animas.....	5
Larimer	6
Boulder	7
Mesa	8
Otero	9
Arapahoe	10
Jefferson	11
Adams	12
Logan	13
Fremont	14
Morgan	15
Huerfano	16
Prowers	17
Delta	18
Yuma	19
La Plata.....	20

County	Key No.	County	Key No.
Montrose	21	Cheyenne	46
Baca	22	Douglas	47
Rio Grande	23	Archuleta	48
Garfield	24	Rio Blanco	49
Conejos	25	San Miguel	50
Kit Carson	26	Clear Creek	51
Washington	27	Custer	52
Routt	28	Grand	53
Bent	29	Park	54
Alamosa	30	San Juan	55
Chaffee	31	Ouray	56
Montezuma	32	Pitkin	57
Lincoln	33	Dolores	58
Elbert	34	Jackson	59
Saguache	35	Gilpin	60
Crowley	36	Summit	61
Phillips	37	Mineral	62
Costilla	38	Hinsdale	63
Sedgwick	39		
Gunnison	40		
Lake	41		
Moffat	42		
Teller	43		
Eagle	44		
Kiowa	45		

A table published herewith shows the registration and receipts by years since the state assumed control of licensing. Another table gives registrations and collections in 1935 by counties.

REGISTRATION AND RECEIPTS BY YEARS SINCE STATE ASSUMED CONTROL OF LICENSING

Year	Passenger Cars	Trucks	Motorcycles	Drivers	Total Receipts
1913	13,135	*	2,753	1,980	\$ 60,833.00
1914	17,756	*	3,683	2,058	80,047.00
1915	27,568	*	4,268	3,536	120,800.84
1916	43,296	*	4,731	6,754	197,794.75
1917	66,850	*	4,505	9,291	297,292.21
1918	83,244	*	3,872	9,686	372,490.25
1919	104,865	*	3,636	10,291	491,713.36
1920	119,964	7,585	3,364	9,814	815,100.10
1921	136,336	9,403	2,868	7,340	906,059.27
1922	151,499	10,829	2,770	7,058	991,677.22
1923	175,669	13,287	2,473	7,736	1,126,218.55
1924	197,361	15,886	2,226	7,559	1,258,204.80
1925	221,513	18,584	1,862	7,776	1,430,299.47
1926	232,308	20,905	1,480	7,162	1,507,379.19
1927	245,107	23,385	1,362	7,664	1,600,221.73
1928	259,948	23,961	1,234	7,977	1,790,182.73
1929	273,960	28,501	1,142	7,916	1,835,385.53
1930	276,847	31,662	1,059	7,296	1,901,219.94
1931	276,376	32,082	962	6,255	1,910,741.49
1932	255,854	30,006	805	7,594	1,762,936.63
1933	239,058	27,433	788	5,396	1,615,844.46
1934	246,373	27,858	826	5,247	1,718,026.69
1935	256,148	28,430	901	6,685	1,777,162.65
Total					\$25,567,631.86

*Trucks included with passenger cars for these years.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION AND FEES COLLECTED, 1935, BY COUNTIES

(From the records of the State Motor Vehicle Supervisor)

COUNTY	Passengers	Trucks and Trailers	Dealers	Motor-cycles	Reissues	Replacements and Misc.	Fees Collected
Adams	5,629	1,068	44	13	848	124	\$ 43,579.77
Alamosa	1,959	342	32	3	287	63	14,791.93
Arapahoe	7,218	650	66	23	1,152	111	46,757.69
Archuleta	442	61	0	1	40	35	2,646.48
Baca	1,916	391	29	10	281	53	14,672.64
Bent	1,838	170	18	2	305	40	11,784.38
Boulder	10,470	1,190	127	41	1,516	198	71,936.74
Chaffee	1,755	167	34	2	211	45	11,622.59
Cheyenne	769	103	12	1	87	22	5,326.01
Clear Creek	976	115	18	4	121	23	6,861.02
Conejos	1,262	246	14	0	90	32	8,698.19
Costilla	665	159	0	3	63	52	5,036.67
Crowley	1,150	141	13	2	164	19	7,805.89
Custer	503	50	0	0	36	18	3,498.15
Delta	3,311	561	50	10	413	120	24,068.29
Denver	77,467	5,656	901	369	14,070	2,317	521,515.39
Dolores	196	25	0	0	14	1	1,235.21
Douglas	1,169	138	6	3	150	33	8,151.27
Eagle	1,070	142	6	1	167	20	7,651.83
Elbert	1,348	118	6	2	121	38	8,348.75
El Paso	15,121	1,077	128	55	2,147	312	100,033.01
Fremont	4,215	472	70	11	442	36	28,804.96
Garfield	1,981	263	48	3	186	83	13,833.35
Gilpin	615	69	2	1	79	15	4,162.90
Grand	787	131	12	2	85	27	5,585.20
Gunnison	1,330	145	15	3	135	66	8,606.12
Hinsdale	81	18	0	0	10	8	629.40
Huerfano	2,510	193	24	7	175	27	15,464.46
Jackson	477	68	6	0	75	3	3,227.39
Jefferson	7,714	759	41	32	1,173	185	51,609.63
Kiowa	851	109	0	1	115	20	6,049.81
Kit Carson	2,043	229	34	9	231	37	13,791.54
Lake	1,162	66	30	1	121	42	7,090.07
La Plata	2,555	295	44	5	323	42	17,134.41
Larimer	9,664	1,357	95	53	1,933	176	69,756.60
Las Animas	5,038	676	75	15	490	42	37,922.48
Lincoln	1,658	195	29	6	255	59	11,214.49
Logan	4,555	914	52	4	705	61	35,113.67
Mesa	7,101	886	83	25	1,003	158	48,799.46
Mineral	178	30	0	0	28	1	1,334.28
Moffat	1,148	193	17	1	154	42	8,394.02
Montezuma	1,546	254	28	7	224	20	11,325.50
Montrose	2,766	360	38	5	281	89	18,512.92
Morgan	4,137	751	51	13	719	90	30,668.08
Otero	5,269	742	78	22	1,097	87	38,382.09
Ouray	442	51	4	0	50	14	2,936.13
Park	1,163	142	23	0	140	42	8,172.12
Phillips	1,491	231	17	7	232	29	10,931.30
Pitkin	396	34	1	2	30	10	2,435.23
Prowers	3,339	353	55	3	565	61	22,790.33
Pueblo	13,801	1,332	170	67	1,857	149	92,708.62
Rio Blanco	687	74	8	0	109	19	4,477.73
Rio Grande	2,468	558	36	4	309	28	19,073.00
Routt	1,898	209	36	3	209	56	12,094.52
Saguache	1,105	219	15	2	117	56	8,246.66
San Juan	304	29	1	1	36	30	2,011.81
San Miguel	501	53	7	2	75	12	3,312.71
Sedgwick	1,279	286	14	1	149	23	9,594.11
Summit	333	31	0	0	33	7	2,135.31
Teller	1,573	191	15	2	224	46	11,193.07
Washington	1,929	326	9	3	228	48	14,103.90
Weld	15,205	3,260	154	38	2,829	531	120,057.77
Yuma	2,619	244	19	5	253	65	16,210.60
Totals	256,148	*29,398	†2,960	901	39,767	†6,368	\$\$\$1,777,162.65

*Includes 28,430 trucks and 968 trailers. †Includes 2,558 auto dealers, 91 truck dealers and 11 motorcycle dealers. ‡Includes 2,637 replacements and 3,731 special permits. §Includes \$1,243.00 for special engine numbers.

GASOLINE CONSUMPTION, TAX AND DISTRIBUTION

Colorado commenced the collection of a tax of one cent a gallon on gasoline to provide revenues for highway construction on May 11, 1919. This tax was increased to two cents a gallon on April 30, 1923, 50 per cent of the amount collected going to the state highway fund and the remaining 50 per cent being apportioned among the counties according to the mileage of state highways. On May 1, 1927, the tax was increased to three cents a gallon and the division of revenues changed so that 70 per cent went to the highway fund and 30 per cent to the counties. The tax again was increased to four cents in 1929, 70 per cent going to the state highway fund, 27 per cent to the counties for highway purposes, and three per cent into a special highway fund for construction and maintenance purposes in cities and towns. In 1934 the general assembly increased the tax to five cents from February 1, 1934, to August 31, 1934, inclusive, the additional one-cent tax to provide funds for state relief purposes. Also, 25 per cent of the normal fund for highway purposes was diverted to relief.

Dealers pay the tax direct to the state inspector. This department is operated as the motor fuel tax division of the state treasurer's office.

Collections, tax only, exclusive of inspection fees, for calendar years were as follows:

Year	Amount	% Increase Over Previous Year
1919 (8 mos.)	\$ 274,401	....
1920	458,395	67.1
1921	566,570	23.6
1922	644,912	13.8
1923	922,643	43.1
1924	1,773,362	92.2
1925	1,845,471	4.1
1926	2,169,456	17.6
1927	3,272,537	50.8
1928	4,115,299	25.8
1929	5,560,348	35.1
1930	6,642,208	19.5
1931	6,857,517	3.2
1932	6,134,474	-10.5
1933	6,012,639	-2.0
1934	7,300,773	21.4
1935	6,814,599	-6.7

Total\$61,365,604

(—) Decrease.

Gasoline consumption in Colorado by years, as reported by the state oil inspector, was as follows:

Year	Gallons	Per Ct. Inc. Over Former Yr.
1913	5,860,855	.....
1914	10,372,238	76.97
1915	14,482,629	39.63
1916	19,988,001	38.01
1917	29,879,153	49.49
1918	32,800,910	9.78
1919	42,361,550	29.15
1920	51,917,098	22.56
1921	60,390,692	16.32
1922	65,891,200	9.11
1923	75,258,403	14.22
1924	94,031,766	24.95
1925	98,741,301	5.01
1926	112,380,309	13.81
1927	128,304,024	14.16
1928	142,027,665	10.69
1929	155,507,842	9.49
1930	170,855,026	9.86
1931	176,493,739	3.30
1932	155,721,630	-11.76
1933	155,812,578	.05
1934	166,615,006	6.93
1935	178,393,706	6.60

(—) Decrease.

Colorado was the source of supply for 30,801,215 gallons or the 178,393,706 gallons of gasoline, or 17.3 per cent of the total, consumed in the state in 1935. In addition, Colorado refiners exported large quantities of gasoline into other states. An accompanying table gives the source of Colorado's gasoline supply by states and years. The following table shows the quantity Colorado supplied by years and the per cent of the state's total consumption:

Year	Quantity (Gals.)	Per Cent of Total Consumption
1915	332,168	2.29
1916	395,035	1.98
1917	3,546,823	11.87
1918	5,701,833	17.38
1919	6,454,277	15.24
1920	6,610,291	12.73
1921	5,222,884	8.65
1922	7,019,477	10.65
1923	7,010,704	9.32
1924	10,282,726	10.94
1925	5,659,669	5.73
1926	9,555,417	8.50
1927	15,465,893	12.05
1928	18,164,163	12.79
1929	19,029,208	12.24
1930	18,171,350	10.64
1931	26,284,127	14.89
1932	26,493,205	17.01
1933	28,670,241	18.40
1934	30,814,168	18.49
1935	30,801,215	17.26

Shipments of imported gasoline into Colorado by tank trucks in recent years are showing a considerable increase. The following gives the total imports, by years, and gallons transported in tank trucks, with percentage of totals:

Year	Imports	By Tank Trucks	Per Cent
1931	150,209,604	1,708,883	1.14
1932	129,228,425	2,403,432	1.86
1933	127,142,337	8,271,635	6.51
1934	135,800,838	13,729,858	10.11
1935	147,592,491	24,947,907	16.90

Refunds by calendar years of taxes on gasoline used for agricultural, industrial, contractors and aviation purposes and by the United States government are as follows:

Year	Amount
1924	\$ 33,167
1925	31,628
1926	63,261
1927	143,919
1928	265,709
1929	412,410
1930	630,231
1931	738,072
1932	659,144
1933	678,832
1934	849,881
1935	809,973

The average consumption of gasoline in gallons in Colorado per motor vehicle registered, by years, is as follows:

Year	Av. Consumption
1926	419.3
1927	453.9
1928	462.9
1929	464.4
1930	495.2
1931	505.3
1932	407.8
1933	511.5
1934	520.9
1935	533.6

An accompanying table shows gasoline consumption and road taxes distributed, by counties, for 1935, 1934 and 1933. Another gives the amounts of the tax distributed to counties and to the general and special highway funds by years. A third table shows the sources of gasoline consumed in Colorado by years.

DISTRIBUTION OF GASOLINE TAXES

Note.—Amounts given are those distributed to the various agencies by the state auditor and do not show total taxes collected or balances on hand.

YEAR	To Counties	To Highway Fund	To Special Fund	State Relief
*1927	\$1,505,651	\$1,740,651	-----	-----
*1928	1,122,438	2,665,355	-----	-----
1929	1,455,430	3,719,623	\$ 103,969	-----
1930	1,603,082	4,171,888	178,531	-----
1931	1,649,511	4,219,681	180,820	-----
1932	1,445,495	3,790,617	162,455	-----
1933	1,419,495	3,663,800	155,800	-----
1934	1,527,200	2,980,720	170,300	†\$1,719,000
1935	1,596,100	3,801,550	163,000	-----

*For fiscal year ending November 30. Others are for calendar years.

†Includes \$742,250 from additional 1-cent tax in effect Feb. 1, to Aug. 31, 1934, and \$976,750 representing 25 per cent of highway diverted to relief purposes.

SOURCES OF COLORADO'S GASOLINE SUPPLY, IN GALLONS, BY YEARS

(From Motor Fuel Tax Division Reports)

	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Arkansas	-----	-----	-----	31,657	125,395	38,509
California	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	47,282
Colorado	30,801,215	30,814,168	28,670,241	26,493,205	26,284,127	18,171,350
Indiana	-----	6,367	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kansas	45,116,415	44,260,842	36,439,264	32,392,835	34,020,492	30,866,498
Louisiana	15,818	47,367	-----	-----	-----	-----
Missouri	-----	7,918	-----	-----	4,116	-----
Nebraska	306,895	67,669	113,999	140,376	209,239	166,991
New Mexico	4,313,295	3,582,277	2,967,349	2,546,815	3,196,318	2,798,901
Oklahoma	34,619,721	36,999,085	36,524,991	34,191,164	34,327,531	34,568,177
Texas	9,983,977	7,472,107	7,143,856	15,203,080	21,483,690	17,966,408
Utah	468	232,187	169,361	14,300	204,444	194,836
Wyoming	53,235,902	43,125,019	43,784,017	44,708,198	56,638,387	66,036,074
Totals	178,393,706	166,615,006	155,812,578	155,721,630	176,493,739	170,855,026

GASOLINE CONSUMPTION, IN GALLONS, AND ROAD TAX DISTRIBUTED, BY AND TO COUNTIES, IN 1935, 1934 AND 1933

(From Motor Fuel Tax Division Reports)

COUNTY	Gallons Consumed			Road Tax Distributed		
	1935	1934	1933	1935	1934	1933
Adams	4,388,902	3,671,060	2,351,399	\$ 20,193.23	\$ 19,315.85	\$ 15,365.49
Alamosa	2,673,387	2,823,333	2,814,165	19,583.38	18,799.23	17,735.41
Arapahoe	2,051,430	1,759,491	1,737,620	17,940.15	16,514.17	15,579.54
Archuleta	160,942	155,652	154,481	16,093.63	15,443.56	13,913.13
Baca	2,028,737	2,204,682	2,248,164	40,234.17	38,489.91	36,311.59
Bent	773,796	794,786	842,334	12,163.39	11,633.14	10,962.27
Boulder	7,871,014	7,639,387	6,484,333	24,801.15	23,725.96	21,588.19
Chaffee	3,065,729	2,901,911	2,025,501	15,534.53	14,861.19	14,249.51
Cheyenne	456,955	470,405	513,308	21,717.98	20,761.61	19,524.10
Clear Creek	-----	-----	-----	18,617.70	18,040.51	16,512.25
Conejos	498,764	592,153	544,650	22,124.50	21,165.35	19,967.53
Costilla	284,754	255,501	174,411	21,582.49	20,789.54	20,212.22
Crowley	447,151	944,021	664,951	10,808.14	10,339.60	9,754.52
Custer	97,464	131,143	143,582	16,178.39	15,477.05	14,601.11
Delta	1,756,686	1,560,771	1,315,884	22,446.43	19,243.11	18,316.35
Denver	56,383,800	52,836,850	50,756,866	-----	-----	-----
Dolores	115,506	135,561	60,203	12,010.97	11,927.84	11,252.73
Douglas	480,149	465,250	373,649	26,156.40	25,022.49	23,606.36
Eagle	371,487	425,752	1,075,837	24,140.52	23,288.42	22,077.49
Elbert	538,655	496,314	582,355	22,277.09	20,630.53	19,462.99
El Paso	11,656,413	10,849,341	10,333,512	41,775.69	39,676.71	37,672.29
Fremont	2,185,086	2,259,530	2,126,608	31,069.21	29,722.35	28,040.20
Garfield	2,053,394	1,821,065	1,669,905	26,512.18	25,233.16	23,805.05
Gilpin	68,358	77,532	87,434	6,115.62	5,850.43	5,519.39
Grand	901,983	755,418	710,055	32,559.96	31,067.44	29,492.70
Gunnison	435,860	275,130	219,287	42,826.07	41,750.31	39,399.99
Hinsdale	-----	-----	-----	8,233.16	7,876.25	7,430.48
Huerfano	2,245,057	2,325,145	1,970,453	26,884.87	25,737.25	21,420.02
Jackson	303,858	253,653	225,058	23,073.21	22,072.98	20,823.70
Jefferson	608,575	603,118	450,484	42,843.00	40,814.73	36,510.26
Kiowa	705,893	565,771	662,605	24,750.40	23,677.44	22,337.29
Kit Carson	2,124,034	1,878,649	2,026,037	29,764.87	28,004.45	26,480.69
Lake	1,065,528	1,120,787	910,415	12,451.33	11,879.17	11,206.85
La Plata	1,518,934	1,168,064	954,321	21,955.16	21,122.77	15,426.76
Larimer	6,581,501	6,017,443	5,853,802	48,619.76	46,685.68	39,185.91
Las Animas	3,993,358	3,054,445	2,814,199	47,281.41	45,458.65	41,540.44
Lincoln	2,056,505	2,017,904	1,846,816	52,905.75	51,743.70	49,169.77
Logan	4,026,708	3,656,883	3,641,166	29,713.96	28,425.85	26,816.97
Mesa	4,134,023	3,745,227	3,221,011	37,252.49	35,637.66	33,620.69
Mineral	71,152	76,303	24,753	11,045.33	10,566.49	9,968.42
Moffat	1,154,820	824,692	748,892	30,205.25	29,495.47	27,764.96
Montezuma	1,034,725	832,041	613,273	23,107.07	22,105.38	20,854.32
Montrose	1,751,115	1,539,108	1,348,451	39,641.24	37,967.68	36,143.39
Morgan	3,744,449	3,501,391	2,981,759	22,565.00	21,667.81	20,441.57
Otero	4,062,055	3,720,061	3,529,747	20,277.97	19,667.09	14,157.73
Ouray	54,949	45,368	58,128	8,385.61	8,022.17	7,568.14
Park	-----	4,376	-----	32,695.48	31,278.12	29,507.97
Phillips	1,961,810	1,702,255	1,850,389	16,754.28	16,125.54	15,350.25
Pitkin	63,205	147,256	81,509	14,704.54	14,261.48	13,454.34
Prowers	2,746,982	3,191,388	3,247,639	31,204.71	30,061.18	29,033.91
Pueblo	11,661,571	10,600,683	9,032,967	36,337.77	34,818.00	30,425.25
Rio Blanco	25,806	27,373	41,389	34,643.66	33,209.66	31,342.68
Rio Grande	1,709,902	1,615,603	1,354,583	14,077.75	13,482.31	12,781.61
Routt	860,070	926,841	953,081	31,153.98	29,809.38	27,657.95
Saguache	513,187	441,001	447,909	28,799.08	27,550.72	25,991.38
San Juan	57,509	52,531	84,908	8,233.15	7,876.25	7,430.47
San Miguel	229,740	177,941	134,437	24,225.11	23,174.99	21,863.41
Sedgwick	1,316,936	1,112,265	1,128,533	12,247.63	12,673.36	11,956.12
Summit	-----	-----	-----	15,704.03	15,023.18	14,172.95
Teller	685,761	661,173	425,695	17,482.72	16,724.89	15,778.39
Washington	1,046,098	963,325	1,041,145	43,757.73	41,860.89	39,491.62
Weld	10,493,857	9,997,536	10,276,727	64,730.31	61,473.39	54,230.43
Yuma	2,037,631	1,745,327	1,819,798	41,928.26	40,110.53	37,840.46
State	178,393,706	166,615,006	155,812,578	\$1,596,100.00	\$1,527,200.00	\$1,412,100.00

State Public Welfare and Federal Social Security

THE federal social security act, approved by the President August 14, 1935, provides for old-age assistance on a national scale and for federal aid to states having approved systems. The act is administered by the Social Security board, which has its headquarters in Washington and supervises the administration of the law through 12 regional agencies. Denver is headquarters for region No. 11, comprising Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Arizona and Utah. Federal aid to states is rendered through state welfare organizations set up to meet certain requirements of the federal government. The state agency operates through welfare organizations set up in the several counties of the state.

The federal law requires the state to plan an age limit for persons eligible for assistance, not to exceed 65 years after 1939, but prior to 1940 the state may set a limit not to exceed 70 years. The federal government matches state aid up to and not exceeding \$15 per month per individual, plus certain appropriations for administration, for its share of the total cost.

The federal act also provides for assistance to states having approved unemployment compensation laws and for the establishment of an unemployment trust fund by the secretary of the treasury to receive moneys deposited therein by the state unemployment funds. An excise tax is levied on the pay rolls of employers who have employed eight or more persons for 20 weeks in the calendar year. States having approved plans for the assistance of needy dependent children may receive federal assistance for this purpose. Grants are to be made to states for maternal and child health service for the purpose of enabling each state to take proper steps for the promotion of the health of mothers and children. Other provisions include federal assistance for the permanently blind and for the maintenance of an adequate public health service.

A state, to participate under the federal act, must submit a plan that is state-wide and, if administered by political subdivisions, must be mandatory upon them; provide methods of administration (other than selection of personnel, etc.) for efficient operation of plan; submit reports in required form

to the Social Security board; and provide for certain requirements as to age and qualification of beneficiaries and for appeals and recovery.

Colorado took steps early in 1936 to qualify under the federal act by the enactment of bills submitted to the state legislature in a special session of that body. The measures enacted included the Welfare Organization Act of 1936, approved March 28, 1936; and the old age assistance act, the aid to dependent children act and the aid to the blind act, approved March 31, 1936. The legislation also provided for the taking over by the new organization of the functions of the official Colorado state relief committee, including aid to the unemployable residents, under the legislative act approved July 1, 1935.

The welfare organization act of 1936 created the state department of public welfare, consisting of the state board of public welfare, a director of public welfare and such other officers and employes as were specifically authorized. Under the organization act the new board became the successor to the Official Colorado State Relief committee.

The state department administers or supervises all forms of public assistance, including general home relief, outdoor and indoor care for persons in need, old age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and such other welfare activities or services as may be vested in it by law; acts as agent of the federal government in welfare matters of mutual concern; administers federal funds granted to the state for these purposes; designates county departments to serve as agents in the performance of all state welfare activities in the counties, etc.

The act provides for the establishment of county departments of public welfare in all counties, consisting of boards of public welfare, county directors of public welfare and necessary employes. The county boards consist of the board of county commissioners in each county, except in Denver, where the department of health and charity is the welfare organization. Provisions also are made for two or more counties to form district welfare organizations in lieu of a single

county organization. The board of county commissioners makes the appropriations where necessary to maintain the welfare service within the county and to defray the administrative expenses of the county board.

Another act provided for the establishment of the state public welfare fund, which shall consist of all money appropriated by the general assembly for public welfare activities, all grants in aid from the federal government, and such other funds as may be provided. The state board is trustee for this fund and is charged with its administration and the distribution of money therein. The state treasurer is custodian. Each county or district organization also must establish a county public welfare fund to take care of funds received from the state board and appropriations of county commissioners.

The sources of revenue for the state public welfare fund are:

The net (95 per cent) of the retail sales tax; all revenues from the excise taxes upon intoxicating liquors and license fees, except 50 per cent of the monthly revenues so derived, which shall be credited to the general state fund until such credit reaches \$1,000,000; all net revenue now payable to the state treasurer under the act regulating the sale and manufacture of 3.2 per cent beer; 10 per cent additional inheritance tax; and 10 per cent additional incorporation fee.

After appropriating not to exceed five per cent of the state welfare fund for salaries and administrative expenses of state and county welfare departments, the remainder is apportioned as follows:

	Per Cent
Care and relief of destitute unemployed and unemployables.....	37.34
Old age assistance.....	50.00
Aid to the blind.....	1.25
Aid to dependent children.....	5.00
Child welfare services.....	.33
Maternal and child health service and public health work.....	1.20
Vocational rehabilitation.....	.13
Service for crippled children.....	.75
Emergency and incidental.....	4.00
	100.00

The state department of public welfare began functioning under the new setup as of April 1, 1936. During the five-months' period April to August, inclusive, the receipts of the department amounted to \$6,451,581.80, a monthly average of \$1,290,316.36. Expenditures for the same period were

\$4,121,146.02, a monthly average of \$824,229.20. The unobligated balance at the end of August was \$2,582,365.07. A statement of receipts and expenditures for the period, in detail, is given in an accompanying table.

Total expenditures for assistance, by counties, for the period April to August, inclusive, 1936, amounted to \$3,982,489. These are shown in an accompanying table.

The original old-age pension act in Colorado was adopted in 1927 and was amended in 1933 and 1935. A summary of activities under the old laws in 1933 and 1934 is as follows:

	1933	1934
No. of counties with systems.....	54	63
No. of pensioners at end of year.....	8,705	*10,098
Amount paid in pensions.....	\$172,481	\$1,256,190

(*) 55 counties.

The old age assistance act of 1936 makes the following requirements for eligibility for assistance to the needy aged:

Must have attained the age of 65 years, and be a citizen of the United States; must have resided in the state for at least five years within the nine years immediately preceding application for assistance, the last year of which shall be continuous and immediately precede application; must not have sufficient income or other resources to provide a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health; must not be an inmate of or being maintained by any municipality, state, national or private institution at time of receiving assistance. An inmate of an institution may, however, make application for assistance but if granted shall not begin until after he ceases to be an inmate; must not have made an assignment or transfer of property so as to render himself eligible for assistance at any time within five years prior to the filing of application; must be, because of physical or mental condition, in need of continuing institutional care.

The amount of assistance which any person shall receive shall be determined by the county department, with due regard to the resources and necessary expenditure of the individual and the conditions existing in each case, and in accordance with the rules and regulations made by the state department, but in no case shall it be an

amount which when added to the income of the applicant shall exceed a total of \$30 per month.

At the election in November, 1936, a constitutional amendment was

adopted increasing the pension to \$45 a month and liberalizing its terms. Legislative action, however, is required to make the amendment effective.

COLORADO STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, APRIL 1 TO AUGUST 31, 1936, AND MONTHLY AVERAGES
(Compiled from the records of the State Public Welfare Department)

	Five Months April to August, 1936 (Inclusive)	Monthly Average
RECEIPTS		
Sales Tax	\$3,220,365.89	\$ 644,073.18
Liquor Taxes	646,762.28	129,352.46
Inheritance Taxes (10%)	28,066.05	5,613.21
Incorporation Fees (10%)	1,181.75	236.35
Use Tax	14,625.23	2,925.05
Returned from Counties	415,006.22	83,001.24
Recoveries—Old Age Assistance	1,509.42	301.88
Refund of Bean Purchases	7,025.46	1,405.09
Miscellaneous Credits	19.50	3.90
Refunds—Sale of Barrels, etc.	142.00	28.40
Social Security Board (Grants-in-aid)	2,072,575.00	414,515.00
Transfer of Balance—Old Committee	29,204.44	5,840.89
Balance—Blind Commission Funds	15,098.56	3,019.71
Total	\$6,451,581.80	\$1,290,316.36
EXPENDITURES		
Old Age Assistance	\$2,263,229.83	\$ 452,645.96
Old Age Assistance—Burials	25,120.54	5,024.11
Aid to Dependent Children	162,519.78	32,503.96
Aid to the Blind—Assistance	55,540.17	11,108.03
Aid to the Blind—Burials	425.00	85.00
Aid to the Blind—Treatment	210.00	42.00
Administrative Expense—State Office	37,391.60	7,478.32
Administrative Expense—County Office	317,521.81	63,504.36
Commodity Distribution—Freight and Warehouse Expense	14,438.57	2,887.71
Recoveries—Refunded to Washington	107.50	21.50
Allotments—State Special Relief Fund	1,157,922.00	231,584.40
Public Health Accounts	86,286.29	17,257.26
Miscellaneous	432.93	86.59
Total	\$4,121,146.02	\$ 824,229.20
DEDUCTIONS		
Expended from County Funds:		
Administration	\$ 183,712.23	\$ 36,742.45
Aid to Dependent Children	54,173.27	10,834.65
Aid to the Blind	14,043.79	2,808.76
Total Deductions	\$ 251,929.29	\$ 50,385.86
Total Net Expenditures	\$3,869,216.73	\$ 773,843.34
Unobligated Balance	\$2,582,365.07	\$ 516,473.02

**COLORADO STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE: EXPENDITURES FOR ASSISTANCE,
BY COUNTIES, APRIL 1 TO AUGUST 31, 1936**

(Compiled from records of State Public Welfare Department)

COUNTY	Old Age Assistance, Including Burial Expense	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to the Blind, Including Burials and Treatment	County Administrative Expense	Allotment for Unemployables to Supplement County Funds	Total
Adams -----	\$ 43,306.27	\$ 2,823.25	\$ 609.25	\$ 3,942.00	\$ 19,670.00	\$ 70,350.77
Alamosa -----	15,856.00	844.00	310.00	1,328.73	1,908.00	20,246.73
Arapahoe -----	55,090.00	2,447.00	861.25	5,624.20	25,236.00	89,258.45
Archuleta -----	10,201.56	60.00	0	1,612.26	3,986.00	15,859.82
Baca -----	27,211.50	163.00	0	2,605.18	15,850.00	45,829.68
Bent -----	19,469.00	972.20	116.00	3,246.54	9,463.00	33,266.74
Boulder -----	61,744.25	2,174.50	1,545.00	8,817.94	39,500.00	113,781.69
Chaffee -----	16,904.50	495.00	295.00	2,507.03	10,533.00	30,734.53
Cheyenne -----	11,730.00	0	88.00	1,488.31	3,017.00	16,323.31
Clear Creek -----	5,671.00	338.50	458.00	1,059.94	2,843.00	10,370.44
Conejos -----	26,544.25	1,328.00	376.50	3,310.96	12,195.00	43,754.71
Costilla -----	15,638.35	193.50	338.00	1,782.42	8,754.00	26,706.27
Crowley -----	16,194.00	0	227.00	1,486.78	8,079.00	25,986.78
Custer -----	7,643.45	270.00	325.00	1,309.27	2,032.00	11,579.72
Delta -----	28,324.00	1,071.00	1,273.50	4,041.40	20,637.00	55,346.90
Denver -----	589,446.60	84,268.00	17,040.00	104,938.28	340,383.00	1,136,075.88
Dolores -----	3,981.00	0	0	733.56	3,226.00	7,940.56
Douglas -----	8,003.85	1,369.00	305.00	1,215.63	3,495.00	14,388.48
Eagle -----	10,025.70	858.25	50.00	1,944.21	4,980.00	17,858.16
Elbert -----	13,856.50	1,578.00	94.00	1,609.12	3,095.00	20,232.62
El Paso -----	115,034.50	3,110.00	4,870.00	14,679.68	33,830.00	171,524.18
Fremont -----	39,536.50	1,575.00	1,233.50	4,067.76	19,522.00	65,934.76
Garfield -----	23,768.75	1,850.50	879.33	4,094.73	8,491.00	39,084.31
Gilpin -----	3,378.50	1,057.00	33.00	966.95	1,812.00	7,247.45
Grand -----	4,839.85	250.00	500.00	885.19	1,365.00	7,840.04
Gunnison -----	10,457.00	94.00	475.00	1,935.63	7,919.00	20,830.63
Hinsdale -----	870.00	0	0	178.11	633.00	1,681.11
Huerfano -----	57,449.63	0	591.00	6,010.24	38,320.00	102,370.87
Jackson -----	2,897.00	30.00	0	283.65	341.00	3,551.65
Jefferson -----	51,393.15	7,415.93	1,462.00	5,156.97	32,760.00	98,188.05
Kiowa -----	8,152.20	397.50	0	1,739.59	6,001.00	16,290.29
Kit Carson -----	27,429.70	1,770.00	630.00	2,475.81	12,269.00	44,574.51
Lake -----	9,240.20	0	445.00	1,228.20	6,362.00	17,275.40
La Plata -----	35,130.23	1,478.00	945.00	4,002.42	11,200.00	52,755.65
Larimer -----	86,141.00	5,724.00	780.00	11,278.22	45,364.00	149,287.22
Las Animas -----	102,051.00	3,365.00	4,963.50	16,375.85	47,103.00	173,858.35
Lincoln -----	17,679.05	614.50	30.00	1,656.95	10,991.00	30,971.50
Logan -----	41,357.50	3,846.00	430.00	3,596.85	13,560.00	62,790.35
Mesa -----	47,481.00	1,045.00	1,195.00	4,448.12	17,519.00	71,688.12
Mineral -----	1,924.12	158.95	50.00	273.78	900.00	3,306.85
Moffat -----	10,658.10	255.00	0	1,110.39	4,547.00	16,570.49
Montezuma -----	20,387.00	685.00	275.00	1,810.02	7,027.00	30,184.02
Montrose -----	21,676.75	785.00	596.00	2,714.07	11,513.00	37,284.82
Morgan -----	37,741.10	1,780.50	200.00	4,377.56	10,998.00	55,097.16
Otero -----	51,867.00	2,510.00	798.34	11,497.67	31,282.00	97,955.01
Ouray -----	8,626.00	189.50	0	414.43	2,288.00	11,517.93
Park -----	4,580.50	339.00	0	1,166.30	3,536.00	9,621.80
Phillips -----	11,777.29	392.00	0	922.24	2,401.00	15,492.53
Pitkin -----	4,870.30	378.00	964.50	920.21	6,408.00	13,541.01
Prowers -----	31,927.25	269.50	544.00	5,466.95	22,171.00	60,378.70
Pueblo -----	151,336.00	3,282.00	4,976.00	13,942.31	83,794.00	257,330.31
Rio Blanco -----	5,283.00	808.00	0	797.86	1,453.00	8,341.86
Rio Grande -----	25,417.08	713.50	617.00	2,650.11	10,132.00	39,529.69
Routt -----	17,158.24	2,336.00	73.00	2,252.09	6,058.00	27,877.33
Saguache -----	14,181.75	204.00	55.00	1,279.54	6,606.00	22,326.29
San Juan -----	3,721.00	150.00	0	310.40	2,339.00	6,520.40
San Miguel -----	6,309.60	86.00	151.50	903.12	4,165.00	11,615.22
Sedgwick -----	7,696.00	853.00	0	1,105.43	3,036.00	12,690.43
Summit -----	3,644.00	0	0	596.51	2,129.00	6,369.51
Teller -----	10,280.00	743.00	466.00	2,052.58	8,764.00	22,305.58
Washington -----	25,980.35	1,765.00	734.00	2,596.15	9,229.00	40,304.50
Weld -----	111,646.40	7,829.50	1,201.00	15,678.58	52,290.00	188,645.48
Yuma -----	28,533.00	1,131.70	700.00	3,018.83	10,612.00	43,995.53
Total -----	\$2,288,350.37	\$162,519.78	\$ 56,175.17	\$317,521.81	\$1,157,922.00	\$3,982,489.13

Federal Operations in Colorado

DENVER is a center from which numerous activities of the United States government in western states are conducted, and this has led to the frequent characterization of the city as the western capital of the nation. Whether Denver has more agencies of the federal government located here than any other city outside of Washington, as has been claimed, is a matter almost impossible to determine. There is no doubt, however, that the city ranks near the top.

All of the general departments of the government, the heads of which are members of the President's cabinet, have bureaus or agencies in Denver with one exception. Those represented here are the departments of agriculture, commerce, interior, justice, labor, navy, postoffice, treasury, and war. The only exception is the department of state. A directory of federal agencies and departments in Colorado compiled by the National Emergency Council as of April 1, 1936, lists 59 bureaus, regional offices and agencies in Denver under members of the cabinet. In addition there are 22 independent offices, or a total of 81 agencies. The total given is exclusive of federal activities directed from outside Denver such as Fitzsimons General hospital, agencies located at the State college at Fort Collins, the Soil Conservation service at Colorado Springs, the Veterans' hospital at Fort Lyon and operatives in the state working out of Washington or regional headquarters elsewhere. Since this list was compiled several additional local and regional agencies have been created.

In 1935 the National Resources committee made an extensive study of regional factors in national planning. Included in its report was a map of federal administrative regional headquarters in cities of the United States as of March, 1935. Local agencies are omitted. This map puts Denver, with 41 regional administrative headquarters, in the second largest group. Those in the first group are San Francisco, 73; New York, 69; and Chicago, 66. The Denver group includes Boston, Atlanta, New Orleans and the Twin Cities (St. Paul and Minneapolis). Since the map was prepared, several additional regional headquarters have been established in Den-

ver. This map and a table of the regional administrative headquarters in Denver in March, 1935, are given herewith.

The bureau of reclamation has its general field headquarters for the United States at Denver and it is not, therefore, included in the list of regional headquarters. This department supervises from the Denver office such important undertakings as the construction of the Boulder dam in the Colorado river basin, the Bonneville dam in Oregon, the Grand Coulee dam in Washington and other large reclamation projects. The headquarters employs approximately 800 persons and has an annual payroll of around \$1,740,000. The areas of the regions with headquarters at Denver cover from one to 11 states and in one instance two-thirds of the United States.

A list of federal bureaus, districts and agencies with representation in Denver, as of April 1, 1936, is as follows:

Department of Agriculture

Bureau of Agricultural Economics:
 Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.
 Fruit and Vegetable Inspection Service.
 Fruit and Vegetable Market News Service.
 Grain, Hay, Feed and Seed Division.
 Livestock Market News Service.
 Bureau of Animal Industry:
 Field Division.
 Meat Inspection Division.
 Packers and Stockyards Division.
 Pathological Division.
 Bureau of Biological Survey:
 Division of Wild Life Research.
 Predatory Animal and Rodent Control.
 Control Methods Research.
 Bureau of Public Roads.
 Food and Drug Administration.
 Forest Service.
 Weather Bureau.

Department of Commerce

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
 Bureau of Standards.

Department of the Interior

Bureau of Mines:
 Health and Safety Branch.
 Mineral Resources and Economics Division.
 Bureau of Reclamation.
 General Land Office:
 District Land Office.
 Supervisor of Surveys.
 District Cadastral Engineer.
 Indian Service:
 Reservation Law Enforcement.
 Geological Survey:
 Minerals Classification Division.
 Oil and Gas Leasing Division.
 Mining Division.
 Water Resources Branch.

Department of the Interior—Continued

National Park Service:
Supt. Rocky Mountain National Park.
State Park Division.
Office of Education:
Vocational Education and Rehabilitation Administration.

Department of Justice

U. S. District Attorney.
U. S. District Court.
U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.
U. S. Marshal.
Probation Department.
Bureau of War Risk Insurance.
Bureau of Investigation.

Department of Labor

Immigration and Naturalization Service.
U. S. Employment Service.
Veterans Placement Service.

Department of the Navy

Navy Recruiting Station.

Postoffice Department

Denver Postoffice and District Departments:
Railway Mail Service.
District Postoffice Inspectors.
Air Mail Service.

Department of the Treasury

Bureau of Internal Revenue:
Alcohol Tax Unit.
Collector of Internal Revenue.
Treasury Accounts Office.
Bureau of Narcotics.
Customs Service.
Secret Service.
U. S. Mint.
Procurement Division.
Division of Disbursements.

Department of War

Fort Logan Military Post.
Fort Logan Recruiting District.
Headquarters 103d Division.

Independent Offices

Civil Service Commission.
Emergency Conservation Work (CCC).
Farm Credit Administration:
Regional Agricultural Corporation.
Federal Communications Commission.
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
Federal Housing Administration:
Regional Office.
State Office.
Federal Reserve Bank.
Home Owners Loan Corporation.
Interstate Commerce Commission:
Locomotive Inspection.
Service Bureau.
Valuation Bureau.
National Emergency Council.
National Resources Committee:
State Planning Commission.
National Youth Administration.
Reconstruction Finance Corporation:
Mining Division.
Resettlement Administration:
Rural Rehabilitation Division.
Land Use Planning Division.
Securities and Exchange Commission.
Veterans' Administration.
Works Progress Administration.
Public Works Administration.

The federal government is by far the largest property owner in Colorado. It had cash assets, including stocks of gold and silver, valued at \$3,301,544,896, in the Denver mint on June 30, 1935, the stock of gold comprising 37.6 per cent of the gold owned by the government. The inventory value of the government's property in Colorado is not definitely known. Estimates compiled from various sources give a total, however, of at least \$895,164,000. This is exclusive of the gold and silver in the Denver mint, federal buildings under construction; federal airway routes, land, buildings and equipment; operating funds of various governmental agencies and properties employed in federal emergency programs. The distribution of this estimate is as follows:

Public domain.....	\$ 11,319,000
Homestead land entered but not patented.....	3,052,500
National forests.....	70,000,000
Reclamation projects.....	11,000,000
Coal lands.....	722,450,000
Indian lands.....	3,545,000
Shale lands.....	21,000,000
Oil reserves.....	3,173,000
Parks and monuments.....	2,025,000
Power, water and other reserves.....	25,000,000
Government buildings.....	20,100,000
Military property used by national guards.....	2,500,000
Total	\$895,164,500

The principal buildings (and groups of buildings) in the state and their value, exclusive of buildings under construction at a cost of \$1,500,000, is as follows:

Fitzsimons hospital.....	\$ 4,000,000
Postoffice and federal courthouse.....	3,000,000
Mint.....	4,000,000
Customs house (old).....	1,000,000
Customs house (new).....	1,300,000
Fort Logan army post.....	1,300,000
Postoffice buildings outside of Denver.....	2,500,000
Veterans' hospital.....	3,000,000
Total	\$20,100,000

Further expansion of federal activities in Colorado in the next few years is looked upon as almost certain to occur. Included among the prospects are the establishment of a training school for aviators and the construction of one of the key aviation fields for the army in the vicinity of Denver. The presence of many district and regional offices in Denver facilitates the interchange of departmental business and encourages the establishment of others.

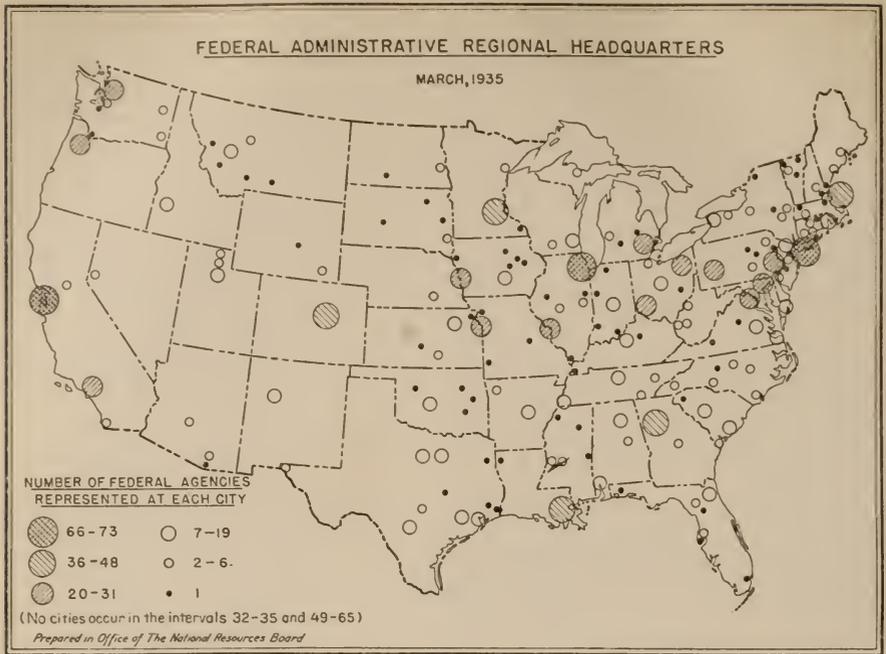
Information concerning federal operations in Colorado is given in more detail under sub-headings in this chapter.

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS IN DENVER AS OF MARCH, 1935

(Compiled from the National Resources Committee's Report on "Regional Factors in National Planning")

Bureau or Department	Region or District
Treasury Department:	
Bureau of Customs.....	Colorado
Bureau of Internal Revenue:	
Collection District.....	Colorado
Special Agents' Division.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah, N. Mex.
Supervisors of Accounts and Collections.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah, Idaho, Mont.
Alcohol Tax Unit.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah, Ariz., N. Mex.
Income Tax Unit, Field Division.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex.
Bureau of the Mint.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah, N. Mex., Okla., Kans., Nebr., So. Dak., No. Dak., Minn., Iowa
Bureau of Narcotics.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah, Ariz., N. Mex.
Secret Service.....	Colo., Wyo. (part), N. Mex. (part)
Department of Justice:	
U. S. District Attorneys (and District Courts).....	Colorado
Division of Investigation.....	Colo., Wyo.
Post Office Department, Inspection District.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah, N. Mex.
Interior Department:	
Bureau of Mines:	
Economics Branch.....	Colo., Wyo., So. Dak., N. Mex., Texas
Safety District.....	Colo., Wyo., So. Dak. (part), N. Mex.
Bureau of Reclamation, Field Attorneys.....	Colo., Utah, Nev.
General Land Office, Cadastral Engineering.....	Colo., Wyo.
U. S. Geological Survey:	
Conservation Branch Oil and Gas Leasing (Sub-district).....	Colorado
Water Resources Branch.....	Colo., Wyo. (part), Nebr., So. Dak. (part)
Department of Agriculture:	
Agricultural Adjustment Administration:	
Commodities Purchase Section Agricultural Drought Relief.....	Western 2/3 of U. S. except Wash.
Bureau of Agricultural Economics:	
Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.....	Colorado
Federal Grain Supervision.....	Colo., Wyo. (part), N. Mex. (part)
Hay, Feed and Seed:	
Seed Reporting Service.....	Colo., Wyo.
Seed Verification.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex.
Bureau of Animal Industry:	
Field Inspection.....	Colorado
Division of Tick Eradication and Special Diseases Hog Cholera Control.....	Colorado
Tuberculosis Eradication.....	Colorado
Bureau of Biological Survey.....	Colo., Utah, Wyo., Ida., Mont., No. Dak., So. Dak., Nebr.
Bureau of Public Roads.....	Colo., Wyo., N. Mex.
Food and Drug Administration.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont., Ariz., Utah, Nev., Idaho, Calif., Ore., Wash., N. Mex., Texas (part)
Forest Service.....	Colo., Wyo. (part), So. Dak. (part), Nebr., Kans., Okla. (part)
Weather Bureau, Forecast District.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont., Utah, Ariz., N. Mex.
Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.....	Denver
Civil Service Commission.....	Colo., Wyo., Utah, N. Mex.
Federal Communications Commission.....	Colo., Utah, Wyo., Mont. (part)
Federal Emergency Relief Administration.....	Colo., Wyo., Nebr., Kans., N. Mex.
Federal Housing Administration.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont., Idaho, Utah, N. Mex.
National Labor Relations Board.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont., Idaho (part), Utah, N. Mex.
Public Works Administration:	
State Engineer Inspectors.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont., Idaho, Utah
Office of Chief Accountant.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont., Idaho, Utah
Reconstruction Finance Corporation Loan Agency.....	Colo., N. Mex. (part)
Resettlement Administration.....	Colo., Wyo., Mont.
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	Colo., Nebr., Wyo., Mont., Idaho, Utah, N. Mex.
Veterans' Administration.....	Colorado
*Works Progress Administration.....	Colo., N. Mex., Wyo., Utah
*Federal Social Security Board.....	Colo., Ariz., Idaho, Mont., Utah, Wyo.
*Federal Power Commission.....	Western United States

*Created since compilation of National Resources Committee's Report.



PENSIONS AND WAR COMPENSATION

There was distributed in Colorado by the federal government through the Veterans' administration in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, approximately \$8,434,586 in taking care of veterans and dependents of veterans of wars in which this country has engaged. This amount includes pensions, disability allowances, death benefits, hospitalization, administration and all expenses incurred in connection with the care of the soldiers and their dependents. The cost for 1935 showed an increase of \$671,072 as compared with 1934. There was a decrease of \$3,112,276 or 28.6 per cent between 1933 and 1934, due largely to changes in the laws governing the administration of war benefits and payments.

There were 6,730 living veterans and dependents of deceased veterans of the World war resident in Colorado on June 30, 1935, receiving benefits, and amount accruing to them during the fiscal year was \$4,010,394. The number of living veterans of other wars in the state on that date was 1,888 and the number of deceased veterans whose dependents were receiving benefits was 1,608, and total benefits for both classes during the year amounted to \$1,604,212.

The number of veterans of the Civil war and pensions received were not segregated by states until recent years. On June 30, 1935, there were only 147 living veterans of the Civil war in Colorado on the rolls, compared with 219 on the same date in 1934, a decrease of 32.9 per cent.

The total amount paid out by the government to residents of Colorado who are veterans or dependents of veterans is not available in any reliable form. However, the total distributed from 1918 to 1935, inclusive, in compensation and pensions reaches a total of \$101,143,147 for the 18-year period. This amount is exclusive of military and naval insurance, hospital and domiciliary facilities, administration, etc.

The following table shows the number of pensioners in Colorado on June 30 of the year named, these comprising the living veterans and dependents of deceased veterans of other than the World war, and the amounts paid:

Year	Number	Amount
1918.....	6,369	\$1,769,946
1919.....	6,328	2,252,895
1920.....	6,002	2,160,440
1921.....	5,640	2,577,818
1922.....	5,296	2,460,019
1923.....	6,105	2,933,758
1924.....	5,837	2,356,452
1925.....	5,711	2,237,270
1926.....	5,590	2,352,265

Year	Number	Amount
1927.....	5,450	2,420,010
1928.....	5,432	2,406,457
1929.....	5,278	2,384,775
1930.....	5,115	2,291,640
1931.....	4,967	2,514,623
1932.....	4,807	2,455,429
1933.....	4,650	2,477,172
1934.....	4,283	1,627,506
1935.....	4,409	1,909,154
Total		\$11,587,629

The following table shows the number of cases on which death compensation on account of the World war was being paid on June 30 of the year named and the amount of the disbursements:

Year	Number	Amount
1919.....	222	\$ 43,226
1920.....	389	191,203
1921.....	431	159,289
1922.....	465	150,055
1923.....	501	167,985
1924.....	532	177,656
1925.....	645	249,041
1926.....	782	309,977
1927.....	823	291,474
1928.....	841	299,421
1929.....	877	307,560
1930.....	914	352,847
1931.....	963	339,593
1932.....	1,034	413,864
1933.....	1,109	404,647
1934.....	1,057	385,026
1935.....	1,113	398,927
Total		\$4,641,791

The following table shows the number of service-connected veterans of the World war to whom disability compensation was being paid on June 30 of the year named and the amount for the year:

Year	Number	Amount
1919.....	635	\$ 117,037
1920.....	3,420	2,016,193
1921.....	3,943	2,570,875
1922.....	4,428	2,648,697
1923.....	4,764	2,777,173
1924.....	4,659	2,498,529
1925.....	4,977	2,445,848
1926.....	5,326	3,132,061
1927.....	5,452	3,225,785
1928.....	5,571	3,265,999
1929.....	5,319	4,072,096
1930.....	5,237	3,984,491
1931.....	5,386	4,455,648
1932.....	5,482	4,304,450
1933.....	5,557	3,930,016
1934.....	5,287	2,919,191
1935.....	5,156	3,415,834
Total		\$51,779,923

Disability allowances for non-connected service men under the law which went into effect July 1, 1930, as of June 30 of the years named, and, the amount paid during the year, are as follows:

Year	Number	Amount
1931.....		\$ 350,048
1932.....	3,360	755,279
1933.....		696,417
1934.....	333	113,265
1935.....	431	145,573
Total		\$2,060,582

Retired emergency officers pay for years ending June 30 are as follows:

Year	Number	Amount
1931.....		\$ 331,778
1932.....	204	349,901
1933.....		302,410
1934.....	26	39,073
1935.....	30	50,060
Total		\$1,073,222

Recapitulation of amounts paid out in Colorado from 1918 to 1935, inclusive, as shown by the above tables is as follows:

Pensions	\$ 41,587,629
Death compensation.....	4,641,791
Disability compensation.....	51,779,923
Disability allowance.....	2,060,582
Retired emergency officers pay	1,073,222
Total	\$101,143,147

A regional office of the Veterans' administration is located at Denver. The administration also operates one hospital for veterans at Fort Lyon. A description of this hospital is given in a separate chapter.

There were 1,006 veterans remaining under hospital treatment or domiciliary care in Colorado hospitals and facilities on June 30, 1935, of which number 475 were residents of Colorado. In addition, there were 239 residents of Colorado domiciled in veterans hospitals and facilities in other states.

The administration also has guardianship over the incompetent and minor wards, including incompetent veterans and minor children of veterans. These included on June 30, 1935, a total of 885, of which 306 were incompetents and 579 were minors under the jurisdiction of the Denver field office.

A table is published herewith showing the distribution of pensions and benefits in Colorado for the specified fiscal years.

USE OF NATIONAL FORESTS

The national forest service estimates the number of people using the national forests in Colorado in 1936 at 1,665,000. The greatest use was by picnickers, of whom there were 981,000. Campers, fishermen and hunters accounted for 281,500 and hotels and resorts in and adjacent to the forests accommodated 316,000 guests. In addition to the uses named it was estimated that 3,500,000 motorists drove through the forests during the year. The forest service does not make a detailed count of visitors, but the figures are based on estimates by forest rangers and tallies by the state highway department, the bureau of public roads and hotel and resort proprietors.

**VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION: DISTRIBUTIONS FOR PENSIONS AND BENEFITS IN
COLORADO FOR WAR VETERANS AND DEPENDENTS, FISCAL YEARS
ENDING JUNE 30**

(Compiled from reports of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs)

	1935		1934	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
WORLD WAR				
Living veterans:				
Service-connected (war time)-----	5,156	\$3,415,834	5,082	\$2,853,578
Non-service connected-----	431	145,573	333	113,265
Emergency officers' retirement pay-----	30	50,060	26	39,073
Totals:				
Living veterans-----	5,617	\$3,611,467	5,441	\$3,005,916
Deceased veterans-----	1,113	398,927	1,057	385,026
Grand total, World War-----	6,730	\$4,010,394	6,498	\$3,390,942
OTHER WARS				
Mexican War:				
Deceased veterans-----	1	\$ 152	1	\$ 146
Indian War:				
Living veterans-----	62	35,251	66	33,969
Deceased veterans-----	63	22,441	65	21,365
Civil War:				
Living veterans-----	147	181,747	219	242,078
Deceased veterans-----	1,200	569,979	1,307	578,834
Spanish-American War:				
Living veterans-----	1,679	694,294	1,696	501,085
Deceased veterans-----	344	100,348	312	69,558
Totals:				
Living veterans-----	1,888	\$ 911,292	1,981	\$ 777,132
Deceased veterans-----	1,608	692,920	1,685	669,903
Grand total, other wars-----	3,496	\$1,604,212	3,666	\$1,447,035
Peace time:				
Living veterans-----	823	\$ 280,337	758	\$ 227,185
Deceased veterans-----	90	24,605	64	18,899
Total, peace time-----	913	\$ 304,942	822	\$ 246,084
Grand total:				
Living veterans-----	8,328	4,803,096	8,180	4,010,233
Deceased veterans-----	2,811	1,116,452	2,806	1,073,828
Total-----	11,139	\$5,919,548	10,986	\$5,084,061
Military and naval insurance-----	1,854	\$1,298,422	1,894	\$1,339,083
Adjusted service and dependent pay-----	---	9,273	---	13,073
Adjusted service certificates matured by death-----	---	258,809	---	198,332
Administration-----	---	899,243	---	816,321
Construction-----	---	49,291	---	312,644
Total disbursements-----	---	\$8,434,586	---	\$7,763,514

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

The Federal Housing administration was created under the national housing act of congress approved June 27, 1934. The Colorado legislature passed an act, approved May 9, 1935, enabling financial institutions in this state to

participate in the mutual mortgage insurance system and related features of the national act.

The administration was launched under two immediate heads of the housing act, known as Title I and Title II. The first, which is popularly known as the housing renovation and

modernization program, had for its primary purpose the making of funds available to home owners with which to repair and modernize their houses. It was intended not only to stop the deterioration of residential property as far as possible, but to attack the unemployment problem and prepare the way for placing the financing of home ownership and home building upon a more substantial and uniform basis. The loans for these purposes were made by the banks on their own judgment, under certain restrictions, and were insured through the housing administration's revolving fund up to 20 per cent of the aggregate loans. This guarantee is now 10 per cent. The maximum loan was for \$2,000 for modernization work, materials and labor only. The majority of these loans had no security other than the character of the signers of the notes. The provisions of the act expire by limitation March 31, 1937, unless further extended by congress.

Up to April 1, 1936, loans of approximately \$2,000,000 for modernization purposes had been made in Colorado by 85 banks and financing institutions under Title I. Out of this total only 12 claims aggregating \$2,740, or less than one-half of one per cent were paid by the administration under the insurance feature up to April 1, 1936. In addition to these expenditures \$9,038,048 modernization work was done in the state through private initiative as a result of the campaign.

Title II of the act provides for the insuring of first mortgages on city residential property. Loans up to 80 per cent of a fair appraisal value on residences meeting certain property standards may be insured. A second mortgage loan is thus obviated. Monthly payments are so arranged as to amortize the loan in an agreed number of years (from 1 to 20) and to provide for the payment of taxes, improvement assessments and fire insurance premiums. These payments also include one-half of one per cent which goes into a mutual mortgage insurance fund to take care of losses and administrative expenses. The single monthly payments cover principal, interest, taxes and insurance, do away with costly renewals and the dangers of prior maturities of second mortgages.

Seventy-three Colorado banks and other approved financial institutions had submitted to the administration up to April 1, 1936, 504 applications

for insured mortgages on homes under Title II, to the total amount of \$1,489,737, of which \$375,940 was for new residential construction and \$1,113,797 for refinancing or purchase of homes.

The Federal Housing administration has a regional office in Denver under a regional director, which has supervision over its activities in six western states, and a state office under a state director.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The Securities and Exchange commission was created under the provisions of Section 4 of the securities exchange act, approved by the President on June 6, 1934. The main objectives of the commission's activities are to require a fair and full disclosure of the material facts regarding the securities offered for sale or sold in interstate commerce or by the use of the mails, and to prevent frauds in the sale of securities. This is accomplished by means of registration statements required to be filed with the commission in respect to all but exempted securities. A prospectus embodying the more important information contained in such registration statements must be given to prospective purchasers of a registered security. The commission is not empowered to express approval of the merits or value of any security, but is limited to requiring the disclosure of the material facts necessary for the investor to exercise his own judgment intelligently. However, the act specifically provides that it shall be unlawful for any person in the sale of any securities by the use of any means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce or by use of the mails directly or indirectly to employ any device, scheme or artifice to defraud; or to obtain money or property by means of any untrue statements of a material fact or any omission to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statement, in the light of the circumstances under which it was made, not misleading; or to engage in any transaction, practice or course of business which operates or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon the purchaser.

The commission registers and regulates national securities exchanges; registers securities traded in on such exchanges, over-the-counter markets and transactions in registered securities, and regulates members of ex-

changes and other persons doing business through exchanges.

Colorado is in the sixth zone, composed of Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Utah. Denver is the regional office for the zone. There are two registered exchanges in the sixth zone, the Denver stock exchange at Denver and the Salt Lake stock exchange at Salt Lake City. There is also an exempt exchange at Colorado Springs.

In the nine months ending June 30, 1935, there were 17,257,526 shares of stock with a market value of \$995,270 sold on the Denver exchange and 5,609,678 shares with a market value of \$1,659,969 on the Salt Lake exchange.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

The national Farm Credit administration was created by an executive order effective May 27, 1933. It provided for the consolidation within one organization of substantially all the powers and functions of federal agencies dealing primarily with agricultural credit. The agencies placed under the jurisdiction of the administration included the federal land banks, the national farm loan associations, the land bank commissioner loans, the federal intermediate credit banks, the regional agricultural credit corporations, the crop and seed loan offices, the agricultural marketing act revolving fund and the joint stock land banks. The farm credit act, approved June 16, 1933, added to this group the production credit corporations, the production credit associations, the central bank for cooperatives and the district banks for cooperatives. Other additions subsequently made were the federal farm mortgage corporation and federal credit unions.

Colorado is in District No. 9, which comprises Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico and Oklahoma. The district is served by a federal land bank, a federal intermediate credit bank, a production credit corporation and a district bank for cooperatives, all of which are located at Wichita, Kansas. The Denver joint stock land bank, which also is under the farm credit administration, operates in Colorado and Wyoming. The central bank for cooperatives is located in Washington.

The system is essentially one for obtaining funds in the investment markets of the nation and making them

readily available to farmers and their cooperative business organizations. The central, district and local organizations were established as permanent units of a complete farm credit system under the supervision of the farm credit administration. The federal land banks and the national farm loan associations provide long-term farm mortgage credit for farmers while the production credit associations, production credit corporations and federal intermediate credit banks comprise a short-term credit system for them. The central and district banks for cooperatives are a source of both long-term and short-term credit for farmers' cooperative associations.

The operations of the several agencies of the farm credit administration in Colorado are summarized briefly herewith under separate heads.

Federal Land Bank—While under the supervision of the secretary of the treasury, the federal land bank does not make "government loans," but is financed independently by the sale of bonds secured by farm mortgages and by sale of stock as hereinafter stated. The bank operates in connection with National Farm Loan associations composed of borrowers. Loans to individual members of an association are limited to a maximum of \$50,000 and not less than \$100. Each borrower must be the owner-operator of the farm offered as security and must subscribe for association stock to the amount of five per cent of his loan, which the association invests in stock of the Federal Land Bank. He shares proportionately in the profits of the association during the period of his loan, and upon the payment of his loan his stock is retired at its value, not to exceed par. All the mortgages and notes of members of an association must be indorsed by the association. Loans are made at rates not over one per cent higher than the interest rate on the last issue of bonds made by the bank prior to executing the loan, but not to exceed six per cent.

The federal farm loan act was amended by the emergency farm mortgage act, approved by the president on May 12, 1933, so that the federal land banks may make loans direct to farmers who give as security farms not situated within the territories of active national farm loan associations. The purposes for which loans may be made are: (a) to provide for the purchase of land for agricultural use; (b)

to provide for the purchase of equipment, fertilizers and livestock; (c) to provide buildings and for the improvement of farm land; (d) to liquidate indebtedness incurred for agricultural purposes; and (e) to provide the owner with funds for general agricultural purposes. Contact between the farmer and the bank may be established by applying to the nearest farm loan association or to the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, at Wichita, Kansas.

In liberalizing the provisions for farm credit to meet an acute situation in 1933, the federal land banks were made agents for the land bank commissioner and were permitted to make second mortgage loans for the commissioner, junior to the first mortgage loans. The present maximum limit of the commissioner loans is \$7,500, and these can be made only when the first loan is held by the land bank. Fifty-two per cent of the encumbered farms in Colorado are security for loans by the bank and commissioner. The loans are amortized over a long period of time, extending to as much as 33 years.

A summary of loans closed in Colorado by the federal land bank from its organization in 1917, and of the land bank commissioner, to the end of 1935, is as follows:

Loans closed 1917-1933:	
Number	11,513
Amount	\$36,337,500
Loans closed in 1934:	
Number	5,527
Amount	\$11,377,000
Loans closed in 1935:	
Number	2,721
Amount	\$ 6,886,400
Loans outstanding Dec. 31, 1935:	
Number	16,570
Amount	\$39,573,349

Real estate, sheriffs' certificates and judgments held by the land bank under Colorado mortgages on December 31, 1935, are as follows:

Farms owned outright:	
Number	379
Acres	170,320
Investment	\$1,537,475
Carrying value.....	1,142,987
Sheriffs' certificates and judgments:	
Number	486
Acres	186,764
Investment	\$1,749,863
Carrying value.....	1,264,529

The percentages of loan proceeds used for various purposes in Colorado from May 1, 1933, through September 30, 1934, are as follows:

	Per Cent
Land Bank Loans:	
Refinancing indebtedness.....	88.3
Purchase of land.....	0.3
General agricultural uses.....	2.7
Buildings and improvements.....	0.4
Equipment, fertilizers, etc.....	1.3
National farm loan association stock	5.0
Loans, fees, etc.....	2.0
	100.0
Commissioner's loans:	
Refinancing indebtedness	94.9
Farm operations	2.8
Redemption or purchase.....	1.1
Loans, fees, etc.....	1.2
	100.0

Federal Intermediate Credit Bank—The Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Wichita, which is one of the 12 banks created under an act of congress approved March 4, 1923, serves the same territory, which includes Colorado, as the land bank. The function of the bank is to provide agricultural credit for periods that are "intermediate" between the usual maturities of short-term commercial bank loans and long-term farm mortgage loans. It makes loans to co-operative associations secured by warehouse receipts or shipping documents covering staple agricultural products or such other collateral as may be approved by the governor of the farm credit administration, and discounts for state and national banks, agricultural credit corporations, livestock loan companies and other financing institutions, notes of farmers and stockmen.

Loans to and discounts for financing institutions by the intermediate credit bank in Colorado outstanding December 31, 1935, by type and institution, are as follows:

	Amount
Production credit associations.....	\$2,938,409
Other	107,215
Total	\$3,045,624

Production Credit Corporation—The farm credit act of 1933 authorized the organization of a production credit system for farmers, consisting of 12 production credit corporations, located one in each federal land bank city, and local production credit associations to make loans to farmers for general agricultural purposes and to rediscount the notes of their borrowers with the federal intermediate credit banks. The organization of the production credit associations began late in 1933 and the corporations were engaged in 1934 in completing these organizations. The number of associa-

tions, authorized and paid-in capital stock and number of Class B stockholders for Colorado as of December 31, 1935, are as follows:

No. of associations	8
Authorized capital stock.....	\$3,260,000
Paid-in capital:	
Class A stock	1,455,000
Class B stock	218,450
Total	<u>\$1,673,450</u>
No. of Class B stockholders...	1,805

Applications received, loans closed and loans purchased from the regional agricultural credit corporation in 1935 and loans outstanding December 31, 1935, are as follows for Colorado:

Applications received:	
Number	3,902
Amount	\$7,716,860
Loans closed:	
Number	1,717
Amount	\$5,013,841
Loans purchased from regional agricultural credit corp.:	
Number	163
Amount	\$ 899,769
Loans outstanding Dec. 31, 1935:	
Number	1,380
Amount	\$2,874,124

Bank for Cooperatives—The farm credit act of 1935 made it possible for the banks for cooperatives to provide a more complete credit service for farmers' cooperative business associations. These banks may make loans to cooperatives on the security of commodities at a rate of interest as low as that of the federal intermediate credit banks and rediscount these loans with the federal intermediate credit banks, which formerly made such loans directly. Also, they may make loans on physical facilities to every type of eligible cooperative, rather than to market associations only, and these loans may be made for amounts up to 60 per cent of the value of the security offered. Cooperatives performing farm business services also are eligible for loans. The bank for cooperatives serving Colorado is located at Wichita, Kansas. The bank for District 9 had 14 loans outstanding in Colorado on December 31, 1935, for \$387,580.

Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations—These corporations were organized under the emergency relief act of 1932 under charters from the Reconstruction Finance corporation, and were located one in each federal land bank district. Since May 1, 1934, the liquidation of these corporations has been in progress. Loans outstanding in Colorado were reduced from \$3,414,153 on April 30, 1934, to \$4,967,042 on December 31, 1934, a reduction

of \$3,447,111, or 41 per cent. A further reduction of \$2,840,784 was made in 1935, leaving loans outstanding in Colorado on December 31, 1935, to the amount of \$2,126,258.

Emergency Crop and Feed Loans—An act of February 23, 1934, authorized the governor of the Farm Credit administration to make loans to farmers for crop production, harvesting and summer fallowing and the purchase of feed for livestock in drought and storm-stricken areas during 1934. The loans were restricted to applicants unable to make loans from any other agency and who could show that they had cooperated with the agricultural adjustment administration in its crop control program.

The status of crop and feed loans (exclusive of those made under the act of February 23, 1934) in Colorado during 1933, 1934 and 1935 is as follows:

Loans made in 1933:	
Number	9,464
Amount	\$1,285,885
Loans made in 1934:	
Number	5,509
Amount	\$ 711,174
Loans made in 1935:	
Number	7,942
Amount	\$1,343,480

Of the total loans made during the specified periods, there were outstanding on December 31, 1935, the following balances:

1921-1933 loans:	
Balance outstanding	\$1,094,314
Per cent	47.5
1934 loans:	
Balance outstanding	\$ 493,201
Per cent	69.3
1935 loans:	
Balance outstanding	\$1,032,734
Per cent	76.9

Drought Relief Loans—Drought relief loans made in Colorado during 1934 and 1935 were 7,415 for a total amount of \$2,335,466, of which \$2,042,482 or 87.5 per cent was outstanding December 31, 1935.

Joint Stock Land Bank—The Denver Joint Stock Land Bank is one of the privately organized institutions chartered under the provisions of the federal farm loan act approved July 17, 1916. The joint stock banks were financed much the same as any other bank or industrial corporation. The emergency farm mortgage act of 1933, approved May 12, provided that after the enactment of the act, no joint stock land bank shall issue any tax-exempt bonds or make any farm loans except such as are necessary and incidental to the refinancing of exist-

ing loans or bond issues or to the sale of any real estate now owned or hereafter acquired by such bank. Provisions were made for the orderly liquidation of these banks. The Denver bank on June 30, 1933, had net mortgage loans outstanding to the amount of \$12,142,936. These had been reduced to \$10,154,379 on December 31, 1934, and to \$7,689,779 on the same date in 1935. Total assets at the end of 1935 were \$10,185,393 and surplus reserves and undivided profits amounted to \$289,300.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration—The agricultural adjustment administration (AAA) was created by an act of congress known as the agricultural adjustment act, approved May 12, 1933, to take certain measures under the supervision of the secretary of agriculture to increase agricultural purchasing power as an essential step toward promoting general revival by raising farm prices. The act subsequently was amended by the Jones-Connelly act, approved April 7, 1934, which provided a means for carrying out a program for drought relief by making cattle a basic commodity. The Jones-Costigan amendment, approved May 9, 1934, extended its provisions to include sugar. Other amendments further extended its scope.

The primary purpose of the act was to establish and maintain such balance between production and consumption of agricultural commodities and such marketing conditions therefor as would reestablish prices to farmers at a level that would give agricultural commodities a purchasing power with respect to articles that farmers buy equivalent to the purchasing power of commodities in specified base periods. The basic agricultural commodities named were wheat, rye, flax, barley, cotton, field corn, grain sorghums, hogs, cattle, rice, tobacco, sugar beets and sugar cane, peanuts and milk and milk products.

The methods applied included contracting with farmers for the reduction of crop acreage planted and the payment of compensation benefits; the reduction of herds of cattle, flocks of sheep and droves of hogs; the establishment of quotas for various crops to be raised; the licensing of processors, associations of producers and others engaged in interstate commerce; the levying of processing and related taxes; the purchasing, processing and condemning of cattle, sheep and goats as a drought relief measure;

and other activities associated with the program.

The production control provisions of the agricultural adjustment act were declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of the United States on January 6, 1936, bringing to an end the principal activities of the agricultural adjustment administration. The decision left considerable confusion as to the payment of contract obligations to farmers, disposition of processing taxes and similar problems. The soil conservation act was amended by an act of congress, approved February 2, 1936, to provide for the payment of the obligations to farmers and for the allotment of domestic production under certain limitations. Colorado participated in all of the activities under the AAA program. In March, 1936, when payments were resumed under the soil conservation act, it was estimated that the amount due the farmers in the state on the 1935 contracts was \$4,435,800. Final figures on the financial operations of the AAA in Colorado are not available at this time. Below are given summaries showing activities for which statistics have been released.

Rental and benefit payments to Colorado farmers from May 12, 1933, to December 31, 1935, amounted to \$15,526,943, of which \$5,611,022 was on account of the wheat program, \$3,823,943 for the corn-hog program, and \$6,091,078 for sugar. The distribution of these payments by counties is as follows:

County	Amount
Adams	\$ 654,863.24
Alamosa	50,299.19
Arapahoe	264,571.19
Archuleta	2,215.76
Baca	864,970.39
Bent	178,263.57
Boulder	362,161.44
Chaffee	29,010.68
Cheyenne	133,254.41
Conejos	79,387.27
Costilla	27,437.04
Crowley	76,678.20
Custer	1,811.04
Delta	133,125.24
Dolores	6,646.65
Douglas	57,051.63
Eagle	2,530.03
Elbert	181,454.53
El Paso	124,422.87
Fremont	13,586.87
Garfield	113,315.65
Grand	30.86
Gunnison	950.82
Hinsdale	48.00
Huerfano	16,632.57
Jefferson	87,592.74
Kiowa	106,415.19
Kit Carson	522,967.21
La Plata	36,101.20
Larimer	722,712.60
Las Animas	119,344.87
Lincoln	293,572.67
Logan	1,246,395.89

County	Amount
Mesa	\$ 93,445.98
Moffat	56,386.91
Montezuma	45,457.68
Montrose	117,502.99
Morgan	1,107,531.14
Otero	410,733.54
Ouray	3,789.89
Phillips	671,634.48
Pitkin	3,354.46
Prowers	449,992.63
Pueblo	274,577.86
Rio Blanco	17,401.40
Rio Grande	55,058.06
Routt	54,251.24
Saguache	28,164.17
San Miguel	4,027.53
Sedgwick	569,778.30
Washington	606,635.60
Weld	3,454,357.52
Yuma	987,940.80
Total	\$15,526,943.68

The estimated number of acres retired in Colorado, by commodities, in 1934 and 1935 is as follows:

1934	Acres
Corn	320,000
Wheat	225,921
Total	545,921
1935	Acres
Corn	414,652
Wheat	143,570
Total	558,222

The commodities upon which processing and related taxes were collected and the gross amount of the taxes collected in Colorado through the internal revenue bureau from the dates the several taxes went into effect up to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, are as follows:

Commodity	Gross Tax
Wheat	\$ 4,811,212.82
Cotton	388,575.98
Tobacco	13,624.12
Field corn	5,873.36
Hogs	893,957.97
Paper and jute	199,513.37
Sugar	10,404,964.56
Total	\$16,717,722.18

Drought Relief Cattle Purchasing Program—The widespread drought of 1934 created an emergency which, due to acute feed and water shortage, made it impossible in many instances for cattle raisers to carry their stock any longer. The drought relief service was created on May 23, 1934, as a joint agency of the department of agriculture and the agricultural adjustment administration, with the farm credit and federal emergency relief administration cooperating. The purchasing of cattle began on June 1, 1934. A sufficient supply was processed and distributed by the state emergency relief administrations to provide fresh or canned beef for local needs. Animals worth transporting and not allocated to state or county relief units were shipped to process-

ing plants and canned and distributed by the federal surplus relief corporation. Animals unfit for food were condemned and destroyed on the farms where they were purchased. The program was concluded by May 15, 1935.

Purchases in Colorado were 289,598 head, of which 38,985 were condemned and 250,603 head were accepted for use. Total payments made to farmers amounted to \$4,147,941, of which \$1,513,085 were benefit payments and \$2,634,856 were purchase payments.

Sheep and Goats Program—As a result of the drought, flocks of sheep came down from the mountain ranges nearly a month earlier than in normal years and were brought into grazing areas deficient in forage. The pressure on limited feed supplies was increased and in August, 1934, the government launched a program for purchasing sheep and goats, designed to salvage and convert into meat for relief purposes large numbers threatened with loss because of feed shortage. Sheep and goat producers were offered an agreement under which they could sell ewes one year old or over for \$2 per head, and female Angora goats of the same age for \$1.40 per head. Half of the total payment was made in the form of service and disposition payments.

There were 207,402 sheep purchased in Colorado under this program, of which 101,261 were condemned and the pelts sold, and 106,141 were live sheep purchased. Service and purchase payments amounted to \$414,804. The number of goats purchased in Colorado was 3,427.

Corn-Hog Program—A program for the adjustment of surpluses and prices in the production of corn and hogs, similar in general to the adjustment for other commodities, was put into effect in 1934. The number of pigs and sows purchased in Colorado during the emergency hog marketing program from August 23 to October 7, 1933, inclusive, is as follows:

Edibles:	
Number of head.....	307
Live weight, pounds.....	26,335
Live weight cost	\$1,575
Inedibles:	
Number of head.....	1,536
Live weight.....	76,165
Live weight cost	\$5,875

The number of hogs and sows purchased in Colorado during the emergency are as follows:

Sows:	
Number of head.....	1,074
Live weight.....	391,346
Live weight cost.....	\$16,352
Pigs and Sows:	
Number of head.....	41,091
Live weight.....	2,658,005
Live weight cost.....	\$180,485

Federal Savings and Loan Associations—The federal home loan corporation act of congress which became a law on June 13, 1933, contained a provision for the creation of local thrift institutions in which people may invest their funds. The funds thus assembled are to be used in financing homes in the territory in which such associations are located and within 50 miles of the office of the association. The associations are chartered by the federal home loan corporation and are known as federal savings and loan associations. Local capital must take stock and local people must operate them. The United States treasury will take an amount of preferred stock equal to that paid in by the local community, but not exceeding in any case \$100,000. Associations can not be set up in communities already adequately served by existing institutions doing the same class of business. Provisions are included for the conversion of state building and loan associations into federal savings and loan associations, if desired. The building up of loanable funds in widely distributed areas is intended to give a safe investment for savers and promote the building of modest homes by citizens who would otherwise find no access to capital for such purposes. Most of the remainder of 1933 after the act became law was taken up in organization and it was late in the year before the chartering of local associations began on any considerable scale. The first association to be formed in Colorado was the First Federal Savings & Loan association, of Colorado Springs, to which local capital subscribed \$75,000.

The number of associations in Colorado, the number of shareholders, assets, investments and mortgage loans outstanding on December 31, 1934, and June 30, 1935, are as follows:

	Dec. 31, 1934	June 30, 1935
No. of associations.....	17	20
No. shareholders....	1,953	2,249
Assets.....	\$2,134,282	\$2,417,244
Private investment.....	1,608,506	1,722,648
U. S. Treasury investment.....	115,000	250,500
Federal Home Loan advances.....	89,700	102,100
Mortgage loans outstanding....	1,475,876	1,776,826

A summary of loans made by Colorado associations during the six months period ended June 30, 1935, is as follows:

Construction.....	\$ 62,928
Reconditioning.....	70,442
Refinancing.....	209,952
Purchase of homes.....	64,299
Other purposes.....	50,928
Total.....	\$458,549

Federal savings and loan associations in Colorado as of June 30, 1935, are as follows:

San Luis Valley Federal Savings & Loan Association.....	Alamosa
Brighton Federal Savings & Loan Association.....	Brighton
First Federal Savings & Loan Association.....	Canon City
First Federal Savings & Loan Association.....	Colorado Springs
First Federal Savings & Loan Association.....	Craig
Del Norte Federal Savings & Loan Association.....	Del Norte
First Federal Savings & Loan Association.....	Denver
First Federal Savings & Loan Association.....	Englewood
Fort Collins Federal Savings & Loan Association.....	Fort Collins
Morgan County Federal Savings & Loan Association.....	Fort Morgan
First Federal Savings & Loan Association.....	Glenwood Springs
First Federal Savings & Loan Association.....	Grand Junction
Mesa Federal Savings & Loan Association.....	Grand Junction
Valley Federal Savings & Loan Association.....	Grand Junction
First Federal Savings & Loan Association.....	La Junta
First Federal Savings & Loan Association.....	Lamar
Longmont Federal Savings & Loan Association.....	Longmont
Routt County Federal Savings & Loan Association.....	Oak Creek
First Federal Savings & Loan Association.....	Pueblo
Rocky Ford Federal Savings & Loan Association of Colorado.....	Rocky Ford

Federal Home Loan Bank System—

The federal home loan bank system was created by act of congress approved July 22, 1932. Twelve districts were created, in each of which was established a federal home loan bank. Colorado was included in the tenth district, comprising Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, and the bank for this district, known as the Federal Home Loan bank, was established at Topeka, Kansas. This bank, with the others, was formally opened for business on October 15, 1932.

The system was created to give greater flexibility and expansion of lending powers to member building and loan associations, mutual savings banks, insurance companies and similar private thrift and home-financing institutions. It is a permanent credit-reserve structure for the use of private

home-financing institutions very much as the federal reserve system permits commercial banks to increase their credit for industry. It does not make loans direct to home owners for relief or any other purpose. The first objective of the system was to relieve the pressure on home owners who had already borrowed from such member institutions through the discount of members' notes secured by home mortgages, to procure capital for extending maturing loans. It was then expanded to encourage home ownership by providing funds at reasonable interest rates and by supporting the best practices of mortgage-lending institutions. The interest rate charged by district banks to members ranged from 3 to 4 per cent. All of the district banks, with one exception, were on a dividend-paying basis on June 30, 1935.

The number of institutions in Colorado approved by the board for membership in the system, number of shares subscribed, amount subscribed by members and balance of loans outstanding as of June 30, 1935, is as follows:

Number of member institutions.....	38
Number of shares subscribed.....	1,092
Amount subscribed by members.....	\$109,200
Balance loans outstanding.....	584,457

The amount of loans authorized, advanced, repaid and balances outstanding in Colorado on June 30, 1935, is as follows:

Loans authorized.....	\$901,400
Amount advanced.....	901,400
Amount repaid.....	316,943
Balance outstanding.....	584,457

Home Owners' Loan Corporation—The Home Owners' Loan corporation was organized by the home loan bank board immediately after an act of congress authorizing its creation was approved on June 13, 1933. The act subsequently was amended three times.

The major purpose of the corporation is to refinance mortgages of urban home owners in actual danger of losing their homes through foreclosure and thus enable them to save their home property by assuming a new and more convenient loan. To be eligible for refinancing through this agency, a property must be the actual home of the owner, a dwelling for not more than four families and worth not more than \$20,000. The maximum loan permitted under the law is 80 per cent of the appraised value of the property, or \$14,000, whichever is the smaller.

The corporation was given an initial capital of \$200,000,000, besides which it has been authorized to issue and have outstanding bonds in the amount of \$4,750,000,000 to be exchanged for mortgages or sold to obtain funds. The corporation also is authorized to buy obligations of federal home loan banks and to invest in federal savings and loan associations and other home-financing institutions to a total amount of \$300,000,000.

Colorado is in region 5-A, with regional headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska. Other states in this region are Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa.

A summary of the operations of the corporation in Colorado from the beginning through June 27, 1935, is as follows:

Applications received:	
Number	19,702
Amount	\$42,579,564
Average	2,161
Refinancing loans closed:	
Bond:	
Number	10,604
Amount	\$20,842,941
50 per cent cash:	
Number	148
Amount	\$ 71,782
40 per cent cash:	
Number	14
Amount	14,984
Total:	
Number	10,766
Amount	\$20,929,707

Reconditioning loans closed:	
Number	1,250
Amount	\$ 206,557
Average	165

Total properties on which loans made:	
Number	10,766
Amount	\$21,136,264
Average	1,963

Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation—The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance corporation was created under a provision in the national housing act approved June 27, 1934. The corporation is governed by a board of trustees identical in membership with the Federal Home Loan Bank board. It has a capital of \$100,000,000, subscribed for by the Federal Home Owners Loan corporation. It is the function of the corporation to insure the accounts of solvent home-financing institutions of the building and loan type, thereby making available to these institutions and their investors protection comparable to that offered commercial banks and their depositors through the Federal

Deposit Insurance corporation. Insurance guaranteeing solvency of the institutions up to \$5,000 to each investor is compulsory for federal savings and loan associations and optional for state chartered institutions. It began receiving applications early in August, 1934.

Applications were received by the board and approved for the insurance of 15 new building and savings associations in Colorado up to June 30, 1935, with share and credit liability of \$105,734 and assets of \$106,976.

On the same date four institutions had been converted from state to federal charters. These had share and credit liability of \$2,030,596 and assets of \$2,252,294.

Two member institutions on June 30, 1935, had share and credit liability of \$3,790,533 and assets of \$4,203,695.

Total assets of all insured institutions in the state on June 30, 1935, was \$6,562,965.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

The United States Employment service was created by the Wagner-Peyser act, signed by President Roosevelt on June 6, 1933. Colorado, having no state employment service, worked through a temporary organization created to supervise the placement of workers on public projects and to build a foundation upon which a permanent state service could be established. The Colorado State Employment service subsequently was formed as the permanent organization for the state under the terms of the Wagner-Peyser act, and on March 1, 1934, the temporary district offices at Denver and Pueblo were transferred to the new state-federal agency.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, new applications to the service numbered 153,290, from which 74,627 placements were made. There remained on June 30, 1934, 71,691 names in the active file. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, 40,837 new applications were made and there were 32,891 placements. The number remaining in the active files on June 30, 1935, was 73,389.

FEDERAL SURPLUS RELIEF CORPORATION

The Federal Surplus Relief corporation was granted a charter by the state of Delaware on October 4, 1933, on which date it began operations as an agency of the federal government.

It is a non-profit corporation with no capital stock and the incorporators and members are restricted to persons holding the offices of secretary of agriculture, federal emergency administrator of public works and the federal emergency relief administrator. The primary purpose of the corporation is to assist in relieving the existing national emergency by the purchase, processing and distribution for consumption of agricultural and other products as a means to remove surpluses and improve prices, and to apply these surpluses in the form of foodstuffs, clothing, fuel and otherwise to the relief of hardships and suffering caused by unemployment.

Shipments into Colorado of commodities by the corporation had practically ceased by the end of 1934. Between the date of organization and September, 1935, inclusive, the corporation ordered shipped into Colorado the following commodities:

Salt Pork (pounds).....	1,204,203
Smoked pork (pounds).....	1,569,133
Canned beef (pounds).....	300,240
Canned mutton (pounds).....	222,000
Canned veal (pounds).....	249,624
Beef tongues (pounds).....	55,950
Fresh veal (pounds).....	73,000
Calves' tongues (pounds).....	11,884
Lard (pounds).....	264,150
Flour (pounds).....	3,048,780
Rice (pounds).....	439,968
Cereal foods (pounds).....	244,320
Butter (pounds).....	448,342
Cheese (pounds).....	252,475
Evaporated milk (pounds).....	452,400
Dry skim milk (pounds).....	320,000
Beans (pounds).....	249,960
Dried prunes (pounds).....	300,000
Fresh apples (pounds).....	180,000
Sugar (pounds).....	120,000
Coal (tons).....	17,569
*Wheat (bushels).....	26,629
*Corn (bushels).....	30,600
Sheepskin coats.....	4,644
Clothing containers.....	254,800
Blankets.....	10,800
Cotton (pounds).....	1,318,472
Ticking (yards).....	239,153
Toweling (yards).....	318,535
Sheeting (yards).....	251,349
Comforter covering.....	927,916

*Feed for livestock.

CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION

The Civil Works administration was created by executive order in 1933 to place at work on socially and economically desirable projects a total of 4,000,000 unemployed men and women in the United States, and the federal emergency relief administration appropriated \$400,000,000 for the financing of the plan. A conference of governors, mayors and state and local administrators was held in Washington on November 15 for further explanation of the plan and on

November 20, 1933, all persons on work relief rolls were transferred to the pay rolls of the civil works administration. The projects selected were such as could be operated on force account, organized quickly and completed with rapidity. The time limit set on all projects was February 15, 1934. Subsequently the date was extended to the week ending April 5, 1934, at which time the demobilization of forces was completed.

A state civil works administration was set up promptly in Colorado and almost immediately men and women were placed on the pay rolls on a variety of projects. The number of persons employed on civil works projects varied from 165 the opening week to a maximum of 32,940, and total wages earned by those employed in the state through to April 5, 1934, amounted to \$6,757,951. The number employed during the weeks ending on the dates named and the amount of wages earned are as follows:

	Number Employed	Wages Earned
November 23, 1933.....	165	\$ 1,485
November 30	5,598	51,846
December 7	14,099	202,162
December 14	23,101	365,279
December 21	28,939	504,538
December 28	30,372	517,660
January 4, 1934	30,119	540,821
January 11.....	29,742	554,050
January 18.....	32,691	605,443
January 25.....	32,354	427,424
February 1.....	31,851	420,968
February 8.....	31,913	417,814
February 15.....	32,940	421,220
February 22.....	29,092	353,064
March 1.....	14,872	182,038
March 8.....	20,874	286,784
March 15.....	18,574	277,076
March 22.....	17,001	260,159
March 29.....	15,520	241,357
April 5.....	10,852	126,763
Total		\$6,757,951

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF

The Federal Emergency Relief act of the 73rd congress was approved May 12, 1933, and the administrator of the act took office on May 22 of that year. The purpose of the act was to enable the federal government to co-operate more effectively with the several states and territories in furnishing relief to their needy and distressed people. Congress provided in the act \$500,000,000 to be expended through the states for this purpose.

Due to the enormity of the task, the variety of agencies (federal, state and municipal) employed in providing relief and the wide range of the activities, it is neither possible nor desirable to give here more than a general

summary of the part Colorado has taken in the relief program. Prior to the formation of the federal emergency relief administration, federal and local authorities co-operated through other agencies.

The maximum number of families in the state receiving relief from public funds was established in April, 1933, the month following the bank holiday, when 58,081 were reported on the rolls. The number decreased monthly, with the exception of November and December, 1933, until a minimum of 22,434 families on relief was shown in January, 1934. During 1934 the number increased to a high of 49,998 families in December. January, 1935, showed an upward trend which culminated with a high for the year of 56,933 families in April. This was followed by a substantial decrease to 32,679 families in December, 1935, the latest month for which official figures are available. A table published herewith shows the number of families, number of persons in families, number of transients and per cent of total population receiving relief from public funds by months and years.

The trend in the number of families and persons receiving public relief in one form or another is affected by changes in the methods of giving aid, such as the civil works program which was in effect from November, 1933, to March, 1934. The most important of these changes resulted from the approval on April 1, 1935, of the emergency relief appropriation act of 1935 to provide relief, work relief and to increase employment by providing for useful projects. The act carried an appropriation of \$4,880,000,000. The administration for this act was established May 6, 1935, and registration of employable persons and their transfer to the works progress program began at once.

The largest number of persons, exclusive of transients, in the period from July, 1933, to December, 1935, inclusive, receiving relief from public funds was 256,558, or 25 per cent of the state's population, in April, 1935. A minimum of 10 per cent of the population on relief was established in September, 1933, and January, 1934, due principally to the civil works program. In December, 1935, the total number of persons on relief, exclusive of transients, had dropped to 11,007, or one per cent of the state's population.

Public emergency relief funds to the amount of \$46,663,545 were provided for Colorado relief by federal, state and local agencies in 1933, 1934 and 1935. Of that total, \$39,411,878, or 84.5 per cent, was supplied by the federal government; \$2,114,663, or 4.5 per cent, by the state; and \$5,137,004, or 11 per cent, by local agencies.

A table published herewith shows the amounts expended for relief purposes in 1933, 1934 and 1935, sources of the funds and percentages.

Obligations incurred for relief in Colorado on account of unemployment, including administration, relief to families, single residents and transients, from all public funds, amounted to \$46,602,739 for 1933, 1934 and 1935. A table given herewith shows these obligations by months and years distributed as to direct relief and work programs.

The first grants to states by the Federal Emergency Relief administration from the \$500,000,000 appropri-

ated were approved by the administrator on May 23, 1933. Total grants to Colorado, by months, are as follows:

To Dec. 31, 1933	\$ 3,392,050
1934	
January	\$ 500,000
February	51,666
March	436,265
April	1,312,375
May	1,170,596
June	1,471,251
July	3,820,063
August	1,263,686
September	201,000
October	1,414,955
November	5,252,896
December	2,363,017
1935	
January	\$ 90,855
February	3,595,156
March	637,661
April	2,755,680
May	4,616,015
June	2,160,728
July	188,221
August	1,232,044
September	1,361,681
October	350,000
November	832,067
December .....	.....
Total	\$40,469,928

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION: NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS IN COLORADO RECEIVING RELIEF FROM PUBLIC FUNDS, AND PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION, BY MONTHS

(From reports of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration)

MONTH AND YEAR	Number of Families	Number of Persons in Families	Non-Family Persons	Total Number of Persons (Exclu. of Transients)	Per Cent of Total Population (1930)
1933					
April	58,081	-----	-----	-----	--
May	48,553	-----	-----	-----	--
June	39,197	-----	-----	-----	--
July	30,880	-----	-----	138,517	13
August	27,006	-----	-----	119,638	12
September	25,339	-----	-----	108,213	10
October	25,186	105,478	7,476	112,954	11
November	26,892	112,941	7,988	120,929	12
December	30,594	129,911	8,985	138,846	13
1934					
January	22,434	92,827	7,880	100,707	10
February	29,935	125,378	8,824	134,202	13
March	36,830	159,879	9,219	169,098	16
April	43,791	188,925	9,819	198,744	19
May	42,789	194,896	9,911	204,807	20
June	43,792	188,635	9,609	198,244	19.1
July	46,369	196,753	9,870	206,623	19.9
August	49,112	209,534	10,431	219,965	21
September	49,112	203,148	11,940	215,088	21
October	47,222	198,839	12,179	211,018	20
November	45,725	193,324	11,687	205,011	20
December	49,998	211,094	12,249	223,343	22
1935					
January	54,046	230,778	13,043	243,821	24
February	54,819	233,047	12,810	245,857	24
March	55,817	237,264	13,143	250,407	24
April	56,938	243,389	13,169	256,558	25
May	54,270	232,312	13,074	245,386	24
June	50,865	216,644	12,024	228,668	22
July	37,868	157,642	9,235	166,877	16
August	34,468	145,129	7,375	152,504	15
September	31,955	134,454	6,938	141,392	14
October	30,440	127,526	6,366	133,892	13
November	25,464	106,452	5,771	112,223	11
December	2,679	8,880	2,127	11,007	1

**EMERGENCY RELIEF: TOTAL OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR EMERGENCY RELIEF IN
COLORADO FROM PUBLIC FUNDS, BY MONTHS AND YEARS**

(Compiled from Reports of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration)

	Direct Relief	Obligations Incurred for the Work Program				All Others	Total
		Earnings of Relief Persons	Earnings of Non-Relief Persons	Purchase of Materials, Supplies and Equipment	Total		
1933							
January-July -----	\$ 4,569,343	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$ 4,569,343
August -----	403,845	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	403,845
September -----	381,392	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	381,392
October -----	334,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	334,000
November -----	404,227	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	404,227
December -----	710,215	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	710,215
Total, 1933 -----	\$ 6,803,022	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$ 6,803,022
1934							
January -----	\$ 247,131	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$ 247,131
February -----	512,956	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	512,956
March -----	*	-----	-----	-----	-----	*	740,072
April -----	644,687	-----	-----	-----	\$ †219,943	\$ 173,985	1,038,615
May -----	641,475	\$ 565,269	\$ 78,950	\$ 57,467	701,686	241,218	1,584,379
June -----	474,051	740,721	113,074	66,491	920,286	235,966	1,630,303
July -----	480,777	853,357	117,594	78,749	1,049,700	275,361	1,805,838
August -----	482,691	974,848	144,129	85,160	1,204,137	289,598	1,976,426
September -----	565,334	998,469	143,040	122,709	1,264,218	300,902	2,130,454
October -----	676,474	807,504	131,443	112,890	1,051,837	322,208	2,050,519
November -----	592,943	752,400	151,743	112,376	1,016,519	360,580	1,970,042
December -----	742,039	746,033	129,188	92,959	968,180	306,917	2,017,136
Total, 1934 -----	\$ 6,060,558	\$ 6,438,601	\$ 1,009,161	\$ 728,801	\$ 8,396,506	\$ 2,506,735	\$17,703,871
1935							
January -----	\$ 801,959	\$ 1,028,474	\$ 161,452	\$ 156,663	\$ 1,346,589	\$ 359,887	\$ 2,508,435
February -----	792,351	918,946	125,740	111,418	1,156,104	345,945	2,294,400
March -----	777,251	1,037,348	122,031	99,247	1,258,626	351,092	2,386,969
April -----	1,037,894	468,229	71,703	70,531	610,513	753,355	2,401,762
May -----	752,504	793,516	130,897	84,256	1,008,669	888,295	2,649,468
June -----	658,453	794,747	130,757	165,451	1,090,955	999,207	2,748,615
July -----	567,059	634,769	117,007	138,172	889,948	338,522	1,795,529
August -----	407,111	818,254	131,631	141,215	1,091,100	336,836	1,835,047
September -----	402,251	469,888	70,959	89,849	630,696	308,467	1,341,414
October -----	836,625	99,585	21,998	24,990	146,573	255,420	1,238,618
November -----	551,145	26,573	10,928	7,603	45,104	157,110	753,359
December -----	87,202	158	428	‡-293	293	54,735	142,230
Total, 1935 -----	\$ 7,671,805	\$ 7,090,487	\$ 1,095,531	\$ 1,089,152	\$ 9,275,170	\$ 5,148,871	\$22,095,846
Grand total -----	\$20,535,385	\$13,529,088	\$ 2,104,692	\$ 1,817,953	\$17,671,676	\$ 7,655,606	\$46,602,739

*Not segregated.

†Includes \$4,095.77 material used and wages of non-relief persons employed on work program.

‡Adjustment of prior month's obligations.

SOURCES OF PUBLIC EMERGENCY RELIEF FUNDS FOR COLORADO EXPENDED BY STATE AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS

(From reports of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration)

	Federal Funds		State Funds		Local Funds		Total Obligations
	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent	
1933							
First quarter-----	\$ 1,764,598.50	85.2	0.00	0.0	\$ 305,935.72	14.8	\$ 2,070,534.22
Second quarter-----	1,852,078.46	88.7	0.00	0.0	236,016.44	11.3	2,088,094.90
Third quarter-----	808,267.13	67.6	\$ 5,571.45	.5	381,983.30	31.9	1,195,821.88
Fourth quarter-----	1,252,722.37	86.2	5,466.50	.4	195,282.14	13.4	1,453,471.01
Total, 1933-----	\$ 5,677,666.46	83.4	\$ 11,037.95	.2	\$ 1,119,217.60	16.4	\$ 6,807,922.01
1934							
First quarter-----	\$ 1,050,166.66	70.0	\$ 181,962.05	12.1	\$ 268,031.17	17.9	\$ 1,500,159.88
Second quarter-----	3,343,527.59	78.4	446,857.00	10.5	474,915.35	11.1	4,265,299.94
Third quarter-----	4,689,852.36	79.3	634,350.00	10.7	588,515.69	10.0	5,912,718.05
Fourth quarter-----	4,895,519.00	81.2	400,291.00	6.6	741,887.00	12.2	6,037,697.00
Total, 1934-----	\$13,979,065.61	78.9	\$1,663,460.05	9.4	\$2,073,349.21	11.7	\$17,715,874.87
1935							
First quarter-----	\$ 6,428,131.00	89.4	\$ 123,272.00	1.7	\$ 638,401.00	8.9	\$ 7,189,804.00
Second quarter-----	7,243,113.00	92.9	6,000.00	0.1	550,732.00	7.0	7,799,845.00
Third quarter-----	4,301,418.00	85.3	91,181.00	1.8	648,801.00	12.9	5,041,400.00
Fourth quarter-----	1,782,484.00	84.5	219,712.00	10.4	106,504.00	5.1	2,108,700.00
Total, 1935-----	\$19,755,146.00	89.2	\$ 440,165.00	2.0	\$1,944,438.00	8.8	\$22,139,749.00
Grand total-----	\$39,411,878.07	84.5	\$2,114,663.00	4.5	\$5,137,004.81	11.0	\$46,663,545.88

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

The Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works was created under the national industrial recovery act, which was approved by the president on June 16, 1933. The purpose of this act was to encourage industrial recovery, to foster fair competition, and to provide for the construction of certain useful public works, and for other purposes. A temporary organization for the inauguration of the public works program was set up in Washington. State committees were formed to gather preliminary data on proposed projects and these were turned over to the permanent organization as soon as it was completed. Harold L. Ickes, secretary of the interior, was appointed federal emergency administrator of public works on July 8, 1933, and O. L. Chapman, of Colorado, assistant secretary of the interior, who served as executive secretary of the temporary federal board, continued in that capacity in the permanent organization. George M. Bull, of Denver, was appointed

PWA engineer for Colorado on August 12, 1933.

Allotments aggregating \$6,171,360 for 41 non-federal projects had been made by the administrator to Colorado cities, towns and counties for the construction of public improvements up to November 1, 1935. These projects included municipal water works, schools, electric plants, sewers and other local improvements. In some instances the government made grants to the governmental units amounting to 30 per cent of the cost of labor and materials to be used in constructing the projects, the recipient paying the remainder of the cost. In other instances direct loans were made and for some projects both loans and grants were made. On November 1, 1935, 33 of these projects had been completed, the government's allotments for same amounting to \$1,031,360. Seven projects, calling for allotments aggregating \$4,380,000, were under construction, and the remainder were not so far advanced. Of the total of \$728,748,106 allotted for non-federal

projects up to November 1, 1935, Colorado's proportion was 0.85 per cent.

The status of all non-federal projects, their location and the amounts of the allotments, are shown in an accompanying table.

Allotments aggregating \$12,182,899 made to departments of the government for federal public works projects

in the state had been approved up to April 1, 1935. This amount is exclusive of several millions of dollars for federal projects which are not segregated by states. Most of these have been completed.

The federal projects, their location and estimated cost are shown in an accompanying table.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS: ALLOTMENTS MADE TO DEPARTMENTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR PWA PROJECTS IN COLORADO, AS OF APRIL 1, 1935.

Note.—This table does not include numerous items not distributed by states such as lighting of airways, pest control, construction and improvements in national forests, investigations of wage scales, etc. These include \$1,889,739 for roads and improvements in national forests and \$352,300 for land surveys, plugging of old wells, and improvements on Indian reservations in Colorado.

Locality	Character of Work	Allotment
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:		
Greeley -----	Construction and repair work at field station -----	\$ 5,650
Akron -----	Construction and repair work at field station -----	2,500
Fort Collins -----	Construction and repair work at field station -----	1,130
State -----	Construction of roads that are part of Federal Aid system -----	6,979,218
State -----	Construction of roads on public lands -----	176,751
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR:		
Mesa Verde national park -----	Roads and trails (\$64,900) and physical improvements (\$90,296) -----	155,196
Rocky Mountain national park -----	Roads and trails (\$447,034) and physical improvements (\$63,146) -----	510,180
Black canon national monument -----	Roads and trails -----	112,500
Colorado national monument -----	Roads and trails (\$90,000) and physical improvements (\$41,065) -----	131,065
Uncompahgre Reclamation project -----	Taylor Park reservoir -----	2,725,000
South Platte -----	Survey of proposed project -----	150,000
Denver -----	Quarters in federal bldg. -----	20,000
TREASURY DEPARTMENT:		
Alamosa -----	Postoffice -----	67,100
Lamar -----	Postoffice -----	59,400
Rocky Ford -----	Postoffice -----	66,000
Salida -----	Postoffice -----	68,200
Walsenburg -----	Postoffice -----	68,200
Denver -----	Addition to custom house -----	870,000
WAR DEPARTMENT:		
Rifle Range -----	Construction and repairs -----	7,800
Fort Logan -----	Construction and repairs -----	7,000
Total -----		\$12,182,899

FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS: STATUS OF NON-FEDERAL PWA PROJECTS IN COLORADO AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1935

(Compiled from Reports of the Administrator)

Location	Type of Project	Key*	Amount of Allotment
Projects Completed by November 1, 1935:			
Boulder -----	Courthouse Improvements -----	1	\$ 4,500
Boulder -----	Disposal Plant -----	1	21,000
Boulder -----	Watermains -----	1	17,000
Carbondale -----	Watermains -----	2	36,000
Cheyenne Wells -----	Waterworks -----	2	11,000
Denver -----	Storm Sewer -----	1	24,000
Fairplay -----	School -----	1	7,500
Fort Morgan -----	Power Improvement -----	1	23,500
Fruita -----	Watermains -----	2	42,000
Glenwood Springs -----	Hospital -----	1	9,700
Grand Junction -----	Reservoir -----	2	90,860
Hooper -----	School -----	1	8,000
Limon -----	Water Tank -----	2	9,100
Longmont -----	Streets -----	1	6,000
Longmont -----	Filtration Plant -----	1	29,000
Louisville -----	Filtration Plant -----	2	30,000
Loveland -----	Watermains -----	1	3,800
Manitou -----	Watermains -----	2	25,000
Morgan County -----	Auditorium Gymnasium -----	1	5,700
Monte Vista -----	Watermains -----	3	300,000
Montrose -----	Filtration Plant -----	1	13,200
Morrison -----	Waterworks -----	2	23,500
Olathe -----	Waterworks -----	2	25,000
Ordway -----	Waterworks -----	2	90,000
Pueblo -----	Hospital -----	1	115,500
Pueblo -----	Watermains -----	1	16,000
Pueblo -----	Waterworks -----	1	11,000
Silverton -----	Waterworks -----	1	3,000
Steamboat Springs -----	Water Sewer -----	1	2,500
Teller County -----	School -----	2	10,000
Wellington -----	Waterworks -----	2	5,000
Windsor -----	Watermains -----	1	3,000
Yuma -----	Watermains -----	2	10,000
Total -----			\$1,031,360
Projects Under Construction November 1, 1935:			
Colorado Springs -----	Waterworks -----	1	\$ 357,000
Denver -----	Dam -----	1	204,000
Denver -----	Watersupply -----	2	3,500,000
Erie -----	Watermains -----	2	10,000
Greeley -----	Dormitories -----	2	286,000
Holyoke -----	Courthouse -----	1	23,000
Total -----			\$4,380,000
Projects Being Advertised for Bids:			
Montrose -----	School -----	1	\$ 22,000
Projects Ready to Be Advertised for Bids:			
Fort Collins -----	Electric Plant -----	2	\$ 738,000
Grand Total, all non-federal projects -----			\$6,171,360

*1 indicates allotment is a grant only of 30 per cent of cost, recipient supplying the remainder.

2 indicates a combined loan and grant.

3 indicates the allotment is a loan only without grant.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE

United States internal revenue from taxes on incomes and miscellaneous taxes is collected through the commissioner of internal revenue of the treasury department. The country is divided into districts with a collector of internal revenue in charge of each district. The Colorado district is co-extensive with the state of Colorado and the collector's office is at Denver. Tax receipts are credited to the districts in which collections are made. The receipts do not indicate the total tax burden of the respective districts, since the taxes may be eventually borne by persons and corporations in other districts. Laws imposing taxes on business and incomes and the rates of taxation are subject to frequent changes by congressional action and for that reason yearly figures are not strictly comparable.

Internal revenue collections in Colorado during the 23 years ending June 30, 1935, vary from a maximum of \$35,727,957 in 1920 to a minimum of \$943,793 in 1913. The minimum amount collected in any year since the maximum was established in 1920 was \$5,394,271 in 1932. The state has 0.83 per cent of the total population, including Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippine islands. Colorado's proportion of total revenue collected in 1935 was 0.45 per cent.

Total revenue receipts from all sources for the Colorado district by fiscal years ending June 30 are as follows:

Year	Amount
1913	\$ 943,793
1914	1,079,884
1915	1,509,773
1916	1,665,031
1917	3,184,643
1918	25,004,665
1919	21,621,109
1920	35,727,957
1921	34,214,956
1922	19,956,650
1923	15,988,678
1924	15,228,016
1925	14,215,162
1926	14,830,350
1927	13,473,226
1928	11,879,300
1929	11,539,236
1930	12,468,450
1931	15,667,230
1932	5,394,271
1933	5,704,332
1934*	10,503,757
1935*	12,567,225

(*) Exclusive of agricultural adjustment taxes, which are reported in a separate table.

The largest proportion of internal revenue from Colorado generally comes from taxes on incomes of individuals, partnerships and corporations.

The percentages of income and miscellaneous taxes, by years, are as follows:

	Per Cent	
	Income	Misc.
1929	95.7	4.3
1931	100.0	
1932	95.4	4.6
1933	67.1	32.9
1934	43.7	56.3
1935	57.3	42.7

Receipts for the Colorado district from taxes on the incomes of corporations and individuals, by fiscal years are as follows:

Year	Corporation	Individual	Total
1919			\$17,650,463
1920			28,116,321
1921			25,085,243
1922			14,545,633
1923			10,920,851
1924			11,543,616
1925	\$ 7,595,438	\$ 4,145,230	11,740,668
1926	7,740,854	4,234,848	11,975,702
1927	8,969,799	3,686,845	12,656,644
1928	7,923,577	3,528,993	11,452,570
1929	6,831,459	4,206,231	11,037,690
1930	7,835,966	4,212,450	12,048,416
1931	11,935,132	3,337,149	15,272,281
1932	3,081,692	2,066,217	5,147,909
1933	2,034,444	1,790,873	3,825,317
1934	2,564,209	2,021,879	4,586,088
1935	4,442,838	2,756,178	7,199,016

Income taxes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, showed an increase of 20 per cent over 1933 and 1935 increased 57 per cent over 1934. Miscellaneous taxes increased from \$1,879,014 in 1933 to \$5,917,668 in 1934, a gain of 215 per cent. This increase is accounted for principally from new taxes imposed on capital stock, dividends, excess profits and additional tax on gasoline and from liquor taxes as a result of prohibition repeal, the liquor taxing act of 1934 and a full year of returns on beer taxes. There was a decrease of 0.9 per cent in miscellaneous taxes in 1935, compared with 1934. The National Industrial Recovery act yielded \$946,127 from the Colorado district in 1934, of which \$30,962 was excess profits tax, \$603,239 was capital stock tax and \$311,926 was from tax on dividends. The tax on distilled spirits increased from \$31,348 in 1933 to \$286,016 in 1934 and \$564,378 in 1935.

In addition to the \$10,503,757 internal revenue receipts collected in the Colorado district in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, which are discussed in the foregoing text, there were receipts of \$2,958,791 from processing and floor taxes under the agricultural adjustment act. This brings the combined grand total for internal revenue and agricultural adjustment tax collections for that year up to \$13,462,548. Agricultural adjustment

taxes in 1935 amounted to \$13,758,931, which brings the total collections for the year in the Colorado district up to \$26,326,156. The agricultural adjustment administration is discussed under that heading in a separate chapter in this volume. A summary of the receipts under this act for the fiscal years ending June 30, are as follows:

	1934	1935
Wheat	\$2,119,463	\$2,691,750
Cotton	386,157	2,419
Tobacco	11,456	2,168
Field corn	4,824	1,048
Hogs	270,079	623,880
Paper and jute fabric	166,812	32,701
Sugar beets.....	.....	10,404,965
Total	\$2,958,791	\$13,758,931

A table published herewith shows the sources of internal revenue from Colorado for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932 and 1929.

Another table gives the number of each class of special taxpayers for the fiscal years 1928 to 1935, inclusive. This table shows an increase of 3,742 in the number of special taxpayers in 1935, compared with 1932, this increase being due principally to the repeal of the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution and the issuance of licenses to dealers in distilled spirits and fermented malt liquors. The number of retail dealers in distilled spirits increased from 36 to 1932 to 2,022 in 1934 and 2,130 in 1935. There were no dealers in fermented malt liquors in 1932, 936 in 1934 and 907 in 1935. This class showed a decrease between 1933 and 1934, evidently due to the passing of the interval between the period when the alcoholic content of malt liquor was increased and the beginning of the sale of distilled liquors.

The foregoing data are taken from reports covering taxes collected for fiscal years ending June 30. Statistics of income, which are compiled from income tax returns, cover data for calendar years and reveal the net incomes of individuals and corporations making returns, sources of revenue and other data not disclosed in the annual reports.

The largest number of individual income tax returns filed in Colorado in any calendar year since 1915 was in 1920, when 74,198 individuals reported an aggregate net income of \$219,277,184. In subsequent years up to and including 1931 the tendency was downward both in the number of persons making returns and their aggregate net income, the number of returns in

1931 being 25,279 and the net income \$96,661,700.

In 1932 the number of returns showed an increase of 5,258 over 1931, but the net income declined by \$14,583,929. In 1933 there was a decrease of 1,812 in the number of returns compared with 1932 and a decrease of \$7,631,905 in net income.

The tax on individual incomes reached a maximum of \$7,196,593 in 1919 and declined to \$1,378,043 in 1931, the minimum for the specified period.

The average net income per return in 1920 was \$2,955 and as the number of individuals reporting a net income decreased in subsequent years, the average rose, reaching a maximum of \$5,112 in 1928.

A table published herewith shows the number of individual returns, the total and average net income and the total and average tax for calendar years 1916 to 1933 inclusive.

The gross income (income before deductions are made) of individuals declined from \$191,304,294 in 1929 to \$100,911,000 in 1932 and \$91,091,000 in 1933. Wages and salaries account for the largest proportion of gross income, being 52.2 per cent in 1933 as against 54.8 per cent in 1932 and 35.8 per cent in 1929.

An accompanying table shows the sources of income and deductions allowed by law for the calendar years of 1933, 1932 and 1929. Another table gives the percentages of incomes from various sources for the calendar years 1929 to 1933, inclusive.

Another table shows number of individual returns in Colorado, with net income, by sex and family relationship and per cent of population filing returns, and average net income, with comparisons with the United States as a whole, for 1933, 1932 and 1929.

A comparison of the distribution of incomes of individuals in Colorado shows that 26,571 persons reported net incomes of less than \$5,000 in 1933, 28,146 in 1932 and 23,595 in 1929. These comprise 92.5 per cent of all returns in 1933, 92.2 per cent in 1932 and 75.3 per cent in 1929. The net income of this class as a whole was \$51,076,974, or 68.6 per cent of the income of all classes in 1933; \$56,721,493 or 69.9 per cent in 1932; and \$63,216,228 or 39.8 per cent in 1929.

In 1933 there were 35 persons in Colorado who reported net incomes of more than \$50,000. This was less than one-tenth of one per cent of all persons reporting net income, and compares

with 29 in 1932 and 181, or more than one-half of one per cent, in this class in 1929. The net income of this class in 1933 was \$3,134,700, or 4.21 per cent of all net income reported, which compares with \$3,146,525 or 3.8 per cent in 1932 and \$18,993,049, or 11.9 per cent in 1929.

There was one individual in Colorado with an income of more than \$500,000 in 1931, three in 1929 and none in 1932 or 1933. The distribution of income by amounts for the calendar years of 1933, 1932 and 1929 is shown in a table published herewith.

Corporation income taxes collected in Colorado in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, amounted to \$4,442,838, or 61.7 per cent of total income taxes and 35.4 per cent of total internal revenue collections in the state. This was an increase of \$1,878,629, or 73.3 per cent, as compared with 1934. The amount of corporation income taxes in 1933 was \$2,034,444, the minimum over a period of 11 years, the maximum being \$11,935,132 in 1931.

The statistics of income for calendar years show that 6,705 corporations made returns in 1933 and of that number 1,098, or 16.4 per cent, reported net incomes, 4,251, or 63.4 per cent, reported deficits and 1,356, or 20.2 per cent, were inactive and gave no income data. The 1,098 corporations reporting net profits in 1933 had gross incomes aggregating \$296,951,000, an increase of \$105,691,000 as compared

with 1932, a gain of 55.3 per cent. Their net income was \$25,825,000, an increase of \$11,283,000, or 80.8 per cent. In 1932 there were 6,952 corporations making returns, and of that number 980, or 14.1 per cent, reported net incomes, 4,564, or 65.6 per cent, reported deficits and 1,408, or 20.3 per cent, were inactive and gave no income data. The 980 corporations reporting profits in 1932 had gross incomes aggregating \$191,260,000 and net incomes of \$14,283,000. These figures are the minimums as to the number reporting profits and the amounts of gross and net incomes over a period of 18 years. The 4,564 corporations reporting deficits in 1932 had gross incomes of \$322,205,000 and deficits aggregating \$42,849,000. This deficit was the maximum in the 18-year period except in 1921, when 4,219 corporations reported a total loss of \$134,544,000. The maximum gross income of corporations showing a profit was reported in 1928, when 3,342 corporations reported a gross business of \$941,131,000.

A table published herewith shows the number of corporations reporting returns, the gross income and net income of those showing a profit and the gross income and deficit of those showing a loss, for the years 1916 to 1933, inclusive.

Another table gives the number of returns and net income of corporations reporting a net income.

INDIVIDUAL INCOMES: NUMBER OF RETURNS, NET INCOMES BY SEX AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIP FOR COLORADO, BY YEARS
(Compiled from Federal Income Tax Returns)

	1933		1932		1929	
	Number of Returns	Net Income	Number of Returns	Net Income	Number of Returns	Net Income
Joint returns of husbands and wives -----	15,510	\$48,228,000	16,047	\$52,162,000	17,656	\$105,447,250
Single men—heads of families -----	1,872	4,171,000	2,476	5,453,000	2,253	8,755,738
Single women—heads of families -----	1,210	2,430,000	1,057	2,472,000	814	3,744,157
Single men—not heads of families -----	6,212	10,555,000	6,919	11,929,000	6,892	21,528,213
Single women—not heads of families -----	3,401	7,180,000	3,534	7,882,000	2,925	11,896,278
Wives filing separate returns from husbands--	520	1,882,000	504	2,180,000	728	7,379,892
Total -----	28,725	\$74,446,000	30,537	\$82,078,000	31,268	\$158,751,528
Per cent of population filing returns-----	2.73	-----	2.92	-----	3.02	-----
Per cent of income for U. S. -----	-----	0.67	-----	0.70	-----	0.64
Average net income per return for Colorado--	-----	\$ 2,591.68	-----	\$ 2,687.81	-----	\$ 5,077.12
Average net income per return for U. S.-----	-----	\$ 2,956.48	-----	\$ 3,006.05	-----	\$ 6,132.22

SOURCES OF INTERNAL REVENUE FROM COLORADO, BY FISCAL YEARS
ENDING JUNE 30

(Compiled from Reports of Commissioner of Internal Revenue)

Note.—Changes in internal revenue laws from time to time prevent the figures for any one year being comparable with other years. Important changes were made by Congress in 1933 and 1934, designating new objects for taxation as well as increases in some items and extending the repeal dates for certain laws enacted in 1932.

SOURCES	1935	1934	1933	1932	1929
Income, individuals, partnerships and corporations.....	\$ 7,199,016	\$ 4,586,089	\$ 3,825,317	\$ 5,147,909	\$11,037,690
Excess profits.....	105,407	30,962	-----	-----	-----
Capital stock.....	658,935	603,239	-----	-----	-----
Dividends.....	5,258	311,926	-----	-----	-----
Estates, transfer of, gifts.....	1,340,354	1,777,796	34,022	82,167	150,095
Distilled spirits.....	564,378	286,016	31,348	17,552	25,457
Wines (special tax stamps).....	1,385	4,383	-----	-----	-----
Non-intoxicating liquors (Act of March 22, 1933).....	-----	-----	257,073	-----	-----
Fermented malt liquors.....	1,196,378	1,201,306	-----	-----	-----
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures.....	4,462	5,406	5,251	7,471	25,284
Narcotics.....	4,346	4,207	5,287	4,188	5,578
Oleomargarine.....	16,305	11,134	10,022	13,497	24,449
Stamp taxes:					
Stamps sold by postmasters.....	30,006	27,883	-----	-----	-----
Stamps sold by collectors.....	91,784	96,633	-----	-----	-----
Capital stock transfers.....	13,584	17,290	14,524	6,840	15,126
Issues and transfers of bonds, stocks, conveyances, etc.....	-----	-----	85,992	44,618	99,918
Future delivery, sales of produce on exchange, etc.....	727	943	1,187	184	357
Silver bullion transfers.....	1,188	-----	-----	-----	-----
Playing cards.....	195	164	220	294	683
Manufacturers' excise taxes:					
Lubricating oils.....	489	505	65,018	-----	-----
Gasoline.....	64,123	51,226	91,712	-----	-----
Tires.....	130,808	225,174	136,037	-----	-----
Inner tubes.....	45,388	62,501	38,771	-----	-----
Automobile parts and accessories, truck chassis, bodies, motor-cycles.....	21,980	23,108	16,088	-----	-----
Electrical energy.....	262,188	264,241	271,360	-----	-----
Toilet preparations.....	5,637	3,471	3,840	-----	-----
Furs.....	1,102	2,832	2,908	-----	-----
Jewelry, etc.....	4,977	7,218	5,508	-----	-----
Sporting goods.....	4,901	3,064	1,369	-----	-----
Firearms, shells, and cartridges.....	11	-----	6	-----	-----
Candy.....	338	18,234	16,720	-----	-----
Soft drinks.....	104	11,490	14,307	-----	-----
Crude petroleum produced, processed, or recovered.....	2,515	-----	-----	-----	-----
Coconut oil from the Philippines.....	1,330	-----	-----	-----	-----
Admissions to theaters, club dues and initiation fees.....	174,196	126,359	143,135	66,235	80,627
Telegraph, telephone, cable and radio messages.....	359,183	335,811	221,604	-----	-----
Leased wires.....	5,653	575	-----	-----	-----
Leases of safe deposit boxes.....	19,446	18,980	18,429	-----	-----
Checks, etc.....	228,820	382,796	362,123	-----	-----
Transportation of oil by pipe line.....	-----	-----	23,637	-----	-----
Miscellaneous.....	328	795	1,517	3,316	73,971
Total, all sources.....	\$12,567,225	\$10,503,757	\$ 5,704,332	\$ 5,394,271	\$11,539,235

NUMBER OF EACH CLASS OF SPECIAL TAXPAYERS IN COLORADO
(For Fiscal Years Ending June 30)

CLASS	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Distilled Spirits:								
Rectifiers -----	3	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Retail dealers-----	2,130	2,022	468	36	36	31	28	30
Wholesale dealers-----	77	70	12	6	6	4	4	4
Fermented Malt Liquors:								
Brewers -----	5	7	4	---	---	---	---	---
Wholesale dealers-----	80	120	135	---	---	---	---	---
Retail dealers-----	907	936	1,676	---	---	---	---	---
Oleomargarine:								
Manufacturers -----	1	---	2	1	2	2	2	1
Wholesale dealers-----	13	13	6	11	24	24	25	23
Retail dealers-----	2,221	1,307	1,210	1,762	2,087	2,502	2,461	2,363
Mixed flour manufacturers--	---	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Opium, Cocoa, Etc.:								
Wholesale dealers-----	23	27	33	35	30	43	37	38
Retail dealers-----	548	511	472	561	539	494	525	510
Practitioners, hospitals, etc.	1,821	1,676	1,682	1,690	1,818	1,965	1,811	1,706
Dealers in untaxed narcotics	82	58	78	66	67	92	96	105
Totals -----	7,911	6,750	5,779	4,169	4,610	5,158	4,990	4,781

INDIVIDUAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR COLORADO BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Compiled from U. S. Internal Revenue Reports)

YEAR	Number Returns	Net Income		Tax	
		Total	Average	Total	Average
1916 -----	4,435	\$ 53,854,130	\$12,143	\$ 1,055,758	\$238
1917 -----	40,627	137,853,875	3,393	5,184,948	128
1918 -----	54,160	159,487,951	2,945	5,844,925	108
1919 -----	57,256	191,001,999	3,320	7,196,593	125
1920 -----	74,198	219,277,184	2,955	6,766,900	91
1921 -----	69,676	174,490,980	2,504	3,862,862	55
1922 -----	67,463	184,572,407	2,736	4,869,555	72
1923 -----	72,366	200,572,724	2,772	3,267,732	45
1924 -----	73,350	205,087,973	2,796	3,162,736	43
1925 -----	35,808	150,363,411	4,199	2,840,926	79
1926 -----	35,110	154,804,655	4,409	2,959,248	84
1927 -----	31,727	148,473,486	4,680	3,307,180	104
1928 -----	31,091	158,931,875	5,112	4,459,057	143
1929 -----	31,268	158,751,528	5,077	3,534,404	113
1930 -----	28,986	125,795,609	4,340	2,439,796	54
1931 -----	25,279	96,661,700	3,824	1,378,043	55
1932 -----	30,537	82,077,771	2,688	1,815,932	59
1933 -----	28,725	74,445,866	2,592	1,710,477	60

Note.—Changes in the revenue acts affect the comparability of the above figures.

SOURCES OF INDIVIDUAL INCOMES FOR COLORADO BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Compiled from Federal Income Tax Returns)

Sources of Income and Deductions	1933	1932	1929
Income:			
Wages and salaries.....	\$ 47,546,000	\$ 55,260,000	\$ 68,499,794
Business	11,614,000	10,871,000	34,136,489
Partnerships	4,260,000	3,725,000	10,173,444
Profit from sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, etc.	3,424,000	935,000	15,221,025
Capital net gain from sale of assets held more than two years.....	448,000	108,000	3,466,098
Rents and royalties.....	3,556,000	4,361,000	9,275,488
Interest on government obligations not wholly exempt from tax.....	347,000	305,000	379,105
Dividends on stocks of domestic corporations.....	9,324,000	12,714,000	31,178,737
Fiduciary	1,246,000	1,299,000	1,925,385
Interest and other income.....	9,326,000	11,333,000	17,048,729
Total income.....	\$ 91,091,000	\$100,911,000	\$191,304,294
Deductions:			
Net loss from sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, etc.	\$ 2,687,000	\$ 2,487,000	\$ 4,282,108
Net loss from business and partnership.....	806,000	1,020,000	-----
Contributions	1,355,000	1,858,000	2,876,721
All others (includes taxes and interest paid).....	11,797,000	13,468,000	25,393,937
Total deductions.....	\$ 16,645,000	\$ 18,833,000	\$ 32,552,766
Net income.....	\$ 74,446,000	\$ 82,078,000	\$158,751,528

SOURCES OF INDIVIDUAL INCOMES FOR COLORADO IN PERCENTAGES BY CALENDAR YEARS

(Compiled from Federal Income Tax Returns)

Sources of Income	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
Income:					
Wages and salaries.....	%	%	%	%	%
Business	52.2	54.8	44.4	40.0	35.8
Partnerships	12.7	10.8	14.9	16.8	17.8
Profit from sale of real estate, stocks, bonds, etc.	4.7	3.7	4.6	4.8	5.3
Capital net gain from sale of assets held more than two years.....	3.8	0.9	1.6	3.0	8.0
Rents and royalties.....	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.4	1.8
Interest on government obligations not wholly exempt from tax.....	3.9	4.3	5.2	5.0	4.9
Dividends on stocks of domestic corporations.....	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Fiduciary	10.2	12.6	16.8	17.7	16.3
Interest and other income.....	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.0
Total income.....	10.2	11.2	10.4	9.7	8.9
Total income.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

INDIVIDUAL NET INCOMES IN COLORADO, DISTRIBUTED AS TO AMOUNTS
(Compiled from Federal Income Tax Returns)

Income in Thousands of Dollars	1933		1932		1929	
	Number of Returns	Net Income	Number of Returns	Net Income	Number of Returns	Net Income
Under 5-----	26,571	\$ 51,076,974	28,146	\$ 56,721,493	23,595	\$ 63,216,228
5 under 10-----	1,588	10,513,910	1,765	11,790,638	5,123	34,788,933
10 under 25-----	425	6,080,206	508	7,319,851	1,990	28,885,355
25 under 50-----	106	3,640,076	89	3,099,064	379	12,867,963
50 under 100-----	26	1,682,905	18	1,300,230	129	8,573,461
100 under 150-----	8	*	7	808,567	30	3,543,260
150 under 200-----	---	---	1	*	7	1,152,403
200 under 250-----	---	---	1	*	3	638,187
250 under 400-----	1	*	2	*	7	1,986,485
400 under 500-----	---	---	---	---	2	842,565
500 under 750-----	---	---	---	---	2	•
750 under 1,000-----	---	---	---	---	1	•
*Classes grouped-----	---	1,451,795	---	1,037,928	---	2,256,688
Total -----	28,725	\$ 74,445,866	30,537	\$ 82,077,771	31,268	\$158,751,528

*Classes grouped to conceal identity and amount of income of individuals.

CORPORATION INCOME RETURNS FOR THE COLORADO DISTRICT BY YEARS
(Compiled from U. S. Internal Revenue Reports)

YEAR	Corporations Reporting Net Income			Corporations Reporting No Net Income		
	No. of Returns	Gross Income	Net Income	No. of Returns	Gross Income	Deficit
1916 -----	2,986	\$238,993,105	\$ 57,043,218	4,493	\$ 42,771,522	\$ 13,040,522
1917 -----	3,539	673,894,965	96,761,318	4,079	48,956,851	12,506,521
1918 -----	3,273	654,000,372	74,209,860	3,897	79,061,007	11,030,270
1919 -----	3,107	807,999,998	79,287,797	3,597	165,788,176	16,828,247
1920 -----	2,976	870,395,990	66,034,834	3,836	173,583,367	18,021,558
1921 -----	2,340	486,204,976	34,041,045	4,219	318,578,783	184,544,456
1922 -----	2,720	664,017,735	55,835,080	4,135	178,570,909	29,747,821
1923 -----	2,636	686,561,409	60,490,802	3,708	175,895,200	25,414,654
1924 -----	2,891	707,149,477	60,846,149	3,603	180,972,193	26,209,210
1925 -----	2,983	821,001,998	60,448,005	3,416	161,788,373	26,159,041
1926 -----	3,071	853,411,805	62,872,037	3,509	182,200,330	21,333,038
1927 -----	3,144	745,766,162	47,758,479	2,291	292,356,251	27,717,330
1928 -----	3,342	941,131,878	59,932,477	2,313	147,987,789	17,102,817
1929 -----	3,311	738,303,447	52,349,386	2,474	200,275,469	21,166,262
1930 -----	2,941	446,515,076	30,943,420	2,845	364,806,285	28,736,849
1931 -----	2,359	284,298,000	18,442,088	3,355	366,998,000	40,802,136
1932 -----	980	191,260,000	14,283,000	4,564	322,205,000	42,849,000
1933 -----	1,098	296,951,000	25,825,000	4,251	233,981,000	33,471,000

Note.—Changes in the revenue acts affect the comparability of statistical data from income tax returns of corporations. Gross income in 1916 represents gross profit and does not include the cost of goods, as in later years. For 1916-1924, inclusive, gross income is incomplete, due to gross operating revenue of railroads and other public utilities not being completely tabulated. In all years excepting 1918, dividends received from stock of domestic corporations are included in gross income.

CORPORATION INCOME RETURNS IN COLORADO BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS
(Compiled from U. S. Internal Revenue Reports)

GROUP	Total No. of Returns	Returns Showing Net Income		Returns Showing No Net Income		No. Returns Showing No Income Data ; Inactive
		No.	Net Income	No.	Deficit	
Agriculture and related industries						
1929 -----	334	174	\$ 804,239	156	\$ 1,541,702	54
1930 -----	368	130	299,522	202	2,397,093	36
1931 -----	356	86	172,031	233	2,933,766	37
1932 -----	388	34	91,383	302	2,703,275	52
1933 -----	361	31	104,000	275	1,307,000	55
Mining and Quarrying :						
1929 -----	1,042	169	6,997,848	368	5,881,677	505
1930 -----	996	168	3,853,005	346	4,514,238	482
1931 -----	993	132	2,090,399	350	10,753,017	481
1932 -----	965	111	2,833,995	409	7,466,502	445
1933 -----	952	103	2,334,000	408	5,818,000	441
Manufacturing :						
Food products, beverages and tobacco :						
1929 -----	195	126	8,276,270	62	947,210	7
1930 -----	196	114	1,215,007	71	6,197,300	11
1931 -----	190	77	345,200	104	5,565,366	9
1932 -----	187	29	2,591,349	150	1,741,215	8
1933 -----	186	42	12,325,000	126	1,542,000	18
Textiles and their products :						
1929 -----	38	18	125,449	20	113,938	---
1930 -----	38	9	10,793	28	256,938	1
1931 -----	37	5	19,321	28	266,558	4
1932 -----	44	3	73,779	40	242,958	1
1933 -----	35	9	151,000	26	80,000	---
Leather and its manufactures :						
1929 -----	12	5	15,736	7	23,333	---
1930 -----	12	3	5,513	9	30,245	---
1931 -----	10	1	†	9	190,151	---
1932 -----	13	1	†	11	122,232	1
1933 -----	11	5	8,000	4	8,000	2
Rubber products :						
1929 -----	5	3	557,299	2	915	---
1930 -----	6	1	*	3	15,833	2
1931 -----	2	2	197,302	---	---	---
1932 -----	2	1	†	---	---	1
1933 -----	1	1	†	---	---	---
Forest products :						
1929 -----	37	14	30,606	15	287,306	8
1930 -----	40	12	80,807	21	392,508	7
1931 -----	31	9	21,934	21	284,909	1
1932 -----	29	2	†	26	384,312	1
1933 -----	30	4	4,000	24	1,585,000	2
Paper, pulp, and products :						
1929 -----	6	3	32,797	3	11,299	---
1930 -----	5	3	42,060	2	*	---
1931 -----	6	3	21,782	3	46,969	---
1932 -----	6	1	†	5	†	---
1933 -----	5	3	12,000	2	†	---
Printing, publishing and allied industries :						
1929 -----	110	65	2,556,434	36	91,784	9
1930 -----	118	65	2,193,255	44	100,111	9
1931 -----	115	46	1,956,818	60	223,749	9
1932 -----	120	18	1,714,582	96	316,963	6
1933 -----	122	19	1,782,000	95	203,000	8
Chemical and allied products :						
1929 -----	71	32	394,057	27	77,069	12
1930 -----	72	37	330,245	28	94,091	7
1931 -----	71	19	182,210	39	149,057	13
1932 -----	74	13	150,750	52	126,051	9
1933 -----	74	14	124,000	51	156,000	9

CORPORATION INCOME RETURNS IN COLORADO BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS
—Continued

(Compiled from U. S. Internal Revenue Reports)

GROUP	Total No. of Returns	Returns Showing Net Income		Returns Showing No Net Income		No. Returns Showing No Income Data ; Inactive
		No.	Net Income	No.	Deficit	
Stone, clay and glass products :						
1929 -----	53	26	\$ 2,237,391	21	\$ 96,980	6
1930 -----	54	25	2,276,572	22	154,981	7
1931 -----	47	17	693,825	23	161,029	7
1932 -----	51	5	5,438	43	440,588	3
1933 -----	49	5	311,000	36	194,000	8
Metal and its products :						
1929 -----	133	66	897,069	51	317,660	16
1930 -----	147	60	555,244	75	655,822	12
1931 -----	131	34	193,168	84	614,822	13
1932 -----	115	14	36,639	88	709,870	13
1933 -----	129	22	205,000	90	319,000	17
Not elsewhere classified :						
1929 -----	81	37	106,740	29	171,636	15
1930 -----	70	20	85,663	31	200,019	19
1931 -----	83	17	95,249	43	301,701	23
1932 -----	71	8	33,866	49	408,139	14
1933 -----	65	7	48,000	42	207,000	16
Construction :						
1929 -----	129	56	253,743	49	429,123	24
1930 -----	131	58	221,063	55	340,848	18
1931 -----	123	49	410,791	56	260,950	18
1932 -----	115	17	71,779	82	392,565	16
1933 -----	116	14	66,000	88	316,000	14
Transportation and other public utilities :						
1929 -----	259	114	13,619,189	95	958,439	50
1930 -----	266	122	8,975,659	100	1,168,239	44
1931 -----	253	100	5,804,479	117	1,567,732	36
1932 -----	253	36	3,561,733	181	5,799,620	36
1933 -----	261	42	2,594,000	162	4,848,000	57
Trade :						
1929 -----	1,822	1,087	7,641,572	679	5,043,723	56
1930 -----	1,779	893	4,510,199	832	4,983,001	54
1931 -----	1,823	683	2,555,664	1,073	6,922,860	67
1932 -----	1,726	245	1,365,023	1,405	8,046,697	76
1933 -----	1,706	402	3,580,000	1,215	3,987,000	89
Service: Professional, amuse- ments, hotels, etc. :						
1929 -----	585	285	1,245,857	193	1,012,437	107
1930 -----	628	269	957,284	244	888,154	115
1931 -----	630	234	592,791	254	1,211,145	142
1932 -----	707	95	193,078	463	1,852,114	149
1933 -----	716	80	219,000	462	2,196,000	174
Banking, insurance, real estate and holding companies, stock and bond brokers, etc. :						
1929 -----	1,925	1,008	6,537,387	639	4,094,722	278
1930 -----	1,885	942	5,033,487	705	6,238,880	238
1931 -----	1,874	827	3,075,631	790	9,209,473	257
1932 -----	1,758	343	1,445,237	1,136	11,954,547	279
1933 -----	1,723	294	1,440,000	1,131	10,685,000	298
Nature of business not given :						
1929 -----	430	23	19,703	22	65,309	385
1930 -----	446	10	21,555	27	75,331	409
1931 -----	430	18	12,774	38	108,882	374
1932 -----	328	4	184	26	25,218	298
1933 -----	163	1	†	14	12,000	148
Total, State :						
1929 -----	7,317	3,311	52,349,386	2,474	21,166,262	1,532
1930 -----	7,257	2,941	30,943,420	2,845	28,736,849	1,471
1931 -----	7,205	2,359	18,442,088	3,355	40,802,136	1,491
1932 -----	6,952	980	14,283,323	4,564	42,849,055	1,408
1933 -----	6,705	1,098	25,825,000	4,251	33,471,000	1,356

*Grouped with other states to conceal identity of taxpayer.

†Classes grouped to conceal identity of taxpayers. Total net income in 1932 of this group was \$114,508 for corporations showing net income and deficit of \$122,146 for corporations showing no net income. These figures are included in state totals for 1932.

PROBABLE MILLIONAIRES IN COLORADO: PERSONS REPORTING INCOMES OF \$50,000 OR MORE

Note.—This table, compiled from federal income tax returns, shows the number of persons in Colorado reporting net incomes of \$50,000 or more in the fiscal years named. The commonly accepted practice is to estimate a person's wealth on the basis of five per cent income. On that basis a person with an income of \$50,000 is rated to be worth \$1,000,000.

YEAR	Number of Returns	Aggregate Net Incomes	Average Net Incomes
1929 -----	181	\$18,993,049	\$104,934
1930 -----	110	12,633,001	114,845
1931 -----	64	7,193,004	112,391
1932 -----	29	3,146,725	108,508
1933 -----	35	3,134,700	89,563

RECORD GOLD MOVEMENT

The greatest single movement of gold in the history of the world, as far as known records disclose, took place in the fall of 1934, when the treasury department of the United States government transferred approximately \$2,500,000,000 in coin and bullion from the mint at San Francisco to the mint at Denver. The shipments began late in August and continued without interruption for 75 days. It required 25 separate trains of 97 railroad mail cars to handle the shipment of approximately 2,500 tons of gold. The movement, which was made by the postoffice department, was guarded by federal soldiers, Denver and San Francisco police, secret service agents, postal inspectors and railroad detectives. The postal charges on the shipment amounted to \$547,695.

Other shipments of gold, consisting of coin turned into the federal reserve banks under the president's anti-hoarding orders, were made at about the same time. These brought the gold at the Denver mint up to what was the largest amount of gold on deposit at any one place in this country and probably in the world. Denver afterward lost first place to the New York assay office, however, as shown by the annual inventory of the mints and assay offices as of June 30, 1935.

The value of gold bullion and coin at bullion value in all the mints and assay offices of the country on June 30, 1935, was \$8,604,357,687, of which \$3,235,767,723 was stored at the Denver mint and \$3,816,232,628 at the New York assay office. Denver's proportion of the total was 37.6 per cent.

The world's monetary gold supply at the end of 1934, authenticated and unauthenticated, exclusive of gold in circulation and held by private banks, was \$21,986,370,000. France, next to the United States, held the largest

supply, or \$5,444,828,000, and Great Britain was third with \$1,584,512,000. The gold stored in Denver was equal to 14.7 per cent of the world supply.

UNITED STATES MINT

One of the three mints owned and operated by the United States government is located at Denver. The other two are at Philadelphia and San Francisco. A private mint was formally opened in Denver on June 20, 1860, by the banking firm of Clark, Gruber & Company in which gold coins of the \$10 and \$20 sizes, made of pure gold, and of greater intrinsic value than corresponding United States coins, were minted. In the following year coins of these denominations and \$2.50 and \$5 gold pieces containing alloy, but with one per cent more gold than government coins, were produced. More than \$3,000,000 in gold coins were minted in this establishment. Under a congressional act approved by the president on April 21, 1862, the government prohibited the private coinage of money, authorized the establishment of a branch mint at Denver and the purchase of the Clark, Gruber & Company mint. The minting machinery of the private concern is now in the collection of the State Historical society. The firm acted entirely within its legal rights at the time and its operations were of great benefit in establishing a circulating medium in the territory.

The Denver mint was completed in 1905 and the treasury department took possession and occupied it in September of that year. The coinage of money began in 1906. The total investment, including equipment, machinery, etc., is approximately \$4,000,000, of which \$60,000 was for the site and \$812,679 was for the building. Construction was begun in 1935 on additions and improvements at the

mint to cost approximately \$440,000. The Denver mint had 265 employes on June 30, 1935. The gross income for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1935, was \$2,217,985. This income is from charges made for smelting, parting, refining and other sources arising out of handling the metals, seignorage, etc. Total expenses were \$479,132.

Electrolytic refineries for refining gold and silver are operated at the Denver and San Francisco mints and at the New York assay office.

Paper money is not produced at the Denver mint, its output consisting entirely of coin. Bullion is received not only from the principal mining states in this country but from several foreign countries. Gold and silver for minting also are obtained from re-deposits, jewelry, and United States and foreign coin. Domestic coin manufactured at the mint from the opening of the institution in 1906 up to and including December, 1935, aggregate 1,085,777,796 pieces of a total value of \$462,065,943.

Denominations, value and number of pieces manufactured from the time the mint began operations (1906) to December 31, 1935, are as follows:

	Value	Pieces
Double eagles.....	\$262,160,000	13,108,000
Eagles.....	59,092,800	5,909,280
Half eagles....	26,463,300	5,292,660
Quarter eagles..	2,704,200	1,081,680
Dollars.....	47,406,100	47,406,100
Half dollars....	16,381,148	32,762,296
Quarter dollars	18,252,300	73,009,200
Dimes.....	16,875,280	168,752,800
Nickels.....	6,696,615	133,932,300
Cents.....	6,045,460	604,546,000
Total.....	\$462,077,203	1,085,800,316

The mints of the United States have produced since the first mint was established in Philadelphia in 1793 down to the end of 1934 a total of 12,032,661,704 pieces, valued at \$6,121,484,081.91.

The value and number of pieces manufactured in the Denver mint vary from year to year in accordance with the demand. The last gold coins minted consisted of 106,500 double eagles in 1931. All gold coins were withdrawn from circulation in 1934 by the government and their minting was discontinued under a change in the monetary system. The use of one-cent bronze pieces has increased steadily since the close of the world war and 604,546,000 pieces of that denomination have been coined at the Denver mint since it began operations. A new record for coinage of one-cent pieces was made in 1935 when the number minted was 47,000,000.

Among special coins minted at Denver are the following: In 1932 there

were 436,800 quarter dollars of a new design minted to commemorate the bi-centennial celebration of the birth of George Washington. In 1933 there were 5,441 Oregon Trail half-dollars minted. In 1936 there were 5,505 Arkansas centennial half-dollars, 7,008 Daniel Boone bi-centennial half-dollars and 10,007 Texas centennial half-dollars minted.

Coinage for calendar years beginning with 1928 are as follows:

1928		
	Value	Pieces
Quarter dollars....	\$ 406,900	1,627,600
Dimes.....	416,100	4,161,000
Nickels.....	321,800	6,436,000
Cents.....	311,700	31,170,000
Totals.....	\$1,456,500	43,394,600
1929		
Half dollars.....	\$ 500,600	1,001,200
Quarter dollars....	339,500	1,358,000
Dimes.....	503,400	5,034,000
Nickels.....	418,500	8,370,000
Cents.....	417,300	4,173,000
Totals.....	\$2,179,300	19,936,200
1930		
Cents.....	\$ 401,000	40,100,000
1931		
Double eagles....	\$2,130,000	106,500
Dimes.....	126,000	1,260,000
Cents.....	44,800	4,480,000
Totals.....	\$2,300,800	5,846,500
1932		
Quarter dollars....	\$ 109,200	436,800
Cents.....	105,000	10,500,000
Totals.....	\$ 214,200	10,936,800
1933		
Half dollars.....	\$ 2,720	5,440
Cents.....	62,000	6,200,000
Totals.....	\$ 64,720	6,205,440
1934		
Dollars.....	\$1,569,500	1,569,500
Half dollars.....	1,184,203	2,368,406
Quarter dollars....	881,800	3,527,200
Dimes.....	677,200	6,772,000
Nickels.....	374,000	7,480,000
Cents.....	284,460	28,446,000
Totals.....	\$4,971,163	50,163,106
1935		
Half dollars.....	\$1,501,900	3,003,800
Quarters.....	1,445,000	5,780,000
Dimes.....	1,047,700	10,477,000
Nickels.....	604,600	12,092,000
Cents.....	470,000	47,000,000
Totals.....	\$5,069,200	78,352,800

The cash assets of the Denver mint as of June 30, 1935, amounted to \$3,301,544,896.63, distributed as follows:

Gold bullion.....	\$3,117,599,952.39
Silver bullion.....	3,933,260.22
Gold coin at bullion value	118,167,770.90
Silver coin.....	60,701,619.04
Minor coin.....	516,759.29
Paper currency.....	505,100.00
Minor coinage metal...	24,479.07
Reimbursable losses on melted coin.....	1,885.35
Checking credit with U.S. Treasurer.....	94,070.37
Total.....	\$3,301,544,896.63

FEDERAL COURTS IN COLORADO

The state comprises a federal judicial district known as the District of Colorado. Headquarters are in the Postoffice building, Denver. J. Foster Symes, of Denver, appointed in 1922, is district judge. His salary is \$10,000 per year. The clerk of the court is Charles W. Bishop. Thomas J. Morrissey is district attorney and Arthur D. Fairbanks is marshal.

The court has sittings in Denver, Pueblo, Montrose, Grand Junction, Durango and Sterling. Dates for the beginning of terms of the court are as follows:

Denver, first Tuesday in May and first Tuesday in November.

Pueblo, first Tuesday in April.

Montrose, third Tuesday in September.

Grand Junction, second Tuesday in September.

Durango, fourth Tuesday in September.

Sterling, second Monday in June.

Terms of court at Denver, Pueblo and Montrose are fixed by statute. Sessions at Grand Junction, Durango and Sterling are not necessary unless there is sufficient business upon the docket to justify them.

Denver is headquarters for the United States circuit court of appeals for the tenth circuit, which embraces Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas, Oklahoma, Utah and New Mexico. This circuit was created by congress in 1929 out of the eighth circuit, in which Colorado formerly was included. Four judges of the court are Robert E. Lewis, of Denver, presiding judge; Orle L. Phillips, of Denver; Sam G. Bratton, Albuquerque, N. M.; and George T. McDermott, of Topeka, Kan. Albert Trego is clerk of the court.

The circuit court of appeals consists of the district and circuit judges in the respective circuits, together with a justice of the supreme court assigned to that circuit. Justice Willis Van Devanter, of Wyoming, is the justice assigned to the tenth circuit.

The sittings of the court are as follows: Second Monday in January at Oklahoma City, second Monday in April at Wichita, and second Monday in September at Denver.

A statement of cases commenced, terminated and pending in the district of Colorado for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1934 and 1935, is as follows:

Civil Cases:	Number	
	1934	1935
Commenced	69	120
Terminated	132	145
Pending close of year.....	124	133

Criminal Cases:	Number	
	1934	1935
Commenced	233	387
Terminated	215	320
Convictions	250	273
Acquittals	5	9
Nol. pros., etc.....	40	42
Pending close of year.....	47	114

Private Cases:	Number	
	1934	1935
Commenced	125	133
Terminated	135	83
Pending close of year.....	197	169

A statement of bankruptcy proceedings filed, concluded and pending, also gross amounts realized and payments made, in the Colorado district, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1934 and 1935, is as follows:

	1934	1935
Cases pending beginning of year.....	435	395
Cases filed during year	378	522
Cases concluded during the year.....	418	440
Gross assets realized (less expenses of conducting business) ..	\$602,124	\$2,612,537
Fees, expenses of administration	64,082	145,723
Paid on account of exemptions	802	853
Paid secured creditors	282,343	2,152,369
Paid priority creditors	45,187	113,843
Paid unsecured creditors	209,421	72,854
Other payments, balances	286	126,895

A statement showing the amounts used under certain specified appropriations for expenses incurred during 1934 and 1935 is as follows:

	Amounts	
	1934	1935
Fees of jurors and witnesses	\$ 18,584	\$ 24,131
Support of U. S. prisoners	16,036	23,345
Miscellaneous expenses	13,045	12,894
Salaries and expenses of district attorney..	20,898	22,825
Salaries, expenses and fees of marshal.....	30,065	35,363
Probation system.....	475	2,962
Pay of bailiffs.....	464	206
Expenses of circuit and district judges.....	1,854	1,797
Salary and expenses of clerks	25,659	28,243
Fees of commissioners..	1,633	2,631
Total.....	\$128,713	\$154,397

Sixty-six prisoners were released from institutions in the Colorado district to the direct supervision of the bureau of prisons during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, of whom 25 were paroled by the board and 41 were conditionally released. Federal sentences prisoners received in the federal prisons during the year from Colorado numbered 286, of which 271 were male and 15 were female. Persons from the Colorado district under the supervision of parole officers on June 30, 1935, numbered 37.

REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

- Belgium—Temporary vacancy.
- Bulgaria—See Greece.
- Denmark—W. C. Hansen, vice-consul, 329 Sixteenth St., Denver.
- Dominican Republic—Rene Rodriquez, 829 Majestic Bldg., Denver. (Office hours: 1 to 3 p. m.)
- France—E. B. Renaud, consular agent, 1158 Marion St., Denver.
- Germany—William Godel, consul, American National Bank, Denver.
- Great Britain—Temporary vacancy.
- Greece—Nikias C. Calogeras, vice-consul, 525 University Bldg., Denver. Represents Bulgaria and Macedonia.
- Hungary—Coleman Jonas, vice-consul, 1037 Broadway, Denver.
- Italy—Cavaliere Remingio Grillo, 812 Patterson Bldg., Denver.
- Japan—Representative, Japanese Society, 417 Barclay Bldg., 18th and Larimer Sts., Denver.
- Macedonia—See Greece.
- Mexico—E. H. Torres, consul, 406 Mercantile Bldg., Denver.
- Netherland—G. J. Rollandet, consul, 919 Security Bldg., Denver.
- Switzerland—Paul-Emile Cattin, vice-consul, 304 American National Bank Bldg., Denver.

NARCOTIC LAW OPERATIONS

All persons in the United States handling habit-forming drugs are required by the provisions of the Harrison narcotic law to obtain licenses. This gives the bureau of narcotics, in the United States treasury department, which now is in charge of narcotic activities, a close check on all operations in that business.

The enforcement of the law in Colorado is under the supervision of division headquarters at Denver, the division comprising Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico.

Registrations in Colorado under the act during the fiscal years ending on June 30 were as follows:

1924	2,513
1925	4,423
1926	4,832
1927	4,199
1928	3,595
1929	4,557
1930	4,680
1931	4,419
1932	4,432
1933	4,077
1934	4,342
1935	4,884

Distribution of permits in years 1932 to 1935, inclusive, is as follows:

Dealers:	1935	1934	1933	1932
Wholesale ..	30	31	29	32
Retail	543	522	496	504
Class 4*	1,882	1,550	1,648	1,665
Class 5 (a)	2,429	2,239	1,904	2,231

Totals.....4,884 4,342 4,077 4,432

*Physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons, and other practitioners and hospitals, sanatoria, etc. (a) Dealers in and manufacturers of untaxed narcotic preparations.

Narcotic drugs and preparations, including opium, morphine, heroin, cocaine, etc., seized in the enforcement of the laws in Colorado by fiscal years ending June 30, were as follows:

	Ounces	Grains
1924.....	128	...
1925.....	61	19
1926.....	19	293
1927.....	36	146
1928.....	133	213
1929.....	45	191
1930.....	26	417
1931.....	13	371
1932.....	10	77
1933.....	3	16
1934.....	4	354
1935.....	2	285

Convictions, aggregate sentences and fines imposed for violations of the narcotic laws by fiscal years are as follows:

	Number	Aggregate	Fines
	Convictions	Sentences,	Imposed
		Years	
1924.....	51	27	\$ 2,215
1925.....	104	78	17,875
1926.....	56	27	9,400
1927.....	49	22	1,385
1928.....	46	58	275
1929.....	43	53	...
1931.....	36	81	100
1932.....	29	35	500
1933.....	21	23	1,500
1934.....	22	24	...
1935.....	25	44	1,100

FITZSIMONS GENERAL HOSPITAL

One of the seven general hospitals of the United States army is located at Aurora, near the eastern city limits of Denver, known as the Fitzsimons General hospital. The plant is located upon a tract of 600 acres and comprises 160 buildings, with an official bed capacity of 1,185. This could be considerably increased if necessary. When constructed in 1918 it was intended primarily for the treatment of tuberculosis, but of late years the need for such specialization has gradually decreased and at present 40 per cent of the patients are of a general medical and surgical nature. The daily average number of patients is approximately 800. The average personnel employed is as follows: Medical officers, 50; dental officers, 4; quartermaster officers, 2; finance officer, 1; medical administrative officers, 3; chaplains, 2; internes, 4; nurses, 90; warrant officer, 1; enlisted men of the

medical department, quartermaster corps, finance department and signal corps, 355; and civilian employes, 425. The average cost per year for operation and maintenance is approximately \$684,500, and the total investment \$4,000,000.

VETERANS' HOSPITAL

Veterans' Administration Facility No. 80 is located seven miles northeast of Las Animas, in Bent county, at Fort Lyon, Colorado.

The hospital formerly was owned by the United States navy department and was operated as a naval hospital for tuberculosis. At the close of the world war it was transferred to the United States Veterans' bureau and is now operated by the Veterans' Administration, Washington, D. C., in connection with the hospitalization of male veterans of any war, occupation or expedition.

The site comprises a square mile of ground and the numerous buildings cover 60 acres. The grounds are attractive, with paved streets and modern improvements. The entire plant represents an investment of approximately \$3,000,000. The hospital has a manager, 10 medical officers, and a total of 340 employes, with a bed capacity of 699.

On February 9, 1931, a building of modern construction, costing approximately \$300,000, was opened for the treatment of neuropsychiatric diseases. A new clinical building, to accommodate 200 patients, together with mess facilities, was opened in May, 1934. A tentative program calls for an increase in capacity to 1,145 beds by June 30, 1937.

Since July, 1934, the facility has been essentially for neuropsychiatric cases.

FORT LOGAN MILITARY POST

Fort Logan, one of the two army posts in Colorado (the other being the Fitzsimons General hospital) is located near Denver. The post comprises a military reservation of 1,000 acres, upon which are 136 buildings, including officers' quarters, barracks and other structures. The total appraised value of the property is \$1,300,000. The Second Regiment of Engineers, totaling 450 men, and 75 men of auxiliary branches (Quartermaster, Medical, etc.) are at present stationed at the post.

The land upon which the fort is located was donated to the government by citizens of Denver. Major General Phil Sheridan selected the site and on

February 28, 1887, congress authorized the secretary of war to establish the post and appropriated \$100,000 for construction work. Construction of permanent headquarters was started in November, 1887. The post was named Fort Sheridan in honor of the civil war veteran, but General Sheridan later changed it to Fort Logan, in honor of Major General John A. Logan.

The post has played an important part in the military life of Colorado. The Citizens' Military Training corps, the Reserve Officers Training corps, and other units like the Engineers and Chemical Warfare Reserve officers train at the fort each year, usually for 30 days in July. The headquarters of the 103rd Reserve division are located in Denver. This reserve includes 2,870 men, mostly officers, residing principally in Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.

Since the inception of the Civilian Conservation corps in April of 1933, Fort Logan has been the headquarters of the Colorado district.

COLORADO NATIONAL GUARD

The maximum strength of the Colorado national guard as authorized by the military bureau of the war department as of June 30, 1935, was 1,883 men, consisting of 165 commissioned officers, one warrant officer and 1,717 enlisted men. The actual strength as of the same date was 148 officers, one warrant officer and 1,686 enlisted men, a total of 1,835, or 48 less than the authorized number.

These belong to the 157th infantry regiment; the 1st battalion, 168th field artillery; the 45th division tank company; the 45th division aviation; the 45th division headquarters staff; and the 89th infantry brigade headquarters. Colorado is in the eighth army corps area.

The guard is a part of the military arm of the federal government, which pays the expenses of equipment and caretakers and the maintenance and expenses of all summer camps.

The cost of the Colorado national guard to the federal government in fiscal years ending June 30 is as follows:

1931	.....	\$359,166
1932	.....	253,465
1933	.....	405,785
1934	.....	256,198
1935	.....	218,803

The cost to the state government in fiscal years ending June 30 is as follows:

1930	.....	\$109,070
1931	.....	105,205
1932	.....	101,460
1933	.....	78,429

The state's portion of the cost is provided by a mill levy of .07 of a mill. The property used for military purposes is appraised at \$3,160,000, of which \$2,500,000 is for the federal government's part and \$660,000 for that belonging to the state. Included in this property are 18 armories located at Greeley, Craig, Fruita, Delta, Montrose, Lamar, Boulder, Manzanola, Fort Collins, Brighton, Brush, Fort Morgan, Loveland, Burlington, Canon City, Monte Vista, Pueblo and Golden. The guard also has a military station in close proximity to Denver and on the Golden highway, known as Camp George West, where warehouses and shops are maintained and where a state encampment is held in June of each year.

The air service has for a number of years been located at the Lowry aviation field in Denver, where an instructor from the United States army has been stationed. Early in 1936 arrangements were made for the removal of the service to the Denver municipal airport and the construction of a combination hangar and office for the use of the 45th Aviation Division at the municipal field was begun in

March at a total cost of \$140,000. The hangar will house the planes of the 120th observation squadron and will contain administrative offices, class rooms and laboratories for the photographic and medical branches and work shops. The aviation unit has eight planes in service. It had 1,927 flying hours to its credit in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, and 1,680 hours in 1934.

The organization of the national guard in general is the same as that prescribed for the regular army of the United States. The national guard is primarily a state force and the use to which it may be put is purely a matter under the control of state authorities and in keeping with the laws of the state. It may be, however, called by the president into the services of the United States and when so called is subject to the laws and regulations governing the regular army as far as practicable. The governor is the commander-in-chief of the national guard. The executive administration is under an adjutant general appointed by the governor and removable at his pleasure.

Federal Lands and Reserves

WHILE exact figures are impossible of compilation because of the numerous federal laws and the conflict of reserves, withdrawals and classifications, it is certain that the United States government is by far the largest landholder in Colorado. The government's ownership and control of surface titles alone aggregates approximately 37 per cent of the entire area of the state, and its control of sub-surface deposits covers a much larger area. A rounded estimate of the distribution of title in the surface areas of the state is approximately as follows:

	Acres	Per Cent of Total Area
Federal, including		
Indian	24,673,549	37.19
State lands	3,182,102	4.80
Privately owned (assessed)	37,838,742	57.04
Unaccounted for, survey errors, etc.	646,727	0.97
Totals	66,341,120	100.00

The state planning commission has made as complete a compilation of separate government titles and other varieties of surface control as is possible in the light of inaccuracies of surveys and conflicting and overlap-

ping titles, and has found, in round numbers, the following acreages:

	Acres
Public domain, unappropriated.	7,545,773
Unperfected entries; public lands entered but not yet patented	2,035,000
National forests, excluding privately owned lands within their limits.....	13,547,537
Ute Indian lands; 39,461 privately owned and 356,682 tribal; not taxed.....	396,000
National parks and monuments, excluding those within national forests and included in forest areas above.....	387,463
Carey Act withdrawals, including 23,000 relinquished by Colorado but not restored to entry on federal records.....	35,824
Power reserves of all classes.	426,132
Reservoir sites	1,727
Reclamation, including only public lands in reclamation projects	5,600
Public water reserves.....	10,258
Naval oil reserves	64,560
Stock driveways.....	217,675
Total.....	24,673,549

WITHDRAWALS AND CLASSIFICATIONS

In addition to the control and ownership of surface titles, the federal government controls the mineral deposits on vast areas of land long since

in private ownership, through reservations included at the time of patent. Millions of acres, for instance, have passed into private ownership through patent under the stock-grazing or 640-acre homestead law, in all of which the mineral deposits were forever reserved to the federal government, and the same is true of non-metallic minerals in most of the public domain which has passed into private ownership since passage of the oil and gas leasing acts of 1914 and 1920.

It is impossible to compile, with anything approaching accuracy, a complete statement of both surface and sub-surface control of lands in Colorado by the federal government. The withdrawals and classifications listed below include all reported by the various federal agencies and constitute in many instances duplications of the federal surface title areas shown in the preceding table. Areas on which surface titles are available but in which minerals are reserved to the federal government are included in the public domain area, and lands upon which surface titles are not available but on which mineral rights may be secured under the leasing laws are shown under stock driveways, water reserves, etc.

Federal withdrawals and classifications frequently overlap or are superimposed upon each other, and areas withdrawn or classified are reported by the federal government on the basis of all acreage included within the outer boundaries, regardless of privately owned lands or other excluded lands, so no accurate tabulation is possible. The following table, including all known withdrawals and classifications, reported in round numbers and harmonized as nearly as possible, is chiefly valuable as showing the wide variety of federal control exercised over Colorado lands under various statutes, and cannot be taken as influencing the total of surface control shown in the preceding table. The report as of June 30, 1933, since when there have been no important changes, showed the following:

Withdrawn Lands	Acres
Coal	4,142,232
Oil	215,370
Oil shale	1,172,778
Administrative sites	342
In aid of legislation	55,365
For classification	573,178
For national monument	193
Pending resurvey	664,644
Public waters	10,258
Power sites	219,348
Stock driveways	217,675
Reservoir sites	102,460
Carey act	35,824
Reclamation	5,600
National guard rifle range	1,999
National park service	350

Classifications

Coal	3,082,272
Oil shale	952,239
Naval oil shale	64,600
Power sites	102,460

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

All unappropriated and unreserved federal land in Colorado theretofore subject to entry under homestead and other public laws was withdrawn from entry on November 26, 1934, by President Roosevelt under the provisions of the Taylor grazing act approved June 28, 1934. This act authorizes the secretary of the interior to provide for the protection, orderly use and regulation of the public ranges and for the creation of stock grazing districts. Pending the creation of grazing districts, the classification of land within the designated areas as to its most valuable use and the concluding of exchanges of land between the federal government and the several states, none of the public domain is open to homestead entry.

It is not at present apparent just how long it will be before homesteaders may resume filing upon the public domain. Following the creation of a grazing district, the secretary of the interior is authorized to classify the land therein which is more suitable for agricultural crops than forage plants and to open such agricultural land to homestead entry in tracts not exceeding 320 acres in area. After entry is allowed, the homesteader will be entitled to possession of the land, but it remains a part of the grazing district until patent is issued. Provisions also are made for the sale of isolated tracts of the public domain. It is assumed that ultimately public domain outside the boundaries of grazing districts will be restored to homestead entry.

The Taylor grazing act is discussed in another chapter under that heading.

The government had 7,545,773 acres of unappropriated land within the boundaries of Colorado on July 1, 1933, the last computation made prior to the approval of the Taylor grazing act. At the same time there were 2,035,000 acres upon which entries had been made but which had not been patented. The rights thus established are not impaired by the withdrawal of the unappropriated and unreserved land.

Entries upon the public domain have been decreasing generally in recent years, due to the prior acquisition of the more desirable tracts by settlers. Public and Indian lands entered in the fiscal years ending June 30, for the

past 12 years, in acres, were as follows:

1922	1,258,989
1923	892,124
1924	605,390
1925	417,225
1926	357,464
1927	426,780
1928	345,925
1929	421,000
1930	520,705
1931	463,538
1932	255,007
1933	192,669

There are two district land offices in Colorado, one at Denver and the other at Pueblo, both of which are in the postoffice buildings. These offices continue as heretofore to receive applications for licenses, leases and permits on the public domain for all purposes except for land entry, including applications for grazing licenses in the new grazing districts.

For the purpose of showing the distribution of the public domain, there is given below the area by counties of land under the two offices which was unappropriated and unreserved as of July 1, 1933. The only changes since then are those resulting from entries prior to the withdrawal on November 26, 1934.

The areas by counties on July 1, 1933, were as follows:

	Area in Acres Surveyed	Total
Denver Land District:		
Boulder	4,200	4,200
Chaffee	80,640	80,640
Clear Creek	4,760	16,360
Delta	157,011	153,611
Dolores	27,790	27,790
Eagle	158,855	162,995
Elbert	240	240
Fremont	27,460	27,460
Garfield	526,685	602,459
Gilpin	880	2,000
Grand	83,031	83,509
Gunnison	261,680	297,520
Hinsdale	42,561	91,921
Jackson	159,140	161,940
Jefferson	800	800
Lake	13,080	13,080
Larimer	23,340	23,460
Logan	2,840	2,840
Mesa	621,110	776,980
Moffat	1,237,979	1,401,090
Montrose	464,993	508,393
Morgan	1,120	1,120
Ourray	27,320	29,240
Park	60,660	60,700
Phillips	320	320
Pitkin	12,960	13,600
Rio Blanco	929,153	1,100,633
Routt	46,132	56,132
Saguache	84,560	84,560
San Miguel	247,441	288,051
Sedgwick	40	40
Summit	13,240	14,520
Teller	2,800	2,800
Washington	520	520
Weld	3,520	3,520
Yuma	1,400	1,400
Total	5,330,261	6,101,444

	Area in Acres Surveyed	Total
Pueblo Land District:		
Alamosa	30,374	30,374
Archuleta	90,610	98,290
Baca	919	919
Bent	3,561	3,561
Chaffee	738	738
Cheyenne	190	190
Conejos	169,634	171,354
Crowley	1,506	1,506
Custer	8,514	8,514
Dolores	17,198	19,038
Elbert	200	200
El Paso	2,086	2,086
Fremont	261,682	261,682
Hinsdale		9,900
Huerfano	49,605	49,605
Kiowa	681	681
Kit Carson	131	131
La Plata	140,194	152,336
Las Animas	40,205	40,205
Lincoln	1,269	1,269
Montezuma	172,562	201,250
Otero	2,118	2,118
Prowers	862	862
Pueblo	13,027	13,027
Río Grande	75,079	77,523
Saguache	228,153	228,153
San Juan		46,023
Teller	22,794	22,794
Total	1,333,892	1,444,329
State total	6,664,153	7,545,773

TAYLOR GRAZING ACT

All unappropriated and unreserved public land in Colorado was withdrawn from entry on November 26, 1934, by President Roosevelt under the provisions of the Taylor grazing act, approved June 28, 1934. This act authorizes the secretary of the interior to provide for the protection, orderly use and regulation of the public ranges and for the creation of stock grazing districts.

Nothing in the Taylor act is to be construed to impair any rights initiated under public land laws, except as required by other provisions of the act. It does not operate to restrict prospecting, locating, developing, mining, leasing, or the patenting of mineral resources within such districts, and provisions are made for rights-of-way, exchanges of privately owned land within the districts, the sale of isolated public land tracts, and for the cooperation of the federal government with local stockmen and state land and conservation officials. Grazing fees for the use of the land are established by the secretary of the interior. One-fourth of all moneys received from each grazing district each fiscal year is to be used for range improvements in the districts where collected; and one-half goes to the state to be expended for the benefit of the counties in which the districts are located.

Five grazing districts had been created in Colorado up to June 30, 1935.

These have an estimated total area of 6,450,320 acres of unappropriated and unreserved public land within their boundaries. The districts, location and area are as follows:

District No. 1, comprising 2,099,331 acres, extends from the Utah boundary on the west to the boundary of the White River national forest on the east and from the Yampa river on the north to the Colorado river on the south. It was created by order of the secretary of the interior on July 9, 1935.

District No. 2, comprising 438,673 acres, extends from the Wyoming boundary on the north (east of the Routt national forest) to the Holy Cross national forest on the south and lies to the west of the Arapaho national forest and the Rocky Mountain national park. Principal towns in the district are Walden, Hot Sulphur Springs, Eagle and Breckenridge. The order creating it was made April 8, 1935, and modified on August 29, 1935.

District No. 3, comprising 1,416,870 acres, lies to the south of the Colorado river from the Utah boundary eastward to the Holy Cross, Gunnison and Cochetopa national forests and southward to the Uncompahgre national forest. Principal towns in the district are Delta, Montrose, Lake City, Gunnison and Glenwood Springs. It was created on April 8, 1935.

District No. 4, comprising 1,096,194 acres, is located in the southwestern corner of the state, bounded on the west by Utah and on the south by New Mexico and the Southern Ute Indian reservation. It is bounded on the east by the Uncompahgre and Montezuma national forests and includes a separate strip adjoining the Rio Grande national forest. Cortez, Durango, Pagosa Springs and Silverton are the principal towns in the district. It was created April 8, 1935.

District No. 6, comprising 1,408,252 acres, is located in the northwestern corner of the state north of the Yampa river and is bounded on the west by Utah, on the north by Wyoming and on the east by the Routt national forest. It was created on July 11, 1935.

District No. 5 has not yet been officially established.

Each district has an advisory board elected by the cattlemen and sheep men within the district. Applications

for grazing licenses are made to the district land offices at Denver and Pueblo. These applications are referred to the advisory board of the district in which the applicant seeks a license, for its recommendation, and then goes to the regional grazer, located at Grand Junction.

LIMITATIONS UPON MINING

There are practically no limitations upon metal mining on the federal lands in Colorado, the outstanding exception being that no metal mining is permitted within the limits of the two national parks. The federal government exacts no royalties on the production of metal mines, and no prospecting permits are required. The mineral deposits under stock-grazing homesteads and inside the limits of withdrawn stock driveways and water reserves are open to search and development, and in the case of metallic deposits may be explored and developed without royalty or other limitation except the protection of surface property rights.

Deposits of coal, oil, gas, phosphate and other non-metallic minerals are subject to more rigid limitations and to royalty obligations to the federal government. Such deposits within the national parks and national forests are subject to the provisions of the general leasing acts of 1914 and 1920, as are lands within the limits of stock driveways, water reserves, patented stock-grazing homesteads and all other public lands coming under the provisions of the general leasing acts referred to.

Development of the minerals on public lands under the various leasing acts from the date of passage to June 30, 1935, show the following totals:

Coal—There were outstanding in Colorado on June 30, 1935, 81 coal leases on federal land, comprising an aggregate of 10,305 acres, 53 prospecting permits covering a total of 27,016 acres, and 16 licenses to operate on 631 acres. Ninety-nine mines were operated on these holdings during the year, of which 18 were shipping mines and 81 were wagon mines supplying local demand.

Production, in tons, since passage of the leasing act, and royalties and bonuses accruing to the federal government, are as follows:

Year	Production	Royalty
1920-1925	2,028,940	\$ 93,014
1926	353,434	60,431
1927	448,552	60,117
1928	439,650	51,076
1929	490,446	59,550
1930	434,871	55,624
1931	396,389	53,540
1932	342,551	49,136
1933	272,299	31,428
1934	313,676	40,102
1935	361,531	46,401
Total.....	5,882,339	\$600,419

Oil and Gas—There were 26 oil and gas leases on federal land outstanding in Colorado on June 30, 1935, covering 19,782 acres, and 541 permits to prospect on 936,199 acres. These leases and permits are under the supervision of the United States geological survey. Production of crude oil in barrels since the passage of the oil and gas leasing act, and royalties, rentals and bonuses (including royalties on gasoline and natural gas) accruing to the federal government were as follows:

Year	Production	Royalties
1922	30	\$ 10
1923	270	60
1924	17,730	2,970
1925	409,060	36,750
1926	825,180	64,300
1927	723,190	55,460
1928	921,640	51,600
1929	962,170	47,300
1930	725,040	43,016
1931	665,320	33,155
1932	544,073	25,205
1933	350,338	43,105
1934	417,341	35,595
1935	939,102	78,538
Total.....	7,500,484	\$517,064

Included in the above are royalties on gasoline produced from natural gas and gas produced on federal land. Production of gasoline, in gallons and natural gas in M cubic feet, by years is as follows:

Year	Gasoline (Gals.)	Gas (M cu. ft.)
1929.....	73,522	64,360
1930.....	14,642	877,430
1931.....	17,916	1,709,179
1932.....	13,992	1,308,602
1933.....	37,826	1,420,558
1934.....	16,609	1,030,944
1935.....	39,885	1,908,204

Potash and Sodium—There was one permit to prospect for potash on public land in Colorado in effect on June 30, 1935, covering 2,150 acres. One sodium permit on 120 acres was outstanding on the same date.

DUAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Most of the government's land is available for the use of the public in some form. Most of the mineral land is subject to leasing for prospecting and development. Information concerning these matters may be obtained from the registers of the local land offices listed under a description of the public domain. Lands in the national forests are available for grazing and other purposes, and with the national parks, monuments and power sites, are described in more detail in articles elsewhere in this publication.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC LAND RECEIPTS

Under various public land laws the earnings from such lands within the state are distributed as follows:

From the sale of public lands and fees and commissions in connection therewith Colorado receives nothing except a 5 per cent allotment from the net proceeds of the sales of agricultural lands lying within its borders. Public land states receive no part of the fees and commissions in connection with the disposition of such lands. Under that provision, including totals for the year ending June 30, 1929, the federal government had collected from sales, fees and commissions in Colorado, \$11,800,000, of which amount \$521,726 was paid to the state and \$10,051,927 was paid into the United States reclamation fund.

Receipts from all operations of the United States forests are divided between the federal government and the states within which the forests lie, 25 per cent of the total collections being remitted to the counties in proportion to their national forest acreages. In addition, 10 per cent of the total collections is devoted to road and trail construction within the forest where the earnings are made.

Receipts of the federal government from royalties and bonuses under the mineral leasing act are divided as follows: Ten per cent to the general treasury of the United States, 37½ per cent to the state where the royalties or bonuses are earned, for road and school purposes, and 52½ per cent to the United States reclamation fund. Actual receipts by the federal government and payments to the state of Colorado under that provision, from passage of the leasing act to June 30, 1933, were as follows:

Year	Receipts from Colorado	Payments to Colorado
To 6-30-1923....	\$ 26,405	\$ 9,851
1924.....	33,513	12,562
1925.....	71,285	26,647
1926.....	94,418	31,532
1927.....	109,047	40,867
1928.....	96,839	34,919
1929.....	101,903	36,816
1930.....	97,858	36,687
1931.....	83,581	31,292
1932.....	70,023	26,259
1933.....	53,400	20,018
Totals..	\$838,272	\$307,450

The foregoing statements and tabulations showing amounts collected from operations in Colorado and amounts or proportions returned to the state do not take into consideration administrative expenditures within the state or a variety of other avenues

through which a portion of the money collected in Colorado is returned to it, directly or indirectly. They include only cash returns to the state provided by law.

POET LAUREATE

The office of state poet laureate is an honorary one created by gubernatorial action and without legislative enactment. It has been held by only two persons. Alice Polk Hill, a Colorado pioneer, was appointed to the office on September 10, 1919, by Gov. Oliver H. Shoup. On January 24, 1923, the present incumbent, Nellie Burget Miller, of Colorado Springs, was appointed to the office by Gov. William E. Sweet to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Mrs. Hill.

Colorado Postoffices

COLORADO had on January 1, 1936, a total of 676 postoffices, of which 53 belonged to the first and second classes and 623 were designated as third and fourth class postoffices. The number on January 1 of the years named was as follows:

Year	Class		Total
	1 & 2	3 & 4	
1927.....	55	726	781
1929.....	59	704	763
1930.....	60	673	733
1931.....	59	671	730
1932.....	55	654	709
1934.....	54	650	704
1935.....	53	641	694
1936.....	53	623	676

The postal receipts of first and second class postoffices, by years, were as follows:

Year	Amount
1925.....	\$4,837,745
1926.....	5,301,024
1927.....	5,608,286
1928.....	5,700,006
1929.....	6,060,555
1930.....	5,920,741
1931.....	5,334,234
1932.....	4,889,005
1933.....	4,127,139
1934.....	4,307,703
1935.....	5,324,549

Postal receipts by third and fourth class postoffices, by years, follow:

Year	Amount
1925.....	\$764,235
1926.....	729,681
1927.....	709,200

Year	Amount
1928.....	684,508
1929.....	714,966
1930.....	641,278
1931.....	601,802
1932.....	548,272
1933.....	601,315
1934.....	688,020
1935.....	760,883

Total sales by all offices in the state, by years, were as follows:

Year	Amount
1925.....	\$5,601,980
1926.....	6,030,705
1927.....	6,317,486
1928.....	6,384,514
1929.....	6,775,521
1930.....	6,562,019
1931.....	5,936,036
1932.....	5,437,277
1933.....	4,728,454
1934.....	4,995,723
1935.....	6,085,432

There is published herewith a table showing location, cost of sites and cost of buildings of postoffice property in Colorado under the jurisdiction of the treasury department, exclusive of equipment. These figures are for cost only and not present value, some sites being donated, and most of the properties appreciating in value since completion.

Another table gives a list of all first and second class postoffices in the state and the amount of postal receipts of each, by years, and a third table lists all of the third class postoffices in the state as of January 1, 1936, and the counties in which they are located.

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS POSTOFFICES AND POSTAL RECEIPTS

Postoffice	County	Postal Receipts				
		1935	1934	1933	1932	1930
Akron	Washington	\$ 10,105	†	\$ 9,497	\$ 7,636	\$ 8,833
Alamosa	Alamosa	32,546	\$ 29,315	26,987	27,306	35,785
Arvada	Jefferson	10,512	10,211	8,399	8,958	7,078
Boulder	Boulder	96,621	90,021	80,848	90,437	101,780
Brighton	Adams	16,891	14,852	14,492	12,677	17,401
Brush	Morgan	13,442	12,254	10,935	11,668	13,707
Burlington	Kit Carson	14,247	11,572	11,015	12,651	15,796
Canon City	Fremont	35,697	32,675	33,342	35,879	37,749
Cheyenne Wells	Cheyenne	9,494	7,685	7,478	8,627	18,067
Colorado Springs	El Paso	288,324	244,618	254,881	256,495	302,486
Craig	Moffat	12,694	11,307	10,369	11,844	14,849
Cripple Creek	Teller	11,292	11,154	9,500	8,414	8,088
Delta	Delta	23,392	19,733	19,711	19,340	21,072
Del Norte	Rio Grande	*	*	*	6,770	8,901
Denver	Denver	3,559,630	2,757,648	2,630,739	3,306,932	3,978,946
Durango	La Plata	33,868	32,029	27,901	32,686	40,142
Eaton	Weld	†	†	†	†	8,089
Estes Park	Larimer	15,757	13,545	10,356	10,909	11,808
Florence	Fremont	15,613	14,206	13,147	13,261	12,969
Fort Collins	Larimer	74,982	60,643	55,357	66,933	73,945
Fort Lupton	Weld	8,420	8,078	7,510	7,833	9,413
Fort Morgan	Morgan	26,031	23,463	21,021	22,337	25,245
Glenwood Springs	Garfield	19,188	16,087	16,665	16,782	19,155
Golden	Jefferson	21,095	18,922	16,354	17,464	17,727
Grand Junction	Mesa	90,284	82,200	75,988	84,067	103,985
Greeley	Weld	89,142	80,213	73,112	81,775	92,033
Gunnison	Gunnison	17,954	16,939	12,748	11,677	13,916
Haxtun	Phillips	†	†	†	†	8,012
Holly	Provers	7,580	7,004	6,125	6,184	8,468
Holyoke	Phillips	9,598	8,775	7,159	8,698	9,846
Idaho Springs	Clear Creek	10,922	9,098	6,235	5,559	8,014
Julesburg	Sedgwick	10,889	8,485	8,200	7,591	11,335
La Junta	Otero	33,885	31,062	30,282	31,056	36,345
Lamar	Provers	29,568	25,388	26,965	27,707	35,005
Las Animas	Bent	15,222	14,832	14,735	15,540	16,664
Leadville	Lake	19,160	18,860	15,646	14,271	16,853
Limon	Lincoln	9,466	7,425	6,002	5,646	7,485
Littleton	Arapahoe	19,309	16,213	13,212	14,053	21,025
Longmont	Boulder	29,097	24,972	26,038	27,503	31,544
Loveland	Larimer	23,377	6,231	17,546	20,000	23,849
Manitou Springs	El Paso	13,496	11,209	8,675	10,706	13,997
Meeker	Rio Blanco	9,702	8,243	6,420	6,479	9,362
Monte Vista	Rio Grande	19,388	16,054	14,284	15,273	23,365
Montrose	Montrose	27,307	25,601	22,457	6,699	27,145
Oak Creek	Routt	§	§	6,204	6,860	8,227
Palisade	Mesa	‡	‡	‡	‡	7,530
Paonia	Delta	11,257	9,706	5,826	7,400	8,519
Pueblo	Pueblo	256,335	238,869	235,627	246,628	307,492
Rifle	Garfield	9,531	8,846	8,742	8,630	10,974
Rocky Ford	Otero	24,524	21,490	20,336	23,191	28,563
Salida	Chaffee	22,689	21,461	19,971	20,168	24,969
Springfield	Baca	10,534	9,885	7,939	9,072	12,206
Steamboat Springs	Routt	13,631	12,066	10,769	9,908	13,404
Sterling	Logan	41,483	38,199	35,737	38,062	45,661
Trinidad	Las Animas	55,971	46,770	52,524	69,190	80,846
Victor	Teller	†	†	†	†	6,500
Walsenburg	Huerfano	19,360	19,751	16,557	16,854	21,685
Wray	Yuma	13,223	11,226	9,720	9,955	11,492
Yuma	Yuma	10,824	10,612	9,354	8,764	10,454
Total		\$5,324,549	\$4,307,703	\$4,127,139	\$4,889,005	\$5,920,741

†No report.

‡Changed to third class July 1, 1931.

‡Changed to third class July 1, 1932.

*Changed to third class in 1933.

§Changed to third class July 1, 1934.

Third and Fourth Class Post Offices

(Corrected to Jan. 1, 1936)

Post Office	County	Post Office	County	Post Office	County
Abarr	Yuma	Burdett	Washington	Drake	Larimer
Ackmen	Montezuma	Burns	Eagle	Dumont	Clear Creek
Adams City	Adams	'Byers ²	Arapahoe	Dunkley	Routt
Adena	Morgan	Caddoa ²	Bent	Dunton	Dolores
'Agate ²	Elbert	Cahone	Dolores	Dupont	Adams
Aguilars ²	Las Animas	Caisson	Moffat	Dyke	Archuleta
Alamo	Huerfano	Calhan ²	El Paso	'Eads ²	Kiowa
Alcreek	Las Animas	Cameo	Mesa	Eagle ²	Eagle
Allenspark	Boulder	Campos ²	Baca	East Lake	Adams
Allison	La Plata	Capulin	Conejos	'Eaton ²	Weld
Alma ²	Park	'Carbondale ²	Garfield	Eckert ²	Delta
Almont ³	Gunnison	Carlton	Prowers	Eckley ²	Yuma
Amherst	Phillips	Carr	Weld	'Edgewater ²	Jefferson
Amity ²	Prowers	Cascade	El Paso	Edler	Baca
Amy	Lincoln	Cedar Rock ²	Douglas	Edwards	Eagle
Andrix	Las Animas	Cedar	San Miguel	Eggers ³	Larimer
Antlers	Garfield	'Cedaredge ²	Delta	Egnar	San Miguel
Anton	Washington	Cedarwood	Pueblo	Elba	Washington
'Antonito ²	Conejos	Center ²	Saguache	Elbert ²	Elbert
'Arapahoe ²	Cheyenne	'Central City ²	Gilpin	Eldora ³	Boulder
Arboles	Archuleta	Chama ¹	Costilla	Eldorado Springs	Boulder
Arickaree	Washington	Chandler	Fremont	Elizabeth ²	Elbert
Arlington	Kiowa	Cheneycenter	Prowers	Elk Springs	Moffat
Armel	Yuma	Cheraw	Otero	Emma	Pitkin
Aroya	Cheyenne	³ Chipita Park	El Paso	Empire ²	Clear Creek
Arriba ²	Lincoln	Chivington	Kiowa	'Englewood ² (Branch of Denver)	Arapahoe
'Aspen ²	Pitkin	Chromo	Archuleta	Eric ²	Weld
Association Camp ³	Larimer	Cimarron	Montrose	Escalante Forks	Mesa
Atchee	Garfield	Clark	Routt	Estabrook	Park
Atwood	Logan	'Clifton ²	Mesa	'Eureka ²	San Juan
'Ault ²	Weld	Climax ²	Lake	Evans	Weld
Aurora ²	Arapahoe	Coal Creek ²	Fremont	Evergreen ²	Jefferson
Austin ²	Delta	Coaldale	Fremont	Fairplay ²	Park
Avalo	Weld	Coalmont	Jackson	Falcon	El Paso
Avon	Eagle	Cokedale	Las Animas	Falfa	La Plata
Avondale	Pueblo	'Collbran ²	Mesa	Fall Creek	San Miguel
Axial	Moffat	Colona	Ouray	Farisita	Huerfano
Ayer	Otero	Columbine	Routt	Farr	Huerfano
Bailey	Park	Como ²	Park	Firestone	Weld
Baldwin	Gunnison	Conejos	Conejos	Firstview	Cheyenne
Bartlett	Baca	Cope ²	Washington	Fitzsimons ²	Adams
Barr Lake	Adams	Copper Spur	Eagle	Flagler ²	Kit Carson
Basalt ²	Eagle	Cornish	Weld	Fleming ²	Logan
Battle Creek	Routt	Cortez ²	Montezuma	Florissant	Teller
'Bayfield ²	La Plata	Cory	Delta	Floyd Hill	Clear Creek
Bear River	Routt	² Cotopaxi ¹	Fremont	Fondis	Elbert
Bedrock	Montrose	Cowdrey	Jackson	Forder	Lincoln
Beecher Island	Yuma	Cragmor ²	El Paso	Fort Garland	Costilla
Bellvue	Larimer	Crawford ²	Delta	Fort Logan ²	Arapahoe
Bennett ²	Adams	'Creede ²	Mineral	Fort Lyon ²	Bent
Berthoud ²	Larimer	'Crested Butte ²	Gunnison	Fosston	Weld
Bethune	Kit Carson	Crestone	Saguache	Fountain ²	El Paso
Beulah	Pueblo	Critchell	Jefferson	'Fowler ²	Otero
Blackhawk ²	Gilpin	Cross	Logan	Foxton	Jefferson
Blaine	Baca	Cross Mountain	Moffat	Franktown	Douglas
Blanca ²	Costilla	Crowley	Crowley	Fraser ²	Grand
Bloom	Otero	Cuchara Camps	Huerfano	Frederick ²	Weld
Bonanza ²	Saguache	Cumbres ³	Conejos	Frisco	Summit
Boncarbo ¹	Las Animas	Dacona	Weld	'Fruita ²	Mesa
Bond	Eagle	Dailey	Logan	Galatea	Kiowa
Boone ²	Pueblo	Dalrose	Las Animas	Galeton	Weld
Bovina	Lincoln	'De Beque ²	Mesa	Garcia	Costilla
Bowie ¹	Delta	Deepcreek	Routt	Gardner	Huerfano
Boyer	Lincoln	'Deertrail ²	Arapahoe	Garfield	Chaffee
Brandon	Kiowa	Delagua ²	Las Animas	Garo	Park
Branson ²	Las Animas	Delcarbon	Huerfano	Gary	Morgan
'Breckenridge ²	Summit	Delhi	Las Animas	Gateway	Mesa
Breen	La Plata	Del Norte	Rio Grande	Genoa ²	Lincoln
Briggsdale ²	Weld	De Nova	Washington	'Georgetown ²	Clear Creek
'Bristol ²	Prowers	Deora	Baca	Gilcrest	Weld
Brodhead	Las Animas	Derby	Adams	Gill	Weld
Brook Forest	Jefferson	Dillon	Summit	Gilman ²	Eagle
Brookvale	Clear Creek	Divide	Teller	Glade Park	Mesa
Broomfield	Boulder	Dolores ²	Montezuma	Glendevey	Larimer
Buckingham ²	Weld	Dotsero	Eagle	Glentivar	Park
'Buena Vista ²	Chaffee	Dove Creek	Dolores	³ Glen Haven	Larimer
Buffalo Creek	Jefferson	Doyleville	Gunnison	Gold Hill	Boulder
Buford	Rio Blanco				

Post Office	County	Post Office	County	Post Office	County
Goodrich	Morgan	Kutch	Elbert	Nederland ²	Boulder
Gordon	Huerfano	La Boca	La Plata	'New Castle ²	Garfield
Gorham	Boulder	'Lafayette ²	Boulder	'New Raymer ²	Weld
Graft	Baca	La Garita	Saguache	Ninaview	Bent
'Granada ²	Prowers	Laird	Yuma	Niwot	Boulder
Granby ²	Grand	'La Jara ²	Conejos	North Avondale	Pueblo
Grand Lake ²	Grand	Lake City ²	Hinsdale	Northdale	Dolores
'Grand Mesa	Delta	Lake George	Park	'Norwood ²	San Miguel
'Grand Valley ²	Garfield	Laporte	Larimer	'Nucla ²	Montrose
Granite	Chaffee	Larkspur	Douglas	Nunn ²	Weld
Great Divide	Moffat	La Salle ²	Weld	Oak Creek	Routt
Greenland	Douglas	Lascar	Huerfano	Officer	Las Animas
Green Mountain Falls	El Paso	La Veta ²	Huerfano	Ohio	Gunnison
Greystone	Moffat	Lawson	Clear Creek	'Olathe ²	Montrose
Grover ²	Weld	Lay	Moffat	Olney Springs ²	Crowley
Guffey	Park	Lazar ²	Delta	Ophir	San Miguel
Gulnare	Las Animas	Leader	Adams	Orchard ²	Morgan
Gypsum ²	Eagle	Lebanon	Montezuma	Ordway ²	Crowley
Hahns Peak	Routt	Leonard	San Miguel	Ortiz	Conejos
Hale	Yuma	Lewis	Montezuma	Otis ²	Washington
Hamilton	Moffat	Lily	Moffat	'Ouray ²	Ouray
Hardin	Weld	Lime	Pueblo	Overland Park	Denver
Harrisburg	Washington	Lindland ³	Jackson	Ovid ²	Sedgwick
Hartman ²	Prowers	Lindon	Washington	Oxford	La Plata
Hartsel	Park	Livermore	Larimer	Padroni	Logan
Hastings ²	Las Animas	Lodore	Moffat	Pagoda	Routt
Hasty	Bent	Logcabin	Larimer	Pagosa Junction	Archuleta
Haswell ²	Kiowa	Loma ²	Mesa	'Pagosa Springs ²	Archuleta
'Haxtun	Phillips	Longs Peak ³	Larimer	'Palisade ²	Mesa
Haybro	Routt	Longview	Jefferson	Palmer Lake	El Paso
'Hayden ²	Routt	Loretto	Arapahoe	Pando	Eagle
Heartstrong	Yuma	'Louisville ²	Boulder	Paoli	Phillips
Henderson	Adams	Louviers	Douglas	Paradox	Montrose
Hereford	Weld	Loyd	Moffat	Parkdale	Fremont
Hesperus ²	La Plata	Lucerne	Weld	Parker	Douglas
Hillrose	Morgan	Ludlow ²	Las Animas	Parlin	Gunnison
Hillside ²	Fremont	Lycan	Baca	Parshall	Grand
Hill Top	Douglas	Lyons ²	Boulder	Patt	Las Animas
Hoehne	Las Animas	McClave	Bent	Pawnee	Morgan
Home	Larimer	McCoy	Eagle	Petz ²	Logan
Homelake	Rio Grande	McGregor	Routt	Penrose ²	Fremont
Hooper ²	Alamosa	McPhee ²	Montezuma	Pershing	Routt
Hoopup	Las Animas	'Mack ²	Mesa	Peyton	El Paso
'Hotchkiss ²	Delta	Maher	Montrose	Phippsburg ²	Routt
Hot Sulphur Springs ²	Grand	Maitland	Huerfano	Pierce	Weld
Howard	Fremont	Malta	Lake	Pikeview	El Paso
Howardsville	San Juan	Manassa ²	Conejos	Pine	Jefferson
Hoyt	Morgan	'Mancos ²	Montezuma	Pinecliff	Boulder
Hudson ²	Weld	'Manzanola ²	Otero	Pinnacle	Routt
Hughes	Yuma	'Marble ²	Gunnison	Pitkin	Gunnison
'Hugo ²	Lincoln	Marshall Pass	Saguache	Placerville	San Miguel
Hyde	Washington	Masonville	Larimer	Plainview	Jefferson
Hydrate	Routt	Masters	Weld	Plateau City	Mesa
Hygiene	Boulder	'Matheson ²	Elbert	Platner	Washington
Idalia	Yuma	Maybell	Moffat	'Platteville ²	Weld
Idledale	Jefferson	Mead	Weld	'Poncha Springs ²	Chaffee
Ignacio ²	La Plata	Meredith ³	Pitkin	Portland ²	Fremont
Iliff	Logan	Merino ²	Logan	Powderhorn	Gunnison
Independence ²	Teller	Mesa ²	Mesa	Price Creek	Moffat
Indian Hills	Jefferson	Mesa Verde National		Pritchett ²	Baca
Iola	Gunnison	Park	Montezuma	Proctor	Logan
Ione	Weld	Mesita	Costilla	Pryor	Huerfano
Jamestown	Boulder	Messex	Washington	Purcell	Weld
Jansen	Las Animas	Mildred	Yuma	Radium	Grand
Jarosa	Costilla	Milliken	Weld	Ragged Mountain	Gunnison
Jefferson	Park	Milner	Routt	Rago	Washington
Joes	Yuma	Mindeman	Otero	Ramah ²	El Paso
'Johnstown ²	Weld	Mineral Hot Spgs.	Saguache	Rand	Jackson
Juniper Springs	Moffat	Minturn ²	Eagle	Rangely	Rio Blanco
Karval	Lincoln	Model	Las Animas	Rattlesnake Butte	Huerfano
Keenesburg ²	Weld	Moffat	Saguache	Raven	Garfield
Kendrick	Lincoln	Molina	Mesa	Ravenwood	Huerfano
Keota	Weld	Montezuma	Summit	'Redcliff ²	Eagle
Kersey ²	Weld	Monument	El Paso	Red Feather Lakes	Larimer
Keyser	Weld	Morley	Las Animas	Redmesa	La Plata
Kim ²	Elbert	Mosca	Alamosa	Redstone	Pitkin
Kings Canyon	Las Animas	'Mount Harris ²	Routt	Redvale	Montrose
Kiowa ²	Elbert	'Mount Morrison ²	Jefferson	Red Wing	Huerfano
Kirk ²	Yuma	Mount Princeton Hot		Richards	Baca
Kit Carson ²	Cheyenne	Springs	Chaffee	Rico ²	Dolores
Kittredge	Jefferson	Mustang	Huerfano	Ridge	Jefferson
Kline	La Plata	Mystic	Routt	'Ridgway ²	Ouray
Kokomo ²	Summit	Nathrop	Chaffee	Riland	Garfield
Kremmling ²	Grand	Naturita ²	Montrose	Rio Blanco	Rio Blanco

Post Office	County	Post Office	County	Post Office	County
River Bend	Elbert	'Spivak ²	Jefferson	'Victor ²	Teller
Roach	Larimer	Starkville ²	Las Animas	Vilas	Baca
Rockvale ²	Fremont	Stone City	Pueblo	Villagrove	Saguache
Rockwood	La Plata	Stoneham ²	Weld	Villagreen	Las Animas
Rodley	Baca	Stoner	Montezuma	Vim	Weld
Roggen	Weld	Stonington ²	Baca	Virginia Dale	Larimer
Rollinsville	Gilpin	Strasburg ²	Arapahoe	Vona ²	Kit Carson
Romeo	Conejos	'Stratton ²	Kit Carson	Vroman	Otero
Rosita	Custer	Sugar City ²	Crowley	Wages	Yuma
Routt	Routt	Sugar Loaf	Boulder	Wagon Wheel Gap ³	Mineral
Ruedi	Eagle	Summitville	Rio Grande	Waitley	Washington
Rugby	Las Animas	Sunbeam	Moffat	Walden ²	Jackson
Rush	El Paso	Superior	Boulder	Walsh ²	Baca
Russell Gulch ²	Gilpin	Swallows	Pueblo	Ward ²	Boulder
Rye ⁴	Pueblo	'Swink ²	Otero	Watkins	Adams
Saguache ²	Saguache	Tabernash ²	Grand	Waunita Hot Springs	Adams
Saint Elmo	Chaffee	Tacoma	La Plata	Waunita	Hot Springs
Sams	San Miguel	Tacony	El Paso	Weldon ²	Morgan
San Acacio ²	Costilla	Tarryall	Park	'Wellington ²	Larimer
Sanford ²	Conejos	'Telluride ²	San Miguel	'Westcliffe ²	Custer
San Luis ²	Costilla	Tennessee Pass	Lake	Westminster	Adams
San Pablo	Costilla	Terco	Las Animas	West Creek	Douglas
Sapinero	Gunnison	Texas Creek	Fremont	Weston ²	Las Animas
Sargents	Saguache	Thatcher	Las Animas	West Plains	Logan
Sedalia	Douglas	Thornburg	Rio Blanco	West Portal ²	Grand
Sedgwick ²	Sedgwick	Thurman	Washington	Wetmore	Custer
Segundo	Las Animas	Tiffany	La Plata	Wheatridge ²	Jefferson
'Seibert ²	Kit Carson	Tigiwon ³	Eagle	Whitewater	Mesa
Serene	Weld	Tiger	Summit	'Wiggins ²	Morgan
Severence	Weld	Timnath	Larimer	Wild Horse ²	Cheyenne
Shaw	Lincoln	Timpas	Otero	Wiley ²	Prowers
Shawnee	Park	Tioga	Huerfano	Willard	Logan
Sheephorn	Eagle	Tobe	Las Animas	Willow Creek	Routt
Sheridan Lake	Kiowa	Tolland	Gilpin	'Windsor ²	Weld
Sidney	Routt	Toltec	Huerfano	Winneview	Arapahoe
Siloam	Pueblo	Toponas	Routt	Wolcott	Eagle
Silt ²	Garfield	Towoac	Montezuma	Woodland Park	Teller
Silver Cliff	Custer	Towner ²	Kiowa	Woodman ²	El Paso
Silver Plume ²	Clear Creek	Trinchera	Las Animas	Woodrow	Washington
'Silverton ²	San Juan	Troublesome	Grand	Woody Creek	Pitkin
'Simla	Elbert	Trout Creek	Routt	Yampa ²	Routt
Simpson	Adams	Troutville ²	Eagle	Yellow Jacket	Montezuma
Skull Creek	Moffat	Troy	Las Animas	Yoder	El Paso
'Skyway	Mesa	Tungsten ²	Boulder		
Slater	Moffat	Turret	Chaffee		
Sligo	Weld	Twin Lakes	Lake		
Snowmass	Pitkin	Two Buttes ²	Baca		
Snyder	Morgan	Tyrone	Las Animas		
Somerseset ²	Gunnison	Ute	Montrose		
Sopris ²	Las Animas	Uteyville	Baca		
South Fork	Rio Grande	Valdez	Las Animas		
South Platte	Jefferson	Valleroso	Las Animas		
Spicer	Jackson	Vanadium	San Miguel		
		Vernon	Yuma		

¹ Do not issue money orders.
² International money order offices.
³ Summer offices.
⁴ Postal Savings depositories.
⁵ Winter offices.

TOBACCO CULTURE

Tobacco was grown commercially in Colorado for the first time, as far as available records show, in the summer of 1931, when Hercule B. Camber, of Denver, produced a crop which was used in the manufacture of cigarets. Mr. Camber had been experimenting in the cultivation of a Turkish variety for ten years prior to that time. The seed was imported from Turkey and the same system of cultivating and curing the product in use in that country was followed here. Since then the propagation of the seed in this climate has been successfully accom-

plished, but the seed has not been placed on the market. Colorado climate is not suitable for some varieties of tobacco, but the experiments with the Turkish grade, which is a three-months crop, have yielded satisfactory results. The crop is stored in a bonded warehouse under the supervision of the United States treasury department and subject to withdrawal upon the payment of internal revenue taxes. The Turkish variety is blended with other grades in the manufacture of cigarets and the quantity on hand in the bonded warehouse in the spring of 1934 was sufficient for the production of 25,000,000 cigarets.

GOVERNMENT-OWNED PROPERTIES IN COLORADO AS OF JANUARY 1, 1936

(Compiled by U. S. Treasury Department)

(Includes only those under the control of the U. S. Treasury Department)

Location	Character	Cost of Site	Cost of Building	Remarks
Alamosa	Postoffice	\$ 9,000.00	-----	Construction contract for \$45,151.79 awarded.
Boulder	Postoffice	24,540.98	\$ 136,424.33	
Canon City	Postoffice (old)	11,000.00	-----	Surplus site.
Canon City	Postoffice (new)	14,000.00	83,151.25	
Colorado Springs	P. O. & Court House	65,066.89	241,582.98	
Delta	Postoffice	5,000.00	-----	Construction contract not awarded.
Denver	Mint	85,261.71	812,678.93	Extension and remodeling contract for \$299,208.26 awarded.
Denver	Postoffice	486,879.62	1,999,869.31	
Denver	Custom House (old)	65,825.17	600,317.97	
Denver	Custom House (new)	300,000.00	927,922.35	Extension and remodeling contract for \$644,945.45 awarded.
Durango	Postoffice	10,000.00	127,850.00	
Florence	Postoffice	7,500.00	-----	Construction contract not awarded.
Fort Collins	Postoffice	12,000.00	87,893.74	
Fort Morgan	Postoffice	9,785.00	47,412.99	
Glenwood Springs	Postoffice	9,500.00	83,951.96	
Grand Junction	Postoffice	9,800.00	173,899.17	
Greeley	Postoffice	24,737.36	137,021.87	
La Junta	Postoffice	1.00	84,934.84	
Lamar	Postoffice	9,589.00	-----	Construction contract for \$59,100.00 awarded.
Leadville	Postoffice	12,084.34	71,469.97	
Longmont	Postoffice	7,850.00	-----	Construction contract for \$49,738.13 awarded.
Loveland	Postoffice	8,250.00	-----	Construction contract not awarded.
Monte Vista	Postoffice	3,900.00	98,285.95	
Montrose	P. O. & Court House	15,000.00	140,517.99	
Pueblo	Postoffice	26,008.07	298,990.93	Extension and remodeling contract for \$139,583.59 awarded.
Rocky Ford	Postoffice	4,000.00	-----	Construction contract for \$48,427.38 awarded.
Salida	Postoffice	9,250.00	-----	Construction contract for \$51,591.25 awarded.
Sterling	Postoffice	15,000.00	208,023.92	
Trinidad	Postoffice	68.65	74,931.35	
Walsenburg	Postoffice	9,500.00	46,518.32	
Total		\$1,270,397.79	\$6,483,650.12	

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

The Civilian Conservation corps was organized April 17, 1933, under the Emergency Conservation act approved March 31, 1933. The selection of members was delegated to the department of labor and its designated agencies. These included young men 18 to 25 years of age who were unmarried, citizens of the United States who wished to allot a substantial per cent of their monthly cash allowance to dependents, and experienced unemployed woodsmen to serve as leaders. The national forest service, the national park service and state forest agencies cooperated in the selection of the

woodsmen. In addition, allotments were made for unemployed war veterans to be chosen by the Veterans' administration and Indians selected by the bureau of Indian Affairs. Although the corps is a civil and not a military organization, the war department, on account of its specialized machinery and knowledge was in charge of the enrollment and preparation of the men for the work to be undertaken by them.

The work performed by the corps includes the construction of telephone lines, building roads and trails and clearing forests of undergrowth and brush, building of dams for erosion

control, removal of fire hazards and erection of look-out towers, eradicating certain types of forest diseases and many other works for the conservation of natural resources.

Colorado quotas of all men selected for emergency conservation work were as follows:

Experienced woodsmen	1,200
Juniors 18 to 25 years of age.....	2,000
War veterans	200
Indians	100
Total	3,500

The number of camps in Colorado at the end of the first period on September 30, 1933 and the end of the second period on March 31, 1934, are as follows:

	Period	
	First	Second
Forest service	23	6
National parks	4	2
State parks	2	3
Bureau of Indian Affairs... ..	1	1
Total	30	12

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

A proposed constitutional amendment reserving to the people the right of initiative and referendum was submitted to popular vote by the legislature in 1910. It was adopted by the people in November of that year, and is Sec. 1 of Art. 5 of the constitution.

Since that time 13 biennial elections have been held, and at each election two or more measures have been submitted for action by the voters. The total number of proposals submitted since adoption of the constitutional amendment is 121, and of that number, 37, or about 30 per cent, have carried, and 84, or about 70 per cent, have been defeated. The number submitted each year, and the number carried and defeated, is as follows:

Year	Won	Lost	Total
1912	9	23	32
1914	4	12	16
1916	3	5	8
1918	5	..	5
1920	4	6	10
1922	2	8	10
1924 .....	..	3	3
1926 .....	..	7	7
1928	1	4	5
1930 .....	..	2	2
1932	2	5	7
1934	2	5	7
1936	5	4	9
Totals	37	84	121

Of the total number submitted, 69 were proposed amendments to the constitution, of which number 33 were submitted by the legislature and 36 by popular petition. Thirty-six proposed statutes were submitted by petition. Of that number 14 were carried and 22 defeated; and, in addition, three legislative attempts to call a constitutional convention were defeated.

The largest majority by which any measure was defeated was that scored against the proposal for the establishment of the office of State Printer, in 1924, which was defeated by a margin of 193,355. The largest majority cast in favor of any measure was that providing for the care of the insane, which carried in 1916 by a majority of 124,805.

The referendum has been successful in nullifying measures passed by the legislature in only three instances out of a total of 13 legislative acts referred. In the other 10 instances the legislature has been upheld by popular decision. Although in the first three elections after the establishment of the right of referendum 12 measures were referred to the people after legislative action, only one measure has been referred since 1916. That was the oleomargarine tax act, which was passed by the legislature in 1931 but was defeated by a majority of 83,358 at the election in November, 1932.

Prohibition has been before the people in various phases in seven instances since adoption of the initiative and referendum amendment. In four instances the prohibition measures were successful and in three elections the anti-prohibitionists prevailed. The two outstanding tests were the adoption of the so-called "bone dry" amendment in 1918, which was adopted by a majority of 48,896, and the initiated measure repealing all constitutional and statutory prohibition provisions previously enacted. The repeal amendment was adopted in November, 1932, by a majority of 50,540.

In three of the 13 elections none of the measures submitted to popular vote carried, and in one election—that of 1918—all proposed measures were adopted.

Government and Political Record

THE accompanying list gives the names of all senators, representatives and 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 time each served. A star (*) indicates that the incumbent died in office.

ELECTED STATE OFFICIALS

Delegates and Representatives to Congress

Hiram J. Graham (Delegate for people of Pike's Peak) 1858-1859
Beverly D. Williams (Delegate from "Jefferson Territory") 1859-1860

Territorial Representatives

Hiram P. Bennett..... 1861-1865
Allen A. Bradford..... 1865-1867
George M. Chilcott..... 1867-1869
Allen A. Bradford..... 1869-1871
Jerome B. Chaffee..... 1871-1875
Thomas M. Patterson..... 1875-1876

State Representatives in Congress

James B. Belford (R)..... 1876-1877
Thomas M. Patterson (D).... 1877-1879
James B. Belford (R)..... 1879-1885
George G. Symes (R)..... 1885-1889
Hosea Townsend (R)..... 1889-1893
John C. Bell (D)..... 1893-1903
Lafe Pence (P)..... 1893-1895
John F. Shafroth (R)..... 1895-1903
Robert W. Bonyng (R)..... 1903-1909
Herschel M. Hogg (R)..... 1903-1907
Franklin E. Brooks (R)..... 1903-1907
George W. Cook (R)..... 1907-1909
Warren A. Haggot (R)..... 1907-1909
Atterson W. Rucker (D).... 1909-1913
John A. Martin (D)..... 1909-1913
Edward Keating (D)..... 1913-1919
George J. Kindel (D)..... 1913-1915
H. H. Seldomridge (D)..... 1913-1915
B. C. Hilliard (D)..... 1915-1919
William N. Vaile (R)..... *1919-1927
S. Harrison White (D)..... 1927-1928
Charles B. Timberlake (R)... 1915-1933
Guy U. Hardy (R)..... 1919-1933
William R. Eaton (R)..... 1928-1933
Edward T. Taylor (D)..... 1909—
Lawrence Lewis (D)..... 1933—
Fred Cummings (D)..... 1933—
John A. Martin (D)..... 1933—

United States Senators

Henry M. Teller (R)..... 1876-1882
Jerome B. Chaffee (R)..... 1876-1879
Nathaniel P. Hill (R)..... 1879-1885
George M. Chilcott (R)..... 1882
Horace A. W. Tabor (R.).... 1883
Thomas M. Bowen (R)..... 1883-1889
Henry M. Teller (R) and (D) 1885-1909
Edward O. Wolcott (R)..... 1889-1901
Thomas M. Patterson (D).... 1901-1907
Simon Guggenheim (R)..... 1907-1913
Charles J. Hughes, Jr. (D)... 1909-1911
Charles S. Thomas (D)..... 1913-1921
John F. Shafroth (D)..... 1913-1919
Lawrence C. Phipps (R).... 1919-1931

S. D. Nicholson (R)..... 1921-1923
Alva B. Adams (D)..... 1923-1925
Rice W. Means (R)..... 1925-1927
Charles W. Waterman (R)... *1927-1932
Walter Walker (D)..... 1932
Karl C. Schuyler (R)..... 1932-1933
Edward P. Costigan (D).... 1931-1937
Alva B. Adams (D)..... 1933—
Edwin C. Johnson (D)..... 1937—

Justices of the Supreme Court

Benjamin F. Hall..... 1861-1865
Charles Lee Armour..... 1861-1865
Allen A. Bradford..... 1862-1865
Stephen S. Harding..... 1863-1865
Charles F. Holly..... 1865-1866
William H. Gale..... 1865-1866
Moses Hallett..... 1866-1876
Wm. R. Gorsline..... 1866-1870
Christian S. Eyster..... 1866-1871
James B. Belford..... 1870-1875
Ebenezer T. Wells..... 1871-1875, 1877
Andrew W. Brazee..... 1875-1876
Amherst W. Stone..... 1875-1876
Henry C. Thatcher..... 1877-1879
Samuel H. Elbert..... 1877-1888
Wilbur F. Stone..... 1877-1886
William E. Beck..... 1879-1889
Joseph C. Helm..... 1879-1892, 1907-1909
Melville B. Gerry..... 1888-1889
Victor A. Elliott..... 1889-1895
Charles D. Hayt..... 1889-1898
Luther M. Goddard..... 1891-1901, 1905-1909
William H. Gabbert..... 1897-1917
Robert W. Steele..... 1901-1911
Julius C. Gunter..... 1905-1907
John M. Maxwell..... 1905-1909
George W. Bailey..... 1905-1909
Charles F. Caswell..... *1907-1907
Morton S. Bailey..... 1909-1917
William A. Hill..... 1909-1919
George W. Musser..... 1909-1915
S. Harrison White..... 1909-1919
James E. Garrigues..... 1909-1919
Tully Scott..... 1913-1923
James H. Teller..... 1915-1925
George W. Allen..... 1917-1927
John H. Denison..... 1919-1929
John W. Sheafor..... *1923-1928
R. Hickman Walker..... 1928
Greeley W. Whitford..... 1921-1931
Wilbur M. Alter..... 1928-1933
Julian H. Moore..... *1929-1933
John T. Adams..... 1925-1935
John Campbell..... 1895-1913, 1923-1937
Charles C. Butler..... 1927-1937
Haslett P. Burke..... 1919—
Benjamin C. Hilliard..... 1931—
Francis E. Bouck..... 1933—
E. V. Holland..... 1933—
John C. Young..... 1935—
Norris C. Bakke..... 1937—
William L. Knous..... 1937—

Justices of Court of Appeals

George Q. Richmond..... 1891-1893
Julius B. Bissell..... 1891-1893
Gilbert E. Reed..... 1891-1893
Charles I. Thompson..... 1893-1899
Adair Wilson..... 1896-1905
Julius C. Gunter..... 1901-1905
John M. Maxwell..... 1903-1905
Tully Scott..... 1912-1913
Edwin W. Hurlbut..... 1912-1915
Stuart W. Walling..... 1912-1915
Louis W. Cunningham..... 1912-1915
Alfred R. King..... 1912-1915
John C. Bell..... 1913-1915
William B. Morgan..... 1913-1915

Territorial Governor

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 Governor

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. Shafer.....	1909-1913
Elias M. Ammons.....	1913-1915
George A. Carlson.....	1915-1917
Julius C. Gunter.....	1917-1919
Oliver H. Shoup.....	1919-1923
William E. Sweet.....	1923-1925
Clarence J. Morley.....	1925-1927
William H. Adams.....	1927-1933
Edwin C. Johnson.....	1933-1937
Ray H. Talbot.....	1937
Teller Ammons.....	1937

Lieutenant Governor

Lafayette Head.....	1877-1879
Horace A. W. Tabor.....	1879-1883
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.....	1895-1899
Francis Carney.....	1899-1901
David C. Coates.....	1901-1903
Warren H. Haggott.....	1903-1905
Arthur Cornforth.....	1905-1907
E. R. Harper.....	1907-1909
Stephen R. Fitzgarrald.....	1909-1915
Moses E. Lewis.....	1915-1917
James E. Pulliam.....	1917-1919
George Stephan.....	1919-1921
Earl Cooley.....	1921-1923
Robert F. Rockwell.....	1923-1925
Sterling B. Lacy.....	1925-1927
George M. Corlett.....	1927-1931
Edwin C. Johnson.....	1931-1933
Ray H. Talbot.....	1933-1937
Frank J. Hayes.....	1937

Secretary of State

William M. Clark.....	1877-1879
Norman H. Meldrum.....	1879-1883
Melvin Edwards.....	1883-1887
James Rice.....	1887-1891
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.....	1903-1907
Timothy O'Connor.....	1907-1909
James B. Pearce.....	1909-1915
John E. Ramer.....	1915-1917
James R. Noland.....	1917-1921
Carl S. Milliken.....	1921-1927
Charles M. Armstrong.....	1927-1935
James H. Carr.....	1935
George E. Saunders.....	1935

State Treasurer

George C. Corning.....	1877-1879
Nathan S. Culver.....	1879-1881
W. S. Sanders.....	1881-1883
Fred Walson.....	1883-1885
George R. Swallow.....	1885-1887
Peter W. Breene.....	1887-1889
W. H. Bisbane.....	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
Witney 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
Arthur M. Stong.....	1921-1923
Harry E. Mulnix.....	1923-1925
William D. MacGinnis.....	1925-1927
Harry E. Mulnix.....	*1927
Herbert Fairall.....	1927-1929
William D. MacGinnis.....	1929-1931
John M. Jackson.....	1931-1933
Homer F. Bedford.....	1933-1935
Charles M. Armstrong.....	1935-1937
Homer F. Bedford.....	1937

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. Spurance.....	1885-1887
Darwin P. Kingsley.....	1887-1889
L. B. Schwabbeck.....	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
Harry E. Mulnix.....	1921-1923
Arthur M. Stong.....	1923-1925
Charles Davis.....	1925-1927
W. D. MacGinnis.....	1927-1929
John M. Jackson.....	1929-1931
William D. MacGinnis.....	1931-1933
Benj. F. Stapleton.....	1933-1935
Homer F. Bedford.....	1935-1937
Thomas Annear.....	1937

Attorney General

A. J. Sampson.....	1877-1879
Charles W. Wright.....	1879-1881
Charles Toll.....	1881-1883
D. C. Army.....	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.....	1895-1899

David M. Campbell.....	1899-1901
Charles C. Post.....	1901-1903
Nathan C. Miller.....	1903-1907
William H. Dickson.....	1907-1909
John T. Barnett.....	1909-1911
Benjamin J. Griffith.....	1911-1913
Fred Farrar.....	1913-1917
Leslie E. Hubbard.....	1917-1919
Victor E. Keyes.....	1919-1923
Russell W. Fleming.....	*1923
Wayne C. Williams.....	1924-1925
William L. Boatright.....	1925-1923
Robert E. Winbourn.....	*1929
John S. Underwood.....	*1930
Clarence L. Ireland.....	1931-1933
Paul P. Prosser.....	*1933-1936
Byron G. Rogers.....	1936—

*Died while in office.

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Joseph C. Shattuck.....	1877-1881
Leonidas S. Cornell.....	1881-1883
Joseph C. Shattuck.....	1883-1885
Leonidas S. Cornell.....	1885-1889
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.....	1899-1905
Katherine L. Craig.....	1905-1909
Katherine Cook.....	1909-1911
Helen M. Wixon.....	1911-1913
Mary C. C. Bradford.....	1913-1921
Katherine L. Craig.....	1921-1923
Mary C. C. Bradford.....	1923-1927
Katherine L. Craig.....	1927-1931
Inez Johnson Lewis.....	1931—

DISTRICT JUDGES AND DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

Note—Terms of District Judges and District Attorneys expire in January, 1941. Salary of District Judges is \$4,000 per annum.

District	Judge	Party	District Attorney	Party	Address
First—Gilpin, Clear Creek, Arapahoe, Jefferson, Adams	Johnson, Samuel W.	D	Behm, Harry	D	Brighton
Second—Denver	Bock, Otto Dunklee, Geo. F. Hicks, Henry A. Johnson, Stanley H. Lindsley, Henry S. Steele, Robt. W. Walsh, Joseph J.	D D D D D D D	Carroll, John A.	D	Denver
Third—Baca, Bent, Huerfano, Las Animas, Prowers	Hollenbeck, A. F. Ralston, David M.	D D	East, John L.	D	Walsenburg
Fourth—Cheyenne, Douglas, Elbert, El Paso, Kit Carson, Lincoln. Teller.....	Cornforth, Arthur Meikle, John M.	R D	Starrett, Clyde L.	D	Colorado Spgs.
Fifth—Eagle, Lake, Summit	Luby, William H.	R	Meehan, Wm. J.	D	Eagle
Sixth—Archuleta, Dolores, La Plata, Montezuma, San Juan.....	O'Rourke, John B.	D	Noland, Jas. M.	D	Durango
Seventh—Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Mesa, Montrose, Ouray, San Miguel.....	Bruce, George W. Logan, Straud M.	D D	Haywood, Wm. F.	D	Grand Junction
Eighth—Boulder, Jackson, Larimer, Weld.....	Clark, Frederic W. Coffin, Claude C.	D R	Baker, Herbert M.	D	Longmont
Ninth—Pitkin, Garfield, Rio Blanco	Clark, John R.	R	Delaney, Frank	D	Glenwood Spgs
Tenth—Crowley, Kiowa, Otero, Pueblo.....	Voorhees, John H. Stewart, William B.	D D	Neary, Ralph L.	R	Pueblo
Eleventh—Chaffee, Custer, Fremont, Park.....	Cooper, James L.	R	Eagleton, Emerson M.	R	Canon City
Twelfth—Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Mineral, Rio Grande, Saguache.....	Palmer, John I.	R	Haynie, Leonard M.	D	Manassa
Thirteenth—Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, Yuma.....	Munson, H. E. Taylor, Arlington	R R	Paynter, William	R	Brush
Fourteenth—Grand, Moffat, Routt	Herrick, Charles E.	D	Monson, C. Ray	D	Steamboat Spg

COLORADO STATE OFFICIALS FOR 1937-1939

United States Senators

Edwin C. Johnson...Dem.Term: January 3, 1937, to January 3, 1943
 Alva B. Adams.....Dem.Term: March 4, 1933, to January 3, 1939
 The salary of a United States senator is \$10,000 per annum.

Congressmen

Lawrence Lewis.....Dem.First District.....Denver
 Fred Cummings.....Dem.Second District.....Fort Collins
 John A. Martin.....Dem.Third District.....Pueblo
 Edward T. Taylor.....Dem.Fourth District..Glenwood Springs

Terms of all congressmen expire January 3, 1939. The salary is \$10,000 per annum.

Executive State Officers

GovernorTeller Ammons.....Dem.Denver
 Lieutenant-GovernorFrank J. Hayes.....Dem.Denver
 Secretary of State.....George E. Saunders.....Dem.Fort Collins
 TreasurerHomer F. Bedford.....Dem.Greeley
 AuditorThomas Annear.....Dem.Denver
 Attorney General.....Byron G. Rogers.....Dem.Denver
 Supt. Public Instruction..Inez Johnson Lewis.....Dem. ..Colorado Springs

Terms of state executive officials expire in January, 1939. Salaries per annum are as follows: Governor, \$5,000; lieutenant-governor, \$1,000; treasurer, \$6,000; secretary of state, \$4,000; auditor, \$4,000; attorney general, \$5,000; superintendent of public instruction, \$3,000.

Justices of the Supreme Court

Haslett P. Burke, Rep., Sterling, Chief Justice
 Benjamin C. Hilliard, Dem., Denver Francis E. Bouck, Dem., Leadville
 John C. Young, Dem., Colorado Springs Norris C. Bakke, Dem., Sterling
 E. V. Holland, Dem., Denver William L. Knous, Dem., Montrose

The justices of the supreme court receive salaries of \$5,000 per annum and are elected for terms of ten years.

REPRESENTATION IN THE STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Based on United States Census for 1930 and State Tax Commission Reports for 1930)

Counties in Representative District	No. of Representatives	Area in Sq. Miles	Total Population	Total Assessed Value
Denver	15	58	287,861	\$ 459,992,853
Pueblo	4	2,433	66,038	83,025,130
Weld	4	4,022	65,097	102,130,907
El Paso	3	2,121	49,570	75,322,405
Las Animas	2	4,809	36,008	41,974,002
Boulder	2	764	32,456	47,414,950
Larimer, Jackson	2	4,261	34,523	56,028,335
Arapahoe, Elbert	2	2,699	29,227	40,434,992
Crowley, Otero	2	2,067	30,324	41,862,338
Mesa	2	3,163	25,908	30,755,510
Delta	1	1,201	14,204	14,688,795
Huerfano	1	1,500	17,062	16,069,091
Jefferson	1	808	21,810	28,644,700
Logan	1	1,822	19,946	36,555,861
Morgan	1	1,286	18,284	27,718,762
Adams	1	1,262	20,245	32,186,300
Washington	1	2,521	9,591	15,921,474
Yuma	1	2,367	13,613	24,797,360
Kit Carson	1	2,159	9,725	21,154,833
Prowers	1	1,630	14,762	21,564,010
Baca	1	2,552	10,570	14,318,800
Routt, Moffat, Grand	1	8,833	16,321	30,953,174
Montrose, Ouray	1	2,783	13,526	16,143,375
San Miguel, Dolores, Montezuma	1	4,382	11,394	12,943,322
La Plata, San Juan	1	2,304	14,910	19,147,643
Hinsdale, Gunnison, Saguache	1	7,283	12,226	27,421,852
Rio Grande, Mineral	1	1,764	10,593	12,804,545
Conejos, Archuleta	1	2,472	13,007	13,842,439
Alamosa, Costilla	1	1,912	14,381	15,388,480
Fremont, Custer	1	2,304	21,020	25,947,248
Park, Teller, Douglas	1	3,634	9,691	25,572,425
Lake, Chaffee	1	1,454	13,025	17,345,985
Eagle, Pitkin, Summit, Clear Creek, Gilpin	1	3,810	10,048	24,995,569
Rio Blanco, Garfield	1	6,330	12,955	24,008,570
Sedgwick, Phillips	1	1,219	11,377	28,385,323
Cheyenne, Lincoln	1	4,347	11,573	32,236,905
Kiowa, Bent	1	3,322	12,920	26,764,640
Total	65	103,658	1,035,791	\$1,586,462,903

**REPRESENTATION OF COUNTIES IN THE STATE SENATE BY AREA,
POPULATION AND ASSESSED VALUATION**

(Based on United States Census for 1930 and State Tax Commission Reports
for 1930)

District	No. of Senators	Counties	Area in Sq. Miles	Total Population	Total Assessed Valuation
1st.....	8	Denver	58	287,861	\$ 459,992,853
2nd.....	2	Pueblo	2,433	66,038	83,025,130
3rd.....	2	El Paso	2,121	49,570	75,322,405
4th.....	1	Las Animas.....	4,809	36,008	41,974,002
5th.....	1	Boulder	764	32,456	47,414,950
6th.....	1	Chaffee, Park, Teller, Gilpin and Clear Creek	4,394	17,686	32,233,327
7th.....	2	Weld	4,022	65,097	102,130,907
8th.....	1	Jefferson and Douglas...	1,653	25,308	40,182,405
9th.....	1	Fremont and Custer....	2,304	21,020	25,947,248
10th.....	1	Larimer	2,629	33,137	52,357,595
11th.....	1	Delta, Gunnison and Hinsdale	5,351	20,180	31,527,183
12th.....	1	Logan, Sedgwick and Phillips	3,041	31,323	64,941,184
13th.....	1	Rio Blanco, Moffat, Routt, Jackson and Grand....	13,688	20,687	40,420,009
14th.....	1	Huerfano, Costilla and Alamosa	3,412	31,443	31,457,571
15th.....	1	Saguache, Mineral, Rio Grande and Conejos...	6,149	26,646	32,593,579
16th.....	1	Mesa	3,163	25,908	30,755,510
17th.....	1	Montrose, Ouray, San Miguel and Dolores...	5,114	17,122	22,845,402
18th.....	1	Kit Carson, Cheyenne, Lincoln and Kiowa....	8,304	25,084	66,396,508
19th.....	1	San Juan, Montezuma, La Plata and Archu- leta	5,575	25,912	30,025,807
20th.....	1	Washington and Yuma..	4,888	23,204	40,718,834
21st.....	1	Garfield, Summit, Eagle, Lake and Pitkin.....	6,766	21,555	42,055,422
22nd.....	1	Arapahoe and Elbert....	2,699	29,227	40,434,992
23rd.....	1	Otero and Crowley.....	2,067	30,324	41,862,338
24th.....	1	Adams and Morgan....	2,548	38,529	59,905,062
25th.....	1	Bent, Prowers and Baca.	5,706	34,466	49,642,680
Total....	35		103,658	1,035,791	\$1,586,462,903

AREA, POPULATION AND VALUATION FOR EACH SENATOR AND REPRESENTATIVE IN DISTRICTS HAVING MORE THAN ONE SENATOR OR REPRESENTATIVE

(Based on United States Census for 1930 and State Tax Commission Reports
for 1930)

District	Representation	For Each Senator			For Each Representative		
		Sq. Mi.	Pop.	Valuation	Sq. Mi.	Pop.	Valuation
Denver	8 Sen. 15 Rep.	7.25	35,983	\$57,499,107	3.9	19,191	\$30,666,190
Pueblo	2 Sen. 4 Rep.	1,216	33,019	41,512,565	608	16,510	20,756,283
El Paso.....	2 Sen. 3 Rep.	1,060	24,785	37,661,203	707	16,523	25,107,469
Boulder	2 Rep.	.....	.....	.....	382	16,228	23,707,475
Las Animas.....	2 Rep.	.....	.....	.....	2,405	18,004	20,987,001
Crowley and Otero	2 Rep.	.....	.....	.....	1,034	15,162	20,931,169
Arapahoe and Elbert	2 Rep.	.....	.....	.....	1,350	14,614	20,217,496
Weld	2 Sen. 4 Rep.	2,011	32,549	51,065,454	1,006	16,274	25,532,727
Mesa	2 Rep.	.....	.....	.....	1,582	12,954	15,377,755
Larimer and Jackson	2 Rep.	.....	.....	.....	2,131	17,262	28,014,168

COLORADO'S VOTE BY YEARS FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR

Year	President		Governor	
	Republican	Democrat	Republican	Democrat
1876	.....	.....	13,316	14,154
1878	.....	.....	14,396	11,573
1880	27,450	24,647	.....	.....
1882	.....	.....	27,552	29,897
1884	36,290	27,723	30,471	27,420
1886	.....	.....	26,533	28,129
1888	50,774	37,567	.....	.....
1890	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	38,620	*53,584	38,806	8,944
1894	.....	.....	93,502	8,337
1896	26,279	161,269	71,816	87,387
1898	.....	.....	50,880	92,274
1900	93,039	122,733	93,245	121,995
1902	.....	.....	87,512	80,217
1904	134,687	100,105	113,499	124,617
1906	.....	.....	92,646	74,512
1908	123,700	126,644	118,953	130,141
1910	.....	.....	97,648	115,627
1912	58,386	114,232	63,061	114,044
1914	.....	.....	129,096	95,640
1916	102,308	178,816	117,723	151,962
1918	.....	.....	112,693	102,397
1920	173,298	104,936	174,488	108,738
1922	.....	.....	134,353	138,098
1924	193,956	75,238	177,298	150,229
1926	.....	.....	116,756	183,342
1928	253,872	133,131	144,167	240,160
1930	.....	.....	124,157	197,067
1932	189,617	250,877	183,258	257,188
1934	.....	.....	162,791	237,026
1936	181,267	295,021	210,614	263,311

* People's party.

† Progressive party vote was 72,306 for president and 66,132 for governor. Socialist vote, 16,418 for president and 16,194 for governor.

‡ Progressive vote for governor was 33,320; Socialist, 10,516.

§ Socialist vote, 10,049 for president and 12,495 for governor.

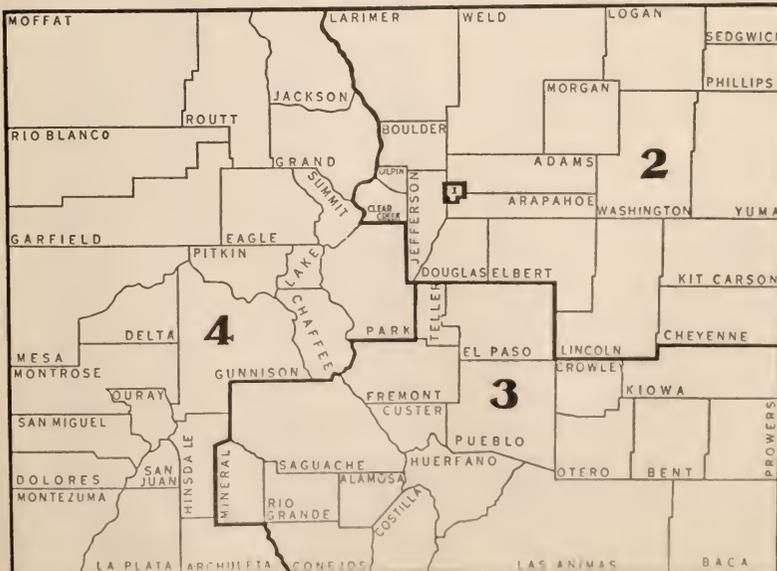
¶ La Follette Progressive vote for president, 57,368.

In 1892 Populist vote for governor was 44,242.

In 1894 Populist vote for governor was 74,894.

Vote for governor in 1880, 1888 and 1890 is not available.

COLORADO CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



ELECTION RETURNS BY COUNTIES FOR PRESIDENT

COUNTY	1936		1932		1928	
	Roosevelt Dem.	Landon Rep.	Roosevelt Dem.	Hoover Rep.	Hoover Rep.	Smith Dem.
Adams	4,865	3,124	4,554	2,812	4,031	2,265
Alamosa	2,754	1,188	2,141	1,306	1,759	1,239
Arapahoe	6,489	4,272	5,796	4,287	6,086	2,463
Archuleta	761	541	928	462	610	447
Baca	1,797	1,288	2,247	1,349	2,108	524
Bent	1,821	1,299	1,948	1,327	1,957	741
Boulder	9,788	7,244	8,412	7,487	9,457	4,363
Chaffee	2,477	1,069	2,393	1,061	1,880	1,230
Cheyenne	903	767	1,042	746	945	500
Clear Creek	1,340	720	939	597	790	481
Conejos	2,347	1,305	2,641	1,190	1,463	1,692
Costilla	1,518	930	1,475	707	657	1,070
Crowley	1,163	920	1,266	811	1,243	635
Custer	674	526	729	413	600	389
Delta	3,230	2,661	3,467	2,341	3,731	1,672
Denver	99,263	50,743	72,868	59,372	73,543	41,238
Dolores	323	225	464	183	387	278
Douglas	1,044	895	1,061	836	1,107	603
Eagle	1,541	776	1,348	712	1,014	570
Elbert	1,319	1,374	1,649	1,277	1,933	738
El Paso	15,652	10,965	11,353	12,017	16,243	5,069
Fremont	4,471	3,631	4,295	3,294	5,365	2,352
Garfield	2,406	1,945	2,946	1,734	2,435	1,562
Gilpin	736	321	539	271	299	236
Grand	846	714	771	598	770	451
Gunnison	2,179	978	1,807	985	1,456	1,135
Hinsdale	137	129	138	94	128	106
Huerfano	4,793	2,299	4,159	2,490	3,260	3,343
Jackson	433	419	415	390	401	249
Jefferson	7,283	5,271	6,023	5,522	6,754	2,880
Kiowa	918	772	1,113	769	1,024	458
Kit Carson	1,730	1,980	2,289	1,835	2,486	1,137
Lake	2,164	650	1,436	801	990	1,449
La Plata	3,040	2,354	3,156	2,124	2,837	1,872
Larimer	7,521	7,243	6,494	7,040	8,213	3,203
Las Animas	10,220	3,333	8,964	3,651	5,367	6,459
Lincoln	1,660	1,420	1,979	1,453	2,110	888
Logan	4,070	3,136	3,641	3,157	4,377	1,620
Mesa	7,824	3,654	6,682	4,388	6,446	3,223
Mineral	285	126	210	112	144	187
Moffat	1,090	954	1,388	880	1,346	710
Montezuma	1,579	1,087	1,779	887	1,341	772
Montrose	2,938	2,248	2,516	1,992	2,873	1,297
Morgan	3,146	3,058	3,181	3,370	4,197	1,242
Otero	5,775	3,859	5,107	3,974	5,788	1,876
Ouray	677	428	706	398	535	479
Park	1,336	746	1,057	577	740	419
Phillips	1,602	941	1,453	903	1,440	705
Pitkin	659	305	727	239	485	454
Prowers	2,896	2,432	3,020	2,568	3,228	1,216
Pueblo	18,660	10,071	15,325	10,414	15,541	7,881
Rio Blanco	587	830	826	687	860	429
Rio Grande	2,574	1,884	2,539	1,557	2,254	1,226
Routt	2,817	1,541	2,643	1,568	2,304	1,645
Saguache	1,326	1,071	1,427	931	1,491	854
San Juan	622	196	544	160	277	436
San Miguel	867	433	862	383	721	554
Sedgwick	1,358	977	1,288	884	1,247	580
Summit	496	268	397	224	362	306
Teller	2,349	940	1,534	752	1,184	1,037
Washington	2,071	1,723	2,378	1,385	2,132	851
Weld	12,933	9,606	11,182	10,754	13,719	5,762
Yuma	2,878	2,462	3,220	2,129	3,401	1,383
Total	295,021	181,267	250,877	189,617	253,872	133,131

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS, 1937

(Terms, except County Judges, expire in January, 1939)

COUNTY	CLERK	TREASURER	ASSESSOR	SHERIFF
Adams	Arlie J. Tripp (D)	H. L. Prather (D)	J. W. Tarlton (D)	Lewis Ballard (D)
Alamosa	C. M. Van Fleet (D)	E. P. Joyce (D)	Olof Berkman (D)	Maurice Smith (D)
Arapahoe	E. E. Anderson (R)	Charles B. Sinclair (R)	H. C. Ohlman (D)	E. E. Monzingo (R)
Archuleta	P. R. Johnson (D)	W. E. Clark (D)	Kenneth D. Hill (D)	John H. Lattin (D)
Baca	Walter P. Powell (R)	Hanna Baker (D)	V. L. Finch (D)	M. R. Jackson (D)
Bent	Bernice Limbach (D)	Arthur S. Dean (D)	C. N. Troup (R)	Casto Dunavin (D)
Boulder	Ed. Adams (D)	Herman A. Lennartz (D)	Aylwin A. Smith (R)	George A. Richart (R)
Chaffee	A. W. Samson (R)	Charles C. White (D)	Thomas M. Jacobs (D)	H. J. Swain (R)
Cheyenne	Thos. H. McKown (D)	Lee Ross (R)	W. S. Pursley (R)	F. B. Fletcher (R)
Clear Creek	Raymond J. Behr (R)	Robert W. Harvey (R)	Edmund Rowse (R)	Wm. J. Harvey (R)
Conejos	J. A. Rivera (R)	Reginaldo Garcia (R)	Victor Garcia (R)	Amado Trujillo (R)
Costilla	Meliton Garcia (R)	S. Eben Smith (D)	Margarito Medina (D)	J. P. Maestas (D)
Crowley	E. A. Shaffer ()	J. J. O'Connell ()	Raymond Forcher ()	Henry Adam ()
Custer	Lewis L. Abbott (D)	Pauline Beardsley (R)	Fred W. Stewart (D)	Charles H. Jones (D)
Delta	O. A. Ehrigatt (R)	Clement A. Bowle (R)	John B. Drake (D)	Ray R. Lockhart (R)
*Denver	A. C. Monson (R)	John McGuire (D)	John McGuire (D)	Tom Mainland (R)
Dolores	Rowena E. Snyder (D)	Harold G. Keown (R)	Edgar E. Ballenger (D)	John F. Gage (R)
Douglas	Charles Prescott (D)	Robert T. Jones (D)	H. L. Shellabarger (D)	C. H. Lowell (R)
Eagle	Mae Cox (R)	H. S. Dickerson (D)	N. E. Bucholz (D)	W. M. Wilson (R)
Elbert	Loyd L. Moreland (D)	J. W. Worrall (R)	Orley Crouch (R)	G. R. Brown (R)
El Paso	Charles Ozias (D)	O. W. Ward (D)	A. W. Sparkman (R)	Samuel J. Deal (D)
Fremont	Katherine Komfala (D)	Thomas Warner (D)	June J. Johnston (R)	D. P. Van Buskirk (D)
Garfield	Walter J. Frost (D)	C. H. Durant (R)	Bert Brenton (R)	George L. Winters (R)
Gilpin	A. C. Thomas (D)	Hugh L. Lawry (R)	William O. Ziege (D)	Oscar Williams (R)
Grand	R. O. Throckmorton (R)	Charles W. Bloom (D)	Marcus F. Church (R)	Mark E. Fletcher (D)
Gunnison	Sam C. Hartman (R)	B. H. Snyder (D)	Chas. F. Whinnery (R)	Ed Lindsley (R)
Hinsdale	Mrs. Mabel B. Rawson (R)	Mrs. Pearl McCloughan (R)	W. E. Vernon (D)	Hugh Coburn (D)
Huerfano	Damacio Vigil (D)	F. H. Danford (R)	Celedon Salazar (D)	Claud Swift (D)
Jackson	L. F. Mitchell (D)	Florence A. Wilkins (D)	John E. Stephens (D)	John D. Bulis (R)
Jefferson	Samuel Bolitho (R)	S. A. Koenig (D)	Henry W. Wilmore (R)	Willis Morris (R)
Kiowa	A. A. Hall (R)	William E. Rose (R)	Mark Clay (R)	Lester Latham ()
Kit Carson	Orville Swaim (R)	Claus Rose, Jr. (R)	R. L. Wilkinson (R)	R. W. Plummer (R)
Lake	John Gregory (D)	Frank E. Kendrick, Sr. (D)	John J. Bohon (D)	Charles E. Calvert (D)
La Plata	Edith C. Kiel (R)	Thomas Mason (R)	Herbert McGregor (D)	Harry T. Ayres (D)
Larimer	Hervey D. Hubbell (D)	C. S. Ickes (R)	H. Kent Mitton (D)	Carl F. Gooch (D)
Las Animas	E. G. Hower (D)	F. E. Dunlavy (D)	A. T. McCarty (D)	J. Ray Marty (D)
Lincoln	John Abell (D)	Orville C. Meink (R)	Guy W. Hicks (R)	Marlin H. Koerner (R)
Logan	S. J. Neely (D)	W. F. Alexander (D)	R. H. Swinney (D)	Ray R. Powell (D)
Mesa	E. W. Jordan (D)	W. S. Meek (D)	J. F. Shults (R)	Chas. S. Lumley (R)
Mineral	H. D. Barnhart (D)	Wm. T. Jackson (R)	John J. Weaver (D)	Wm. Swinehart (R)
Moffat	E. D. Davis (D)	Chester James (R)	W. O. Miner (D)	George Krieger (R)
Montezuma	Chas. B. Reid ()	Claude H. Wilson ()	J. G. Dunning ()	Jesse H. Robinson ()
Montrose	Ira C. Foster (R)	Frank E. Spencer (R)	Charles I. Moore (D)	Frank L. Hovey (D)
Morgan	Loyal O. Baker (R)	Edw. H. Madison (R)	J. W. Daniels (R)	Rufus A. Johnston (D)
Otero	Frank Hamer (D)	W. Lucas Woodall (D)	Mac V. Danford (D)	Ralph J. Whitton (D)
Ouray	Eva K. Moule (R)	Harry E. Stark (D)	Patricio Stealey (D)	Jess M. Wood (D)
Park	Harry L. Moyer (R)	Glen A. Young (D)	James T. Witcher (D)	S. H. Law (R)
Phillips	Mrs. Emma S. Kramer (D)	Ray E. Crosby (R)	B. A. Stephenson (R)	Harry M. Clements (R)
Pitkin	M. M. Neihardt (R)	Robert S. Killey (D)	Charles D. Hart (R)	Frank Bruin (D)
Prowers	Donald M. Klein ()	Fred Clark ()	W. C. Wilson ()	Elton L. Leighton ()
Pueblo	A. G. Koehenberger (D)	J. E. Creel (D)	Sam McCoun ()	Lewis Worker (R)
Rio Blanco	J. W. C. Shepherd (D)	George E. Aicher (D)	Frank W. Hossack (R)	Chester I. Mead (R)
Rio Grande	E. J. Short (D)	W. F. McClure (D)	Ed E. Gooding (D)	Clyde D. Phillips (D)
Routt	John D. Crawford (D)	T. W. Poulson (D)	Eugene Steele (D)	Fred Foster (R)
Saguache	Nick Fuson (D)	W. L. Hammond (D)	Harry Burnham (R)	Ed Paul (R)
San Juan	Edna G. Gibbs (D)	Ida L. Grimes (R)	Norman F. Bawden (D)	Fred Patterson (D)
San Miguel	Daly W. Dent (R)	Chas. L. Spillman (D)	M. E. Ballard (D)	L. G. Warrick (R)
Sedgwick	Foster Parker (D)	Frank F. Stevens (D)	L. J. Bennett (R)	G. E. Bothel (D)
Summit	E. C. Peabody (R)	George Robinson (D)	E. T. Stuard (D)	John H. Lee (D)
Teller	L. S. Cox (D)	Merle Kessey (D)	Blanche Cassidy (D)	Cecil Markley (D)
Washington	Verl R. Carpenter (D)	Chester Kinchelee (D)	Brandt Wenig (R)	Wm. H. Meredith (D)
Weld	Walter E. Morrison (R)	Harvey E. Witwer (R)	C. M. Whiteside (R)	Gus G. Anderson (R)
Yuma	Ray F. Morgan (D)	Robert L. Sheverbush (D)	B. H. Yount (D)	Raymond Van Horn (D)

(D) Democrat. (R) Republican.

*Denver's officers are municipal, rather than county. The county officers are designated by the city charter.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS, 1937—Continued

COUNTY	COUNTY JUDGE	CORONER	SURVEYOR	SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
Adams	Homer G. Preston (D)	Dr. J. W. Wells (D)	Peter O'Brian, Sr. (R)	Grace S. Miller (D)
Alamosa	D. W. Kirkpatrick (R)	Glen Miracle (D)		Mabel O'Laughlin (D)
Arapahoe	Henry Bruce Teller (D)	Jay M. Hatfield (R)	John W. Black (R)	Mary H. Peterson (R)
Archuleta	J. T. Martinez (R)	G. S. Hatcher (R)		Mary Harmon (D)
Baca	W. R. Randall (D)	Dr. W. P. Verity (R)	Claude Schlager (R)	Zelma J. Eckles (R)
Bent	Herman A. Bailey (D)	Geo. W. Powell (R)	D. E. Heizer (R)	Loren D. Root (D)
Boulder	E. J. Ingram (D)	George W. Howe (R)	Carl Belser (D)	Chas. E. Davis (R)
Chaffee	Joseph Newitt (D)	L. B. Stewart (D)	Bernard McDonough (D)	Bessie M. Shewalter (D)
Cheyenne	R. A. Martinson (R)	A. H. Brentlinger (R)	D. H. Zuck (R)	Cecil A. Lambert (D)
Clear Creek	George D. Criley (D)	Freeman D. Fowler (R)	Chas. L. Harrington (D)	Elia N. Conwell (D)
Conejos	J. Fidel Chavez (D)	Earl H. Haynie (D)		Harry Thomas (D)
Costilla	J. C. Valdez (D)	Dr. C. Diaz (R)	A. H. Martin (D)	Hipolito Martinez (D)
Crowley	E. M. Stroud ()	J. E. Jeffery ()	J. Logan Tucker ()	N. E. Nordby ()
Custer	Edward L. Mott (R)	Chas. A. Menzel (R)	Frank H. Wagner (R)	Lou C. Beaman (D)
Delta	W. Guy Merritt (D)	Edward Martin (D)	Homer D. Graham (D)	Hazel Leavett (D)
*Denver	Chas. E. Kettering (D)	Gus Economy (D)	A. K. Vickery (D)	Angela Herstrom (D)
Dolores	George E. Hicks (D)	Charles M. Engel (R)		Gladys I. Bishop (D)
Douglas	John Briscoe (D)	S. E. Livingston (D)	Henry H. Curtis (R)	Shirley E. Poupirt (D)
Eagle	Mabel A. Ethel (D)	H. C. Young (D)	Wm. H. Lea (D)	Georgia H. Clark (D)
Elbert	F. D. Hart (R)	Dale O. Groves (R)	Forrest L. Head (R)	Jessie Wedemeyer (D)
El Paso	James F. Sanford (R)	Dr. Thos. Coghlan (D)	William Garstin (D)	H. H. Hadley (D)
Fremont	Kent L. Eldred (D)	R. E. Holmes, Jr. (R)	Otis Witcher (D)	J. W. Stoner (R)
Garfield	Carl W. Fulghum (R)	J. I. Burdge (R)	W. H. Trumbor (D)	Alma M. Harris (D)
Gilpin	Chas. L. Patterson (D)	George L. Hamlik (D)	Walter E. Scott, Jr. (D)	Mrs. Amanda Wagner (D)
Grand	J. N. Pettingell (R)	Dr. G. D. Hoschouer (D)	Frank I. Huntington (R)	Carrie D. Schnoor (R)
Gunnison	R. G. Montgomery (D)	Alex Campbell (D)		Emma L. Hards (R)
Hinsdale	J. R. Liska (D)	L. T. Beam (D)	George D. Jordan (D)	Mrs. Lydia Work (D)
Huerfano	Joseph Barron (D)	Herbert J. Furphy (D)	A. S. Willburn (D)	John J. Green (D)
Jackson	J. A. McNamara (D)	M. A. Durham, M.D. (D)	Frank DeLyndon (D)	Ethlyn F. Riddle (D)
Jefferson	Osmer E. Smith (R)	O. A. Saunders (R)	Kenneth R. Fenwick (D)	Naomi K. Olson (R)
Kiowa	William M. Ramsdale (D)	C. L. Denney (D)	Merl Finley (R)	Alma Vrooman (R)
Kit Carson	E. M. Short (R)	Dr. E. J. Remington (R)	Carl Chinberg (R)	Miss Laura Payne (D)
Lake	Thomas Evans (D)	James J. Corbett (D)	Fred J. McNair (D)	Mrs. Annie Kane (D)
La Plata	Thomas E. Higgins (D)	Charles Mason (R)	W. R. Rowland (D)	Korleen Davies (D)
Larimer	Albert P. Fischer (D)	Willis I. Brooks (R)	Sidney W. Cooper (R)	Florence Irwin (R)
Las Animas	J. Edgar Chenoweth (R)	Ed. Toupal (D)		A. H. Preston (D)
Lincoln	C. M. Somerville (D)	W. M. Deits (D)	J. W. Pershing (R)	Eddy Webb (R)
Logan	H. Lawrence Hinkley (R)	A. D. Jackson (R)	J. E. Youngquist (R)	Miss Faith Taylor (R)
Mesa	Adair J. Hotchkiss (D)	Mrs. Alene O. Krohn (R)	R. E. Meserve (R)	Mrs. Rose Bishop (D)
Mineral	J. M. French (D)	Ed. M. Snow (R)	D. C. LaFont (D)	Mrs. Julia Slaght (R)
Moffat	J. W. Self, Sr. (R)	I. J. Robacker (D)	Herman Fegert (D)	Mamie Hagglund (R)
Montezuma	J. M. Brumley ()	J. W. Ertel ()	H. L. Owens ()	Myrtle Jordan ()
Montrose	Earl J. Herman (D)	Isaiah Knott, M. D. (D)	J. E. Daniel (R)	Mrs. M. S. Donegan (D)
Morgan	A. W. Dulweber (D)	E. H. Robinson (R)		Rose B. Glassey (D)
Otero	E. W. McDaniel (D)	Alton S. Hansen (D)	Harry Irelan (D)	R. H. McNeal (D)
Ouray	Helen A. Hurlburt (R)	Leo Flor (D)	Franklin Roy Shafer (D)	Jennie L. Brownlee (R)
Park	Clarence S. Bullock (R)	Dr. Robt. R. Burlingame (R)		
Phillips	Avery T. Searle (D)	Harry B. Radford (D)	Gerald F. Galloway (R)	Mayme R. O'Mailia (D)
Pitkin	Wm. R. Shaw (R)	Walter Acheson (D)	C. A. Guernsey (D)	D. E. Hofmeister (R)
Prowers	E. R. Jones ()	C. T. Knuckey ()	Frank Willoughby (R)	Christine Eriksen (D)
Pueblo	Hubert Glover (D)	Dr. C. N. Caldwell (D)	Frank W. Smith ()	Bernice Wilmoth (D)
Rio Blanco	John E. Wix (R)	John Rabska (R)	Hugh C. Wetmore (D)	Nettie S. Freed (R)
Rio Grande	M. T. Hancock (D)	Myrtle C. Woods (R)	Roy C. Graham (R)	Josephine Holland (D)
Routt	John W. Cole (D)	A. W. Heyer (D)	Glenn Cochran (R)	Mabel R. Carr (D)
Saguache	Bert Clare (D)	R. O. Buckley (D)	Stanley Dismuke (D)	Mrs. Anna Prella (D)
San Juan	Wm. Palmquist (D)	Wm. E. Maguire (D)	Charles Catching (D)	Ora W. Carson (D)
San Miguel	Herbert E. Dill (D)	Dr. J. J. Parker (D)	A. W. Harrison (R)	Anna C. Bell (D)
Sedgwick	B. D. Parker, Jr. (R)	G. H. Austin (D)	John Foster (D)	Wilma L. Piele (D)
Summit	F. S. Phillips (D)	L. C. Owens (D)	Chas. M. Slusser (R)	H. Jeannette Theiss (D)
Teller	Donald B. Latta (D)	Dr. Campbell Denman (D)	Frank F. Brown (R)	Ada Sperry Miller (R)
Washington	James G. Holsclaw (R)	Walter T. Gough (R)	Malcolm E. Burns (D)	Loretta S. Davis (D)
Weld	Robert G. Strong (D)	Dr. T. C. Wilmoth (D)	E. G. Beechler (D)	Josie De Hart Jones (R)
Yuma	Irving L. Barker (R)	Paul Morris (R)	T. B. Moody (D)	Wm. S. Hunt (D)
				A. E. Stevenson (R)

(D) Democrat. (R) Republican.

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COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, 1937

Adams—Geo. A. Welsh (D), Geo. S. Kemp (R), Frank Larson (R).
 Alamosa—R. C. Mullings (D), J. A. Meehan (D), S. B. Collins (D).
 Arapahoe—C. O. Sevier (D), C. D. Court-right (D), W. W. Hanson ().
 Archuleta—Fred Catchpole (D), R. M. Farrow (D), Tom B. Nossaman (D).
 Baca—Claude L. Bosley (D), E. S. Benson (D), W. A. Hamilton (R).
 Bent—Alva C. Bart (D), O. H. Lubers (D), O. L. Robinson (R).
 Boulder—Elmer Hetzer (D), C. L. Smith (D), Joe Carlson (R).
 Chaffee—G. F. Snell (D), S. L. Taber (D), John Mundlein (D).
 Cheyenne—Elmer Pearson (R), Fred H. Hadley (R), C. F. Kibbee (R).
 Clear Creek—George H. Curnow (R), A. G. Klein (D), Wm. F. Buckley (D).
 Conejos—Manuel Chavez (R), Frank W. Russell (D), A. A. Mestas (R).
 Costilla—J. L. Morris (D), Albertano Trujillo (D).
 Crowley—H. H. Dillon (), B. Q. Norris ().
 Custer—H. E. Schwab (R), J. B. Overflet (R), Albert Lehrer (D).
 Delta—Ed. H. Crawford (D), Starr Nelson (D), Harry S. Wood (R).
 Denver—George Cranmer (D), John McGuire (R), Harry Rosenthal (D).
 Dolores—Edward Baer (D), Roy West (R), Milton Hughes (D).
 Douglas—X. J. Bauldauf (D), Underwood Jewell (D), D. N. Gilbert (D).
 Eagle—H. A. Nottingham (D), Alfred M. Sloss (D), Wayne T. Jones (R).
 Elbert—Dewey Carnahan (D), R. W. Lambert (R), E. F. Ager (R).
 El Paso—David B. Campbell (D), Charles N. Ellis (R), J. Z. McCullough (R).
 Fremont—Wm. R. Griffiths (R), Thos. Cavanaugh (D), Finis Parks (R).
 Garfield—John L. Heuschkel (D), Otto Hahnwald (D), S. J. Sample (R).
 Gilpin—George McLaughlin (D), A. M. Fairchild (D), W. T. Sterling (R).
 Grand—James E. Quinn (D), Arthur M. Wold (D), Frank Stafford (D).
 Gunnison—B. H. Jorgensen (D), H. L. Corder (D), W. H. Whalen (D).
 Hinsdale—Chas. Harkness (R), Jas. J. Donnelly, Jr. (D), Harvey Blackburn (R).
 Huerfano—C. M. Johnson (D), W. E. Smith (D), Sabino Archuleta (D).
 Jackson—John A. Peterson (R), Wm. Simpson (R), Harold E. Emigh (D).
 Jefferson—James G. Biggins, Jr. (R), George J. Deviny (R), W. G. Duvall (R).
 Kiowa—H. H. Hooker (R), P. O. Meyer (D)*, A. F. Wenger (D).
 Kit Carson—G. M. Baxter (R), R. A. Bowers (D), Harley Rhoades (R).
 Lake—Charles E. Slavin (D), Thomas Starr (D), Robt. W. Walsh (D).
 La Plata—Ross E. Nixon (D), W. I. Gifford (R), Peter Scott (R).
 Larimer—Wm. Quigg (R), Henri S. McClelland (D), Andy Johnson (D).
 Las Animas—Mauro Cordova (D), Al Falchi (D), J. B. Rogers (D).
 Lincoln—R. E. Bucklen (R), Joseph S. Neff (R), Peter Larsen (D).
 Logan—D. J. Harman (D), Ray E. Rieke (D), Tom F. Moore (D).
 Mesa—H. O. Lambeth (D), H. Grady Puett (D), E. A. Burch (D).
 Mineral—B. C. Hosselkus (D), W. Wallace Wright (D), Ben A. Birdsey (D).
 Moffat—Roy Templeton (R), Van A. James (R), C. C. Dolan (D).

Montezuma—Frank Phillely (), W. R. McCabe (), J. L. Martin ().
 Montrose—Harold E. Magraw (D), Sam J. Harris (D), Christopher C. Sheats (R).
 Morgan—Walter Hoechsleubaek (R), Scott Crook (R), O. B. Schooley (R).
 Otero—D. P. McClaren (D), J. R. Cole (D), T. C. Hanagan (D).
 Ouray—Wm. McCullough (D), G. H. Brown (D), Buel H. Adams (R).
 Park—L. Paul Terhune (D), J. Price Briscoe (D), Wulbur C. Lewis (R).
 Phillips—S. J. Meakins (D), Rudolph Ewegen (R), Arthur Falk (R).
 Pitkin—G. B. Brown (D), Orest A. Gerbaz (D), Boyd R. King (D).
 Prowers—Ray McGrath (R), E. E. Vincent (R), Harry Higbee ().
 Pueblo—J. W. Gross (D), Pete Hughes (D), John E. Hill (D).
 Rio Blanco—James E. Coordes (D), Thomas Franks (R), Fred A. Nichols (R).
 Rio Grande—W. C. Lewis (D), O. A. Lindstrom (R), H. J. Hilbreath (D).
 Routt—Joseph F. Long (D), H. J. Summer (D), C. A. Leukens (D).
 Saguache—Jacob Barsch (D), George H. Curtis (R), W. E. Gardner (R).
 San Juan—D. E. Smith (D), Lewis E. Loback (D), Louis Dalla (R).
 San Miguel—Wm. Finnegan (D), Paul Cornforth (R), Forest E. White (D).
 Sedgwick—Joe C. Jankovsky (D), Oscar Franson (R), Frank Austin (R).
 Summit—Frank W. Stafford (R), H. G. Culbreath (D), Henry A. Recen (R).
 Teller—Alf Coulson (R), James B. Wild (D), William B. Moore (D).
 Washington—Ray L. Sergeant (D), R. S. Stanley (D), S. C. Farrar (D).
 Weld—Charles O. Plumb (D), Ross Riggs (D), Fred Arens (D).
 Yuma—Harry M. McKinney (D), R. E. Veal (D), W. A. Thompson (R).

*Subject to contest.
 (D) Democrat. (R) Republican.

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS

Every person over the age of 21 years, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections in Colorado:

He shall have resided in the state one year immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote; in the county 90 days; in the city or town 30 days; and in the ward or precinct 10 days.

Every female person shall be entitled to vote at all elections in the same manner and in all respects as male persons, and the same qualifications apply.

All elective candidates for offices at general elections are nominated in primary elections held on the second Tuesday in September, biennially. Candidates for nominations in the primary elections may be chosen in assembly by political parties as party nominees or their names may be placed upon the primary ballots by petition. Candidates nominated by petition for any district office greater than a county must file petitions

signed by not less than 300 qualified electors and for other offices by not less than 100 electors. No petition shall require more signers than 10 per cent of the gubernatorial votes cast by such political party at the last preceding election in such political subdivision.

All ballots cast in primary elections are for party designations.

All voters must be registered upon the rolls opened by the boards of registry in the political subdivisions. A person once registered does not have to register again unless he has failed to vote at the preceding general election or he has changed his residence in the meantime.

The headless ballot is provided at all general elections and electors vote for each candidate individually by

placing a cross in a space provided opposite the candidate's name.

MALES OF MILITIA AGE

In the event of war or any other situation requiring the enlistment of armed forces from the civilian population Colorado will have 213,703 males of militia age from which to make the draft. This figure is based on the 1930 census of males between the ages of 18 and 44 years, an increase of 6,724 compared with 1920. The number is almost equally divided between the urban and rural population. Colorado furnished 42,898 men for the world war. The first call in a selective enlistment usually is confined to the unmarried males. There were 125,015 single males 15 years old and over in the state in 1930, one-third of the total males of that age limit.

Banks and Banking

THE recovery of Colorado banks and trust companies from the effects of the bank holiday in March, 1933, is shown in a summary of banking operations in the state for the years 1934 and 1935. Deposits in all banks in the state at the end of 1935 aggregated \$294,726,617, an increase of \$32,464,592, or 12.4 per cent, over 1934 and \$79,566,341 as compared with the same date in 1933, an increase of 36.9 per cent.

In a period of 20 years from 1916 to 1935, inclusive, the maximum in deposits was reached in 1924, with a total of \$321,062,937, and the minimum in 1933 with a total of \$215,160,276. A new era in banking began in 1933, following the enactment of the banking act by congress, the inauguration of the guarantee of deposits against bank failures, and other reform measures. The deposits of banks placed in liquidation or receiverships in the state amounted to less than 1.3 per cent of total deposits in 1934.

There were 160 banks in the state at the close of 1935. On June 30, 1934, the banks in the state had 1,794 officers and employes, of whom 474 were active officers, 1,252 were full-time employes and 68 were part-time employes. These were distributed as to total number of officers and employes as follows: 1,310 for national banks, 172 for state banks members of the federal reserve system and 312 for banks not members of the federal reserve system.

The Federal Deposit Insurance corporation reported 161 licensed banks in the state on December 31, 1934, of which 144 were insured banks and 17 were uninsured. The deposits of all licensed banks as of that date amounted to \$262,644,000, of which \$261,018,000 was in insured banks and \$1,626,000 in uninsured banks. On October 1, 1934, 98.5 per cent of the accounts in the insured banks were fully insured. The per cent of total deposits insured was 52.8 per cent for all insured banks, the non-member banks carrying insurance to the amount of 82.5 per cent of all deposits.

The Reconstruction Finance corporation had capital investment in 52 banks in the state to the amount of \$4,658,000 on December 31, 1934. Of that amount \$3,898,000 was in national banks, \$200,000 in state banks members of the federal reserve and \$560,000 in banks not members of the reserve system.

Bank clearings in Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs increased 15.4 per cent in 1935 as compared with 1934 and a gain of 17.2 per cent over 1933.

Additional information on the federal reserve system in Colorado and federal deposit insurance is given in accompanying chapters on those subjects.

A table published herewith shows the number of banks in the state, their aggregate loans and discounts, deposits and total assets by years,

beginning with 1916. The figures reflect in a measure the expansion of business during the war period, the post-war adjustment, the recovery in more recent years up to 1929 and the extent of the depression in subsequent years and further recovery.

Another table gives the bank clearings of Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo by years beginning with 1920. This shows that the maximum volume of cleared business was reached in 1929 in all three cities.

Another table shows the loans and discounts, deposits and total assets of all banks, by counties, for the calendar years of 1934 and 1935.

Another table gives a list of all banks in the state by counties, names and locations.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

Colorado is in District No. 10 of the Federal Reserve board. The reserve bank for the district is located at Kansas City, with branches at Denver, Oklahoma City and Omaha. The Denver branch is housed in its own building, which was occupied in November, 1925. The bank, including the site, building and equipment, cost \$611,981.

There were 159 licensed and three unlicensed banks in Colorado on December 31, 1934, as reported by the federal reserve board. Of that number 81 were national banks, all of which are members of the reserve system, five state banks which are members and 73 non-member banks. The last-named are licensed state banks. The total is exclusive of mutual savings banks and any trust companies and other financial institutions which do not receive deposits and inclusive of private banks under state supervision and private banks not under state supervision but which have agreed to examination by the comptroller of the currency or the federal reserve banks.

Deposits in Colorado banks on December 31, 1934, as reported by the reserve board were as follows:

Licensed:	
National banks	\$221,663,000
State member banks	19,976,000
Non-member banks	20,273,000
<hr/>	
Total	\$261,912,000
Not licensed:	
Non-member banks	\$ 373,000
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Total, all banks	\$262,285,000

Two banks with total deposits of \$897,000 were suspended in 1933, following the bank holiday, or between March 16 and December 31. None was

suspended in 1934. There were 13 banks with deposits of \$3,611,000 placed in liquidation or receivership between March 16, 1933, and December 31, 1933, and 10 with deposits of \$3,282,000 in 1934. The deposits of the banks placed in liquidation or receivership in 1934 amounted to less than 1.3 per cent of the total deposits of all banks on that date.

DEPOSIT INSURANCE

Congress passed an act following the bank holiday in 1933 creating the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation, the purpose of which was to insure deposits against bank failure up to a certain amount. National banks, state banks, Morris plan and industrial banks may have deposits guaranteed up to \$5,000 for each depositor by taking out insurance with the corporation. The insurance fund is created and maintained by member banks paying into the corporation one-fourth of one per cent of their deposits. Colorado is in district No. 13, with Montana, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, and southern counties of Idaho. The headquarters for the district are at Salt Lake City. The corporation is under the control of the government.

There were 161 licensed banks in Colorado on December 31, 1934, as reported by the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation, of which 144, or 89.4 per cent, were insured, and 17 or 10.6 per cent, were not insured. The insured include 81 national banks, five state banks which are members of the federal reserve system and 58 banks which are not members.

The summary of licensed banks in Colorado as of December 31, 1934, as reported by the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation, is as follows:

Number of banks:	
Insured:	
National	81
State, members of federal reserve system	5
Not members federal reserve	58
<hr/>	
Total insured	144
Uninsured banks	17
<hr/>	
Total licensed banks	161
Per cent of banks insured	89.4
Deposits:	
Insured banks:	
National banks	\$221,663,000
State banks members of reserve system	19,976,000
Banks not members of reserve system	19,379,000
<hr/>	
Total insured	\$261,018,000
Uninsured	1,626,000
<hr/>	
Total, all licensed banks	\$262,644,000
Per cent deposits in insured banks	99.4

COLORADO BANK STATISTICS

(As of December 31 or nearest call date thereto)

YEAR	No. of Banks	Loans and Discounts	Total Deposits	Total Assets
1916	•	\$128,371,147	\$228,154,528	•
1917	•	155,557,002	257,115,214	\$299,885,059
1918	373	164,633,522	255,887,031	305,782,264
1919	403	211,091,565	319,594,259	381,780,464
1920	402	219,304,440	296,208,939	368,644,393
1921	387	189,272,334	270,207,824	327,655,318
1922	311	193,293,542	304,585,906	367,510,948
1923	357	188,994,720	299,786,014	355,960,695
1924	338	181,523,399	329,909,726	380,811,824
1925	317	169,220,508	321,062,937	364,966,320
1926	306	165,407,957	321,696,881	366,082,565
1927	284	162,723,310	321,739,131	•
1928	284	172,236,431	327,598,487	371,722,374
1929	275	172,871,041	311,040,485	357,265,628
1930	257	147,521,449	309,991,117	354,414,990
1931	221	117,196,645	259,134,580	301,374,532
1932	208	90,888,760	226,725,182	274,020,979
1933	163	65,914,753	215,160,276	253,692,825
1934	161	61,903,623	262,262,025	298,603,068
1935	160	68,782,336	294,726,617	323,252,263

BANK CLEARINGS OF PRINCIPAL CITIES BY CALENDAR YEARS

YEAR	Denver	Pueblo	Colorado Springs	Total Three Cities	Per Cent Increase
1920	\$1,968,274,696	\$52,079,068	\$62,282,893	\$2,082,636,657	---
1921	1,527,547,229	41,480,801	50,096,140	1,619,124,170	-22.3
1922	1,551,636,800	40,394,514	53,841,091	1,645,872,405	+16.5
1923	1,655,870,320	44,549,719	61,091,662	1,761,511,701	+6.6
1924	1,611,163,932	50,384,169	56,755,109	1,718,303,210	-2.5
1925	1,732,799,082	59,266,536	63,681,224	1,855,746,842	+7.4
1926	1,688,644,834	63,275,607	61,751,001	1,813,671,442	-2.3
1927	1,732,674,525	69,302,494	64,167,039	1,866,144,058	+2.8
1928	1,863,582,872	76,582,861	70,177,442	2,010,343,175	+7.2
1929	2,027,274,024	90,395,740	71,753,636	2,189,423,400	+8.2
1930	1,694,207,214	79,301,192	61,740,665	1,835,249,071	-19.3
1931	1,342,832,980	62,042,177	51,016,097	1,455,891,254	-26.1
1932	960,057,246	36,266,401	34,477,507	1,030,801,154	-41.2
1933	896,617,504	21,986,583	25,341,507	943,945,594	-9.2
1934	1,088,005,002	26,846,585	25,381,311	1,140,232,898	+17.2
1935	1,264,029,838	30,482,373	20,863,450	1,315,375,661	+15.4

(—) Denotes decrease.

COLORADO BANK STATISTICS

COUNTY	December 31, 1935			December 31, 1934		
	Loans and Discounts	Deposits	Total Assets	Loans and Discounts	Deposits	Total Assets
Adams	\$ 42,461	\$ 327,845	\$ 360,082	\$ 46,315	\$ 300,659	\$ 342,101
Alamosa	518,299	2,071,857	2,251,278	382,464	1,484,181	1,706,857
Arapahoe	728,641	1,599,339	1,800,178	350,296	1,149,577	1,369,563
Archuleta	32,439	138,124	180,369	21,613	97,818	135,643
Baca	177,845	457,690	541,651	201,376	600,151	719,354
Bent	425,624	780,362	926,264	388,067	760,121	962,961
Boulder	2,026,807	6,717,833	7,477,058	1,342,018	4,670,705	5,671,688
Chaffee	122,940	1,127,874	1,311,260	104,945	1,021,364	1,257,291
Cheyenne	51,633	200,070	245,016	66,199	149,287	192,574
Clear Creek	59,644	243,143	273,101	57,243	208,987	236,408
Conejos	213,185	598,089	688,691	160,762	450,458	583,372
Costilla	33,788	120,343	149,428	26,143	103,456	131,842
Crowley	137,670	367,937	455,423	57,278	328,995	412,347
Custer	67,865	189,291	234,322	62,527	158,266	201,714
Delta	550,455	1,552,230	1,762,023	545,719	2,240,472	1,681,021
Denver	37,973,847	175,600,303	190,656,839	33,629,422	166,851,559	177,060,690
Dolores						
Douglas	35,727	49,602	62,286	26,436	41,208	53,949
Eagle	166,526	414,384	483,106	159,135	348,930	415,223
Elbert	263,318	436,276	512,486	285,762	516,868	625,984
El Paso	5,893,763	21,406,113	23,215,843	6,581,000	17,168,314	20,057,633
Fremont	527,229	2,774,580	3,090,145	544,220	2,733,590	3,072,733
Garfield	593,096	2,070,393	2,336,461	625,474	1,641,080	1,973,566
Gilpin						
Grand	134,248	399,127	456,155	103,524	299,309	354,498
Gunnison	423,971	1,337,341	1,492,585	454,560	1,113,395	1,372,899
Hinsdale						
Huerfano	577,386	1,858,530	2,096,412	659,177	1,620,939	1,813,210
Jackson						
Jefferson	79,990	358,835	392,957	81,415	276,810	312,713
Kiowa	38,468	251,368	312,386	27,818	246,082	338,206
Kit Carson	250,802	724,829	837,779	217,029	616,586	727,502
Lake						
La Plata	476,905	2,714,075	3,051,453	449,774	2,248,967	2,668,125
Larimer	2,234,677	5,080,706	5,730,532	1,546,478	4,415,644	5,345,777
Las Animas	356,609	4,450,729	4,890,337	611,232	4,195,067	4,651,929
Lincoln	392,610	840,318	979,882	344,063	653,360	831,331
Logan	1,006,195	2,116,912	2,393,033	676,364	1,764,625	2,043,480
Mesa	927,532	3,823,406	4,196,931	889,600	3,286,461	3,717,744
Mineral						
Moffat	77,956	204,508	236,008			
Montezuma	273,155	481,705	551,391	232,058	427,992	514,175
Montrose	802,261	2,135,964	2,483,435	760,507	1,814,111	2,266,251
Morgan	1,629,311	2,617,391	3,011,658	1,010,065	2,160,925	2,564,702
Otero	970,335	2,379,009	2,744,119	730,405	2,030,716	2,440,560
Ouray	84,097	285,830	320,037	90,922	207,819	240,371
Park	136,229	271,975	323,737	100,097	244,383	292,451
Phillips	162,990	678,268	785,979	139,353	624,430	752,260
Pitkin	60,484	354,022	395,352	79,375	301,589	346,501
Prowers	255,586	1,544,141	1,851,399	194,414	1,501,423	1,821,181
Pueblo	2,356,151	25,736,762	28,193,972	3,347,431	26,108,875	29,140,017
Rio Blanco	132,251	407,343	480,648	159,386	351,331	419,724
Rio Grande						
Routt	248,733	710,954	757,199	138,192	542,880	576,816
Saguache	249,926	752,962	855,968	152,167	619,707	797,630
San Juan						
San Miguel						
Sedgwick	276,564	630,303	725,106	251,223	539,154	712,312
Summit	24,270	81,715	106,847	28,350	83,207	106,394
Teller	112,445	2,188,794	2,308,983	99,796	2,829,293	2,923,571
Washington	230,912	624,033	729,326	169,295	555,894	680,411
Weld	2,764,436	8,219,007	9,103,762	2,121,135	6,525,456	7,657,860
Yuma	392,149	1,222,077	1,443,585	374,004	1,029,749	1,307,953
State	\$ 68,782,336	\$294,726,617	\$323,252,263	\$ 61,903,623	\$262,262,025	\$298,603,068

Returns from national banks are as of December 31; state banks as of November 30.

Colorado Banks

(As of December 31, 1935)

Adams County		Dolores County	
Brighton State Bank.....	Brighton	No Banks.	
Alamosa County		Douglas County	
Alamosa National Bank.....	Alamosa	Douglas County Bank.....	Parker
American National Bank.....	Alamosa	Eagle County	
First State Bank of Alamosa.....	Alamosa	First National Bank.....	Eagle
Hooper State Bank.....	Hooper	Elbert County	
Arapahoe County		Elbert County State Bank.....	Elbert
Byers State Bank.....	Byers	Kiowa State Bank.....	Kiowa
First National Bank.....	Englewood	El Paso County	
Littleton National Bank.....	Littleton	Colorado Savings Bank.....	Colorado Springs
First National Bank.....	Strasburg	Colorado Springs National Bank.....	
Archuleta County		Exchange National Bank.....	Colorado Springs
Citizens Bank of Pagosa Springs.....		First National Bank.....	Colorado Springs
	Pagosa Springs	Bank of Manitou.....	Manitou
Baca County		Farmers State Bank.....	Calhan
First National Bank.....	Springfield	Fremont County	
Bank of Baca County.....	Two Buttes	First National Bank.....	Canon City
Colorado State Bank.....	Walsh	Fremont County National Bank.....	Canon City
Bent County		First National Bank.....	Florence
Bent County Bank.....	Las Animas	Garfield County	
First National Bank.....	Las Animas	First National Bank.....	Carbondale
McClave State Bank.....	McClave	First National Bank.....	Glenwood Springs
Boulder County		Garfield County State Bank.....	Grand Valley
First National Bank.....	Boulder	New Castle State Bank.....	New Castle
Mercantile Bank & Trust Co.....	Boulder	Rifle National Bank.....	Rifle
National State Bank.....	Boulder	Gilpin County	
First National Bank.....	Longmont	No Banks.	
Longmont National Bank.....	Longmont	Grand County	
First State Bank of Louisville.....	Louisville	First State Bank of Sulphur Springs.....	
Chaffee County			Hot Sulphur Springs
First National Bank.....	Salida	Bank of Kremmling.....	Kremmling
Cheyenne County		Gunnison County	
Kit Carson State Bank.....	Kit Carson	First National Bank.....	Gunnison
Clear Creek County		Gunnison Bank & Trust Co.....	Gunnison
Bank of Idaho Springs.....	Idaho Springs	Hinsdale County	
Conejos County		No Banks.	
Commercial State Bank.....	Antonito	Huerfano County	
First National Bank.....	La Jara	First National Bank.....	Walsenburg
Colonial State Bank.....	Manassa	Guaranty State Bank.....	Walsenburg
Costilla County		Jackson County	
San Luis State Bank.....	San Luis	No Banks.	
Crowley County		Jefferson County	
Crowley State Bank.....	Crowley	First National Bank.....	Arvada
First National Bank.....	Ordway	Kiowa County	
Ordway State Bank.....	Ordway	First National Bank.....	Eads
Custer County		Kit Carson County	
Westcliffe State Bank.....	Westcliffe	Bank of Burlington.....	Burlington
Delta County		First National Bank.....	Flagler
First National Bank.....	Cedaredge	First National Bank.....	Stratton
Crawford State Bank.....	Crawford	Lake County	
Colorado Bank & Trust Co.....	Delta	No Banks.	
First State Bank.....	Hotchkiss	La Plata County	
First National Bank.....	Paonia	Burns National Bank.....	Durango
Denver County		First National Bank.....	Durango
American National Bank.....	Denver	Ignacio State Bank.....	Ignacio
Colorado State Bank of Denver.....	Denver	Larimer County	
Central Savings Bank & Trust Co.....	Denver	Berthoud National Bank.....	Berthoud
Colorado National Bank.....	Denver	Estes Park Bank.....	Estes Park
Denver National Bank.....	Denver	First National Bank.....	Fort Collins
First National Bank.....	Denver	Poudre Valley National Bank.....	Fort Collins
Guardian Trust Co.....	Denver	First National Bank.....	Loveland
International Trust Co.....	Denver	Las Animas County	
National City Bank.....	Denver	First National Bank.....	Trinidad
Union National Bank.....	Denver	Trinidad National Bank.....	Trinidad
United States National Bank.....	Denver		

Lincoln County		Pueblo County	
First National Bank.....	Hugo	First National Bank.....	Pueblo
First National Bank.....	Limon	Minnequa Bank of Pueblo.....	Pueblo
Logan County		Pueblo Savings Bank & Trust Co.....	Pueblo
First National Bank.....	Fleming	Western National Bank.....	Pueblo
Iliff State Bank.....	Iliff	Bank of Rye.....	Rye
Commercial Savings Bank.....	Sterling	Rio Blanco County	
Security State Bank.....	Sterling	First National Bank.....	Meeker
Mesa County		Rio Grande County	
Stockman's Bank.....	Collbran	No Banks.	
Bank of DeBeque.....	DeBeque	Routt County	
First National Bank.....	Grand Junction	Routt County State Bank...	Steamboat Springs
Palisade National Bank.....	Palisade	Saguache County	
United States Bank.....	Grand Junction	First National Bank.....	Center
Mineral County		Saguache County National Bank.....	Saguache
No Banks.		San Juan County	
Moffat County		No Banks.	
No Banks.		San Miguel County	
Montezuma County		No Banks.	
J. J. Harris & Company, Bankers.....	Dolores	Sedgwick County	
Montrose County		First National Bank.....	Julesburg
First National Bank.....	Montrose	First National Bank.....	Sedgwick
Montrose National Bank.....	Montrose	Summit County	
First National Bank.....	Olathe	Engle Brothers Exchange Bank...	Breckenridge
Morgan County		Teller County	
Farmers State Bank.....	Brush	First National Bank.....	Cripple Creek
First National Bank.....	Brush	Washington County	
Farmers State Bank.....	Fort Morgan	Citizens National Bank.....	Akron
First National Bank.....	Fort Morgan	First National Bank.....	Ot.s
Otero County		Weld County	
Fowler State Bank.....	Fowler	Farmers National Bank.....	Ault
First National Bank.....	Fowler	Briggsdale State Bank.....	Briggsdale
Colorado Savings & Trust Co.....	La Junta	Erie Bank.....	Erie
La Junta State Bank.....	La Junta	Fort Lupton State Bank.....	Fort Lupton
J. N. Beatty & Company, Bankers.....	Manzanola	First National Bank.....	Greeley
Rocky Ford National Bank.....	Rocky Ford	Greeley National Bank.....	Greeley
Ouray County		Weld County Savings Bank.....	Greeley
Citizens State Bank.....	Ouray	Hereford State Bank.....	Hereford
Park County		First National Bank.....	Johnstown
Bank of Alma.....	Alma	Platteville National Bank.....	Platteville
Bank of Fairplay.....	Fairplay	First National Bank.....	Windsor
Phillips County		Yuma County	
Haxtun State Bank.....	Haxtun	Eckley State Bank.....	Eckley
First National Bank.....	Holyoke	First State Bank.....	Idalia
Paoli State Bank.....	Paoli	First State Bank.....	Kirk
Pitkin County		Laird State Bank.....	Laird
Aspen State Bank.....	Aspen	Vernon State Bank.....	Vernon
Prowers County		First National Bank.....	Wray
American State Bank.....	Granada	National Bank.....	Wray
First National Bank.....	Holly	Farmers State Bank.....	Yuma
First National Bank.....	Lamar		
Lamar National Bank.....	Lamar		
Valley State Bank.....	Lamar		
Bank of Wiley.....	Wiley		

Theaters and the Motion Picture Industry

THE census of American business shows that in 1933 there were 123 theaters, including legitimate stage, opera, vaudeville and motion picture, in operation in Colorado. These had an average of 607 full-time employes and a total payroll for the year of \$607,000, including part-time employes. Total receipts for the year amounted to \$2,599,000. The motion picture theaters far outnumbered all others, there being 101 of these, as against 22

for the legitimate and opera and motion pictures combined with vaudeville. The receipts of the motion picture theaters aggregated \$1,997,000 and their payroll was \$496,000.

The business census does not include motion picture theaters operated in connection with hospitals, army posts, summer resort hotels and the like. These are included, however, in an annual survey reported in the Film Daily Year Book. This authority re-

ports 177 motion picture theaters in the state on January 1, 1935, wired for sound, of which 156 were open and 21 were closed. This compares with 144 open theaters on the same date in 1934 and 152 in 1933.

The 177 wired theaters in the state on January 1, 1935, had an aggregate seating capacity of 108,199 persons and are located in 106 towns and cities. Denver leads the list with 36 theaters with a seating capacity of 36,573 persons. Colorado Springs and Pueblo come next with nine theaters each, their seating capacity in Colorado Springs being 5,842 and in Pueblo, 6,972. The seven largest theaters in the state are in Denver, with capacity ranging from 1,392 to 2,600. Colorado Springs has one theater that will accommodate 1,363 persons at a time and Pueblo has one with a capacity of 1,326.

Denver is a key city for the distribution of films, 15 exchanges being located there. The sales expectancy of national distributors out of Denver exchanges is 1.38 per cent of the total for the United States and Canada. Their territory is Colorado, western Nebraska, parts of New Mexico, the Black Hills district of South Dakota and a part of Wyoming. The sales expectancy of independent distributors out of Denver is two per cent, their territory being slightly different from that of the national distributors.

Three producing companies are located in Colorado, two in Denver and one at Colorado Springs. They make mostly industrial films.

PREDATORY ANIMAL AND RODENT CONTROL

For the protection of crops, range grasses, livestock, game and ground nesting birds, the bureau of biological survey of the United States depart-

ment of agriculture cooperates with the state board of stock inspection commissioners, livestock associations, counties, individuals and the forest service in predatory animal and rodent control.

During the fiscal year 1934 cooperative predatory animal control accounted for 4,277 coyotes, 317 bobcats, 2 mountain lions and 21 stock-killing bears in Colorado.

In cooperative rodent control campaigns a total of 151,058 pounds of poisoned bait has been distributed for the control of prairie dogs and ground squirrels. This poisoned bait was used in treating 333,529 acres for the control of prairie dogs and 167,728 acres for the control of ground squirrels. In addition to this there was 10,739 pounds of poisoned bait placed for the control of rats, pocket gophers, jack rabbits and mice.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Colorado has been comparatively free from strikes and lockouts in industry in recent years down to 1934, in which year a high record for a period of 19 years was established. The United States department of labor reported 59 disputes beginning in the state in 1934 leading to strikes or lockouts. This compares with four in 1933, three in 1932, four in 1931 and none in 1930.

The number of disputes beginning in the years named as reported by that agency are as follows for Colorado:

1916	..... 17	1926	..... 5
1917	..... 48	1927	..... 5
1918	..... 32	1928	..... 5
1919	..... 31	1929	..... 1
1920	..... 22	1930	..... .
1921	..... 27	1931	..... 4
1922	..... 7	1932	..... 3
1923	..... 3	1933	..... 4
1924	..... 5	1934	..... 59
1925	..... 10		

Colorado Commercial Organizations

ACTIVE commercial organizations in all parts of the state are doing excellent work toward building up their respective communities and developing the rich resources of the entire state. Almost every county in the state now has one or more of these organizations which are prepared to furnish direct and detailed information concerning resources, opportunities and attractions in the communities which they serve.

The following list includes those organizations which are members of the State Association of Commercial Organizations of Colorado, of which Elmore Petersen of the State university at Boulder is secretary. In addition to those organizations of a local nature it includes several of regional or state-wide scope, and there are many luncheon clubs and similar groups which are doing splendid community and sectional work, but which cannot be included in a condensed tabulation.

STATE AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

State Association of Commercial Organizations of Colorado—Elmore Petersen, Boulder, Director.

Colorado Association of Real Estate Boards—A. D. Wall, Denver, president; Wesley J. Towne, 217 Chamber of Commerce building, Denver, secretary.

Colorado Manufacturers and Merchants Association—Samuel H. Phlegar, Dolores, president; E. C. Dawson, Denver, executive secretary; office, 612 California building, Denver.

The following table of commercial organizations by counties is revised to November 5, 1935.

COLORADO COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Adams County

Aurora—Commercial Club; Frank M. Shedd, president; John F. Burke, secretary.

Alamosa County

Alamosa—Chamber of Commerce; Everett Cole, president; Charles L. Dynes, secretary.

Arapahoe County

Byers—Commercial Association; Walton T. Day, president; Walter L. Best, secretary.

Englewood—Chamber of Commerce; Melvin Ericson, president; E. B. Cartwright, secretary.

Littleton—Civic and Commercial Association; G. A. Seaman, president; F. M. Moore, secretary.

Baca County

Springfield—Chamber of Commerce; Ed Thompson, president; Ben H. Cox, secretary.

Bent County

Las Animas—Chamber of Commerce; Arthur S. Dean, president; G. C. Caldwell, secretary.

Boulder County

Boulder—Chamber of Commerce; Fred Watts, president.

Longmont—Chamber of Commerce; F. W. Sager, president; Hilda Mills, secretary.

Lyons—Commercial Association; J. G. Parks, president; Mrs. L. C. Niner, secretary.

Chaffee County

Salida—Chamber of Commerce; Geo. McPhail, president; Theo. M. Jacobs, secretary.

Clear Creek County

Empire—Commercial Association; G. H. Anderson, president; E. E. Koch, secretary.

Conejos County

Antonito—Chamber of Commerce; Dr. H. C. Meyers, president; J. D. Frezey, secretary.

Crowley County

Ordway—Lions Club; L. S. Rarliff, president; Ralph Kipper, secretary.
Sugar City—Service Club; L. A. Richards, president; J. H. Bieser, secretary.

Delta County

Delta—Delta Chamber of Commerce; P. C. Edmunds, president; James F. Weeland, secretary.

Hotchkiss—North Fork Chamber of Commerce; D. R. Hartman, president; Ben Lyle, secretary.

Paonia—Chamber of Commerce; L. A. Grove, president; O. J. Stone, secretary.

Denver County

Denver—Chamber of Commerce; J. H. Custance, president; G. E. Collison, secretary.

Denver—Rocky Mountain Motorists, Inc.; John Huntington, president; Clarence Werthan, secretary.

Dolores County

Rico—Dolores County Chamber of Commerce; W. H. Lee, president; Earl Eyre, secretary.

El Paso County

Colorado Springs—Chamber of Commerce; G. W. Bennett, president; S. K. Tompkins, secretary.

Fremont County

Canon City—Chamber of Commerce; B. P. McCormick, president; R. M. Thompson, secretary.

Florence—Chamber of Commerce; T. H. Morrissey, president; Lynn Smith, secretary.

Garfield County

Glenwood Springs—Chamber of Commerce; M. J. Mayes, president; Carl W. Fulghum, secretary.

Rifle—Chamber of Commerce; Dr. E. W. R. Morelock, president; Rev. O. B. Duckworth, secretary.

Grand County

Hot Sulphur Springs—Commercial Club; H. O. Gray, president; N. C. Huf-faker, secretary.

Gunnison County

Gunnison—Gunnison County Chamber of Commerce; E. L. Dutcher, president; S. C. Hartman, secretary.

Jefferson County

Arvada—Chamber of Commerce; Owen Hyde, president; John E. Meler, secretary.

Kiowa County

Eads—Business Men's Club; W. M. Ramsdale, president; J. R. Wood, secretary.

Kit Carson County

Flagler—Community Club; G. M. Baxter, president; Gust Westman, secretary.

Lake County

Leadville—Chamber of Commerce; H. H. Wallower, president; H. D. Leonard, secretary.

La Plata County

Durango—Chamber of Commerce; W. C. Allen, president; J. P. Channell, secretary.

Larimer County

Berthoud—Chamber of Commerce; Arthur Patterson, president; P. R. Stranahan, secretary.

Estes Park—Chamber of Commerce; Claude Verry, president; L. H. Kittell, secretary.

Fort Collins—Chamber of Commerce; Chas. Warren, president; D. L. Anderson, secretary.

Loveland—Chamber of Commerce; J. L. Williams, president; W. A. Anderson, secretary.

Wellington—Chamber of Commerce; E. T. Puleston, president; A. L. Carlson, secretary.

Las Animas County

Trinidad—Trinidad-Las Animas County Chamber of Commerce; Harlo U. Bennett, president; J. C. Caldwell, secretary.

Lincoln County

Hugo—Commercial Club; J. P. Iseman, Sr., president; J. J. Missemer, secretary.

Limon—Junior Chamber of Commerce; D. V. Houtz, president; C. C. McMurray, secretary.

Logan County

Merino—Merino Progress Club; Chas. E. Bishop, president; E. T. Pinney, secretary.

Sterling—Chamber of Commerce; M. E. Litch, president; Mrs. Edith Kane, secretary.

Mesa County

Collbran—Plateau Valley Chamber of Commerce; Wm. Zinke, president.

Fruita—Chamber of Commerce; F. W. Bocking, president; D. E. Brumbaugh, secretary.

Grand Junction—Chamber of Commerce; P. E. Murray, president; W. M. Wood, secretary.

Palisade—Chamber of Commerce; Wayne N. Aspinall, secretary.

Moffat County

Craig—Lions Club; H. H. Barrington, president; John H. McGinnis, secretary.

Montezuma County

Cortez—Chamber of Commerce; Chas. Bowers, president; W. V. Olin, secretary.

Mancos—Chamber of Commerce; E. C. Mallett, president; James M. Carpenter, secretary.

Montrose County

Montrose—Montrose County Chamber of Commerce; C. L. Walker, president; Mrs. N. M. Fleming, secretary.

Morgan County

Brush—Civic Club; John McLagan, president; L. R. Bell, Secretary.

Fort Morgan—Chamber of Commerce; E. A. Groves, president; C. E. Wagner, secretary.

Orchard—Commercial Club; H. J. Gearhart, president; Joseph Korsoski, secretary.

Otero County

La Junta—Chamber of Commerce; E. C. King, president; F. R. Brown, secretary.

Manzanola—Commerce Club; E. L. Stephens, president; A. W. Warner, secretary.

Ouray County

Ouray—Chamber of Commerce; Wm. McCullough, president; Francis Heit, secretary.

Prowers County

Granada—Promotion Club; C. D. Baldwin, president; A. L. McDonald, secretary.

Holly—Commercial Club; J. T. Adkins, president; S. P. McKinney, secretary.

Lamar—Chamber of Commerce; R. H. Birkby, president; E. H. Applegate, Jr., secretary.

Pueblo County

Pueblo—Chamber of Commerce; Ira K. Young, president; P. A. Gray, secretary.

Rye—Chamber of Commerce; R. A. Totten, president; C. W. Miller, secretary.

Rio Blanco County

Meeker—Rio Blanco Commercial Club, Inc.; R. C. Graham, president; J. E. Sexson, secretary.

Rio Grande County

Monte Vista—Commercial Club; O. A. Cunningham, president; John H. Beatty, secretary.

Routt County

Hayden—Lions Club; N. E. Cantril, president; Dr. C. L. Johnson, secretary.

Steamboat Springs—Commercial Club; Webster See, president; Edward Furlong, secretary.

San Juan County

Silverton—Commercial Club; E. W. Woller, president; James Pilling, secretary.

San Miguel County

Telluride—Lions Club; J. E. Snider, president; Daly W. Dent, secretary.

Sedgwick County

Ovid—Chamber of Commerce; G. L. Buddin, president; H. B. Saxton, secretary.

Summit County

Dillon—Chamber of Commerce; E. C. Peabody, president; I. W. Blundell, secretary.

Teller County

Cripple Creek—Cripple Creek Motor and Commercial Club; Paul H. House, president; F. W. Bruington, secretary.

Victor—Commercial Club; F. L. Baldwin, president; Dan Harrington, secretary.

Washington County

Otis—Commercial Club; William Dorsey, president; Tom Askman, secretary.

Weld County

Ault—Community Club; Edwin Clauson, president; A. L. Cordill, secretary.

Eaton—Eaton Rotary Club; John Bothell, president; Dr. N. J. Miller, secretary.

Greeley—Chamber of Commerce; L. R. Storey, president; E. H. Folbrecht, secretary.

Johnstown—Community Club; Earl Elliott, president; Harold G. Boysen, secretary.

Milliken—Community Club; J. D. Bassett, president; O. L. Altwater, secretary.

Windsor—Community Club; W. T. Boring, president; E. A. Kochler, secretary.

Yuma County

Wray—Commercial Club; David Grigsby, president; Roscoe Bullard, secretary.

Yuma—Chamber of Commerce; Webb D. Martin, president; L. E. Fitzgerald, secretary.

COLORADO TRADE EXECUTIVES' INSTITUTE

The following is a list of organizations belonging to the Colorado Trade Executives' Institute, with names of secretaries and addresses. The addresses are all in Denver except where otherwise specified. The list as of May 1, 1936, is as follows:

Barber's Professional, Inc.—Chas. L. Faubion, secretary, 1117 South Ogden Street.

Candy Jobbers—L. C. Blunt, secretary, 1641 Blake Street.

Colorado Association of Dairy Products Manufacturers—Robert Thomas, secretary, Room 1, 1622 Arapahoe Street.

Colorado Association of Highway Contractors—James B. Kenney, secretary-treasurer, 300 Flatiron Building.

Colorado Building Contractors' Association—David A. Olson, 323 Santa Fe Drive.

Colorado-Wyoming Clay Products Association—Earle W. Devalon, engineer, 521 Cooper Building.

Colorado Coffee Roasters Association—F. T. Smith, secretary, 701 Interstate Trust Building.

Colorado Confectioner's Association—E. M. Cosner, secretary, 1442 Blake Street.

Colorado Education Association—W. B. Mooney, secretary, 1512 Stout Street.

Colorado Food Brokers Association—Horace Lee, secretary, care Lovell & Lee, Inc., Sugar Building.

Colorado Jeweler's Association—J. C. Molberg, secretary, 316 Steele Building.

Colorado Paint, Oil & Varnish Club—A. E. Hardy, secretary, care Pittsburg Plate Glass Co., 2519 Walnut Street.

Colorado Pharnacal Association—Chas. J. Clayton, secretary, 1042 East Colfax Ave.

Colorado Press Association—Edwin A. Bemis, secretary, Littleton, Colorado.

Colorado Retail Dry Goods Association—Cliff Snyder, secretary, 4535 E. 18th Street.

Community Chest—Dowell Livesay, industrial secretary, 314 14th Street.

Denver Automobile Dealers Association—Tom Braden, secretary, 16 West 13th Avenue.

Denver Chamber of Commerce—G. E. Collisson, manager, 1726 Champa Street.

Denver Convention Bureau—Martin E. Rowley, manager, 429 17th Street.

Denver Foundry Men's Association—E. A. Steckel, chairman Special Committee on Industrial Recovery, 1245 Osage Street.

Denver Livestock Exchange—A. C. Johnson, secretary (W. S. Howard), 314 Livestock Exchange Building.

Denver Tire Dealers Association—John Gorsuch, secretary, 705 First National Bank Building.

Electric League of Colorado—George Bakewell, manager, 334 Gas and Electric Building.

Greater Broadway District Association—J. B. Savell, secretary, 522 Symes Building.

Metal Mining Association—Robert S. Palmer, secretary, Room 402, State Office Building.

Mountain States Hardware & Implement Association—John T. Bartlett, secretary, 2005 Mapleton Avenue, Boulder, Colorado.

Mountain States Lumber Dealers Association—Allan T. Flint, secretary, 402 Tramway Building.

Mountain States Lumber Dealers Association—J. V. Smith, 415 Denham Building.

Northern Colorado Coal Producers Association—N. C. Brooks, 1530 16th Street, Room 407.

Photographers Association of Colorado—E. A. Stoffel, secretary, 4655 East Colfax Avenue.

Retail Credit Men's Association—Chas. Reed, manager, 618 Kittredge Building.

Retail Grocers and Meat Dealers Association and Retail Merchants Association of Colorado—Harry Chrysler, secretary, Interstate Trust Building.

Retail Lumbermen's Association—Leslie E. Cocks, secretary, 312 Tramway Building.

Retail Merchants Bureau of Denver—George A. Flannigan, secretary, 517 Chamber of Commerce Building.

Rocky Mountain Association of Credit Men—J. C. Robertson, Room 626, 810 14th Street.

Rocky Mountain Bean Dealers Association—Henry G. Mundhenk, 701 Cooper Building.

Rocky Mountain Electrical Association, Geo. E. Lewis, managing director, 367 Gas and Electric Building.

Rocky Mountain Motorists, Inc.—Clarence Werthan, manager, 138 16th Street.

State Association of Commercial Organizations—Elmore Petersen, secretary, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.

Real Estate Exchange—E. W. Ambrose, secretary, 210 Patterson Building.

Cost of Living in Colorado

A STUDY of available figures on the cost of living clearly establishes the fact that it is no more expensive for the individual or family to live in Colorado than in other parts of the country. On the contrary, the cost is shown to be less in typical communities than the average for the country as a whole.

Conditions governing the cost of living vary to such an extent in different localities as to make it next to impos-

sible to prepare tables composed of arbitrary figures disclosing actual conditions in each. The United States department of labor, however, has an elaborate organization for gathering statistics on the average retail prices of food and other commodities throughout the country. It uses the Denver prices as an index for the state, this data being comparable with other cities of the country in which similar information is obtained and with the country as a whole.

The department of labor compiled monthly data on the average retail prices of 42 articles of food in the principal cities of the United States until August, 1933, when it began collecting these statistics bi-monthly. Subsequently the list was increased to 78 commodities. For the purpose of comparison with former years, prices used here are for the 42 commodities based on the average retail price and the median between the dates nearest October 15.

The combined cost of one unit (pound, dozen or can) of each of the 42 articles for 51 cities in the United States on October 15, 1935, based on the average retail price and the median between October 8 and October 22, was \$8.57. This compares with \$10.90 in 1929, a decrease of \$2.33 or 21.4 per cent. On the same date and basis the aggregate cost of the same units at the average retail price in Denver was \$8.37, which compares with \$9.86 in 1929, a decrease of \$1.49 or 15.1 per cent. The Denver figures have been below the prices for the 51 leading cities consistently for many years, but it is a noticeable fact, as shown in the summary below, that retail prices gradually are becoming more uniform throughout the country.

The aggregate cost of the 42 articles of food at average retail prices in Denver and the United States (one unit of each) on October 15 for the years named is as follows:

	Denver	U. S.	Difference
1926.....	\$ 9.82	\$10.98	\$ 1.16
1927.....	9.64	10.77	1.13
1928.....	10.11	11.10	.99
1929.....	9.86	10.90	1.04
1930.....	9.30	10.21	.91
1931.....	7.86	8.48	.62
1932.....	6.70	7.01	.31
1933.....	6.65	6.96	.31
1934.....	7.52	7.75	.23
1935.....	8.37	8.57	.20

There is published herewith a table showing the combined cost of one unit of each of the 42 articles of food at the average retail prices in Denver and 17 typical cities on October 15, 1935, with comparisons for the same date in 1934, 1933, 1932, 1931, 1930 and 1929.

This comparison shows that Denver had lower aggregate retail prices than all the 17 cities with which comparisons are made in 1931, 1930, 1929 and 1927. In 1932 one other city was the same as Denver and all were higher but five. Four cities reported slightly lower prices than Denver in 1933. In 1934 one was on a level with Denver and six were lower and in 1935 six showed a lower average than Denver.

The same table shows the percentages of decreases between 1929 and 1935 in the cities with which comparisons are made. All of the cities listed, with the exception of six, showed decreases in 1933 as compared with 1932 and all, without exception, showed higher prices in 1934 and 1935 than in 1933.

The cost of living in Denver, including food, clothing, rent, fuel and light, house-furnishing goods and miscellaneous items, was 0.5 per cent greater in November, 1935, than in December, 1917, as shown by the department of labor figures. Food for the period shows a decrease of 14.9 per cent and clothing 12.0 per cent. Rent increased 4.5 per cent; fuel and light decreased 5.4 per cent; house-furnishing goods increased 5.1 per cent and miscellaneous costs increased 32.6 per cent as compared with December, 1917. Indexes of the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and low-salaried workers in Denver at specified intervals between 1926 and 1935, with the averages for 32 cities, are shown in an accompanying table. These indexes are on a revised basis, the average costs in 1923-25 being used as the base and equal to 100.

Coal—The average retail prices of bituminous coal, prepared sizes, per ton of 2,000 pounds for household use on October 15, 1935, with comparisons on the same date in 1934 and 1929, in typical cities in which the classification of grades are comparable, are as follows:

	1935	1934	1929
Denver.....	\$ 7.08	\$ 7.81	\$10.31
Atlanta.....	6.98	7.02	7.78
Birmingham.....	6.18	6.29	7.61
Dallas.....	10.14	10.25	12.33
Kansas City.....	5.94	6.31	7.28
Los Angeles.....	16.74	16.78	16.50
Omaha.....	8.55	8.55	9.67
Pittsburgh.....	4.42	4.20	5.30
Portland, Ore.....	12.39	11.59	13.38
St. Louis.....	5.30	5.63	6.77
Salt Lake City.....	7.60	7.38	7.93
Seattle.....	10.12	9.82	10.68

Natural gas—The bureau of labor statistics adopted a new method for reporting the price of natural gas in October, 1935. Prior to this change the department computed the net price per 1,000 cubic feet on the basis of a family consumption of 5,000 cubic feet per month. The new method reports the prices based on a definite number of heat units instead of the specified number of cubic feet. This is done to make possible a more dependable basis for comparisons. Natural gas is used extensively for household purposes in a number of cities and towns in the state. The rates

mostly are based on sliding scales and prices depend upon the quantity used. There is a wide variation in the number of heat units in a specified quantity of gas and the department of labor adopted the new method on the theory that the cost in heat units rather than in cubic feet is a more reliable yardstick. Most of the larger cities and towns in the state using natural gas have rates which differ but slightly from the Denver scale and these are based on consumption as measured in cubic feet.

Denver's net monthly bills on natural gas for specified uses as reported by the bureau of labor statistics are shown in an accompanying table which gives prices for both measured quantities and quantities in heat units, with comparisons with 13 other typical cities using natural gas.

Electric energy—The retail price of electricity in Denver is six cents per kilowatt-hour for the first 40 kilowatt-hours and five cents for the excess above the minimum. Comparison on this basis with other cities is difficult to make on account of the varying rates on sliding scales.

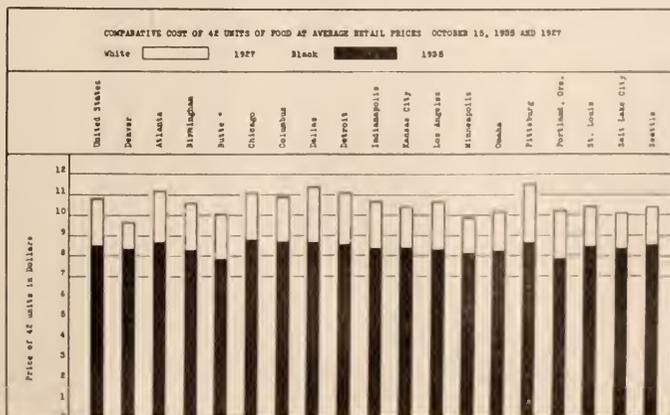
The federal power commission in a survey of electric rates in the United States investigated the rates in 69 cities and towns in Colorado, on which it issued a state bulletin on domestic and residential rates in effect January 1, 1935. In reporting on its investigations in the several states it says: "Schedules are so numerous and complex and involve such a variety of factors that it is almost impossible to

apply them to given quantities of electricity on a uniform basis. Their complexity is nothing less than bewildering. Simplification and standardization of rate forms should be recognized as one of the most pressing challenges to the industry." The survey does undertake, however, to present data based on typical net monthly bills for 25, 100 and 250 kilowatt-hours for the communities of the state as of January 1, 1935, with the rank from lowest to highest in cities and towns of specified population groups. A summary of these data is shown in an accompanying table. Another table gives the minimum and maximum charges for the specified number of kilowatt-hours consumed in the several population groups with the percentage of difference between the lowest and highest typical bills.

The federal power commission report gives the rank by states of typical net monthly bills for electric power. Twenty-four states had lower average typical monthly bills than Colorado for 25 kilowatt-hours and 23 states had higher rates. For 100 kilowatt-hours, Colorado ranked 24th and for 250 kilowatt-hours, this state ranked 33rd, fifteen states having higher average typical bills.

Another table given herewith gives the average retail prices of 42 food products in Denver with comparative figures for the United States on October 15 of specified years.

A chart shows a comparison of food prices in Denver and other cities in 1935 and 1927.



AGGREGATE COST OF 42 UNITS OF FOOD AT AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED STATE AND 18 TYPICAL CITIES ON OCTOBER 15, 1935, WITH COMPARISONS

(Compiled from U. S. Department of Labor Statistics)

	Percentage Decrease Oct. 15, 1935, Compared with 1929	Aggregate Cost on October 15						
		1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
United States†-----	21.38	\$ 8.57	\$ 7.75	\$ 6.96	\$ 7.01	\$ 8.48	\$10.21	\$10.90
Denver -----	15.11	8.37	7.52	6.65	6.70	7.86	9.30	9.86
Atlanta -----	23.23	8.69	7.65	7.01	7.06	8.61	10.31	11.32
Birmingham -----	26.05	8.29	7.54	6.69	6.86	8.26	10.38	11.21
Butte* -----	23.58	7.94	7.20	6.49	6.72	8.31	9.67	10.39
Chicago -----	19.87	8.91	7.74	7.08	7.16	8.83	10.60	11.12
Columbus -----	21.17	8.75	7.65	6.89	6.69	8.53	10.46	11.10
Dallas -----	24.96	8.69	7.91	7.05	7.15	8.77	10.70	11.58
Detroit -----	21.77	8.55	7.52	6.84	6.21	8.10	10.06	10.93
Indianapolis -----	24.84	8.35	7.40	6.83	6.70	8.53	10.35	11.11
Kansas City-----	20.87	8.38	7.50	6.69	6.89	8.34	9.86	10.59
Los Angeles-----	23.55	8.31	7.53	7.03	6.77	8.00	9.79	10.87
Minneapolis -----	20.86	8.08	7.28	6.61	6.59	8.09	9.72	10.21
Omaha -----	20.37	8.29	7.30	6.60	6.52	8.02	9.67	10.41
Pittsburgh -----	25.26	8.67	7.83	7.07	6.98	8.71	10.75	11.60
Portland, Ore.-----	23.51	7.94	7.24	6.74	6.76	8.99	9.41	10.38
St. Louis-----	20.06	8.41	7.48	6.85	6.56	8.30	9.75	10.52
Salt Lake City-----	19.03	8.38	7.33	6.62	6.72	8.22	9.71	10.35
Seattle -----	20.00	8.52	7.65	6.66	6.90	8.29	9.93	10.65

*Oleomargarine is not included in Montana. Average retail price of that commodity should be added for comparative purposes.

†51 cities combined.

COST OF LIVING: INDEXES OF COST OF GOODS PURCHASED BY WAGE EARNERS AND LOWER-SALARIED WORKERS IN DENVER, 1926 TO OCTOBER 15, 1935

(Compiled from Department of Labor Reports)

Note.—Average costs in 1923-25 equal 100.

	All Items	Food	Cloth- ing	Rent	Fuel and Light	House- Furnish- ing Goods	Miscel- laneous
1926—June -----	101.2	111.0	97.0	93.1	96.9	99.3	99.1
December -----	100.2	106.9	96.5	89.6	106.8	98.7	100.2
1927—June -----	100.7	113.9	95.0	87.3	93.4	98.3	99.9
December -----	96.4	100.7	94.0	85.7	102.7	96.9	98.5
1928—June -----	95.9	101.8	93.6	84.4	98.1	96.3	97.9
December -----	96.3	101.5	93.4	83.5	107.7	95.8	98.2
1929—June -----	96.6	103.6	93.2	82.5	92.0	93.9	101.9
December -----	96.7	103.0	93.1	81.8	99.9	92.7	101.8
1930—June -----	95.5	101.8	92.4	80.9	94.8	92.2	101.3
December -----	91.1	88.5	91.1	80.0	98.5	89.9	101.0
1931—June -----	86.5	80.3	88.3	77.5	83.4	86.4	100.5
December -----	82.9	75.6	80.7	74.2	82.8	79.8	100.2
1932—June -----	78.2	69.2	73.1	69.4	78.2	72.7	99.7
December -----	75.5	66.7	69.3	65.3	73.6	71.4	98.5
1933—June -----	74.5	68.0	69.1	60.3	74.8	71.2	96.3
December -----	76.1	70.2	74.2	57.2	81.2	78.8	96.3
1934—June -----	77.8	75.6	75.3	55.8	81.2	80.2	96.8
Nov. 15 -----	79.0	79.3	75.5	55.7	79.4	81.1	97.1
1935—Mar. 15 -----	81.2	85.7	76.4	55.3	78.2	82.5	97.6
July 15 -----	81.2	86.1	76.1	55.6	78.0	83.3	97.0
Oct. 15 -----	80.9	85.3	75.9	56.6	73.1	84.0	97.3
Average 32 cities Oct. 15, 1935-----	80.7	80.2	78.0	63.3	88.0	77.0	96.6

TOTAL NET MONTHLY BILL AND PRICES PER THOUSAND CUBIC FEET AND PER THERM FOR SPECIFIED AMOUNTS OF NATURAL GAS FOR DENVER ON OCTOBER 15, 1935, WITH COMPARISONS WITH 13 OTHER CITIES USING NATURAL GAS

(Compiled from Reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Note.—A new method of reporting prices of gas for household use was adopted by the bureau of labor statistics beginning with October, 1935. Under this method prices for all cities are based on a definite number of heat units, instead of the variable number of heat units represented by a specified number of cubic feet of gas of widely differing heat units. The new method is illustrated by the following example:

The average consumption of a gas range per month is 10.6 therms. One therm equals 100,000 British thermal units. The heating value of natural gas in Denver is 830 British thermal units per cubic foot. Therefore, a range consumes an average of 1,280 cubic feet of gas in a month in producing 10.6 therms of heat. The cost of 1,280 cubic feet of gas consumed in a month under the Denver schedule is \$2.18, including 2 per cent sales tax, or \$1.70 per thousand cubic feet of gas or 20.6 cents per therm.

CITY	Heating Value Per Cu. Ft. in British Thermal Units	Average Monthly Consumption in Cubic Feet, and Total Net Monthly Bill							
		Range, 10.6 Therms		Range and Water Heater (Manual Type) 19.6 Therms		Range and Automatic Storage or Instantaneous Water Heater, 30.6 Therms		Range, Auto-matic Storage or Instantaneous Water Heater, and Refrigerator, 40.6 Therms	
		Cubic Feet	Price	Cubic Feet	Price	Cubic Feet	Price	Cubic Feet	Price
Denver*	830	1,280	\$2.18	2,360	\$3.34	3,690	\$4.19	4,890	\$4.82
Atlanta	980	1,080	1.78	2,000	2.70	3,120	3.77	4,140	4.38
Butte	850	1,250	1.81	2,310	2.29	3,600	2.87	4,780	3.40
Cincinnati	800	1,330	0.98	2,450	1.74	3,830	2.64	5,080	3.40
Cleveland	900	1,180	0.75	2,180	1.10	3,400	1.77	4,510	2.38
Columbus	1,030	1,030	0.75	1,900	1.05	2,970	1.63	3,940	2.17
Dallas	1,015	1,040	1.28	1,930	1.88	3,010	2.61	4,000	3.28
Kansas City†	1,000	1,060	1.35	1,960	2.17	3,060	3.12	4,060	3.98
Los Angeles	1,100	960	1.26	1,780	1.82	2,780	2.51	3,690	3.14
Louisville‡	900	1,180	0.92	2,180	1.43	3,400	2.06	4,510	2.64
Memphis	975	1,090	1.52	2,010	2.49	3,140	3.61	4,160	4.23
Pittsburgh	1,130	940	1.00	1,730	1.04	2,710	1.63	3,590	2.15
Salt Lake City*	865	1,230	2.12	2,270	3.26	3,540	4.15	4,690	4.86
San Francisco	1,150	920	1.38	1,700	2.05	2,660	2.86	3,530	3.60

CITY	Average Net Monthly Price							
	Per Thousand Cubic Feet for—				Per Therm for—			
	Range Consuming 10.6 Therms	Range and Water Heater (Manual Type) Consuming 19.6 Therms	Range and Auto-matic Storage or Instantaneous Water Heater Consuming 30.6 Therms	Range, Auto-matic Storage or Instantaneous Water Heater, and Refrigerator Consuming 40.6 Therms	Range Consuming 10.6 Therms	Range and Water Heater (Manual Type) Consuming 19.6 Therms	Range and Auto-matic Storage or Instantaneous Water Heater Consuming 30.6 Therms	Range, Auto-matic Storage or instant-aneous Water Heater, and Refrigerator Consuming 40.6 Therms
Denver*	\$1.70	\$1.42	\$1.14	\$0.99	Cents 20.6	Cents 17.0	Cents 13.7	Cents 11.9
Atlanta	1.65	1.35	1.21	1.06	16.8	13.8	12.3	10.8
Butte	1.45	0.99	0.80	0.71	17.1	11.7	9.4	8.4
Cincinnati	0.74	0.71	0.69	0.67	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.4
Cleveland	0.64	0.50	0.52	0.53	7.1	5.6	5.8	5.9
Columbus	0.73	0.55	0.55	0.55	7.1	5.3	5.3	5.3
Dallas	1.23	0.97	0.87	0.82	12.1	9.6	8.5	8.1
Kansas City†	1.27	1.11	1.02	0.98	12.7	11.1	10.2	9.8
Los Angeles	1.31	1.02	0.90	0.85	11.9	9.3	8.2	7.7
Louisville‡	0.78	0.66	0.61	0.59	8.7	7.3	6.7	6.5
Memphis	1.39	1.24	1.15	1.02	14.3	12.7	11.8	10.4
Pittsburgh	1.06	0.60	0.60	0.60	9.4	5.3	5.3	5.3
Salt Lake City*	1.72	1.44	1.17	1.04	20.0	16.6	13.6	12.0
San Francisco	1.50	1.21	1.08	1.02	13.0	10.5	9.3	8.9

*Prices include 2 per cent sales tax.

†Prices include 1 per cent sales tax.

‡Prices include 3 per cent sales tax.

**ELECTRIC ENERGY: RANK OF COLORADO COMMUNITIES (FROM LOW TO HIGH)
BASED ON TYPICAL NET MONTHLY BILLS FOR 25, 100 AND 250 KILOWATT-
HOURS FOR RESIDENTIAL SERVICE, JANUARY 1, 1935**

(From Federal Power Commission's Electric Rate Survey)

Note.—Where two or more communities show typical bills of the same amount, all are given the same rank.

Communities designated by asterisk (*) have municipally owned and operated plants.

COMMUNITY	For 25 Kilowatt-Hours		For 100 Kilowatt-Hours		For 250 Kilowatt-Hours	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
COMMUNITIES OF 25,000 POPULATION AND OVER						
*Colorado Springs	\$ 1.50	1	\$ 4.00	1	\$ 8.50	1
Denver	1.50	1	4.80	3	9.30	3
Pueblo	2.00	2	4.50	2	9.00	2
COMMUNITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000 POPULATION						
Boulder	\$ 1.90	2	\$ 4.90	2	\$ 8.90	2
Fort Collins	1.90	2	4.90	2	8.90	2
Grand Junction	1.90	2	5.00	4	9.00	3
Greeley	1.75	1	4.45	1	7.45	1
Trinidad	2.06	3	4.95	3	9.00	3
COMMUNITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000 POPULATION						
Alamosa	\$ 2.20	6	\$ 5.50	8	\$10.00	11
Canon City	2.50	9	4.90	3	9.40	4
Durango	2.20	6	4.22	1	8.27	2
Englewood	1.88	1	5.40	6	9.90	10
La Junta	2.38	8	4.90	3	9.40	4
*Longmont	2.25	7	4.50	2	6.75	1
*Loveland	2.38	8	5.45	7	9.63	8
Salida	2.16	5	5.60	9	10.10	12
Sterling	2.00	3	5.35	5	9.85	9
Walsenburg	2.06	4	4.95	4	9.00	3
COMMUNITIES OF 2,500 TO 5,000 POPULATION						
Brighton	\$ 1.97	3	\$ 5.26	5	\$ 9.09	4
Delta	2.20	6	4.90	2	8.73	3
*Fort Morgan	1.20	1	2.70	1	6.40	1
*Lamar	2.13	5	5.00	3	7.50	2
Las Animas	2.25	7	5.75	8	10.25	10
Leadville	2.07	4	5.45	6	10.10	9
Monte Vista	2.20	6	5.50	7	10.00	8
Montrose	2.20	6	4.90	2	8.73	3
Rocky Ford	2.50	8	4.90	2	9.40	5
COMMUNITIES OF 1,000 TO 2,500 POPULATION						
Aguilar	\$ 2.25	10	\$ 4.95	5	\$ 9.00	4
Akron	2.65	16	6.65	21	10.80	18
Arvada	2.13	6	5.63	13	10.13	14
Aurora	2.05	5	5.50	11	10.00	12
Brush	2.25	10	5.60	12	9.73	10
*Burlington	3.50	21	7.75	24	11.00	20
Center	2.65	16	6.10	17	10.60	16
Craig	2.75	17	5.60	12	9.20	5
Cripple Creek	2.75	17	5.10	6	9.60	9
Del Norte	2.65	16	6.10	17	10.60	16
Eaton	1.88	3	4.63	3	7.63	1
Edgewater	2.05	5	5.50	11	10.00	12

**ELECTRIC ENERGY: RANK OF COLORADO COMMUNITIES (FROM LOW TO HIGH)
BASED ON TYPICAL NET MONTHLY BILLS FOR 25, 100 AND 250 KILOWATT-
HOURS FOR RESIDENTIAL SERVICE, JANUARY 1, 1935—Continued**

(From Federal Power Commission's Electric Rate Survey)

Note.—Where two or more communities show typical bills of the same amount, all are given the same rank.

Communities designated by asterisk (*) have municipally owned and operated plants.

COMMUNITY	For 25 Kilowatt-Hours		For 100 Kilowatt-Hours		For 250 Kilowatt-Hours	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
COMMUNITIES OF 1,000 TO 2,500 POPULATION						
Florence -----	\$ 2.50	13	\$ 4.90	4	\$ 9.40	8
Fort Lupton-----	2.13	6	5.40	9	9.90	11
Fruita -----	2.15	7	5.25	7	9.25	6
Glenwood Springs-----	1.79	2	3.93	1	7.98	2
Golden -----	2.13	6	5.40	9	9.90	11
*Gunnison -----	2.35	11	7.00	23	9.25	6
*Haxtun -----	2.75	17	6.05	6	11.65	22
*Holyoke -----	2.65	16	5.50	11	10.00	12
Idaho Springs-----	1.90	4	4.90	4	9.20	5
*Julesburg -----	2.38	12	5.95	15	10.45	15
Lafayette -----	2.19	8	5.28	8	9.28	7
Limon -----	2.60	15	5.80	14	10.60	16
Littleton -----	2.13	6	5.40	9	9.90	11
Louisville -----	2.19	8	5.28	8	9.28	7
*Manitou -----	1.50	1	4.00	2	8.50	3
Meeker -----	4.00	23	8.05	25	12.30	23
*Oak Creek-----	2.53	14	5.28	8	---	--
Ordway -----	2.50	13	4.90	4	9.40	8
Rifle -----	2.15	7	5.25	7	9.25	6
Saguache -----	2.65	16	6.10	17	10.60	16
San Luis-----	2.90	18	6.35	19	10.85	19
Silverton -----	2.95	20	6.85	20	13.33	24
Snyder -----	2.75	17	6.20	18	10.70	17
South Canon City-----	2.50	13	4.90	4	9.40	8
Springfield -----	3.75	22	6.90	22	14.40	25
Steamboat Springs-----	2.75	17	5.60	12	9.20	5
Victor -----	2.75	17	5.10	6	9.60	9
Windsor -----	2.19	8	5.28	8	9.28	7
*Wray -----	2.20	9	5.45	10	10.10	13
*Yuma -----	2.93	19	10.17	26	11.25	21

**MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM CHARGES FOR ELECTRIC ENERGY IN SPECIFIED
COLORADO COMMUNITIES, BASED ON RATES IN EFFECT JANUARY 1, 1935**

(Compiled from Federal Power Commission's Electric Rate Survey)

Note.—The commission's survey covered 69 cities and towns in Colorado. The following table was compiled to indicate how wide a spread there is between the minimum and maximum charges in the state. Example: Colorado Springs and Denver have the lowest typical bills (\$1.50) for 25 kilowatt-hours among cities of 10,000 population or more, and Trinidad has the highest (\$2.06), a difference of 37.3 per cent. For 250 kilowatt-hours, Greeley has the lowest, \$7.45 and Denver the highest, \$9.30, a difference of 24.8 per cent.

COMMUNITIES OF 10,000 POPULATION AND OVER					
Kilo-watt-hours	Lowest Bills	Amount	Highest Bills	Amount	Percent Difference
25	Colorado Springs* and Denver -----	\$1.50	Trinidad -----	\$2.06	37.3
100	Colorado Springs* -----	4.00	Grand Junction -----	5.00	25.0
250	Greeley -----	7.45	Denver -----	9.30	24.8
COMMUNITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000 POPULATION					
25	Englewood -----	\$1.88	Canon City -----	\$2.50	33.0
100	Durango -----	4.22	Salida -----	5.60	32.7
250	Longmont* -----	6.75	do. ¹ -----	10.10	49.6
COMMUNITIES OF 2,500 TO 5,000 POPULATION					
25	Fort Morgan* -----	\$1.20	Rocky Ford -----	\$2.50	108.3
100	do.* -----	2.70	Las Animas -----	5.75	113.0
250	do.* -----	6.40	do -----	10.25	60.2
COMMUNITIES OF 1,000 TO 2,500 POPULATION					
25	Manitou* -----	\$1.50	Meeker -----	\$4.00	166.7
100	Glenwood Springs -----	3.93	Yuma* -----	10.17	158.8
250	Eaton -----	7.63	Springfield -----	14.40	88.7

*Municipal plant.

¹Bills shown are based on rates effective during period of November to February, inclusive.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES, DECEMBER, 1917, TO NOVEMBER, 1934
(Department of Labor)

CITY	Per Cent of Increase Over December, 1917, in Expenditures for						
	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and Light	House-furnishing Goods	Miscellaneous	All Items
Denver -----	-27.6	-12.5	2.8	2.7	1.4	32.3	-4.7
Atlanta -----	-28.6	-14.4	-11.7	4.1	3.0	23.3	-9.4
Birmingham -----	-30.8	-15.7	-27.4	19.0	-12.9	19.7	-12.9
Cincinnati -----	-27.2	-21.4	7.2	61.4	.1	44.3	-1.7
Indianapolis -----	-32.4	-17.0	-19.0	31.1	-3.6	40.9	-6.6
Kansas City -----	-28.2	-14.1	-12.9	11.1	-12.6	32.3	-7.8
Memphis -----	-31.6	-9.8	-10.2	42.4	1.5	33.0	-4.1
Minneapolis -----	-25.3	-17.8	-9.8	34.2	-1.1	24.2	-6.3
New Orleans -----	-28.2	-10.4	12.6	4.2	4.3	40.1	-2.8
Pittsburgh -----	-26.3	-13.8	2.3	80.2	-4.4	39.5	-2.9
Richmond -----	-28.4	-7.0	-3.6	24.2	17.7	34.6	-3.7
St. Louis -----	-27.9	-15.7	.1	12.9	1.4	36.0	-4.2
Scranton -----	-26.0	-2.4	22.8	44.0	11.8	49.9	2.7

(-) Denotes decrease.

COST OF LIVING IN DENVER

Average Retail Price of Food Products (U. S. Department of Labor)

Article	Average for U. S. on October 15							Average for Denver on October 15						
	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak (lb.)-----	40.2	33.5	29.7	33.1	38.6	44.5	50.3	35.0	27.7	24.6	26.6	30.1	36.4	42.1
Round steak (lb.)-----	36.5	29.4	25.8	28.9	33.6	39.3	44.5	33.6	26.6	22.5	24.2	27.4	33.1	37.4
Rib roast (lb.)-----	31.5	23.9	20.9	23.7	28.0	32.5	37.0	25.7	19.2	17.9	19.8	24.0	28.3	30.1
Chuck roast (lb.)-----	24.5	17.8	15.3	17.3	20.7	25.4	30.0	21.8	16.3	13.9	15.6	18.4	22.8	26.1
Plate beef (lb.)-----	17.3	11.6	10.1	11.3	13.5	17.2	21.0	13.5	8.4	7.6	8.8	10.9	14.2	17.1
Pork chops (lb.)-----	39.2	27.2	23.4	21.5	29.3	37.9	38.9	37.3	26.2	20.5	19.5	28.2	36.9	38.4
Bacon (lb.)-----	46.3	34.6	23.3	23.1	34.3	42.6	43.7	45.4	36.0	22.8	24.1	33.9	41.3	42.2
Ham (sliced) (lb.)-----	51.9	41.6	32.2	34.0	44.2	53.1	55.1	53.0	43.5	33.3	33.9	43.3	52.6	53.3
Lamb (lb.)-----	28.2	24.4	21.7	22.1	27.5	32.8	38.5	25.9	22.1	18.7	20.8	25.0	28.9	36.1
Hens (lb.)-----	30.9	25.0	20.5	23.1	29.9	33.8	38.4	28.4	20.6	17.1	19.3	24.8	26.2	31.3
Salmon, canned* (lb.)-----	24.0	21.4	20.8	20.0	30.3	34.0	31.9	23.3	21.8	21.2	19.8	31.3	33.8	33.2
Milk, fresh (qt.)-----	11.5	11.6	11.1	10.7	12.0	14.0	14.4	10.9	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.3	11.3	12.0
Milk, evaporated (†)-----	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.1	8.8	9.9	10.6	6.7	6.3	6.6	5.8	9.0	9.9	9.9
Butter (lb.)-----	33.9	32.4	28.2	26.7	39.9	47.8	55.7	33.1	32.7	26.9	25.8	38.5	42.9	49.3
Oleomargarine (lb.)-----	19.0	14.8	13.4	14.3	18.8	25.0	27.0	21.2	15.8	14.4	15.4	18.9	23.2	24.5
Cheese (lb.)-----	26.8	23.8	23.3	22.6	27.1	34.2	37.9	27.2	25.3	24.1	25.6	27.7	36.1	39.0
Lard (lb.)-----	21.9	14.8	9.6	9.0	12.4	17.7	18.3	22.5	15.0	8.7	9.0	12.2	17.5	18.4
Vegetable lard substitute (lb.)-----	22.0	19.4	19.0	19.1	22.7	24.1	24.7	20.6	18.5	19.2	18.0	19.7	20.3	20.9
Eggs, strictly fresh (doz.)	44.2	36.6	33.0	34.6	37.9	44.8	58.0	43.2	37.8	33.8	32.3	31.0	40.0	53.3
Bread (lb.)-----	8.4	8.4	8.0	6.7	7.3	8.6	8.9	7.9	7.5	7.2	5.8	6.4	7.2	7.6
Flour (lb.)-----	5.3	5.1	4.8	3.1	3.3	4.3	5.2	4.4	4.2	4.0	2.4	2.4	3.2	3.9
Corn meal (lb.)-----	5.1	4.7	3.9	3.7	4.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.7	4.6
Rolled oats (lb.)-----	7.4	7.2	6.5	7.4	7.9	8.6	8.8	7.0	6.8	5.8	6.8	7.0	7.5	7.6
Corn flakes (‡)-----	8.1	8.4	8.8	8.5	8.9	9.3	9.5	7.7	7.8	9.2	8.5	9.1	9.7	9.5
Wheat cereal (§)-----	24.3	24.3	24.0	22.4	23.3	25.4	25.5	23.5	22.9	24.2	23.3	23.3	24.7	24.6
Macaroni (lb.)-----	15.5	15.9	15.8	15.1	16.3	19.1	19.7	16.4	17.2	17.4	17.0	18.1	19.7	19.4
Rice (lb.)-----	8.5	8.2	6.8	6.4	7.8	9.5	9.7	8.4	8.4	7.0	6.2	7.0	9.0	8.9
Beans, navy (lb.)-----	6.0	6.5	6.1	4.9	6.7	11.3	14.2	6.2	7.1	6.2	5.0	6.4	9.9	13.1
Potatoes (lb.)-----	1.7	1.8	2.4	1.5	1.8	3.1	3.8	1.4	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.7	2.6	3.0
Onions (lb.)-----	3.7	3.8	3.4	2.8	4.3	4.2	5.3	3.1	4.2	3.1	2.8	4.2	3.8	4.4
Cabbage (lb.)-----	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.4	3.2	3.6	4.5	1.7	2.6	2.2	1.4	2.2	2.3	3.5
Beans, baked** (No. 2 can)	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.9	10.3	10.8	11.7	7.2	7.4	7.7	7.5	10.6	10.7	11.6
Corn, canned (No. 2 can)	11.9	12.0	10.8	10.3	12.6	15.2	15.8	10.6	12.8	10.4	10.9	12.7	14.4	14.1
Peas, canned (No. 2 can)	16.4	17.2	13.5	12.6	13.7	16.0	16.7	16.3	17.9	14.0	13.3	13.9	15.3	15.3
Tomatoes, canned (No. 2 can)-----	9.4	10.3	9.8	9.0	9.8	12.1	12.6	10.1	10.9	10.3	8.7	10.6	12.8	12.9
Sugar, granulated (lb.)-----	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.1	5.6	5.8	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.4	5.8	6.3	6.4	7.4
Tea (lb.)-----	68.2	72.2	66.8	68.5	75.6	77.1	77.6	75.6	77.1	68.0	72.2	73.0	71.9	68.7
Coffee (lb.)-----	24.4	20.0	26.6	30.3	32.1	39.1	49.1	29.7	32.0	31.8	35.9	39.2	41.6	50.1
Prunes (lb.)-----	10.6	11.4	10.5	8.9	11.1	14.5	17.1	10.9	12.6	12.2	11.0	12.6	15.3	19.6
Raisins (lb.)-----	9.7	9.7	9.4	10.7	11.4	11.7	12.2	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.3	11.6	11.5	12.1
Oranges (doz.)-----	33.6	37.6	29.7	30.5	37.3	66.8	44.9	31.2	30.0	28.8	29.3	31.1	61.5	37.2
Bananas (doz.)-----	26.2	23.8	24.7	21.6	24.0	29.4	32.4	27.6	28.4	29.2	26.9	28.0	28.4	21.1

Note.—1933 figures are the medium between October 10 and October 24 prices; 1934 figures are the medium between October 9 and October 23; 1935 figures are the medium between October 8 and October 22.

*Both pink and red. 1934 and 1935 figures for red only.

**Pork and beans for 1932 and following years, 16-oz. can.

†14½-ounce can; prior to 1932, 15-16 ounce can.

‡8-ounce package.

§28-ounce package.

¶Per lb.

Insurance

THE development of insurance of all kinds in Colorado can be traced with accuracy through the reports of the state insurance commissioner. Owing to the varying reports filed by the companies operating in this state, it is impossible to give the gross amount of insurance in force at any particular time, but the reports of annual premiums and losses paid present a fair view of the situation. The growth of ordinary life insurance is shown by a comparison of the number of policies in force and the aggregate risk. At the end of the years specified below, the aggregate number of policies in force and total risks were as follows:

Year	Number Policies	Total Risks
1882.....	2,237	\$ 7,120,297
1892.....	21,419	50,732,539
1902.....	56,705	89,148,397
1912.....	132,120	166,175,416
1922.....	372,596	437,725,016
1929.....	658,829	834,106,338
1930.....	682,492	875,969,130
1931.....	700,537	895,210,352
1932.....	697,428	887,160,522
1933.....	642,183	793,483,090
1934.....	652,976	783,905,964
1935.....	668,123	805,751,470

There were 509 companies, associations, exchanges and societies operating in Colorado on December 31, 1935, which compares with 493 on the same date in 1934, 493 in 1933, 521 in 1932 and 592 in 1931. The classification of companies on the date named for 1935 and 1929 is as follows:

	1935	1929
Fire and marine (stock).....	223	268
Fire and marine (mutual)....	35	32
Life—legal reserve.....	77	94
Casualty and miscellaneous... 106	144	
County mutual fire and hail... 6	5	
Assessment health and accident.....	3	3
Reciprocal exchanges.....	16	24
Fraternal societies.....	43	50
Totals	509	620

Premiums received by these companies from Colorado business and losses paid, by years, is as follows:

Year	Premiums	Losses
1924.....	\$31,255,842	\$12,386,021
1925.....	34,241,240	13,147,959
1926.....	36,483,237	13,420,645
1927.....	38,176,452	11,538,749
1928.....	39,548,530	15,835,546
1929.....	48,089,054	15,485,623
1930.....	33,529,413	16,319,541
1931.....	41,925,896	15,138,697
1932.....	38,422,937	16,106,796
1933.....	34,374,041	14,352,571
1934.....	36,933,856	14,877,811

Losses paid by all companies over periods of years named below aggregate \$328,495,222, distributed as follows:

Class:	
Fire and marine.1882-1935	\$ 76,206,990
Life—legal reserve	1882-1935 151,228,988
Casualty	1882-1935 54,293,366
County mutual..	1910-1935 887,045
Assessment—health, etc.....	1893-1935 3,999,245
Reciprocal	1916-1935 1,316,931
Colorado assessment—hail ...	1921-1927 483,033
Foreign assessment—hail ...	1910-1925 1,143,333
Fraternal	1916-1935 38,936,291
Total	\$328,495,222

The following table shows premium receipts and loss payments by all of the companies operating in the state, as shown by their reports for various dates filed with the state insurance commissioner:

Nature of Insurance	Year	Premiums	Losses
Fire and Marine....	1882	\$ 600,919	\$ 300,680
	1900	2,000,451	760,828
	1924	6,573,031	3,062,025
	1925	7,005,632	3,225,868
	1926	7,439,471	2,858,858
	1927	7,237,788	3,129,880
	1928	6,919,719	2,622,770
	1929	6,850,251	2,404,199
	1930	6,423,428	2,789,064
	1931	5,928,817	2,258,434
	1932	4,744,043	2,295,967
	1933	4,234,426	1,507,883
	1934	4,734,396	1,466,741
	1935	5,344,396	1,717,698
Legal Reserve Life.1882	1882	115,160	75,193
	1900	2,298,432	790,922
	1924	16,583,309	4,640,777
	1925	18,525,284	4,968,856
	1926	20,237,140	5,506,278
	1927	21,680,094	6,702,442
	1928	23,333,505	7,564,028
	1929	25,345,538	7,547,786
	1930	26,517,099	8,302,497
	1931	26,819,302	7,899,487
	1932	25,520,695	9,211,197
1933	22,710,897	8,322,228	
1934	23,904,387	9,006,203	
1935	24,171,831	8,872,382	
Casualty, Fidelity and Surety.....	1882	41,656	21,073
	1900	509,970	291,517
	1924	4,998,581	2,398,773
	1925	5,393,390	2,662,455
	1926	5,508,630	2,743,259
	1927	5,960,900	2,404,142
	1928	5,968,870	2,622,985
	1929	6,593,712	2,842,452
	1930	6,462,038	2,965,108
	1931	6,018,609	3,119,182
	1932	5,433,748	2,841,068
1933	5,010,021	2,855,775	
1934	5,847,917	2,792,618	
1935	6,973,609	2,863,276	
Assessment Health and Accident....	1893	215,076	220,647
	1900	145,782	64,008
	1924	147,616	81,688
	1925	185,991	115,343
	1926	170,318	101,120

Assessment Health and Accident—

Continued	-----1927	\$ 190,064	\$ 100,086
	1928	198,811	110,559
	1929	127,686	80,548
	1930	121,960	64,377
	1931	124,570	68,144
	1932	103,354	59,547
	1933	90,135	56,804
	1934	66,014	42,422
	1935	70,388	39,508

Reciprocal Fire and Casualty

-----1916	24,649	1,626
1924	381,927	57,353
1925	433,158	77,470
1926	437,501	90,668
1927	439,173	90,590
1928	437,753	116,348
1929	249,377	103,612
1930	997,721	96,637
1931	188,987	71,674
1932	159,769	26,870
1933	77,279	22,886
1934	165,109	27,297
1935	148,227	48,621

Fraternal

-----1916	1,828,389	1,511,741
1924	2,512,753	2,007,089
1925	2,598,537	2,015,467
1926	2,610,670	2,039,578
1927	2,617,822	2,294,747
1928	2,636,708	2,765,132
1929	2,884,545	2,483,308
1930	2,946,660	2,034,418
1931	2,791,247	1,729,152
1932	2,402,471	1,605,045
1933	2,186,518	1,537,912
1934	2,199,990	1,473,312
1935	2,048,598	45,812

County Mutual Fire

-----1910	3,070	261
1924	38,213	59,792
1925	*72,040	*62,373
1926	*52,979	*58,864
1927	*49,338	48,272
1928	53,164	33,724
1929	37,941	23,713
1930	60,457	67,490
1931	54,364	42,624
1932	58,857	67,102
1933	64,765	49,083
1934	86,043	69,218
1935	86,548	45,812

Assessment Hail (Colorado)

-----1921	136,739	85,263
1924	3,297	7,121
1925	27,208	20,127
1926	26,528	22,020
1927	1,273	1,949

Assessment Hail (Foreign)

-----1910	2,516	3,525
1920	293,512	232,181
1924	17,115	71,403

*Includes foreign Assessment Hail for these years.

Total receipts of the insurance department for the year ending June 30, 1935, from licenses, taxes, fees, etc., were \$719,850.17 and disbursements were \$26,622.27, leaving a balance for the general fund of \$693,227.90.

STATE HAIL INSURANCE

The state of Colorado, through legislative enactment, put into effect in 1929 a law creating a state hail insurance department and a hail insurance fund. This department is a branch of the division of agriculture and is in charge of a commissioner and under supervision of a board of

three appointed by the state board of agriculture. The board is non-salaried but must hold an annual meeting the first Monday in February of each year and establish districts and rates therein for the current year.

The service of the state hail insurance department consists only in providing facilities for Colorado growers individually to protect their growing crops against damage by hail at a levy fixed according to previous loss ratios, which they may pay in cash or with land taxes the following year. Losses are paid only from the fund so created.

The department has completed its seventh year of crop protection service. During this time it has received hail risks from growers in the amount of \$3,771,498 on 642,351 acres of crops, for which the indemnity tax authorized was \$387,023, and the gross losses distributed were \$245,469. Of the net indemnity tax levy of \$387,023 there remained on January 1, 1936, \$57,112 outstanding. Of this amount \$38,905 was for the year 1935. Half of this amount less payments prior to that date became delinquent March 1, 1936, leaving \$18,206 of the \$387,023 delinquent. The per cent of hail tax collections is as follows: 1929, 99.3; 1930, 97.3; 1931, 90.4; 1932, 88.8; 1933, 85.6; 1934, 89.8. From the \$387,023 total levy, less \$57,112 outstanding, the net income has been \$329,911.

The surpluses are from time to time invested in federal and Colorado general obligation bonds. The income on these investments, plus interest on delinquent taxes, amounts to \$15,018, making a total income of \$402,041, which has been disbursed as follows: Loss account, 61 per cent; operating expense, 18 per cent; reserve account, 21 per cent. During the years 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1935 a reserve was built up, but in the years 1932, 1933 and 1934 the reserve was decreased by approximately \$20,000, leaving the current reserve of \$81,573 after the original state loan was repaid in 1933.

The loss ratio of all crops insured in Colorado over a 21-year period is 6.8 per cent. The present reserve plus the greatest annual levy is 15 per cent of the greatest annual risk, or \$1,426,000. This peak risk of the department was carried in 1930. But the average of all crop hail insurance reported by companies reporting to the state insurance department for thirteen years, including the peak production period of the World war was \$1,256,758.

Therefore, the reserve of the department is sufficient to carry it through twice the average loss of its peak risk year, or six times the average loss of its risks.

Insurance written by years
is as follows:

1929	\$ 545,181.55
1930	1,426,041.00
1931	780,671.53
1932	228,997.19
1933	128,337.95
1934	178,589.34
1935	483,679.48
1936	584,661.87

Gross tax levied:

1929	\$ 57,495.57
1930	146,429.00
1931	77,691.88
1932	22,042.30
1933	13,020.88
1934	20,126.98
1935	56,447.91
1936	56,860.29

Losses paid by years as follows:

1929	26,045.03
1930	65,335.68
1931	51,907.18
1932	24,907.15
1933	13,753.31
1934	24,396.19
1935	29,294.50

Colorado Mortality Statistics

RACE stock, occupations of the inhabitants, the sex and age distribution of the population and the relative number of deaths of non-residents are factors which must be considered before it can be determined whether one state is more healthful than another. Climate and altitude play their part, and the extent of local epidemics of contagious diseases also enter into the final analysis. Colorado, for example, is practically free from malaria, but its death rate from tuberculosis is high. Erroneous conclusions may result from reading the figures without a study of the underlying causes. The altitude and climate of Colorado are considered beneficial to persons suffering from tuberculosis, and as a result a large number of non-residents come to the state in the hope of being helped. The death rate for a number of diseases varies from year to year and is influenced by factors which do not appear on the surface.

Colorado is in the registration area in which the division of vital statistics of the United States bureau of the census compiles mortality statistics. The area includes all of the 48 states and the District of Columbia. States are admitted on the basis of the approximately complete and proper registration of deaths. The state board of health works in cooperation with the national agency in compiling the data for Colorado.

The number of deaths in Colorado by years and the rate per 1,000 estimated population are as follows:

Year	Number	Rate	
		Colo.	Area
1913		12.1	13.9
1914		11.8	13.5
1915		12.1	13.3
1916		11.2	13.9
1917		11.9	14.1
1918*	17,812	19.3	18.0
1919		12.9	12.8

Year	Number	Rate	
		Colo.	Area
1920		14.4	13.1
1922	13,216	13.3	11.8
1923	12,259	12.5	12.3
1924	12,522	12.6	11.8
1925	12,549	12.0	11.8
1926	12,260	11.6	12.2
1927	13,082	12.2	11.4
1928	14,077	13.8	12.1
1929	12,874	12.5	11.9
1930	13,207	12.7	11.3
1931	12,470	12.0	11.1
1932	12,599	12.0	10.9
1933	11,961	11.4	10.7
1934	12,497	11.8	...

*Year of influenza epidemic.

The largest number of deaths annually in Colorado from any single cause is from diseases of the heart. The death rate of the state, however, is consistently below the rate for the registration area. The number of deaths from this cause and the rate per 100,000 estimated population for Colorado and the registration area, by years, are as follows:

Year	Colorado		Regis- tration Area
	Number	Rate	
1920	994	122.5	159.1
1921		122.6	156.3
1922	1,303	133.5	164.6
1923	1,248	126.0	173.8
1924	1,271	126.5	176.5
1925	1,385	...	185.7
1927	1,612	...	196.0
1928	1,861	182.6	208.2
1929	1,775	172.5	210.8
1930	1,877	180.8	205.5
1931	1,950	187.0	201.9
1932	2,107	201.2	209.1
1933	2,134	202.9	...
1934	2,337	211.8	...

Tuberculosis (all forms) ranked second among the principal causes of death in Colorado for many years, but in 1932 it dropped to third place and retained that position in 1933 and 1934. The death rate has shown a pronounced downward tendency in recent years, dropping from 226 per 100,000 population in 1920 to 77.6 in 1934. The rate for Colorado is much higher than

in the registration area as a whole, due largely to the number of non-residents who come to the state to benefit their health and to the operation of hospitals and sanatoria for persons suffering from this disease. Refined figures which take into consideration the residence of those who die, indicate that the normal rate differs very little from the rate for the registration area.

Deaths from tuberculosis in all forms, with rate per 100,000 population for Colorado and the registration area, by years, are as follows:

Year	Colorado		Regis- tration Area
	Number	Rate	
1920	2,134	226.0	114.0
1921	.....	184.6	99.4
1922	.....1,791	183.5	97.0
1923	.....1,669	168.5	93.6
1924	.....1,639	161.3	90.4
1925	.....1,495	125.4	.....
1926	.....	144.2	87.1
1927	.....1,492	138.9	80.8
1928	.....1,415	138.8	79.3
1929	.....1,282	124.6	76.0
1930	.....1,283	123.6	71.5
1931	.....1,077	103.3	.....
1932	.....1,097	104.8	62.9
1933	.....897	85.3	59.5
1934	.....819	77.6	56.6

The death rate from pneumonia in all forms also is high in Colorado as compared to the country as a whole, the reason for this being considered similar to that which makes the rate in the state high for tuberculosis.

Cancer and other malignant tumors as causes of death have shown an apparently steady increase in Colorado, the rate per 100,000 population going from 73.2 in 1920 to 105.4 in 1932. In 1933 there was a decline to 103.7, but in 1934 there was a gain in which it went to 110.3, a high record. A large increase also is reported in the registration area, but whether cancer is really or only apparently increasing year after year has long been a subject of controversy. Those who hold that the increase mostly is apparent maintain that it is largely accounted for by improvement in diagnosis. In 1932 and 1933 cancer and other malignant tumors caused more deaths in Colorado than any other disease except heart trouble.

Deaths in Colorado from cancer and other malignant tumors and the rate per 100,000 population for the state and the registration area, by years, are as follows:

Year	Colorado		Regis- tration Area
	Number	Rate	
1920	691	73.2	83.2
1921	.....	74.7	85.6
1922	720	73.8	86.2
1923	851	85.9	88.7
1924	837	83.3	91.1
1925	902	86.7	92.8
1926	.....	82.1	95.1
1927	1,004	93.5	95.7
1928	1,017	99.8	96.1
1929	1,028	99.9	95.9
1930	1,035	99.7	97.2
1931	1,025	98.1	98.9
1932	1,104	105.4	102.2
1933	1,091	103.7	102.2
1934	1,165	110.3	106.3

The number of deaths, distribution and rate per 1,000 population in 1931 and 1932 for Colorado are as follows:

	1932		1931	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Cities of 10,000 or more:				
White	5,857	...	5,582	...
Colored	314	...	345	...
Total	6,171	14.2	5,927	13.7
Cities of 2,500 to 10,000:				
White	1,480	...	1,584	...
Colored	140	...	145	...
Total	1,620	17.1	1,729	18.4
Rural:				
White	4,434	...	4,342	...
Colored	374	...	472	...
Total	4,808	9.3	4,814	9.3
State:				
White	11,771	...	11,508	...
Colored	828	...	962	...
Total	12,599	12.0	12,470	12.0

The largest number of deaths according to age occurs annually to persons under one year old. The next largest number occurs between the ages of 70 to 74, inclusive. Deaths in 1929 and 1930 by age are as follows:

Age	Number	
	1930	1929
Under 1 year	1,775	1,640
1 to 4 years	583	595
5 to 9 years	238	223
10 to 14 years	214	221
15 to 19 years	304	329
20 to 24 years	401	424
25 to 29 years	454	529
30 to 34 years	483	484
35 to 39 years	565	558
40 to 44 years	653	561
45 to 49 years	615	589
50 to 54 years	737	712
55 to 59 years	793	746
60 to 64 years	951	970
65 to 69 years	1,077	1,074
70 to 74 years	1,193	1,132
75 to 79 years	919	928
80 to 84 years	690	675
85 to 89 years	386	351
90 to 94 years	121	88
95 to 99 years	24	19
100 years and over	8	4
Age unknown	23	22
Total	13,207	12,874

Deaths by sex in 1929 and 1930 are as follows:

	Number	
	1930	1929
Males	7,605	7,384
Females	5,602	5,490
Total	13,207	12,874

A table is published herewith giving the number of deaths, cause and rates per 100,000 population in 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934. Another table shows the death rate per 100,000 population by years and principal causes not elsewhere specified.

Homicides, suicides, deaths from automobile accidents, accidental deaths from all causes and deaths from alcoholism are discussed under separate headings in this chapter.

OFFICIAL STATE FLOWER

The twelfth general assembly of the Colorado legislature enacted a measure declaring the white and lavender columbine to be the state flower of the state of Colorado. It was approved April 4, 1899, by Gov. Charles S. Thomas.

COLORADO MORTALITY STATISTICS: NUMBER OF DEATHS, CAUSE AND RATE FOR 1931, 1932, 1933, AND 1934

(Compiled from Census Reports)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Number of Deaths				Rate Per 100,000 Estimated Population			
	1934	1933	1932	1931	1934	1933	1932	1931
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever.....	52	53	38	66	4.9	5.0	3.6	6.3
Smallpox	---	6	---	---	---	0.6	---	---
Measles	88	1	15	50	8.3	0.1	1.4	4.8
Scarlet fever.....	42	26	36	31	4.0	2.5	3.4	3.0
Whooping cough.....	124	44	40	83	11.7	4.2	3.8	8.0
Diphtheria	35	18	41	31	3.3	1.7	3.9	3.0
Influenza	270	380	673	392	25.6	36.1	64.3	37.6
Dysentery	24	12	10	17	2.3	1.1	1.0	1.6
Erysipelas	22	28	15	30	2.1	2.7	1.4	2.9
Acute poliomyelitis and acute polioencephalitis	4	4	11	3	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.3
Lethargic or epidemic en- cephalitis	8	18	12	6	0.8	1.7	1.1	0.6
Epidemic cerebrospinal menin- gitis	17	23	18	32	1.6	2.2	1.7	3.1
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	819	897	1,097	1,077	77.6	85.3	104.8	103.3
Syphilis†	146	112	122	135	13.8	10.7	11.7	12.9
Malaria	---	2	1	---	---	0.2	0.1	---
Cancer and other malignant tumors	1,165	1,091	1,104	1,023	110.3	103.7	105.4	98.1
Rheumatism and gout.....	40	37	41	39	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.7
Diabetes mellitus.....	146	138	166	173	13.8	13.1	15.9	16.6
Pellagra	2	1	6	3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3
Pernicious anemia.....	43	43	34	32	4.1	4.1	3.2	3.1
Alcoholism (acute or chronic)...	36	30	28	43	3.4	2.9	2.7	4.1
Meningitis (nonepidemic).....	18	24	13	22	1.7	2.3	1.2	2.1
Cerebral hemorrhage, embolism, thrombosis and softening.....	868	833	829	856	82.2	79.2	79.2	82.1
Hemiplegia, other paralysis, cause not specified.....	14	30	24	25	1.3	2.9	2.3	2.4
Diseases of the heart.....	2,237	2,134	2,107	1,950	211.8	202.9	201.2	187.0
Diseases of the arteries, atheroma, aneurysm, etc.....	238	357	248	325	22.6	33.9	23.7	31.2
Bronchitis	20	34	25	25	1.9	3.2	2.4	2.4
Pneumonia (all forms).....	1,135	1,003	1,043	1,069	107.6	95.3	99.6	102.5

COLORADO MORTALITY STATISTICS: NUMBER OF DEATHS, CAUSE AND RATE FOR 1931, 1932, 1933, AND 1934—Continued

(Compiled from Census Reports)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Number of Deaths				Rate Per 100,000 Estimated Population			
	1934	1933	1932	1931	1934	1933	1932	1931
Respiratory diseases other than bronchitis and pneumonia (all forms)-----	127	154	119	138	12.0	14.6	11.4	13.2
Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum -----	106	84	90	90	10.0	8.0	8.6	8.6
Diarrhea and enteritis: Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years)-----	219	189	200	300	20.7	18.0	19.1	28.8
Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over)-----	64	57	39	58	6.1	5.4	3.7	5.6
Appendicitis -----	245	242	270	226	23.2	23.0	25.8	21.7
Hernia, intestinal obstruction.---	138	151	169	147	13.1	14.4	16.1	14.1
Cirrhosis of the liver.-----	51	42	62	46	4.8	4.0	5.9	4.4
Nephritis -----	881	716	846	802	83.4	68.0	80.8	76.9
Puerperal septicemia -----	58	50	60	53	5.5	4.8	5.7	5.1
Puerperal causes other than puerperal septicemia-----	76	57	71	77	7.2	5.4	6.8	7.4
Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy-----	645	572	622	715	61.0	54.4	59.4	68.6
Suicide -----	242	261	257	201	22.9	24.8	24.5	19.3
Homicide -----	77	81	85	87	7.3	7.7	8.1	8.3
Accidental and unspecified external causes:								
Burns (conflagration excepted)§-----	58	44	56	44	5.5	4.2	5.4	4.2
Accidental drownings§-----	55	74	63	55	5.2	7.0	6.0	5.3
Accidental shooting-----	32	26	34	41	3.0	2.5	3.2	3.9
Accidental falls§-----	232	215	220	176	22.0	20.4	21.0	16.9
Excessive heat (burns excepted)-----	1	2	---	1	0.1	0.2	---	0.1
Other external causes-----	569	569	578	626	53.9	54.2	55.2	60.1
All other defined causes-----	964	929	912	986	91.2	88.7	87.1	94.5
Unknown or ill-defined causes--	44	67	49	63	4.2	6.4	4.7	6.0
*Total deaths, all causes-----	12,497	11,961	12,599	12,470	1,183.4	1,137.7	1,203.1	1,196.0
Supplemental:								
Mine and quarry accidents-----	40	37	41	35	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.4
Machinery accidents-----	17	10	10	25	1.6	1.0	1.0	2.4
Railroad accidents:								
Collision with automobile-----	6	16	10	16	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.5
Other railroad accidents-----	32	26	36	28	3.0	2.5	3.4	2.7
Street car accidents:								
Collision with automobile-----	8	3	4	2	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.2
Other street car accidents-----	2	6	6	2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2
Automobile accidents (excluding collision with railroad trains and street cars)-----	328	298	284	319	31.1	28.3	27.1	30.6
Other transportation accidents‡	36	37	33	38	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.7

*Exclusive of stillbirths.

†Includes tabes dorsalis (locomotor ataxia) and general paralysis of the insane.

‡Not comparable.

§Includes deaths from this cause where the accident occurred in a mine or quarry, by machinery, or in connection with transportation.

‡Includes air, motorcycle and water transportation accidents.

COLORADO DEATH RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION BY YEARS AND CAUSES NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Cause of Death	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	4.9	5.0	3.6	6.3	5.4	6.4	3.9	7.2	5.9	8.8	6.7
Malaria	---	0.2	0.1	---	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	---
Smallpox	---	0.6	---	---	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	---	---
Measles	8.3	0.1	1.4	4.8	8.8	0.7	5.0	12.7	1.2	0.8	21.5
Scarlet fever	4.0	2.5	3.4	3.0	2.4	1.5	4.4	5.9	2.1	2.9	4.4
Whooping cough	11.7	4.2	3.8	8.0	12.5	4.8	11.1	5.3	17.2	9.9	6.5
Diphtheria	3.3	1.7	3.9	3.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	9.1	2.2	14.3	15.6
Influenza	25.6	36.1	64.3	37.6	25.0	62.1	---	---	---	---	---
Diabetes mellitus	13.8	13.1	15.9	16.6	14.5	13.3	17.1	12.3	13.4	10.2	9.9
Cirrhosis of the liver	4.8	4.0	5.9	4.4	5.7	5.6	4.6	6.3	4.8	4.7	6.2
Pneumonia (all forms)	107.6	95.3	99.6	102.5	118.1	102.5	116.4	99.4	98.5	101.2	122.5
Diarrhea and enteritis	26.8	23.4	22.8	34.4	48.8	41.3	31.5	34.1	29.5	46.3	38.4
Acute and chronic nephritis	83.4	68.0	80.8	76.9	79.4	79.4	80.3	73.5	72.1	71.6	76.3
Old age	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13.5	13.0	11.5	10.6
Unknown or ill-defined diseases	4.2	6.4	4.7	6.0	7.4	7.1	4.8	4.7	2.4	0.3	4.6

DEATHS FROM AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS

Deaths from motor vehicle accidents in Colorado, including automobiles in collision with railroad trains and street cars and motorcycle accidents, were the greatest in number in 1934 of any year for which records are available. The number of deaths in 1934 was 343, which compares with the former maximum of 340 in 1931. The increase between the minimum and maximum number of deaths in a period of 11 years was 119.9 per cent. While deaths from automobile accidents have increased throughout the country, Colorado's rate per 100,000 population generally is higher than in the registration area of continental United States as a whole.

The number of deaths from motor-vehicle accidents, including collisions of automobiles with railroad trains and street cars and motorcycles, and the rate per 100,000 population for Colorado and the registration area, by years, is as follows:

Year	No.	Rate	
		Colo.	Area
1924	176	...	...
1925	156	15.7	19.0
1926	194	19.4	20.1
1927	256	25.3	21.8
1928	239	23.4	23.4
1929	289	28.1	25.7
1930	286	27.6	26.7
1931	340	32.6	28.5
1932	302	28.3	25.1
1933	321	30.5	...
1934	343	32.6	...

Deaths where automobiles come into collision with railroad trains and street cars are listed under railroad and street car accidents. Excluding these classes, the number of deaths from automobile accidents, the rate per 100,000 population for Colorado

and for the registration area, by years, are as follows:

Year	No.	Rate	
		Colo.	Area
1915	53	6.1	5.9
1916	71	8.0	7.3
1917	95	10.5	9.0
1918	120	13.1	9.3
1919	118	12.7	9.4
1920	117	12.4	10.4
1921	121	12.6	11.5
1922	159	16.3	12.5
1923	157	15.9	14.9
1924	158	15.7	15.7
1925	146	14.7	17.1
1926	175	17.5	18.0
1927	234	23.2	19.6
1928	221	21.7	20.3
1929	258	25.1	23.3
1930	271	26.1	24.5
1931	319	30.6	26.7
1932	284	27.1	23.6
1933	298	28.3	23.3
1934	328	31.1	26.9

Deaths from automobile accidents coming into collision with railroad trains and street cars and from motorcycle accidents, in number, are as follows:

Year	Railroad Trains	Street Cars	Motor-cycles
1924	13	1	4
1925	6	4	..
1926	15	2	2
1927	22	..	..
1928	15	..	3
1929	22	7	2
1930	9	1	5
1931	16	2	3
1932	10	4	4
1933	16	3	4
1934	6	8	1

In 1900, the mortality rate from "accidents and injuries by vehicles and horses" per 100,000 population in the registration area was 1.3 (including automobile accidents)—a rate which stands in striking contrast with the rate of 28.5 from motor vehicle accidents in 1931.

Deaths from motor vehicle accidents have been more numerous each year

in Colorado beginning with 1929 than the number of Colorado troops killed in action during the world war and almost equal to the number killed in action and died of wounds. There were 242 officers and enlisted men from Colorado killed in action during the war and 84 died of wounds, or a total of 326.

DEATHS BY SUICIDE

There were 261 deaths by suicide reported in Colorado in 1933, the highest in any single year over a period of 21 years, and an increase of 55.3 per cent over the number in 1929. There was a decrease of 19 in the number of suicides in 1934. Beginning with 1930 the number of deaths by suicide showed a large increase as compared with former years. An increase in suicides in the registration area of the United States was reported for the same period. Colorado's death rate per 100,000 population by suicide has been higher than the rate in the registration area since 1913, except in 1916, when it was below that for the area. The period of the participation of the United States in the world war reflected a decrease in suicides in the country as a whole, as well as in Colorado. In 1913, there were 187 deaths by suicide in the state, a rate of 21.2 per 100,000 population. This rate was exceeded that year by only two other states. In 1919, the state had the fifth highest rate and in 1920, the third highest. In 1929, Colorado dropped to tenth place, but in 1930 climbed back to eighth place.

The following table gives the number of suicides, as far as the information is available, and the rate per 100,000 population for Colorado and the registration area by years as reported by the census:

Year	No.	Rate	
		Colo.	Area
1913	187	21.2	15.8
1914	187	19.2	16.6
1915	187	18.8	16.7
1916	187	13.3	14.2
1917	113	13.7	13.4
1918	113	14.6	12.2
1919	132	14.2	11.4
1920	149	15.7	10.2
1921	176	14.8	12.6
1922	176	18.0	11.9
1923	137	14.2	11.6
1924	164	16.3	12.2
1925	181	17.4	12.1
1926	148	14.7	12.8
1927	166	15.5	13.2
1928	184	18.1	13.6
1929	168	16.3	14.0
1930	203	19.6	15.6
1931	201	19.5	16.8
1932	257	24.5	17.4
1933	261	24.8	15.9
1934	242	22.9	14.9

Of the 203 suicides in 1930, four were colored persons and 199 were white, and 139 took place in the cities and incorporated places and 64 in rural districts.

The following table shows the principal methods of committing suicide in 1930 and 1929:

	1930	1929
By solid or liquid poisons or absorption of corrosive substances	44	36
By poisonous gas	6	13
By hanging or strangulation	18	18
By drowning	2	5
By firearms	107	84
By cutting or piercing instruments	17	6
By jumping from high places	6	6
By crushing	2	..
By other means	1	..
Total	203	168

The largest number of suicides were by persons 45 to 54 years old, inclusive. Their ages and number are as follows:

	1930	1929
10 to 14 years	2	..
15 to 19 years	9	7
20 to 24 years	11	10
25 to 29 years	12	10
30 to 34 years	15	9
35 to 44 years	43	37
45 to 54 years	47	41
55 to 64 years	25	27
65 to 74 years	29	21
75 years and over	10	4
Unknown	..	2
Total	203	168

HOMICIDE DEATHS

Deaths from homicide in Colorado jumped from 59 in 1928 to 90 in 1929 and then decreased slightly in subsequent years. The term "homicide" as here used includes murder, manslaughter, justifiable homicide and incendiaryism, but not legal executions. The rates per 100,000 population for deaths by homicide vary considerably for Colorado in the 20 years ending with 1934 from a high of 11.8 in 1921 to a low of 5.5 in 1927, while in the registration area the rate is noticeably uniform, with a tendency to increase. This increase is credited by the bureau of the census to the addition of states with a large colored population to the registration area. The rate for the registration area in 1930 was 5.6 per 100,000 population for white and 36.3 for the colored. There were 20 states in 1930 which had a higher rate than Colorado. Florida's rate was 24.3 and New Hampshire's 0.9. These two represent the extremes.

The number of deaths, as far as records are available, and the rate per 100,000 population for Colorado and for

the registration area of the United States, by years, are as follows:

Year	No.	Rate	
		Colo.	Area
1915	10.6	7.0	
1916	8.2	7.1	
1917	8.9	7.7	
1918	7.5	6.8	
1919	10.6	7.5	
1920	87	9.2	7.1
1921	11.3	8.5	
1922	114	11.7	8.4
1923	90	9.2	8.1
1924	100	10.0	8.5
1925	84	8.1	8.6
1926	69	6.6	8.8
1927	59	5.5	8.7
1928	59	6.0	8.8
1929	90	8.7	8.5
1930	88	8.5	9.0
1931	87	8.3	..
1932	85	8.1	9.2
1933	81	7.7	9.6
1934	77	7.3	9.5

Year	No.	Rate	
		Colo.	Area
1914	..	8.3	4.9
1915	63	7.2	4.4
1916	..	3.0	5.8
1917	21	2.3	5.2
1918	..	1.4	2.7
1919	7	0.8	1.6
1920	7	0.7	1.0
1921	..	3.3	1.8
1922	..	4.3	2.6
1923	37	3.8	3.2
1924	29	3.0	3.2
1925	..	1.8	3.6
1926	..	2.4	3.9
1927	..	2.6	4.0
1929	29	2.8	3.7
1930	37	3.6	3.5
1931	43	4.1	..
1932	28	2.7	2.5
1933	30	2.9	2.6
1934	36	3.4	2.9

In connection with preventive measures it is noteworthy that of 88 deaths by homicide in Colorado in 1930, 62, or 70.3 per cent were by firearms. An even larger per cent was reported in 1929, when 73 out of 85 deaths, or 85.9 per cent, were caused in that manner.

DEATHS FROM ALCOHOLISM

Colorado became a prohibition state on January 1, 1916, when laws prohibiting the manufacture, sale and possession of intoxicating liquors became effective. The federal constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale of liquors became effective on January 16, 1920. Colorado was, therefore, a "dry" state four years before prohibition became a national law.

Data from the census bureau show that in the year Colorado prohibited the sale of liquors deaths from alcoholism decreased 58 per cent under the preceding year and continued to decrease until 1920, when the total decrease amounted to 90 per cent. The next two years showed substantial increases. Decreases followed in subsequent years until 1927 when increases again became apparent, but not reaching the rate of pre-prohibition days. A decrease again occurred in 1932, followed by a slight increase in 1933 and 1934.

The following table shows the number of deaths, where the information is available, and the rate per 100,000 population in Colorado from alcoholism by years, with comparative rate for the registration area of the United States.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

Accidents, including automobile, railroad and street car accidents, traumatism (deaths from wounds or injuries), and other external violence, caused the death of 973 persons, or 7.3 per cent of all deaths in Colorado in 1933. This compares with 952, or 7.5 per cent, in 1932, 943 in 1931, 973 in 1930 and 980 in 1929. The number of deaths from various external causes in 1930, the latest year for which detail figures are available, are as follows:

Attack by venomous animals.....	2
Poisoning by food.....	10
Absorption of poisonous gas.....	16
Other acute accidental poisonings (gas excepted).....	24
Conflagration.....	16
Burns (conflagration excepted).....	53
Mechanical suffocation.....	16
Drowning.....	61
Traumatism—	
By firearms.....	33
By cutting or piercing instruments	4
By fall.....	205
By crushing, landslide.....	64
Cataclysm.....	4
Injuries by animals.....	15
Excessive cold.....	13
Excessive heat.....	1
Lightning.....	8
Due to electric currents.....	12
Foreign bodies.....	10
Other accidents.....	399
Legal executions.....	7
Total.....	973

The above table includes deaths from causes listed below, as follows:

Accidents in mines and quarries.....	54
Accidents from agricultural machinery.....	11
Elevator accidents.....	3
Machinery accidents.....	17
Railroad and automobile collisions.....	9
Other railroad accidents.....	43
Street car and automobile collisions.	1
Other street car accidents.....	9
Automobile accidents (primary).....	271
Motorcycle accidents.....	5
Other land transportation accidents.	20
Air transportation accidents.....	7

GRADE-CROSSING ACCIDENTS

Train and train service casualties in Colorado on steam railroads at grade-crossings (where railroad tracks intersect highways) as reported by the Interstate Commerce commission, are as follows:

	1934	1933
Number of accidents.....	25	34
Killed	5	13
Injured	31	42
Total casualties.....	36	55

These casualties include pedestrians, automobiles, busses, motor trucks, trolley cars, animal-drawn vehicles and others. Casualties at grade-crossings in which automobiles were involved, are as follows:

	1934	1933
Number of accidents.....	24	32
Killed	5	13
Injured	31	40
Total casualties	36	53

The casualties at grade-crossings in Colorado in which automobiles were involved were 0.18 killed and 1.09 injured per 10,000 automobiles registered in 1934, which compares with 0.53 killed and 1.64 injured per 10,000 automobiles registered in the United States for the same year.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS

Train and train service casualties in Colorado on steam railroads subject to the interstate commerce act as reported by the Interstate Commerce commission, by years, are as follows:

	1934	1933
Number of accidents.....	85	72
Killed:		
Non-trespassers	10	19
Trespassers	19	11
Total	29	30
Injured:		
Non-trespassers	174	181
Trespassers	22	32
Total	196	213

BIRTHS, DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS AND INFANT MORTALITY

The normal increase in the population of Colorado through an excess of births over deaths is approximately 5,335 a year, as reported by the vital statistics division of the United States census bureau. Colorado was admitted to the birth registration area in which the bureau compiles statistics on births, stillbirths and infant mortality in 1928. The area in which the

statistics are approximately complete comprises all of the 48 states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and the Virgin Islands. The statistics for Colorado on these subjects, therefore, became available for the first time in 1928.

There were 17,839 births and 12,497 deaths in Colorado, both exclusive of stillbirths, in 1934. The excess of births over deaths was 5,342. In the seven-year period ending with 1934 this excess was exceeded only in 1931, when there were 6,043 more births than deaths.

Male births consistently exceed the number of female births in the state, as they do in the nation. There were 246 more males than females born in the state in 1933; 487 in 1932; 647 in 1931; 364 in 1930 and 519 in 1929. This predominance of males over females is not confined to any one classification or area but applies rather uniformly to urban and rural districts and white and colored alike.

Infant mortality (death of infants under one year old, exclusive of stillbirths) is rather high in Colorado compared to the country as a whole. There were 1,295 deaths of infants under one year of age in the state in 1934 and 1,183 in 1933. The rate per 1,000 born alive in Colorado was 72.6 in 1934; 68.9 in 1933; 71.5 in 1932; 81 in 1931 and 94.3 in 1930, which compares with 59.9, 58.1, 57.6, 61.6 and 64.6 in the registration area for the corresponding years. The largest number of deaths occurs annually from premature birth and the second largest number from diarrhea and enteritis or broncho-pneumonia.

Stillbirths run annually in the state between a rate of 3.1 and 3.5 per 100 live births, this rate being a little less than for the registration area of the continental United States. There were 572 stillbirths in the state in 1934 and 547 in 1933.

There is published herewith a table giving the number of births and deaths, rates, sex, age of mothers, number of child, number of illegitimate births, stillbirths and data on infant mortality for the state, by years. Another table shows the number of deaths of infants under one year of age by principal causes and by years. Another table gives the number of births and deaths, infant mortality and stillbirths by counties in 1933.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY IN COLORADO, BY YEARS, SEX, COLOR, ETC.

(Compiled from Census Reports)

	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Births (exclusive of stillbirths):						
Male -----	8,713	9,050	9,580	9,589	9,229	-----
Female -----	8,467	8,563	8,933	9,225	8,710	-----
Total -----	17,180	17,613	18,513	18,814	17,939	19,155
Cities of 10,000 or more-----	6,947	7,144	7,446	7,731	*6,893	-----
Cities of 2,500 to 10,000-----	2,166	2,050	2,690	2,255	*	-----
Rural -----	8,067	8,419	8,377	8,828	11,046	-----
Whites only, both parents:						
Native -----	13,775	14,052	14,765	15,353	14,455	-----
Foreign -----	591	621	743	1,340	1,487	-----
By color:						
White -----	15,803	16,218	17,163	18,576	17,669	-----
Negro -----	123	139	120	136	177	-----
Indian -----	24	7	5	4	5	-----
Chinese -----	6	2	5	4	2	-----
Japanese -----	44	74	69	74	81	-----
Other races-----	1,180	1,173	1,151	20	5	-----
Age of mother:						
10 to 14 years-----	11	18	15	17	15	-----
15 to 19 years-----	1,999	2,260	2,381	2,553	2,430	-----
20 to 24 years-----	5,475	5,644	5,903	5,985	5,626	-----
25 to 29 years-----	4,336	4,248	4,572	4,486	4,426	-----
30 to 34 years-----	2,701	2,819	2,880	2,976	2,800	-----
35 to 39 years-----	1,627	1,769	1,811	1,961	1,856	-----
40 to 44 years-----	630	591	655	614	641	-----
45 to 49 years-----	59	54	66	54	63	-----
50 to 54 years-----	---	1	2	1	1	-----
Unknown -----	342	209	228	167	81	-----
Number of child in order of birth:						
First child-----	5,670	5,859	6,478	6,642	6,310	-----
Second child-----	4,171	4,134	4,374	4,310	4,084	-----
Third child-----	2,467	2,481	2,649	2,619	2,529	-----
Fourth child-----	1,513	1,646	1,600	1,697	1,643	-----
Fifth child-----	982	1,052	1,097	1,179	1,074	-----
Sixth child-----	676	694	713	713	725	-----
Seventh child-----	397	510	463	519	499	-----
Eighth child-----	311	355	312	326	279	-----
Ninth child-----	237	221	173	187	179	-----
Tenth child-----	121	135	106	110	102	-----
Eleventh child-----	69	77	50	59	43	-----
Twelfth child-----	34	55	37	31	23	-----
Thirteenth child-----	10	34	14	11	10	-----
Fourteenth child-----	8	19	8	5	3	-----
Fifteenth child-----	4	11	4	1	2	-----
Sixteenth child-----	1	4	1	1	-----	-----
Seventeenth child-----	1	1	1	1	-----	-----
Eighteenth child-----	---	2	---	---	-----	-----
Nineteenth child-----	---	1	---	---	-----	-----
Not stated-----	508	322	433	403	434	-----
Plural births:						
Twins:						
Both living-----	54	175	187	185	184	-----
One living-----	3	12	9	8	10	-----
Both stillborn-----	2	4	9	8	9	-----
Total twins-----	59	191	205	201	203	-----

BIRTHS AND DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY IN COLORADO, BY YEARS, SEX, COLOR, ETC.—Continued

(Compiled from Census Reports)

	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Plural Births—Continued:						
Triplets:						
All living -----	----	1	----	----	1	----
Two living -----	----	1	----	----	1	----
All stillborn -----	----	----	----	----	1	----
Total Triplets -----	----	2	----	----	3	----
Illegitimate births:						
Number -----	371	451	419	442	379	425
Per 1,000 total births -----	21.6	25.6	22.6	23.5	21.1	22.2
Deaths (exclusive of stillbirths):						
Number -----	11,961	12,599	12,470	13,207	12,874	14,077
Births -----	16.3	16.8	17.7	18.1	17.4	18.8
Deaths -----	11.4	12.0	12.0	12.7	12.5	13.8
Excess of births over deaths -----	5,219	5,014	6,043	5,607	5,065	5,078
Births per 100 deaths -----	144	140	148	142	139	136
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age (exclusive of stillbirths):						
Number -----	1,183	1,259	1,500	1,775	1,640	----
Per 1,000 births -----	68.9	71.5	81.0	94.3	91.4	----
Stillbirths:						
Number -----	547	559	571	597	632	----
Rate per 100 live births -----	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.5	----

*Prior to 1930 the term "Urban" was used to include cities of 10,000 or more population.

INFANT MORTALITY: DEATHS (EXCLUSIVE OF STILLBIRTHS) IN COLORADO FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES, OF THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE, BY YEARS

(Compiled from Census Reports)

CAUSE	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
Measles -----	1	5	14	18	1
Scarlet fever -----	1	1	----	1	----
Whooping cough -----	26	25	43	76	32
Diphtheria -----	1	5	2	1	3
Influenza -----	79	89	73	70	150
Dysentery -----	4	5	8	12	7
Erysipelas -----	5	1	9	12	16
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis -----	1	1	4	5	13
Tetanus -----	----	----	----	----	----
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system -----	1	3	2	5	3
Tuberculosis of the meninges, etc. -----	2	2	3	8	2
Other forms of tuberculosis -----	1	3	1	1	3
Syphilis -----	14	11	10	11	18
Convulsions -----	1	2	3	3	3
Bronchitis -----	8	4	3	6	3
Broncho-pneumonia -----	155	135	182	224	178
Lobar and unspecified pneumonia -----	55	59	62	72	71
Diseases of the stomach -----	3	4	11	10	15
Diarrhea and enteritis -----	146	173	246	341	270
Intestinal obstruction -----	16	11	11	9	----
Congenital malformations -----	96	100	122	117	123
Congenital debility, icterus, sclerema -----	49	35	45	67	62
Premature birth -----	278	334	397	417	374
Injury at birth -----	85	80	80	79	87
Other diseases of early infancy -----	58	65	56	66	62
External causes -----	18	32	18	27	31
Unknown or ill-defined diseases -----	18	15	24	33	16
All other causes -----	61	59	71	84	97
Total deaths under 1 year -----	1,183	1,259	1,500	1,775	1,640

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, INFANT MORTALITY AND STILLBIRTHS, BY CITIES AND COUNTIES, 1933

(Compiled from Census Reports)

COUNTY	Number		Rate Per 1,000 Population		Excess Births Over Deaths*	Number Deaths Infants Under 1 Year Old	Number Stillbirths
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths			
Adams	210	296	9.9	14.0	-86	16	8
Alamosa	162	116	17.6	12.6	46	24	10
Arapahoe	197	178	8.1	7.4	19	7	8
Archuleta	35	17	10.9	5.3	18	2	---
Baca	189	59	17.3	5.4	130	15	3
Bent	170	149	18.6	16.3	21	19	9
Boulder	438	288	20.6	13.5	150	28	20
Chaffee	110	122	13.4	14.9	-12	10	1
Cheyenne	80	34	21.5	9.1	46	8	4
Clear Creek	39	47	18.1	21.8	-8	3	1
Conejos	120	53	12.0	5.3	67	9	4
Costilla	163	64	27.6	10.8	99	22	9
Crowley	97	51	16.3	8.6	46	10	3
Custer	36	20	16.9	9.4	16	1	2
Delta	244	166	17.1	11.6	78	13	5
Dolores	16	3	11.4	2.1	13	---	---
Douglas	22	24	6.3	6.9	-2	2	---
Eagle	48	35	12.0	8.8	13	7	1
Elbert	83	34	12.6	5.2	49	4	4
El Paso	104	210	6.2	12.6	-106	5	2
Fremont	259	246	13.6	12.9	13	27	9
Garfield	237	112	23.5	11.1	125	5	5
Gilpin	14	15	11.6	12.4	-1	---	---
Grand	29	18	13.8	8.5	11	---	---
Gunnison	100	56	18.1	10.1	44	6	3
Hinsdale	2	3	4.5	6.7	-1	---	---
Huerfano	367	150	21.5	8.8	217	23	6
Jackson	20	7	14.3	5.0	13	---	---
Jefferson	129	244	5.6	10.6	-116	3	4
Kiowa	27	29	7.1	7.6	-2	3	---
Kit Carson	229	55	23.1	5.6	174	11	4
Lake	69	85	14.1	17.4	-16	3	4
La Plata	259	155	19.5	11.7	104	20	6
Larimer	461	254	21.0	11.5	207	25	10
Las Animas	409	214	16.8	8.8	195	33	18
Lincoln	109	49	13.9	6.2	60	7	---
Logan	383	133	19.0	6.6	250	24	15
Mesa	316	162	19.8	10.1	154	27	6
Mineral	15	6	23.4	9.4	9	1	---
Moffat	72	38	14.8	7.8	34	6	1
Montezuma	210	93	25.9	11.5	117	14	5
Montrose	260	123	22.1	10.5	137	26	9
Morgan	435	155	23.3	8.3	280	24	12
Otero	452	301	18.3	12.2	151	64	22
Ouray	30	28	16.8	15.7	2	3	---
Park	24	20	11.4	9.5	4	---	1
Phillips	125	50	21.6	8.6	75	9	6
Pitkin	19	28	10.7	15.8	-9	1	1
Prowers	327	129	21.9	8.7	198	26	6
Pueblo	324	406	20.0	25.1	-82	18	4
Rio Blanco	40	30	13.4	10.1	10	---	---
Rio Grande	184	142	17.9	13.8	42	23	8
Routt	142	81	15.1	8.6	61	10	6
Saguache	74	36	11.4	5.5	38	11	2
San Juan	22	22	11.0	11.0	---	1	2
San Miguel	31	31	14.2	14.2	---	2	---
Sedgwick	123	37	21.2	6.4	86	8	4
Summit	10	20	10.1	20.3	-10	3	---
Teller	77	58	18.6	14.0	19	4	2
Washington	164	56	17.1	5.8	108	8	2
Weld	840	315	15.4	5.8	525	74	22
Yuma	251	95	18.4	7.0	156	11	6
Total:							
Counties	10,233	6,253	16.5	10.1	3,980	769	300
Cities 10,000 or more	6,947	5,708	15.9	13.1	1,239	414	247
Cities 2,500 to 10,000	2,166	1,461	22.7	15.3	705	178	87
Rural	8,067	4,792	15.5	9.2	3,275	591	213
State	17,180	11,961	16.3	11.4	5,219	1,183	547

*A minus sign (—) indicates an excess of deaths over births.

COLORADO TROOPS IN WORLD WAR

Official figures place the number of troops furnished by Colorado for the world war, including commissioned and enlisted men, at 42,898. The number includes enlistments in the army, navy and marine corps. The total number for the country was 4,727,988, of which Colorado furnished approximately 1 per cent.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, the war department completed the task of rechecking all authorization and credits for wounds incurred by members of the American Expeditionary Forces. The final figures on battle casualties for Colorado are as follows:

	Enlisted		Total
	Officers	Men	
Killed in action....	18	224	242
Died of wounds....	9	75	84
Wounds*	82	1,091	1,173
Individuals wounded*	76	1,042	1,118
Wounds not mortal ..	...	...	1,089
Grand total casualties.....	...	...	1,415

*"Wounds" and "Individuals wounded" include mortal wounds received by individuals enumerated under "Died of wounds."

PRISONERS AND CRIME CONDITIONS

The absence of any uniform system for compiling statistics on crime conditions makes it almost impossible to prepare data of any practical value except for recent years. This is due to several causes. Crime detection and punishment is handled by a variety of agencies, including federal, state, county and municipal authorities, and the lack of any central agency to eliminate duplications, report upon disposition of prisoners and to classify the crimes imposes a problem that has not been solved satisfactorily. A single prisoner may be charged with several offenses and may be tried in courts of different jurisdictions. One agency may compile records principally of offenses reported, another of convictions secured and a third upon an entirely different basis, and these cannot be harmonized for comparative purposes.

Recognizing the lack of and need for uniform crime records, a committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police inaugurated on January 1, 1930, the compilation of such data. This work was taken over on September 1, 1930, by the bureau of investigation of the United States department of justice. This agency,

with the co-operation of the chiefs of police organization, gathers and compiles statistics based upon the number of "offenses known to the police." This term includes those crimes occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise.

The police departments of most of the cities in Colorado co-operate with the bureau of investigation and supply uniform data to that agency. There were 14 Colorado cities reporting in 1933 and 1934 and 16 in 1935. An accompanying table shows the number of offenses per 100,000 population known to the police in the Colorado cities for the calendar years of 1933, 1934 and 1935, with comparative figures for all cities in the United States reporting to the bureau. This table shows that larceny and theft far exceed all other crimes in number and that Colorado ranks high among the states. The rate for Colorado cities in 1935 was 1,071.9 per 100,000 population, as compared with 747.0 for the United States. Larceny and theft showed a decline, however, for the three years for which records are given. There were 17 states with a higher rate and 30 with a lower rate than Colorado.

Burglary (breaking and entering) ranks second, and Colorado shows more than double the rate for the country as a whole. There were only four states with a higher rate. Auto theft has shown a substantial decrease in the United States and Colorado during the three years, and 23 states had a higher rate in 1935 than Colorado. It is significant, however, that 94.3 per cent of all automobiles stolen in the United States are recovered. In 1933 and 1934 the Colorado rate for automobile thefts was higher than for the country as a whole, but in 1935 it declined several points below the average.

Eight Colorado cities reported a total average of 503 police employees in 1934, or at the rate of 1.2 per 1,000 inhabitants of the cities reporting. This compares with an average of 1.7 police per 1,000 population for all cities in the United States reporting. The lowest rate is 0.9 reported by eight states and the highest is 2.8 per 1,000 inhabitants for the District of Columbia. New York comes next with 2.4 average. The tables show generally that the crime rate decreases proportionately with the number of police employed.

The value of property stolen in 23 cities of more than 100,000 population in 1935 was \$12,019,548, of which \$6,787,740 was recovered. Denver is the only Colorado city in that classification. Robberies show a seasonal variation, the number being less in the summer than in winter.

The data compiled by the bureau of investigation goes into the ages of persons arrested, variations in rates by months and by size of cities, etc., and is too extensive for reproduction in detail here, but may be found in records of the bureau in the public libraries.

An annual survey is made by the state planning commission to determine the number of prisoners received by the sheriffs in the county jails in fiscal years ending November 30, the distribution of same by sex, and the number in the jails at the close of the year. Included are all prisoners received, regardless of whether they have been tried or convicted, and among the number are those held for investigation, for drunkenness, disturbances and minor offenses. The large number received during a year and the comparatively small number at the close of the year indicate the short periods of their incarceration.

The number of prisoners, by sex, received in county jails by counties reporting in fiscal years is as follows:

Year	Male	Female	Total
1925	11,071	729	11,800
1926	9,132	574	9,706
1927	9,956	505	10,461
1928	10,193	474	10,667
1929	9,904	682	10,586
1930	10,115	819	10,934
1931	12,277	994	13,271
1932	10,422	495	10,917

Year	Male	Female	Total
1933	11,161	767	11,928
1934	11,621	831	12,452
1935	10,845	931	11,776

The percentages of males and females received by years were as follows:

Year	Per Cent	
	Male	Female
1925	93.82	6.18
1926	94.09	5.91
1927	95.17	4.83
1928	95.56	4.44
1929	93.57	6.43
1930	92.50	7.50
1931	92.55	7.45
1932	95.47	4.53
1933	93.57	6.43
1934	93.32	6.68
1935	92.09	7.91

A table published elsewhere in this volume shows the number of prisoners received in jails by counties and years, and number of prisoners confined at the end of the fiscal years.

The number of prisoners in the county jails of the state on November 30, of the years named, as reported by the sheriffs, were as follows:

Year	Male	Female	Total
1924	..	..	847
1925	518	41	559
1926	492	29	521
1927	676	43	719
1928	604	43	647
1929	471	25	496
1930	849	64	913
1931	571	48	619
1932	550	48	598
1933	502	18	520
1934	516	15	531
1935	478	29	507

Additional information on crime conditions will be found in separate chapters on the state penitentiary, the operations of the United States district attorney's office in Colorado and on narcotic operations.

CRIME REPORTS: RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE IN COLORADO AND UNITED STATES CITIES FOR CALENDAR YEARS OF 1935, 1934 AND 1933

Note.—These statistics are taken from the uniform crime reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, and include data for 1,264 cities in the United States and 14 cities in Colorado for 1933; 1,285 cities in the United States and 14 in Colorado for 1934, and 1,423 cities in the United States and 16 in Colorado in 1935.

OFFENSES	1935		1934		1933	
	United States	Colorado	United States	Colorado	United States	Colorado
Criminal homicide:						
Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	6.0	7.0	6.7	5.4	7.1	6.6
Manslaughter by negligence	5.3	*	5.4	3.5	4.8	0.7
Rape	7.2	6.1	6.4	4.8	5.9	6.2
Robbery	66.4	113.1	81.6	155.8	102.5	149.8
Aggravated assault	45.7	21.2	49.4	20.3	50.7	15.7
Burglary—breaking or entering	310.0	617.7	334.8	784.3	379.2	769.2
Larceny— <u>theft</u>	747.0	1,071.9	771.0	1,298.3	762.0	1,172.6
Auto theft	241.8	238.8	287.3	441.9	320.4	393.4

*Not reported.

PRISONERS IN COUNTY JAILS, YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30
(From records of County Sheriffs)

COUNTY	Prisoners Received						Number of Prisoners at End of Year			
	1935			1934	1933	1932	1935	1934	1933	1932
	Male	Female	Total							
Adams	345	15	360	289	274	340	5	4	34	12
Alamosa	78	1	79	73	67	52	1	2	2	1
Arapahoe	181	16	197	110	138	33	7	4	4	2
Archuleta	24	3	27	22	18					
Baca	39		39	45	59	50	2		4	2
Bent	61	3	64	52	87	*	3	1	2	5
Boulder	571	25	596	464	642	*	13	12	10	10
Chaffee	86	3	89	80	121	77	5	2	6	7
Cheyenne	15		15	*	25	39		*	1	1
Clear Creek	50	1	51	50	40	50	4	8	3	1
Conejos	50		50	60	49	*	7	5		65
Costilla	3		3	12	19		*	4	19	
Crowley	69	2	71	37	45	25	3			
Custer	2		2	1	5	4		1		
Delta	75	1	76	85	83	73	4	2	5	1
Denver	4,485	552	5,037	6,137	5,741	5,552	239	290	253	280
Dolores	7		7	*			7	1		
Douglas	24	2	26	9	22	38			1	3
Eagle	70	3	73	78	116	51	7	8		3
Elbert	7		7	10	14	5	2			1
El Paso	421	79	500	475	433	465	13	6	10	21
Fremont	137	5	142	117	130	89	7	9	4	9
Garfield	113	4	117	111	68	130	4	10	12	9
Gilpin	10		10	22	8	6		2		
Grand	42		42	20	25	18			2	
Gunnison	35		35	47	43	47	2	1		1
Hinsdale	6		6	4	2					
Huerfano	122	4	126	124	170	176	3	6	1	9
Jackson	2		2	*	1	1		1		1
Jefferson	446	20	466	378	242	493	7	3	4	5
Kiowa	19		19	*	*	11	2	*		
Kit Carson	61		61	61	55	76	5	1	1	
Lake	152	6	158	120	122	65	3	10	6	10
La Plata	141	12	153	176	213	173	4	11	6	
Larimer	278	19	297	277	273	72	9	16	14	4
Las Animas	307	26	333	283	352	317	3	11	9	6
Lincoln	12	2	14	*	*	*		*		*
Logan	126	11	137	114	157	173	3		5	5
Mesa	161	16	177	168	132	169	14	10	*	20
Mineral				7	5	4				
Moffat	21	1	22	29	35	64			3	3
Montezuma	49	2	51	50	45	40	5	1	5	
Montrose	37		37	58	65	107	5	1	2	4
Morgan	226	9	235	236	223	252	4	14	6	15
Otero	*	*	*	362	*	*	*	7	*	*
Ouray	12		12	11	14	19	1	1	2	
Park	40		40	6	32	42	1			5
Phillips	49	1	50	49	35	61	1			5
Pitkin	3		3	*	11	8		*	2	
Prowers	194	13	207	207	221	*	5	3	6	4
Pueblo	473	30	503	497	480	498	38	38	28	25
Rio Blanco	24	3	27	*	8	7		*	1	
Rio Grande	104	5	109	78	68	89	4		2	4
Routt	69	2	71	36	110	81	5		7	7
Saguache	87	4	91	97	89	62			1	7
San Juan	1	1	2			3	1		*	
San Miguel	4		4	14	*	18		1	*	
Sedgwick	46		46	75	81	46	6	6	2	4
Summit	6	1	7	5	6	15	1		1	
Teller	50	8	58	133	3	56	3	7	3	7
Washington	43	3	46	38	40	56			4	
Weld	425	15	440	353	360	461	39	11	25	14
Yuma	49	2	51	*	6	58			2	
State	10,845	931	11,776	12,452	11,928	10,917	507	531	520	598

*Data not available

LIBRARIES IN COLORADO

Colorado has extensive library facilities available to the public, many of which are maintained in whole or in part by public funds. A survey conducted in 1934 by the library extension division of the Colorado state library under the federal civil works administration reported upon 110 libraries in the state containing 1,851,906 volumes. These are exclusive of public school libraries.

The following table shows the number of libraries of various classifications in the state and the number of volumes contained therein, exclusive of public school libraries:

	No.	Volumes
State libraries.....	5	*192,503
Tax supported libraries... 51		348,740
Non-tax supported..... 40		91,948
Publicly-controlled colleges and universities..... 8		493,943
Privately-controlled colleges and universities... 6		224,772
Total	110	1,851,906

*Exclusive of legislative reference library.

Forty-nine of the tax-supported libraries reporting have an annual income of \$316,270, and 27 non-tax supported libraries reported an income of \$3,304, a total of \$319,574. This is exclusive of the state libraries, and the libraries of colleges and universities. Sixty-four of the libraries reporting both the circulation of books and the number of borrowers showed a total circulation of 3,980,278 volumes and 209,237 borrowers. This is at the rate of 19 volumes annually for each borrower in the state. Pueblo showed 13.9 circulation per borrower, Colorado Springs, 21.3; and Denver, 21.3.

The state library, which is located in the capitol building, is under the supervision of the superintendent of public instruction. It is a reference library; a depository for the preservation of state records and reports, United States government reports and documents of other states and territories. It contains 125,000 volumes.

The extension division of the state library also is under the superintendent of public instruction. Its purposes are to give assistance, advice and counsel to all free libraries in the state, to committees which may propose to establish libraries and to all persons interested as to the best means of establishing and administering libraries, and to keep in operation free traveling libraries in the state. This division loaned 21,483 volumes to 432 libraries in the state in

the biennial period ending June 30, 1932, and in the period September, 1933, to May, 1934, sent books into 49 counties, including 286 separate selections to schools, study clubs and communities, with an adequate average circulation for the 10,747 books selected.

The state legislative reference library is highly specialized and the service afforded includes supplying reference service to members of the state legislature and state officers and the drafting of bills and statutory revisions. It contains books, pamphlets, reports, newspaper files and miscellaneous material pertaining to its special line of work.

The state law library is under the supervision of the supreme court and is conducted for the benefit of the court and the lawyers appearing before it.

The state historical library is in the state museum building and is under the supervision of the state historical society. It collects and preserves material relating to the history of Colorado and has 5,503 volumes. It is a non-circulating library.

An accompanying table shows the cities and towns in the state in which libraries are operated, the number of volumes, circulation, income, number of borrowers and hours open per week. Another table gives the number of volumes and periodicals and the number of borrowers at the colleges and universities in the state.

SHEEP AND LAMBS ON FEED

Colorado has ranked first among all the states of the Union in the census years from 1920 to 1935, inclusive, in the number of sheep and lambs on feed in the state. The cooperative marketing division of the Farm Credit administration reported 1,085,000 sheep and lambs on feed in the state on January 1, 1935, or 19.3 per cent of the total 5,611,000 head on feed in the United States as of that date. This was a decrease, however, from the figures for the same date in 1930, when Colorado had 2,035,000 head, or 34 per cent of the 5,938,000 for the entire United States. The highest per cent of the total for the period was reached in 1925, when Colorado had 39.3 per cent of the total for the country. In that year this state reported 1,600,000 head out of a total of 4,074,000. In 1920 Colorado had 975,000 out of 3,415,000 head, or 28.6 per cent of the total.

LIBRARIES IN COLORADO CITIES AND TOWNS, 1934

Note.—This list includes libraries supported by funds raised by taxation and libraries which are financially without such aid. Tax supported libraries are designated with a (*). This table was compiled by Anne M. Strasser, extension division of the state library, from data gathered in 1934 in a library survey of the state under the federal civil works administration.

CITY OR TOWN	No. Volumes	Circulation	Income	No. of Borrowers	Hours Per Week
*Akron	3,362	10,183	\$ 735	250	18
*Alamosa	5,343	25,753	200	1,162	45
Alma	7,750	.....	281	75	1
Ault	1,850	2,340	105	60	4
*Aurora	5,000	.....	780	.....	12
Bennett	2,000	2,319	30	205	4
*Boulder	17,082	65,693	5,131	6,000	75½
*Brush	7,730	16,499	1,898	1,706	25½
*Brighton	8,074	33,699	1,583	2,342	30
*Buena Vista	2,600	3,000	120	1,507	25½
*Burlington	4,190	18,000	600	700	18
*Canon City	10,011	29,112	2,745	.....	66
Center	2,000	.....	75	.....	4
Central City	700	.....	.....	125	20
Collbran	4,500	6,000	.....	.....	6
Cheyenne Wells	1,100	2,500	25	.....	3
*Colorado Springs—Public Library and Branch	50,329	222,421	19,988	15,000	69
Cortez	2,500	.....	100	400	18
Craig	118	.....	.....	100	9
Cripple Creek	.....	.....	100	.....	..
Del Norte	2,000	.....	.....	.....	9
*Delta	9,000	32,588	1,795	2,410	36
*Denver	371,703	2,041,900	200,000	95,086	75
*Durango	16,511	50,681	.....	2,745	58
*Eaton	6,818	11,407	850	275	12
Elizabeth	1,266	2,000	50	200	8
*Englewood	7,372	69,603	1,657	3,417	48
Evergreen	9,100	8,236	272	285	42
*Estes Park	6,077	11,898	1,200	906	11
*Flagler	1,240	1,403	100	200	10
*Fort Collins	22,123	124,036	7,980	5,000	75
*Fort Lupton	3,685	15,048	940	512	11
*Fort Morgan	10,000	17,742	3,000	6,000	36
Georgetown	4,000	.....	72	75	5
*Glenwood Springs	5,400	14,489	430	665	20
*Golden	6,000	4,140	500	497	42
*Grand Junction	10,127	68,933	4,013	3,488	45
*Greeley	30,526	168,590	10,290	6,100	76
Haswell	205	766	.....	125	18
*Hayden	2,000	.....	300	400	10
Haxtun	200	5,000	50	200	8
Holly	1,200	6,000	.....	300	6
*Holyoke	5,000	12,000	700	400	32
*Hugo	2,023	6,942	294	.....	10
*Idaho Springs	7,597	11,705	754	733	45
*Julesburg	2,500	10,000	618	250	12
*Lamar	7,100	17,174	2,000	500	36
*Las Animas	8,500	30,207	1,294	2,000	28
*Leadville	9,900	27,202	776	690	..
*Littleton	4,700	25,916	1,535	1,140	33
*Longmont	16,736	80,347	5,065	5,709	51
*Louisville	1,476	4,875	100	200	7
*Loveland	10,000	59,467	3,350	2,432	48
Mancos	3,000	2,500	.....	.....	54
*Manitou	6,921	16,994	845	306	42
Manzanola	3,000	5,200	110	65	18
Maybelle	1,350	.....	.....	50	10
*Meeker	3,900	6,000	450	300	14
Merino	2,000	5,500	75	.....	6
*Montrose	8,563	39,115	2,750	2,500	39
*Monte Vista	5,873	20,089	493	1,957	24
Morrison	300	.....	.....	25	..
Oak Creek	.....	.....	50	.....	42
Olathe	3,000	4,898	134	.....	12

*Tax supported libraries.

LIBRARIES IN COLORADO CITIES AND TOWNS, 1934—Continued

Note.—This list includes libraries supported by funds raised by taxation and libraries which are financially without such aid. Tax supported libraries are designated with a (*). This table was compiled by Anne M. Strasser, extension division of the state library, from data gathered in 1934 in a library survey of the state under the federal civil works administration.

CITY OR TOWN	No. Volumes	Circulation	Income	No. of Borrowers	Hours Per Week
Ordway	1,900	720	\$ 75	500	48
Otis .....	...	500	50	100	25
*Ouray	10,296	No. Rept.	2,000	No. Rept.	15
Ovid	200	4,000	135	300	8
Pagosa Springs.....	4,000	2,000	150	50	10
Platteville	2,200	3,419	46	53	9
Price Creek	225	100	.....	10	..
*Pueblo	40,384	223,226	10,200	16,000	54
Rangely	243	401	50	50	30
*Rifle	3,480	25,000	600	900	..
*Rocky Ford.....	10,444	51,457	2,800	2,012	47
San Acacio.....	2,000	300	.....	.....	2
Springfield	500	.....	.....	50	4
Sugar City.....	1,759	4,160	150	370	5
*Salida	10,366	30,583	1,723	.....	42
*Silverton .....	.....	.....	100	.....	..
*Steamboat Springs.....	6,867	16,858	900	500	14
*Sterling	14,510	87,977	4,544	4,088	50
Swink	2,290	1,500	150	100	4
*Trinidad	23,449	98,584	4,864	4,968	72
Victor	15,000	10,000	600	300	12
Virginia Dale.....	230	.....	.....	200	6
Walsenburg	3,500	1,000	92	500	16
Wellington	1,700	2,860	60	.....	4
*Windsor	2,852	12,500	500	1,474	15
*Wray	3,000	8,227	180	350	..
Yuma	3,062	7,991	217	87	6
Total, tax supported.....	848,740	.....	\$316,270	.....	.....
Total, non-tax supported	91,948	.....	3,304	.....	.....
Grand total.....	940,688	.....	\$319,574	.....	.....

*Tax supported libraries.

LIBRARIES OF COLORADO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, 1934

(Compiled by Anne M. Strasser, Extension Division Colorado State Library)

	Volumes	Periodicals	Borrowers
Publicly controlled:			
Adams State Normal.....	2,487	45	.....
College of Education.....	86,500	330	3,131
State College.....	80,332	245	2,476
Fort Lewis.....	5,000	25	.....
Grand Junction Junior College.....	2,256	5	175
School of Mines.....	29,388	.....	550
University of Colorado.....	271,440	316	6,155
Western State College.....	16,540	155	67,070
Total	493,943	1,121	79,557
Privately controlled:			
Colorado College.....	101,860	412	700
Colorado Woman's College.....	5,825	30	275
Iliff School of Theology.....	17,300	25	125
Loretto Heights College.....	12,416	108	224
Regis College.....	33,200	100	450
University of Denver.....	54,171	466	1,438
Total	224,772	1,141	3,212
Grand total.....	718,715	2,262	82,769

NOTABLE TUNNELS IN COLORADO

The propensity of man to battle and overcome natural barriers in his path of progress is illustrated in Colorado by the many miles of tunnels which have been constructed to level railroad grades through the mountains, convey water from the rivers to the valleys for irrigation purposes, recover the minerals in the earth and to generate hydro-electric power for industrial and domestic uses. Some of the mining districts in the state, such as Cripple Creek and Leadville, are literally honeycombed with underground tunnels, shafts, entries and drifts, while in some of the older coal mining areas the sub-surface workings extend for miles in all directions like the radiating streets of a city. Rivers have been diverted through mountain ranges in order that their waters might be harnessed for the use of tillers of the soil, or to supply the domestic needs of a city or town, and mighty streams have been conquered and controlled so that their power might be used in the mines and the mills. Mountains that were barriers to transportation routes have been penetrated and trains that could not go over them now go through them.

The Denver & Salt Lake (Moffat) railroad, which runs westward from Denver directly through the main range of the Rockies, is a notable example of the use of tunnels to reduce grades for economical transportation purposes. In a distance of 232 miles between Denver and Craig it goes through 52 tunnels with an aggregate length of 56,618 feet, or 10.7 miles, including the Moffat tunnel. The Denver & Rio Grande Western has 16 tunnels with an aggregate length of 11,030 feet, exclusive of tunnels on the Rio Grande Southern railroad.

It is next to impossible to compile a record of all the tunnels that have been driven in Colorado, even if such a list would be of any great value, but there are many that stand out as among the notable borings of the world. The more important of these are described as follows:

The **Moffat tunnel** was cut under a shoulder of James peak, 50 miles west of Denver, for the purpose of eliminating heavy railroad grades over the Continental Divide and shortening railroad distances. It is a public improvement constructed by the Moffat Tunnel Improvement district, created by the state legislature on April 29, 1922. It was named in honor of David H. Mof-

fat, a pioneer banker and railroad builder, to whom is given the credit for having originated the undertaking.

The Moffat Tunnel Commission is composed of the following members: Thomas H. Iles of Axial, B. C. Hilliard, Jr., of Denver, Rodney J. Bardwell, Jr., of Denver, William J. Bennett of Arvada and Charles H. Leckenby of Steamboat Springs. The members, under a recent statute, are elected by the taxpayers of the district.

The district includes Denver, Grand, Moffat and Routt counties and portions of Gilpin, Jefferson, Eagle, Adams and Boulder counties. The cost of the tunnel was approximately \$18,000,000, of which the major part was defrayed by the proceeds of four bond issues totalling \$15,470,000, and the remainder from profits from concessions.

The tunnel is 6.4 miles long, 24 feet in height and 18 feet in width. A pioneer tunnel bored parallel with the main tunnel to facilitate the work is eight feet high and eight feet wide.

The pioneer tunnel was officially "holed" through on February 18, 1927, the blast of dynamite being set off by President Coolidge upon pressing a key in Washington, and the program being broadcast to the country by radio from the heart of the mountain.

This tunnel is under lease to the city of Denver, which has under way a trans-mountain water diversion project that will transport water through it to the eastern slope of the range. The railroad tunnel was "holed" through on July 7, 1927, and formally turned over completed to the lessee on February 26, 1928. The railway tunnel has been leased to the Denver & Salt Lake Railway company for 50 years. Railroad connections through the tunnel shorten the distance between Denver and the Pacific coast by 176 miles.

The project involved the excavation of 750,000 cubic yards, or 3,000,000,000 pounds of rock, equal to 1,600 freight trains of 40 cars each; 2,500,000 pounds of dynamite discharged; 700 miles of drill holes; 800,000 pounds of drill steel; 11,000,000 F. B. M. timber, equivalent to more than 2,000 miles of 1 by 12-inch plank; and the use of 28,000,000 K. W. H. electric power.

The **Gunnison tunnel** is located in Montrose county, near the town of that name, in western Colorado, and was constructed by the United States reclamation service as a part of the Uncompahgre reclamation project, at a cost of \$2,905,317. It is 30,645 feet, or 5.8 miles long and is the shape of

a horseshoe, being 10 feet wide at the base and 12.4 feet high at the center of the arch. The elevation is 6,433 feet above sea level at the upper end and it is 2,157 feet under ground at the apex. It diverts water from the Gunnison river into the Uncompahgre river basin. F. C. Lauzon, who for a number of years had been a miner, is credited with the conception of the idea out of which the project grew. Mr. Lauzon claimed that the idea came to him in a dream. At the time of its completion it was rated as the longest irrigation tunnel in the world. Work started on the project in January, 1905, and its completion was celebrated on September 23, 1909, when President Taft, accompanied by a party of distinguished people, touched a golden plate attached to a silver bell that was electrically equipped to open the headgate and release the waters of the river into the tunnel. Its construction was attended with a number of dramatic and difficult events. A year after work started it encountered a seam carrying warm water surcharged with carbonic acid gas, which caused a suspension of operations for six months until a shaft for ventilation purposes could be constructed. At 2,000 feet it went through a geological fault and work went ahead in a highly saturated atmosphere at a temperature of 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Cloudbursts and water streams hindered the work at several intervals.

The Frederick mine, near Valdez in Las Animas county, owned and operated by the Colorado Fuel & Iron company, has 154,000 feet, or 29.15 miles, of underground tunnels, or entries as they are known in the industry, the workings having two entries, one for the intake and the other for the return. It is one of the largest, if not the largest, coal mine in the state.

The Busk-Ivanhoe tunnel is located across the boundary between Lake and Pitkin counties, west of Leadville. It penetrates the Sawatch mountain range and connects the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of the continental divide, a distance of 9,394 feet. The elevation is 10,810 feet above sea level at Busk and 10,944 feet at Ivanhoe, and at the time of its construction it was the second highest tunnel in the world. It was driven almost entirely through granite and cost \$1,250,000. Thirty men were killed in the progress of the work. It was started on August 1, 1890, as a private enterprise, the promoters expecting to

lease or sell it to the Colorado Midland railway which had been completed in 1889 from Colorado Springs by way of Ute pass and Leadville to New Castle. The tunnel saved 530 feet in elevation and seven miles in distance for the railroad. The project was a financial failure, the promoters having undertaken its construction without a contract for its use by the railroad and the latter subsequently bought it at a fractional part of its original cost. The railroad, in turn, was unprofitable and passed into the hands of a private owner, who junked most of it during the world war. On May 13, 1922, he quit-claimed the right-of-way for that portion of the railroad abandoned to the state highway department for highway purposes, title in the tunnel itself not being transferred. State highway No. 104 now runs through the tunnel.

The Yak tunnel, in the Leadville mining district in Lake county, was constructed for drainage, transportation and development purposes in connection with deep mining. It goes from California Gulch eastward below Iron and Breece hill and emerges near the London mine in Park county. The elevation is 10,333 feet and its length is four miles. The venture was started by A. A. Blow and at first was known as the Blow tunnel. Construction started in 1886 and it was completed in 1910. It is seven feet wide and seven feet high.

The Newhouse, or Argo tunnel as it is now known, is located at Idaho Springs, in Clear Creek county, and was constructed for mining development purposes. It is eight feet wide and eight feet high and 4.16 miles long. Hand work started on it in September, 1893, and machines were installed the following January. It was completed on November 17, 1910.

The Shoshone tunnel is located near Glenwood Springs, in Garfield county, the intake being 12 miles above Glenwood Springs on the Colorado river. It was constructed in 1906-1910 by the Central Colorado Power company to generate electricity by water power and now belongs to the Public Service company of Colorado. Tunnelling was through granite for the entire distance. It is 12 feet wide and 16.8 feet high. The total length is 12,453 feet and the cost, exclusive of the concrete lining, was \$927,653.

The Laramie-Poudre tunnel, which was constructed for the purpose of diverting water from the Laramie river to be used in irrigating 125,000 acres

of land in Larimer and Weld counties, is located near Home, in Larimer county, the intake being on the east bank of the Laramie river near the mouth of West Fork. It is seven and one-half feet wide and nine and one-half feet high and 11,306 feet long. It cost approximately \$500,000, including an open cut 1,100 feet long on the western end. It has a capacity of 1,000 cubic feet of water per second. The water taken from the Laramie river and diverted through the tunnel empties into the Cache la Poudre river. Construction began on August 25, 1902, and was completed on July 20, 1911. It is sometimes called the Greeley-Poudre tunnel.

The **Lucania tunnel**, at Idaho Springs, in Clear Creek county, was constructed for mine development and transportation purposes. It was started in the fall of 1901 and up to January 1, 1911, had been driven 6,385 feet. The projected length is 12,000 feet. The size of the tunnel is eight feet square.

The **Big Five, or Central tunnel**, at Idaho Springs, Clear Creek county, constructed for mine drainage and transportation purposes, is 9,000 feet long. It is 12 feet wide by eight feet high for a distance of 2,500 feet and the remainder is five feet wide by seven feet high.

The **Rowley tunnel** at Bonanza, Sa-

guache county, was started on May 27, 1911, and completed in October, 1912. It is eight feet wide, seven feet high and 6,600 feet long. It was constructed for mine drainage and development purposes.

The **Marshall-Russell tunnel**, which was constructed for mine drainage, transportation and development purposes, is located at Empire, in Clear Creek county. Construction work started in October, 1901, and it was completed in 1912. It is eight feet wide, nine feet high and 6,700 feet long.

The **Roosevelt tunnel** is located in the Cripple Creek district in Teller county and was constructed to drain gold mines in the district. It is 10 feet wide, six feet high and 14,167 feet long. It cost \$336,421. Work started on it in June, 1907, and it was finished to the extent that the first drainage had begun in 1910.

Among the tunnels listed in Bulletin 57 of the United States Bureau of Mines, by David W. Brunton and John A. Davis, but not included in the above are:

Name	Location	Length
Burleigh.....	Silver Plume.....	3,000
Carter.....	Ohio City.....	7,600
Gold Links.....	Ohio City.....	3,900
Raymond.....	Ohio City.....	3,200
Sawatch.....	Leadville.....	5,000
Stillwell.....	Telluride.....	2,500

Intoxicating Liquors

The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in Colorado are governed by an act of the state general assembly approved April 12, 1935, and effective as of that date. The law allows the sale of intoxicating liquors by the drink in hotels, clubs, and restaurants and of package goods by retail drug stores and liquor stores. It prohibits the sale of liquors to persons under 21 years of age, drunkards and intoxicated persons, and on election days, Sundays and Christmas and during specified hours. It provides for the licensing of all dealers and their regulation, and allows local option for cities, towns and counties, and prescribes penalties for the violation of the provisions of the act. The manufacture and sale of beverages not exceeding 3.2 per cent alcoholic content is regulated under a separate law and the licenses have very few restrictions. Both acts are administered by the state liquor licensing authority under the secretary of state. The revenues derived from the administration of the

liquor laws, except a maximum of five per cent for expenses, go into the state's old age pension fund.

Receipts of the liquor licensing authority for the calendar year of 1935 amounted to \$2,029,634, of which \$1,929,301 went into the old age pension fund and \$100,332 to the expense account. The amendments to the old liquor act were effective April 12. The following statement of receipts includes revenues received for the calendar year of 1935 under the old law up to that date and the new law from that date until the close of the year:

Alcohol permits (old law)...	\$ 260.00
3.2 per cent beer and wine permits	31,718.98
Intoxicating liquors permits	129,705.58
Medicinal liquor permits (old law)	1,525.00
Non-intoxicating liquor stamps	57,932.85
Intoxicating liquor stamps.	1,599,281.12
Medicinal liquor stamps (old law)	208,996.49
Salesmen registration fees..	214.00
Total	\$2,029,634.02

A brief history of constitutional amendments and measures enacted in Colorado leading up to prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and the repeal and amendment of these acts will be found in the Colorado Year Book for 1933-1934. Additional information on liquor taxes will be found in the chapter on federal internal revenue from Colorado and in another chapter on distilled spirits.

DISTILLED SPIRITS

Operations in distilled spirits under the supervision of the federal government are handled by the alcohol tax unit of the internal revenue office. The Colorado division is coextensive with the boundaries of the state. The 21st amendment to the federal constitution repealing the prohibition amendment became effective December 5, 1933.

There was no production of distilled spirits in Colorado in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and the first production began in 1935, when one distillery was operated. Its total output was 35,522 tax-gallons of whiskey. Materials used included 7,121 bushels of corn, 23 bushels of rye, 1,820 bushels of malt and 72 bushels of other grain, a total of 9,036 bushels.

There was one general bonded warehouse in the state in 1934, and one distillery and one general bonded warehouse in 1935.

Withdrawals of tax-paid spirits in tax-gallons from warehouses in fiscal years ending June 30, were as follows:

	1935	1934
Whiskey	120,607	9,568
Rum	178	92
Gin	5,790	....
Total	126,575	9,660

Stocks remaining in bonded warehouses on June 30, were as follows:

	1935	1934
Whiskey	51,352	2,660
Rum	191	381
Gin	709	....
Total	52,252	3,041

Losses in bonded warehouses from leakage and evaporation were as follows:

	1935	1934
Whiskey	2,199	247
Rum	13	3
Gin	35	....
Total	2,247	250

Three plants in which materials were dumped for rectification were operated in the state in 1935. Materials dumped consisted of 17,102 proof gallons, and 16,572 gallons of rectified spirits and wines were recovered.

BEER MANUFACTURES

The last census of manufactures taken prior to the enactment of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in Colorado was in 1915 and covered operations for 1914. The census for 1933 disclosed operations of manufacturers of malt liquors in anticipation of the repeal of the eighteenth amendment to the federal constitution.

A summary of the industry for Colorado for the two census years named is as follows:

	1933	1914
Number of establishments	4	11
Wage earners (average number)...	260	451
Wages	\$ 301,099	\$ 404,000
Cost of materials..	968,542	1,197,000
Value of products.	2,943,537	3,023,000
Value added by manufacture	1,974,995	1,826,000

For approximately five months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, prior to the repeal of the 18th amendment on December 5, 1933, the alcoholic content of fermented malt liquors was limited to 3.2 per cent by weight.

A summary of statistics for Colorado on the brewery industry for fiscal years ending June 30, as reported by the alcohol tax unit of the internal revenue office is as follows:

	1935	1934
Breweries operated.....	5	5
Production (bbls.).....	240,470	263,663
Tax-paid withdrawals:		
In barrels and kegs..	185,700	187,259
By pipeline to bottling house	51,154	48,340
Consumed on premises.....	2,000	....
Total	238,854	235,599
Losses	4,485	....
On hand June 30.....	44,388	47,257

Materials used by the Colorado breweries in the manufacture of fermented malt liquors, in pounds, are as follows:

	1935	1934
Malt	10,487,565	11,361,584
Corn and corn products	692,500	640,490
Sugars and syrups.	438,351	889,429
Rice	748,780	459,500
Hops and hop extracts	125,528	136,001

Wholesale and Retail Distribution in Colorado

THE fifteenth decennial census of the United States included for the first time a census of wholesale and retail distribution. The statistics were collected in 1930 and cover operations in 1929. They were secured by a field canvass covering every state, city and county in the United States.

A similar census was taken for the calendar year of 1933 by the bureau of the census with funds supplied by the civil works administration. This census of American business also included for 1933 a report on service establishments, places of amusement and hotels.

The combined figures for wholesale and retail business and service establishments show for Colorado a total of 21,051 establishments with net sales and receipts aggregating \$497,928,000 and a combined pay roll of \$48,607,000 in 1933.

The wholesale and retail business in 1933 (exclusive of service establishments) aggregated 15,523 establishments with net sales of \$495,349,000 and a pay roll of \$42,554,000, which compares with 16,058 establishments, \$1,006,584,000 net sales and a pay roll of \$74,678,000 in 1929. The decreases for the period were 535, or 3.3 per cent in the number of establishments; \$511,235,000, or 50.8 per cent, in net sales and \$32,124,000, or 43 per cent, in amount of pay roll.

Summaries of these operations are given herewith. Lack of space will not permit a reproduction of the statistics in detail, but these may be obtained from the census reports. The bureau of the census issued separate bulletins on Colorado, which go into all phases of wholesale and retail distribution and service establishments by types of organization, by cities, towns and counties, by commodities and by groups. These are available at the public libraries, or may be purchased from the superintendent of documents of the government printing office at Washington.

WHOLESALE BUSINESS

There is published herewith a table giving a summary of wholesale business in Colorado in 1933 and 1929 by 25 major groups, giving the number of establishments, net sales and total pay roll for the two census years. This summary includes wholesalers proper, manufacturers sales branches, agents and brokers and all other types. An-

other table shows a distribution of the wholesale business among the four major types in 1933 and 1929, with percentages of totals and percentages of changes.

The wholesale trade in farm products (including only those not specified under other classifications) ranked first in 1929, with 357 establishments having net sales of \$142,459,705. Live-stock, other than horses and mules, accounted for \$85,982,512 of the total, and grain for \$50,629,104. Food products not elsewhere specified were second, with 392 establishments doing a wholesale business of \$80,948,860. Under this classification fruits and vegetables accounted for \$46,407,787 and meats and meat products for \$20,228,265.

Groceries and food specialties ranked third, with 164 wholesale establishments having net sales of \$78,470,500, of which the general line of groceries accounted for \$41,914,439 and food and grocery specialties for \$36,556,061.

Metals and minerals, except petroleum and scrap, ranked fourth, with 34 establishments having net sales of \$42,091,974. Petroleum and petroleum products came fifth, with 445 establishments having net sales of \$31,471,903 and machinery, equipment and supplies exclusive of electrical, came sixth, with 149 establishments and net sales of \$26,423,030. The automotive group came seventh, with 68 establishments and net sales of \$25,815,127. Under this classification, automobiles and other motor vehicles accounted for \$13,158,207, auto equipment for \$5,691,980; parts, \$1,262,949, and tires and tubes, \$4,701,982.

The principal commodity sales, by kind, in the order of their rank, per cent of total sales, and volume, are as follows.

Commodity	Per Cent	Net Sales
Livestock	18.1	\$80,607,000
Fruits and vegetables.	7.6	33,941,000
Iron and steel products	7.4	32,999,000
Groceries	5.3	23,427,000
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	4.8	21,507,000
Grain	4.3	19,231,000
Meats and meat products	4.0	17,729,000
Dairy products and eggs	3.1	13,761,000
Automobiles	3.0	13,377,000
Auto equipment	3.0	13,131,000
Machinery, equipment and supplies.....	2.9	12,853,000
Electrical appliances..	2.7	11,927,000
Coal and coke.....	2.5	11,166,000
Cigars, cigarettes and tobacco	2.2	9,851,000
Canned goods.....	1.9	8,466,000

WHOLESALE BUSINESS IN COLORADO: SUMMARY BY KINDS FOR 1933 AND 1929

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note.—This table is composed of all classifications, including wholesalers proper, manufacturers' sales branches, agents and brokers, and others. Certain subdivisions for 1933 are combined for comparative purposes. A separate table shows the distribution of the business for the two census years by types.

KIND OF BUSINESS	No. of Establishments		Net Sales		Total Pay Roll (Including Part-Time)	
	1933	1929	1933	1929	1933	1929
Amusements and sporting goods.....	24	33	\$ 2,268,000	\$ 5,456,250	\$ 350,000	\$ 644,563
Automotive	65	68	12,695,000	25,815,127	1,073,000	2,203,924
Chemicals, drugs and allied products	32	41	7,829,000	13,426,150	682,000	914,247
Dry goods and apparel.....	34	62	3,303,000	7,591,374	241,000	540,685
Electrical	34	56	8,210,000	20,964,324	627,000	1,217,017
Farm products (not elsewhere specified)	338	357	61,885,000	142,459,705	2,159,000	1,688,575
Farm supplies (except machinery and equipment).....	31	18	5,101,000	6,386,130	494,000	253,835
Food products (not elsewhere specified)	---	392	---	80,948,860	---	3,600,870
Forest products (except lumber).....	---	4	---	341,437	---	112,658
Furniture and house-furnishings.....	13	28	1,654,000	6,492,598	97,000	477,798
Groceries and food specialties.....	181	164	55,911,000	78,470,500	2,899,000	3,132,026
Hardware	5	20	1,258,000	5,286,498	127,000	526,050
Iron and steel scrap and other waste metals.....	19	22	422,000	2,282,092	45,000	95,195
Jewelry and optical goods.....	16	16	590,000	1,177,068	138,000	187,429
Leather and leather goods (except gloves and shoes).....	---	9	---	1,190,699	---	149,293
Lumber and building materials (other than metal).....	26	44	4,349,000	13,765,210	491,000	921,653
Machinery, equipment and supplies (except electrical).....	104	149	10,557,000	26,423,030	1,421,000	2,325,750
Metals and minerals (except petroleum and scrap).....	20	34	6,460,000	42,091,974	312,000	598,904
Paper and paper products.....	16	20	2,816,000	5,380,023	343,000	656,492
Petroleum and petroleum products	497	445	21,877,000	31,471,903	1,976,000	2,221,939
Plumbing and heating equipment and supplies.....	19	34	1,926,000	6,996,368	247,000	634,848
Tobacco and tobacco products (except leaf).....	18	23	8,544,000	10,431,035	159,000	333,186
Coal	16	---	2,684,000	---	151,000	---
Elevator (Grain).....	118	---	5,168,000	---	385,000	---
Cream stations	60	---	445,000	---	46,000	---
All others.....	137	36	13,083,000	4,777,171	917,000	510,299
Total, state.....	1,823	2,075	\$239,035,000	\$539,625,526	\$ 15,380,000	\$ 23,947,236

WHOLESALE BUSINESS IN COLORADO: BY TYPES, NET SALES, PERCENTAGES, ETC., AND CHANGES, FOR 1933 AND 1929.

(Compiled from Census Reports)

KINDS	1933		1929		Change 1933- 1929 Per Ct.
	No. Estab- lishments	Per Cent of Total	No. Estab- lishments	Per Cent of Total	
Wholesale proper.....	728	39.9	813	39.2	-10.5
Manufacturers' sales branches..	174	9.6	187	9.0	-7.0
Agents and brokers.....	139	7.6	254	12.2	-45.3
All other types.....	782	42.9	821	39.6	-4.8
Totals	1,823	100.0	2,075	100.0	-12.1

KINDS	1933		1929		Change 1933- 1929 Per Ct.
	Net Sales	Per Cent of Total	Net Sales	Per Cent of Total	
Wholesale proper.....	\$102,847,000	43.0	\$224,380,829	41.6	-54.2
Manufacturers' sales branches..	46,892,000	19.6	82,148,320	15.2	-42.9
Agents and brokers.....	47,995,000	20.1	124,353,196	23.0	-61.4
All other types.....	41,301,000	17.3	108,743,181	20.2	-62.0
Totals	\$239,035,000	100.0	\$539,625,526	100.0	-55.7

KINDS	1933		1929		Change 1933- 1929 Per Ct.
	Pay Roll (Full and Part-Time)	Per Cent of Total	Pay Roll (Full and Part-Time)	Per Cent of Total	
Wholesale proper.....	\$ 9,267,000	60.3	\$ 14,936,264	62.4	-38.0
Manufacturers' sales branches..	2,718,000	17.7	4,010,140	16.7	-32.2
Agents and brokers.....	773,000	5.0	1,709,573	7.1	-54.8
All other types.....	2,622,000	17.0	3,291,259	13.8	-20.3
Totals	\$ 15,380,000	100.0	\$ 23,947,236	100.0	-35.8

RETAIL DISTRIBUTION

A summary of the retail business in Colorado, as reported by the bureau of the census, shows that there were 13,700 establishments in the state in 1933, which compares with 13,993 in 1929, a decrease of 293, or 2.1 per cent. The decrease in the number of stores in the United States for the same period was 1.1 per cent.

The census on retail distribution does not include wholly service businesses, such as laundries, dry cleaners, barber shops and the like, nor does it include the professions such as medicine and law, or public utilities such as water, gas and electricity. These subjects are discussed in a separate chapter under "Service Establishments."

Net retail sales in Colorado in 1933 were \$236,314,000, which compares with \$466,959,000 in 1929, a decrease

of \$230,645,000, or 49.4 per cent. The decrease in the same period for the United States was 49 per cent. Lower prices account in part for the decrease in net sales.

The average number of full-time employes in 1933 was 25,816, which compares with 39,339 in 1929, a decrease of 13,523, or 34.4 per cent. The decrease in the United States for the period was 29.5 per cent. These figures are averages for the entire twelve months. The number of full-time employes in Colorado increased steadily during 1933 by months, going from 29,106 in January to 37,332 in December. The payroll for full-time employes in 1933 was \$25,060,000, which compares with \$49,117,000 in 1929, a decrease of \$24,057,000, or 49 per cent. Proprietors' compensation is not included in the payroll figures. The earning power per full-time employe in 1933 was \$977, which compares with

\$1,248 in 1929, a decrease of \$271, or 21.6 per cent. The average annual earnings of full-time employes in the United States were \$1,312 in 1929 and \$986 in 1933, a decrease of 24.9 per cent.

It is noteworthy that the average number of part-time employes increased 22.2 per cent, or from 5,421 in 1929 to 6,623 in 1933, and their payroll increased 31 per cent, or from \$1,614,000 in 1929 to \$2,114,000 in 1933. The increased importance of part-time employment is a new factor in the retail field.

There were 1,222 more proprietors working in their own stores, in lieu of

employes, in 1933 than in 1929, an increase of 9.2 per cent. The total in 1929 was 13,361, which compares with 14,583 in 1933.

A table given herewith shows the number of stores, net sales and payroll in Colorado in 1933 and 1929 by groups and kinds of business. Another gives the number of stores, net sales, number of full-time employes and total payroll in 1933 and 1929 by counties and principal cities. Another gives the number of stores and net sales by principal retail groups and percentage of net sales of each group to the total. Another gives the retail distribution in 1929 by types of stores.

RETAIL DISTRIBUTION IN COLORADO IN 1933 AND 1929, BY KINDS OF BUSINESS
(Compiled from Census Reports)

KIND OF BUSINESS	Number of Stores		Net Sales		Payroll (Including Part Time)	
	1933	1929	1933	1929	1933	1929
FOOD GROUP:						
Candy and confectionery stores.....	237	340	\$ 1,104,000	\$ 3,617,208	\$ 124,000	\$ 439,487
Dairy products—milk dealers.....	225	155	2,093,000	4,811,852	308,000	509,275
Delicatessen stores.....	31	27	223,000	497,241	11,000	44,472
Fruit stores—vegetable markets.....	116	78	1,237,000	1,761,187	112,000	168,422
Grocery stores (without meat).....	946	1,226	8,605,000	24,309,081	522,000	1,194,820
Combination stores (grocery and meat).....	1,447	1,231	40,597,000	49,645,604	3,199,000	3,158,038
Meat-seafood markets.....	155	250	2,390,000	6,713,853	216,000	484,808
Bakeries-caterers.....	183	111	1,077,000	1,636,116	167,000	278,953
Beer-liquor stores.....	64	---	120,000	---	5,000	---
Other food stores.....	35	35	538,000	818,360	131,000	121,830
Total Food Group.....	3,439	3,453	\$ 57,984,000	\$ 93,810,502	\$ 4,795,000	\$ 6,400,105
FARMERS-COUNTRY STORES.....	899	776	\$ 14,560,000	\$ 23,669,390	\$ 974,000	\$ 1,267,250
GENERAL MERCHANDISE GROUP:						
Department stores.....	40	60	\$ 30,182,000	\$ 49,910,743	\$ 3,940,000	\$ 6,569,392
Dry goods stores.....	73	189	700,000	5,030,898	75,000	450,762
General mdse. stores.....	198	110	5,888,000	5,720,883	706,000	549,494
Variety stores.....	104	134	5,209,000	6,069,670	619,000	601,419
Total General Merchandise.....	415	493	\$ 41,979,000	\$ 66,732,194	\$ 5,340,000	\$ 8,171,067
APPAREL GROUP:						
Men's stores.....	142	232	\$ 2,712,000	\$ 8,218,069	\$ 313,000	\$ 860,270
Family clothing stores.....	65	80	1,967,000	5,230,509	315,000	747,041
Women's specialty shops.....	136	141	4,460,000	8,091,287	602,000	985,115
Furriers-fur shops.....	10	26	354,000	896,017	70,000	136,129
Millinery stores.....	62	85	386,000	966,787	55,000	138,647
Custom tailors.....	56	90	509,000	885,857	119,000	219,053
Other accessory stores.....	35	32	243,000	469,534	42,000	103,188
Shoe stores.....	100	136	2,564,000	5,009,978	294,000	597,557
Total Apparel Group.....	606	822	\$ 13,195,000	\$ 29,768,038	\$ 1,810,000	\$ 3,787,000
AUTOMOTIVE GROUP:						
Motor-vehicle dealers.....	378	547	\$ 22,483,000	\$ 73,919,372	\$ 2,427,000	\$ 6,755,324
Accessories, tire, battery dealers.....	189	261	5,407,000	6,565,035	492,000	913,525
Filling stations.....	*1,838	1,349	*13,590,000	21,763,602	1,328,000	1,585,446
Motorcycle, bicycle dealers.....	26	16	93,000	108,838	10,000	9,660
Garages.....	1,030	854	6,230,000	9,545,953	847,000	1,631,292
Other automotive.....	1	3	2,000	129,268	---	13,739
Total Automotive Group.....	3,462	3,030	\$ 47,805,000	\$112,032,068	\$ 5,104,000	\$ 10,908,986

*Adjusted to totals for group.

RETAIL DISTRIBUTION IN COLORADO IN 1933 AND 1929, BY KINDS OF BUSINESS—Continued
(Compiled from Census Reports)

KIND OF BUSINESS	Number of Stores		Net Sales		Payroll (Including Part Time)	
	1933	1929	1933	1929	1933	1929
FURNITURE-HOUSEHOLD GROUP:						
Furniture stores.....	142	236	\$ 3,983,000	\$ 11,829,440	\$ 621,000	\$ 1,592,967
Floor coverings, drapery, upholstery stores.....	13	13	298,000	375,574	96,000	40,790
Household appliance stores.....	80	107	1,272,000	5,049,130	269,000	1,131,410
Other homewares stores.....	30	38	537,000	992,086	97,000	192,461
Radio stores.....	72	117	4,612,000	3,934,379	227,000	633,969
Total Furniture-Household.....	337	511	\$ 10,702,000	\$ 22,180,609	\$ 1,310,000	\$ 3,591,597
LUMBER-BUILDING-HARDWARE:						
Lumber-building material dealers.....	291	363	\$ 6,117,000	\$ 20,055,415	\$ 933,000	\$ 2,152,304
Electrical shops (no radio).....	38	53	365,000	932,364	75,000	181,633
Heating-plumbing shops.....	134	127	1,292,000	2,725,997	327,000	717,445
Paint-glass stores.....	63	72	672,000	1,377,878	92,000	291,082
Hardware stores.....	146	156	2,566,000	4,148,785	323,000	495,591
Hardware and farm implement dealers.....	149	175	2,189,000	8,136,764	252,000	563,528
Total Lumber-Building-Hdw.....	821	946	\$ 13,201,000	\$ 37,377,203	\$ 2,002,000	\$ 4,401,583
RESTAURANT GROUP:						
Restaurants-lunch rooms.....	1,256	894	\$ 9,066,000	\$ 14,864,075	\$ 1,786,000	\$ 2,983,719
Lunch counters-stands.....	395	216	1,753,000	2,224,692	223,000	349,923
Drinking places.....	55	59	224,000	143,415	27,000	13,346
Total Restaurant Group.....	1,706	1,169	\$ 11,043,000	\$ 17,232,182	\$ 2,036,000	\$ 3,346,988
OTHER RETAIL STORES:						
Cigar stores-stands.....	198	425	\$ 1,065,000	\$ 3,344,177	\$ 86,000	\$ 307,637
Coal-wood-ice dealers.....	209	200	3,367,000	7,493,216	595,000	1,050,876
Drug stores.....	623	648	12,149,000	18,273,293	1,383,000	2,156,163
Florists.....	61	86	426,000	1,327,488	66,000	229,348
Jewelry stores.....	169	205	1,759,000	4,366,905	318,000	740,851
News dealers.....	25	27	285,000	472,013	50,000	98,803
Office equipment dealers.....	58	61	1,876,000	2,735,276	518,000	629,651
Other classifications.....	309	858	2,834,000	23,416,584	513,000	3,301,192
Total other retail stores.....	1,652	2,510	\$ 23,761,000	\$ 61,428,952	\$ 3,529,000	\$ 8,514,521
SECOND-HAND STORES.....	363	283	\$ 2,084,000	\$ 2,727,382	\$ 274,000	\$ 341,981
Total, all groups.....	13,700	13,993	\$236,314,000	\$466,958,520	\$ 27,174,000	\$ 50,731,078

RETAIL DISTRIBUTION IN COLORADO IN 1929 AND 1933: SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL GROUPS
(Compiled from Census Reports)

KIND OF BUSINESS	Number of Stores		Net Sales			
	1933	1929	1933		1929	
			Amount	Per Cent of Total	Amount	Per Cent of Total
Food group.....	3,439	3,453	\$ 57,984,000	24.54	\$ 93,810,502	20.09
Farmers—country stores.....	899	776	14,560,000	6.16	23,669,390	5.07
General merchandise group.....	415	493	41,979,000	17.76	66,732,194	14.29
Apparel group.....	606	822	13,195,000	5.58	29,768,038	6.38
Automotive group.....	3,462	3,030	47,805,000	20.23	112,032,068	23.99
Furniture—household group.....	337	511	10,702,000	4.53	22,180,609	4.75
Lumber, building, hardware.....	821	615	13,201,000	5.59	25,091,654	5.37
Restaurant group.....	1,706	1,169	11,043,000	4.67	17,232,182	3.69
Other retail stores.....	1,652	2,841	23,761,000	10.06	73,714,501	15.79
Second-hand stores.....	363	283	2,084,000	0.88	2,727,382	0.58
Total, state.....	13,700	13,993	\$236,314,000	100.00	\$466,958,520	100.00

RETAIL DISTRIBUTION IN COLORADO, BY COUNTIES AND SPECIFIED PLACES,
IN 1929 AND 1933

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Counties and Specified Areas	Number of Stores		Net Sales (Thousands of dollars, 000 omitted)		Number Employees (Full-Time)		Total Payroll (Full and Part- Time) (Thousands of dollars, 000 omitted)	
	1933	1929	1933	1929	1933	1929	1933	1929
Adams County-----	204	204	\$ 2,483	\$ 3,778	176	247	\$ 198	\$ 307
Brighton-----	66	79	1,125	2,238	96	168	103	218
Remainder of county---	138	125	1,358	1,540	80	79	95	89
Alamosa County-----	111	110	2,133	4,238	204	336	207	473
Alamosa-----	94	87	2,011	3,697	198	284	201	418
Remainder of county---	17	23	122	541	6	52	6	55
Arapahoe County-----	313	278	3,022	7,079	323	484	306	609
Englewood-----	98	104	1,291	2,494	99	174	128	201
Remainder of county---	215	174	1,731	4,585	224	310	178	408
Archuleta County-----	24	26	325	673	27	47	29	73
Baca County-----	130	82	1,162	3,077	90	145	84	189
Bent County-----	76	85	1,058	2,679	96	133	90	166
Las Animas-----	50	57	938	2,305	91	122	87	151
Remainder of county---	26	28	120	374	5	11	3	15
Boulder County-----	552	618	7,420	15,324	751	1,168	764	1,416
Boulder-----	211	272	3,686	7,543	411	669	435	813
Longmont-----	133	154	2,306	5,546	230	352	238	454
Remainder of county---	208	192	1,428	2,235	110	147	91	149
Chaffee County-----	140	142	1,750	3,687	179	298	181	295
Salida-----	98	110	1,507	3,323	160	264	159	265
Remainder of county---	42	32	243	364	19	34	22	30
Cheyenne County-----	61	54	426	901	43	59	30	54
Clear Creek County-----	45	61	586	931	54	99	53	92
Conejos County-----	54	83	684	1,844	51	121	50	136
Costilla County-----	55	69	319	613	21	23	16	21
Crowley County-----	78	77	621	1,669	60	99	46	130
Custer County-----	30	31	178	418	16	21	15	24
Delta County-----	169	136	2,158	4,312	177	353	187	404
Delta-----	71	59	1,342	2,553	129	192	125	233
Remainder of county---	98	77	816	1,759	48	161	62	171
Denver County (coextensive with Denver city)-----	4,133	4,426	109,853	194,163	13,522	19,404	14,478	25,587
Dolores County-----	13	24	87	286	5	20	6	21
Douglas County-----	54	58	367	808	27	31	19	34
Eagle County-----	67	61	584	866	31	63	31	62
Elbert County-----	63	65	554	1,276	33	72	31	82
El Paso County-----	833	846	15,568	28,843	2,008	2,740	2,136	3,512
Colorado Springs-----	619	574	14,107	25,679	1,881	2,440	2,012	3,218
Remainder of county---	214	272	1,461	3,164	127	300	124	294
Fremont County-----	242	294	3,041	7,147	294	537	293	635
Canon City-----	127	152	1,979	4,529	198	349	194	389
Remainder of county---	115	142	1,062	2,618	96	188	99	246

RETAIL DISTRIBUTION IN COLORADO, BY COUNTIES AND SPECIFIED PLACES,
IN 1929 AND 1933—Continued

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Counties and Specified Areas	Number of Stores		Net Sales (Thousands of dollars, 000 omitted)		Number Employes (Full-Time)		Total Payroll (Full and Part-Time) (Thousands of dollars, 000 omitted)	
	1933	1929	1933	1929	1933	1929	1933	1929
Garfield County-----	151	142	\$ 1,674	\$ 3,361	174	231	\$ 170	\$ 269
Gilpin County-----	28	23	144	301	16	20	14	18
Grand County-----	78	41	553	661	36	41	37	46
Gunnison County-----	70	70	1,035	1,865	84	125	98	134
Hinsdale County-----	6	15	23	77	---	2	---	1
Huerfano County-----	156	184	1,931	5,184	215	363	192	477
Walsenburg-----	108	134	1,354	3,951	153	289	128	370
Remainder of county---	48	50	577	1,233	62	74	64	107
Jackson County-----	23	22	288	534	19	27	21	33
Jefferson County-----	304	204	2,735	4,051	219	289	242	336
Kiowa County-----	52	59	298	676	12	40	14	33
Kit Carson County-----	135	129	1,365	3,512	95	165	101	207
Lake County-----	80	59	1,517	1,972	133	161	158	199
Leadville-----	69	55	1,402	1,807	125	154	151	186
Remainder of county---	11	4	115	165	8	7	7	13
La Plata County-----	140	178	2,360	5,779	218	374	233	510
Durango-----	99	121	2,076	5,015	203	348	216	482
Remainder of county---	41	57	284	764	15	26	17	28
Larimer County-----	510	457	6,589	13,449	586	998	687	1,301
Fort Collins-----	207	221	3,851	8,142	386	671	454	891
Loveland-----	125	100	1,531	3,301	129	221	161	298
Remainder of county---	178	136	1,207	2,006	71	106	72	112
Las Animas County-----	335	372	4,319	11,639	493	971	469	1,194
Trinidad-----	201	219	3,445	8,556	430	767	398	940
Remainder of county---	134	153	874	3,083	63	204	71	254
Lincoln County-----	120	106	914	2,345	66	129	64	143
Logan County-----	210	229	3,673	8,348	313	517	313	705
Sterling-----	135	139	3,093	6,761	277	459	277	635
Remainder of county---	75	90	580	1,587	36	58	36	70
Mesa County-----	317	319	5,279	10,694	502	902	556	1,154
Grand Junction-----	179	203	4,220	8,868	449	807	502	1,048
Remainder of county---	138	116	1,059	1,826	53	95	54	106
Mineral County-----	14	16	76	204	5	5	6	14
Moffat County-----	69	64	870	1,589	54	102	64	125
Montezuma County-----	72	85	971	2,233	70	126	80	153
Montrose County-----	105	111	2,112	3,577	199	240	206	326
Montrose-----	65	78	1,810	3,011	180	211	186	289
Remainder of county---	40	33	302	566	19	29	20	37
Morgan County-----	175	189	2,883	7,726	305	478	281	630
Fort Morgan-----	66	83	1,639	4,802	203	311	174	416
Remainder of county---	109	106	1,244	2,924	102	167	107	214

RETAIL DISTRIBUTION IN COLORADO, BY COUNTIES AND SPECIFIED PLACES,
IN 1929 AND 1933—Continued

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Counties and Specified Areas	Number of Stores		Net Sales (Thousands of dollars, 000 omitted)		Number Employes (Full-Time)		Total Payroll (Full and Part-Time) (Thousands of dollars, 000 omitted)	
	1933	1929	1933	1929	1933	1929	1933	1929
Otero County	266	307	\$ 4,114	\$ 10,024	347	781	\$ 384	\$ 882
La Junta	96	182	2,120	5,152	202	493	216	551
Rocky Ford	81	82	1,290	2,835	96	194	114	210
Remainder of county	89	93	704	2,037	49	94	54	121
Ouray County	38	43	311	514	27	27	26	28
Park County	60	34	493	307	40	14	49	20
Phillips County	80	85	897	2,375	73	131	62	169
Pitkin County	27	24	165	323	17	24	16	21
Prowers County	182	171	2,004	6,514	207	405	207	579
Lamar	76	89	1,347	4,792	141	313	149	463
Remainder of county	106	82	657	1,722	66	92	58	116
Pueblo County	810	773	13,693	29,134	1,513	2,604	1,595	3,327
Pueblo	674	706	12,866	26,944	1,440	2,441	1,518	3,126
Remainder of county	136	67	827	2,190	73	163	77	201
Rio Blanco County	35	33	440	836	43	52	40	56
Rio Grande County	133	132	1,678	4,033	169	235	162	335
Monte Vista	77	76	1,126	2,904	118	170	115	248
Remainder of county	56	56	552	1,129	51	65	47	87
Routt County	117	132	1,476	3,252	128	197	140	259
Saguache County	60	83	439	1,388	29	97	27	119
San Juan County	32	53	299	664	21	55	29	73
San Miguel County	38	36	288	564	30	33	31	41
Sedgwick County	77	74	935	2,496	83	129	76	155
Summit County	23	27	200	418	7	19	11	23
Teller County	95	74	1,060	1,539	84	104	100	148
Washington County	83	71	824	1,870	65	94	50	107
Weld County	789	785	9,301	22,161	798	1,330	792	1,822
Greeley	241	242	5,086	11,559	507	825	526	1,204
Remainder of county	548	543	4,215	10,602	291	505	266	618
Yuma County	158	152	1,709	4,158	133	202	121	237
State	13,700	13,993	\$236,314	\$466,959	25,816	39,339	\$ 27,174	\$ 50,731

Service Establishments, Places of Amusement and Hotels

THE census of American business in the year 1933 shows data on 51 kinds of business in Colorado coming under the classification of service establishments, places of amusement and hotels. It includes statistics for counties, cities of 2,500 or more population and for the state as a whole. The summary given here comprises only the figures for the state, but the

detail data is available for reference purposes in the complete reports.

There were 5,528 service establishments, places of amusement, and hotels in the state in 1933 which reported total receipts of \$22,579,000 for the year. These totals include 4,347 service establishments which reported receipts of \$13,412,000; 431 places of amusement with receipts of \$3,475,000;

and 750 hotels with receipts of \$5,692,000. The total payroll for the year aggregated \$6,053,000, of which \$3,486,000 was received by employes in service establishments, \$899,000 by employes in places of amusement, and \$1,668,000 by hotel employes.

For purposes of this census, the classification "service establishments" includes places of business performing personal services for the public such as barber shops, beauty parlors, shoe shine parlors, hand laundries, and similar establishments. It also includes business services, such as credit and collection agencies, cartage and trucking establishments, etc.; and mechanical repair services, such as automobile top and body repair shops, electrical repair shops, watch, clock, and jewelry repair shops, blacksmith shops, and other classes of shops making me-

chanical repairs. The census does not include doctors, lawyers, dentists, and others performing professional and scientific services. Automobile repair shops are treated as retail establishments and not as service establishments since a large portion of this business represents the sale of parts. All places of amusement serving the public for revenue, such as theatres, amusement parks, shooting galleries, dance halls, etc., are included in this survey. The census includes both year-round and seasonal hotels.

A table published herewith shows the 51 classifications of service establishments in the state with the number of establishments under each division, total receipts, number of proprietors and average number of full-time employes and total payroll and payroll of part-time employes.

SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS, PLACES OF AMUSEMENT, AND HOTELS IN COLORADO, BY KINDS OF BUSINESS, 1933

(Compiled from Census Reports)

Note.—The census does not include doctors, lawyers, dentists and others performing professional and scientific services. Automobile repair shops are not included as they are treated as retail establishments since a large portion of their business represents the sale of parts.

KIND OF BUSINESS	No. of Establishments	Total Receipts†	Proprietors	Full-time Employees (Avge.)	Payroll‡	
					Total	Part-Time Only
SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS						
Personal service:						
Barber shops.....	1,043	\$ 1,730,000	1,153	624	\$ 499,000	\$ 50,000
Baths (Turkish, etc.).....	29	72,000	31	25	17,000	2,000
Beauty parlors.....	420	971,000	459	349	302,000	17,000
Cleaning, dyeing, pressing, alteration and repair shops.....	469	1,114,000	522	233	217,000	33,000
Funeral directors and embalmers.....	108	1,774,000	146	189	356,000	30,000
Laundries, hand (not including commercial laundries).....	51	157,000	58	35	42,000	17,000
Photographic studios.....	92	313,000	109	56	66,000	4,000
Shoe repair shops.....	442	758,000	474	123	102,000	13,000
Shoe shine parlors (including hat cleaning).....	68	85,000	81	27	19,000	3,000
Other personal services.....	29	109,000	24	43	29,000	*
Business service:						
Adjustment and credit bureaus, and collection agencies.....	35	389,000	30	115	131,000	8,000
Advertising agencies.....	8	142,000	3	23	34,000	5,000
Billboard advertising agencies.....	4	258,000	2	29	68,000	18,000
Broadcasting stations (radio).....	10	312,000	9	59	129,000	5,000
Cartage and trucking establishments.....	202	1,647,000	213	428	595,000	124,000
Delivery service.....	3	123,000	2	84	86,000	9,000
Dental laboratories.....	12	69,000	13	13	18,000	3,000
Duplicating, addressing and mailing service.....	9	143,000	8	24	42,000	5,000
Photo finishing laboratories.....	10	92,000	13	26	21,000	1,000
Sign painting shops.....	27	55,000	31	12	15,000	2,000
Storage warehouses.....	17	277,000	14	82	99,000	10,000
Other business services.....	23	277,000	20	78	99,000	15,000

*Less than \$500.

†Items adjusted to nearest thousands.

SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS, PLACES OF AMUSEMENT, AND HOTELS IN COLORADO, BY
KINDS OF BUSINESS, 1933—Continued

(Compiled from Census Reports)

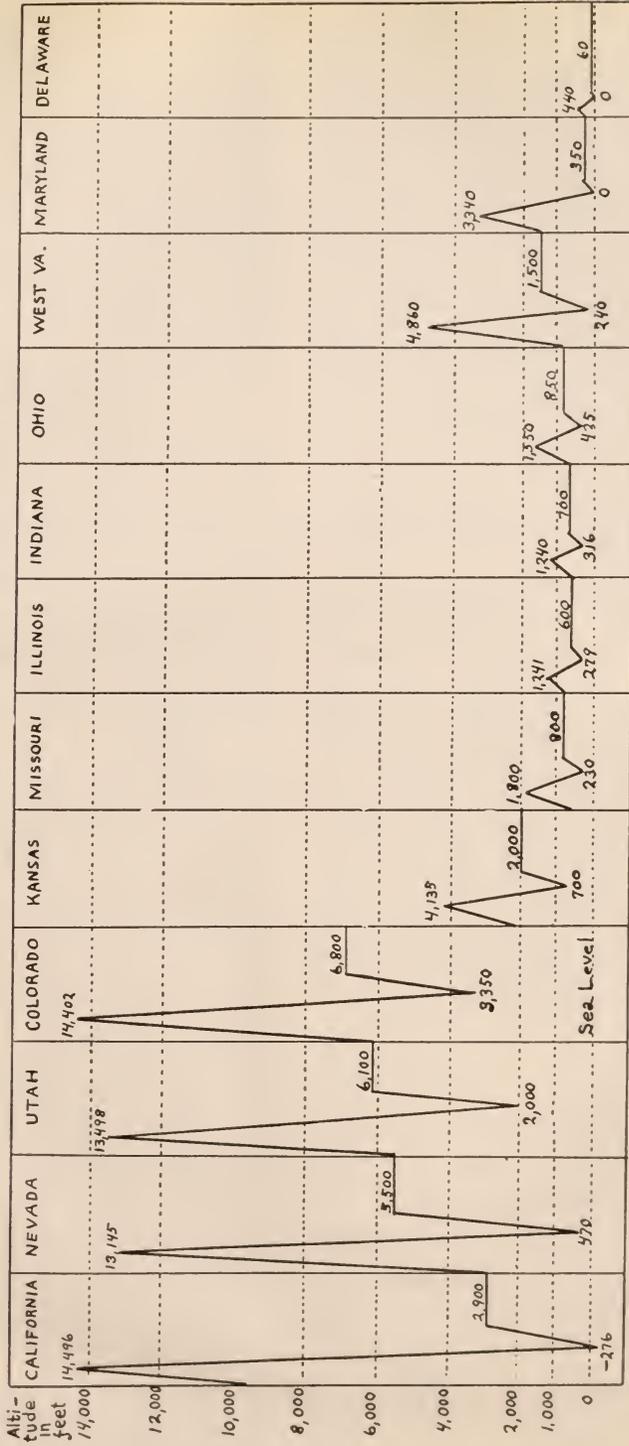
Note.—The census does not include doctors, lawyers, dentists and others performing professional and scientific services. Automobile repair shops are not included as they are treated as retail establishments since a large portion of their business represents the sale of parts.

KIND OF BUSINESS	No. of Establishments	Total Receipts†	Proprietors	Full-time Employees (Ave.)	Payroll†	
					Total	Part-Time Only
SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS						
Mechanical repair service:						
Automobile paint shops.....	18	\$ 52,000	18	7	\$ 11,000	\$ 7,000
Automobile top and body repair shops.....	49	257,000	63	84	78,000	6,000
Blacksmith shops.....	254	368,000	277	33	44,000	13,000
Electrical repair shops.....	25	71,000	23	17	23,000	4,000
Harness, leather and shoe repair shops.....	50	55,000	51	4	4,000	1,000
Locksmith and gunsmith shops.....	22	35,000	26	3	4,000	1,000
Machine shops (under \$5,000 annual receipts).....	27	50,000	33	5	7,000	3,000
Plumbing and heating repair shops.....	51	161,000	63	26	36,000	16,000
Radio repair shops (not including dealers in radio).....	25	62,000	26	8	14,000	6,000
Tinsmith, sheet metal, and roofing repair shops.....	28	67,000	32	4	14,000	11,000
Upholstery and furniture repair shops.....	33	46,000	36	8	9,000	2,000
Watch, clock, and jewelry repair shops.....	73	96,000	77	8	9,000	1,000
Welding shops.....	34	127,000	44	15	27,000	8,000
Other mechanical repair services.....	107	294,000	125	48	63,000	16,000
Miscellaneous service:						
Parking lots.....	37	60,000	39	14	9,000	•
Tourist camps, and tourist camps with filling stations.....	316	394,000	427	61	39,000	10,000
Other miscellaneous services.....	87	350,000	86	85	109,000	15,000
Total, service establishments.....	4,347	\$13,412,000	4,861	3,107	\$ 3,486,000	\$ 494,000
AMUSEMENTS						
Amusement parks.....	5	\$ 193,000	4	77	\$ 108,000	\$ 1,000
Billiard and pool parlors, and bowling alleys.....	189	377,000	223	97	63,000	7,000
Dance halls.....	71	166,000	81	105	70,000	18,000
Theatres—legitimate stage and opera; and motion picture and vaudeville.....	22	602,000	---	126	111,000	3,000
Theatres—motion picture.....	101	1,997,000	83	451	496,000	30,000
Other amusements.....	43	140,000	46	45	51,000	10,000
Total, amusements.....	431	\$ 3,475,000	437	901	\$ 899,000	\$ 69,000
HOTELS						
Year-round:						
American plan.....	112	\$ 764,000	138	348	\$ 248,000	\$ 8,000
European plan.....	529	3,605,000	609	1,418	1,018,000	90,000
Mixed—American and European.....	66	1,060,000	74	583	331,000	15,000
Seasonal:						
American plan.....	20	194,000	25	80	53,000	2,000
European plan.....	15	35,000	24	14	11,000	•
Mixed—American and European.....	8	34,000	12	11	7,000	•
Total, hotels.....	750	\$ 5,692,000	882	2,454	\$ 1,668,000	\$ 115,000
Grand total, all service establishments.....	5,528	\$22,579,000	6,180	6,462	\$ 6,053,000	\$ 678,000

*Less than \$500.

†Items adjusted to nearest thousands.

**HIGHEST AND LOWEST POINTS AND APPROXIMATE MEAN ALTITUDE OF STATES
THROUGH WHICH PASSES THE THIRTY-NINTH PARALLEL**
(Compiled from Reports of the U. S. Geological Survey)



LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE

Colorado lies between the 37th and 41st parallels north of the equator and the 102nd and 109th meridians west of Greenwich. Parallels are imaginary lines encircling the earth, each parallel being an equal distance at all points from the equator. A meridian is a great circle on the surface of the earth passing through the poles and any given place. Latitude is the distance north or south from the equator measured on the meridians. Longitude is the distance east or west of Greenwich measured on the parallels. The distance between parallels and between meridians is measured by degrees. A degree of latitude (distance between two parallels) is 68.704 miles at the equator and 69.407 at the poles. The average in Colorado is approximately 69 miles. Thus, Colorado lies from 2,553 to 2,829 miles north of the equator. A degree is equal to 60 minutes and a minute is equal to 60 seconds.

The latitude and longitude of designated points in Colorado are as follows:

	Latitude	Longitude
	° ' "	° ' "
Denver	39 40 36N	104 56 56W
Mt. Elbert.....	39 07 04N	106 26 41W
Mt. Ouray.....	38 25 22N	106 13 27W
Pike's Peak.....	38 50 26N	105 02 37W

°Degree. 'Minutes. "Seconds.

The following table gives the distance in miles north and south of Denver, reckoned on latitude, of important cities of the world. It is based on an average of 69 miles to the degree. The distance given is not from Denver to the city named, but from an imaginary line encircling the earth at Denver's latitude to the city, due north or south of that line:

City	— Miles —	
	South of Denver	North of Denver
Algiers, Algeria	131	...
Archangel, Russia.....	...	1,716
Berkeley, California	55	...
Berlin, Germany.....	...	885
Bismarck, North Dakota.....	...	493
Bogota, Colombia.....	2,351	...
Boston, Massachusetts.....	...	185
Calcutta, India.....	1,112	...
Carson City, Nevada.....	36	...
Chicago, Illinois.....	...	150
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	37	...
Colon, Panama.....	2,022	...
Constantinople, Turkey.....	...	92
Dry Tortugas, Florida.....	963	...
Dublin, Ireland.....	...	946
Fairbanks, Alaska.....	...	1,736
Gibraltar	177	...
Hongkong, China.....	1,126	...
Honolulu, H. I.....	1,199	...
Indianapolis, Indiana.....	...	7
Leningrad, Russia.....	...	1,398
London, England.....	...	814

City	— Miles —	
	South of Denver	North of Denver
Los Angeles, Calif.....	343	...
Manila, P. I.....	1,663	...
Melbourne, Victoria.....	5,346	...
Montreal, Canada.....	...	403
Moscow, Russia.....	...	1,110
Nashville, Tennessee.....	174	...
New Orleans, Louisiana.....	603	...
New York, New York.....	...	78
Omaha, Nebraska.....	...	109
Paris, France.....	...	632
Portland, Maine.....	...	275
Portland, Oregon.....	...	404
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.....	4,455	...
Rome, Italy.....	...	153
St. Louis, Missouri.....	71	...
San Francisco, Calif.....	100	...
Sidney, N. S. W.....	5,024	...
Washington, D. C.....	52	...

RADIO AND BROADCASTING

Thirteen radio broadcasting stations were operating in Colorado on January 1, 1936, under licenses from the federal government. Colorado is in the fifth zone into which the country is divided for the purpose of allocating the use of wave lengths. The other states in the same zone are Arizona, California, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. The stations are operated under the jurisdiction of the federal communications commission, which has an office for the 15th district in Denver.

In addition to the broadcasting stations there were approximately 500 amateur stations in the state on January 1, 1936, operating under licenses granted by the commission. There were five stations other than broadcasting and amateur, these being the Denver police system, an army station at Fitzsimons general hospital, two aeronautical stations at the Denver municipal airport and a department of commerce airways station at Pueblo.

Four of the Colorado broadcasting stations are affiliated with the two network or chain systems which render a service national in scope. Station KOA, in Denver, is one of the key stations of the National Broadcasting company (NBC) with which are affiliated stations throughout the country from which it buys time or to which it sells or provides program service. Station KVOD in Denver is affiliated with the "blue" network of NBC. Stations KLZ in Denver and KVOR in Colorado Springs are affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting system (CBS) which also operates a nation-wide service.

Station KOA placed in operation on July 7, 1934, a new 50,000-watt broadcasting power plant near Denver

which is classed as one of the outstanding stations in the United States. On December 15, 1934, the station occupied its new studios in Denver known as Denver's Radio City, ranking next to the studios of the National Broadcasting company in New York and Chicago in equipment and broadcasting facilities. Station KLZ installed a new 5,000-watt power plant which was put into operation on August 1, 1936. A table giving a list of the broadcasting stations in Colorado, their location, call signals, owners, power, frequency and time is published herewith.

Another table gives similar information regarding stations other than broadcasting and amateur.

The census of American business for 1933 reported ten broadcasting stations doing business in the state in that year. Their total receipts were \$312,000 and they employed an average of 59 full-time persons with a total payroll of \$129,000. The same census showed 72 radio stores operating in the state with net sales in 1933 of \$4,612,000 and a payroll of \$227,000.

While no census showing the number of radios has been taken since 1930, estimates on the basis of sales have been made annually. These place the total number of radio homes in the state on January 1, 1935, at 186,598, which compares with 164,559 on the same date in 1934.

RADIO STATIONS IN COLORADO OTHER THAN BROADCAST AND AMATEUR,
JANUARY 1, 1936

Location	Call Signal	Power (Watts)	Frequency in Kilocycles	Service
Denver -----	KGPX	400	2,442	Police
Fitzsimons Hospital	WTS	250	4,090; 3,180	U. S. Army
Denver -----	KAFJ	15	278	Municipal Airport
Denver -----	KNOC	25	Day: 5,382.5	Wyoming Air Service
			Night: 3,172.5	
Pueblo -----	KCAR	2,000	302; 3,410; 5,955	U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Airways

LICENSED BROADCASTING STATIONS IN COLORADO, JANUARY 1, 1936

Location	Call Signal	Owner	Power (Watts)	Frequency in Kilocycles	Time
Alamosa -----	KGIW	Leonard E. Wilson -----	100	1,420	Shares With KIDW
Colorado Springs -----	KVOR	S. H. Patterson -----	1,000	1,270	Unlimited
Denver (Edgewater)* -----	KFEL	Eugene P. O'Fallon, Inc. -----	500	920	Shares with KVOD
Denver -----	KVOD	Colorado Radio Corp. -----	500	920	Shares with KFEL
Denver -----	KLZ	KLZ Broadcasting Co., Inc. -----	5,000	560	Unlimited
Denver -----	KOA	National Broadcasting Co. -----	50,000	830	Unlimited
Denver (Westminster)* -----	KPOF	Pillar of Fire, Inc. -----	500	880	Shares with KFKA
Durango -----	KIUP	C. Guy Sheppard -----	100	1,370	Unlimited
Grand Junction § -----	KFXJ	Western Slope Broadcasting Co. -----	100	1,200	Unlimited
Greeley -----	KFKA	Midwestern Radio Corp. -----	1,000	880	Shares with KPOF
Lamar -----	KIDW	Lamar Broadcasting Co. -----	100	1,420	Shares with KGIW
Pueblo -----	KGHF	Curtis P. Ritchie, et al. -----	500	1,320	Unlimited
Sterling -----	KGEK	Beeler Electrical Equipment Co. -----	100	1,200	Specified hours

*Transmitter location.

‡1,000 for day, 500 for night.

§Construction permit issued for 250-watts station.

AIR ROUTES, AIRCRAFT AND PILOTS

The federal airways system serves Colorado through the Pueblo-Cheyenne airway extending from Cheyenne on the north through the central part of the state by way of Denver and Colorado Springs to Pueblo. Commercial routes which are not a part of the federal system continue on north to Billings, Montana, from Cheyenne and south to El Paso, Texas, from Pueblo. The federal airway at Cheyenne connects with the system extending to north and south Pacific coast points and to Omaha, Chicago, New York and other points east.

The federal system in Colorado is equipped for the 100 miles between Denver and Cheyenne with six airways rotating beacons at 10 to 15-mile intervals to outline the route for night flying, and includes an intermediate landing field at Dover with boundary lights. Ninety miles of the route between Denver and Pueblo is equipped for day operations and includes an intermediate landing field at Castle Rock. The bureau of air commerce maintains a radio communication station at Pueblo for the broadcast of weather information to aircraft in flight and to airports not located on the airways. There is also a radio range beacon at Pueblo which provides directive signals to mark the courses of flying while visibility is poor. The bureau of air commerce supervises the operation from a safety point of view of the scheduled airlines operating through Colorado.

There were in Colorado as of January 1, 1936, 35 airports, of which 16 were auxiliary, 14 municipal, two intermediate, two commercial and one for the use of the national guard and the army. The list of these airports is as follows:

- Akron, American Legion airport, auxiliary.
- Alamosa, Alamosa airport, auxiliary.
- Antonito, Antonito airport, auxiliary.
- Burlington, Burlington airport, municipal.
- *Castle Rock, intermediate, Department of Commerce.
- Cheyenne Wells, Cheyenne Wells airport, auxiliary.
- †Colorado Springs, Alexander airport, municipal.
- †Colorado Springs, Colorado Springs airport, municipal.
- Craig, Craig airport, auxiliary.
- Delta, Delta airport, municipal.
- Denver, Park Hill airport, commercial.
- †Denver, Denver airport, municipal. (Rating A1A.)
- †Denver, Lowry field, National Guard, army.

- *Dover, intermediate.
- Durango, Durango airport, municipal.
- Florence, Florence flying field, auxiliary.
- Fort Collins, Fort Collins airport, commercial.
- †Greeley, Greeley airport, municipal.
- Gunnison, Meeker ranch field, auxiliary.
- Holly, Holly airport, auxiliary.
- Holyoke, Holyoke airport, municipal.
- La Junta, American Legion airport, auxiliary.
- Las Animas, Las Animas airport, auxiliary.
- Longmont, Blackwell airport, auxiliary.
- Longmont, Longmont airport, municipal.
- Mancos, Mancos airport, auxiliary.
- Monte Vista, Monte Vista airport, municipal.
- Montrose, Montrose airport, municipal.
- †Pueblo, Pueblo airport, municipal.
- Rocky Ford, Zimmerman airport, auxiliary.
- Saguache, auxiliary.
- Salida, American Legion airport, municipal.
- Sterling, municipal.
- Walden, Walden airport, auxiliary.
- Trinidad, Trinidad airport, auxiliary.

*Department of commerce intermediate landing field, marked and lighted by the department.

†Airports equipped with partial or complete lighting equipment.

The number of aircraft in Colorado, by years, including licensed and unlicensed ships, is as follows:

Year	Licensed	Unlicensed	Total
1930 (March 30)...	52	39	91
1931 (Jan. 1).....	50	24	74
1932 (Jan. 1).....	44	43	87
1933 (Jan. 1).....	36	34	70
(Oct. 1).....	33	22	55
1935 (Jan. 1).....	41	15	56
1936 (Jan. 1).....	52	15	67

The number of gliders (airplanes without motive power) in the state has shown a wide variation and for several years were more numerous than powered airplanes. The number by years is as follows:

Year	Number
1931 (Jan. 1).....	97
1932 (Jan. 1).....	94
1933 (Jan. 1).....	95
(Oct. 1).....	23
1935 (Jan. 1).....	5
1936 (Jan. 1).....	7

The total number of airplane pilots in the state by years is as follows:

Year	Number
1930 (March 30).....	111
1931 (Jan. 1).....	147
1932 (Jan. 1).....	143
1933 (Jan. 1).....	108
(Oct. 1).....	85
1935 (Jan. 1).....	84
1936 (Jan. 1).....	87

The distribution of pilots as of January 1, is as follows:

	1935	1936
Transport	51	44
Limited commercial.....	3	7
Private	22	29
Amateur	8	7
Total	84	87

The Denver municipal airport is one of four in the United States which has received a high rating of A-1-A by the department of commerce, being the second so designated. The other three are the Rickenbacker airport at Sioux City, Iowa, and the municipal airports at Pontiac, Michigan, and Brownsville, Texas.

Total disbursements by the city and county of Denver on account of the municipal airport were \$544,143.52 from the purchase of the site in 1923 to the end of 1932.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Colorado has efficient industrial laws administered by the state industrial commission. This commission administers the workmen's compensation act, which provides for the payment of compensation to workmen for disability due to accidents or to dependents in the event of death; the industrial relations act, which provides a method for composing differences between employers and employes; the state compensation insurance fund, which provides compensation insurance for employes; the factory inspection department, the boiler inspection department, the department of wage claims, and, due to recent social security legislation, the unemployment insurance program.

The members of the industrial commission, three in number, are appointed by the governor for terms of six years, one appointment expiring every two years. The appointments must be confirmed by the senate. One member represents the employers, another the employes and the third the public.

The commission began to function on August 1, 1915, and from that date to November 30, 1934, a total of 339,515 accidents was reported, of which the largest number, 25,846, was reported in 1929, and the smallest, 11,358, was reported in 1919. Arising out of these accidents there were 85,241 claims, or 25.11 per cent, filed between August 15, 1915, and November 30, 1934. Of all claims filed as a result of accidents down to the end of the 1934

fiscal year, 82,263, or 96.51 per cent were on account of accidents to males and 2,978, or 3.49 per cent, were females. Fatal claims (deaths) aggregated 3,107 for the period, of which 1,084 or 34.88 per cent were in the coal industry; 558, or 17.96 per cent, were in the metal industry, and 1,465, or 47.15 per cent, were in miscellaneous industries. Of 83,041 non-fatal claims, 17,474, or 21.04 per cent, were in the coal industry; 9,338, or 11.24 per cent, were in the metal industry; and 55,322, or 66.62 per cent, were in miscellaneous industries. The commission, to November 30, 1934, has made 11,037 awards; 26,854 awards were made by the referee; and 69,739 compensation agreements between employer and employe were approved.

An accompanying table shows the number of accidents, number of claims, average weekly wage and average weekly compensation by specified years.

Employers of labor are required under the law to carry insurance for the protection of employes coming under the compensation act. The state has its own compensation insurance fund for the protection of its employes and those of counties and school districts. Other employers may come under this fund, provide their own insurance, or take out insurance with private agencies. In 1915 to 1933, inclusive, premiums paid by the employers to the various agencies aggregated \$30,514,923, and losses paid aggregated \$15,700,373. An accompanying table shows premium income and losses paid in Colorado by years.

A statement of the condition of the state compensation insurance fund as of December 31, 1933, is as follows:

Assets	
U. S., State and Municipal bonds	\$3,025,770.00
Registered warrants.....	16,675.05
Cash	111,491.20
Premiums due.....	133,759.24
Interest accrued.....	43,158.06
Total	\$3,330,853.55

Liabilities	
Reserve to pay claims.....	\$1,711,115.68
Premiums unearned.....	232,125.77
Dividends payable.....	38,174.91
Reserve for reinsurance premiums	2,738.16
Reserve for dividends.....	50,000.00
Surplus	1,296,699.03
Total	\$3,330,853.55

Another table published herewith shows income and disbursements of the fund for the calendar years of 1932 to 1934, inclusive.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE PREMIUMS AND LOSSES
(Reports of Industrial Commission)

Year	Stock Companies	Mutual Companies	State Fund	Yearly Totals
Net Premium Income:				
*1915.....	\$ 32,602.56	\$ 163,526.58	\$ 46,710.00	\$ 242,839.14
1916.....	475,402.36	254,351.63	134,371.41	864,125.40
1917.....	664,049.89	303,466.36	192,328.45	1,159,844.70
1918.....	854,239.28	382,528.75	370,593.75	1,607,361.78
1919.....	818,782.86	313,432.55	267,612.12	1,399,827.53
1920.....	906,639.75	502,262.10	460,116.11	1,869,017.96
1921.....	931,622.93	416,087.25	364,009.52	1,711,719.70
1922.....	590,611.51	330,407.73	339,537.41	1,260,556.65
1923.....	665,509.93	402,663.69	404,562.16	1,472,735.78
1924.....	806,751.61	398,077.73	412,733.56	1,617,562.90
1925.....	1,033,794.56	351,428.79	554,868.86	1,940,092.21
1926.....	1,031,537.78	348,613.55	605,630.54	1,985,781.87
1927.....	1,001,375.17	357,852.64	880,400.39	2,239,628.20
1928.....	965,159.08	420,823.09	676,327.54	2,062,309.71
1929.....	1,092,230.06	434,515.26	720,568.78	2,247,314.10
1930.....	1,050,513.00	373,002.00	747,652.00	2,171,167.00
1931.....	877,422.00	302,816.00	697,955.00	1,878,193.00
1932.....	583,190.00	234,998.00	614,933.00	1,433,122.00
1933.....	518,321.00	197,971.00	635,432.00	1,351,724.00
Total.....	\$14,899,755.33	\$6,488,824.70	\$9,126,342.60	\$30,514,923.63
Net Losses Paid:				
*1915.....	\$ 1,738.02	\$ 2,657.46	\$ 2,563.65	\$ 6,939.13
1916.....	128,719.80	23,188.98	28,535.76	180,444.54
1917.....	191,556.57	58,546.16	42,497.24	292,599.97
1918.....	243,915.88	74,008.02	51,391.68	369,315.58
1919.....	294,156.65	98,135.51	86,546.79	478,838.95
1920.....	356,059.22	111,893.71	128,333.71	596,286.64
1921.....	389,800.87	130,440.08	168,340.20	688,581.15
1922.....	385,124.75	141,611.72	178,710.00	705,446.47
1923.....	499,806.15	134,095.21	201,169.98	835,071.34
1924.....	528,407.02	134,713.11	246,969.03	910,089.16
1925.....	567,364.78	139,083.34	279,972.80	986,420.92
1926.....	596,449.24	139,019.76	310,296.34	1,045,765.34
1927.....	596,618.80	149,883.31	372,349.08	1,118,851.19
1928.....	610,412.52	156,431.50	413,826.79	1,180,670.81
1929.....	618,767.28	180,333.88	484,386.67	1,283,487.83
1930.....	646,477.00	183,490.00	510,018.00	1,339,985.00
1931.....	620,509.00	187,744.00	549,219.00	1,357,472.00
1932.....	486,772.00	165,921.00	540,915.00	1,193,608.00
1933.....	437,012.00	151,213.00	542,274.00	1,130,499.00
Total.....	\$ 8,199,667.55	\$2,362,389.75	\$5,138,315.72	\$15,700,373.02

*August 1, 1915, to December 31, 1915.

STATE COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND, RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

(For Years Ending December 31)

	1934	1933	1932	1931
RECEIPTS:				
Premiums written.....	\$ 864,788.78	\$ 639,478.97	\$ 614,933.46	\$ 702,268.48
Interest received.....	111,037.62	122,062.69	139,341.40	134,550.85
Sale and redemption of bonds and warrants....	78,802.33	555,143.52	51,865.97	187,355.46
Total	\$1,054,628.73	\$1,316,685.18	\$ 806,640.83	\$1,024,174.79
DISBURSEMENTS:				
Compensation and benefits paid	\$ 546,396.38	\$ 542,273.95	\$ 540,915.48	\$ 549,219.40
Dividends paid.....	118,890.17	144,355.96	120,695.99	134,531.10
Operating expense.....	64,073.76	61,005.13	58,012.80	59,345.83
Bonds and warrants purchased	217,740.07	552,669.20	57,237.77	322,981.76
Balances charged off.....	.....	9,600.00	5,102.18	.....
Reinsurance premiums...	5,786.37	3,945.58	.....	4,312.75
Total	\$ 952,886.75	\$1,313,849.82	\$ 781,964.22	\$1,070,390.84

ACCIDENTS AND CLAIMS, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927
Number of accidents-----	25,233	18,850	18,540	21,132	22,973	25,846	19,773	19,571
Number of all claims-----	4,159	3,829	3,856	4,502	5,150	5,467	5,312	5,751
Death claims-----	114	107	116	108	151	177	147	180
Non-fatal-----	4,239	3,722	3,740	4,394	4,999	5,290	5,165	5,571
Average weekly wage-----	\$18.21	\$19.24	\$22.06	\$24.66	\$26.10	\$25.12	\$24.93	\$25.49
Average weekly compensation---	\$ 8.65	\$ 8.92	\$10.24	\$11.00	\$11.56	\$11.08	\$10.79	\$10.77

MUSEUMS AND ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITS

Colorado has a number of museums housing works of art, relics of ancient races, historical documents, specimens of prehistoric beasts and reptiles and present fauna and flora. The exhibits in some of these museums are among the finest in the country and afford excellent opportunities for study by scientists, archaeologists, geologists and ethnologists, as well as being of interest to the general public. The collections are being continually augmented by specimens gathered by expeditions sent out not only to explore ruins in Colorado and other states but to gather specimens in foreign countries.

One of the largest museums in the state is the Colorado Museum of Natural History, owned by the city of Denver and located in one of its parks.

The buildings were constructed at a cost of \$270,917, part of which was provided by the municipality and part by private donations. The cost of exhibits, cases, library and furniture was \$519,008, but this figure by no means represents the value of the exhibits, many of which are rare and which would be difficult, if not impossible, to replace. The nucleus for the museum was a collection of Colorado mammals and birds made by Edwin Carter, who came to the state in 1870 for his health and lived at Breckenridge. Contracts for part of the building were made on November 8, 1901. The east extension was completed in June, 1903, the main building was finished in July, 1908, and the south, or James wing, was completed in 1929.

The museum has been visited by 4,843,710 persons from 1912 to 1935, inclusive. The annual number of visitors in recent years is as follows:

1928	246,698
1929	199,255
1930	222,525
1931	218,910
1932	193,735
1933	207,505
1934	233,580
1935	241,445

The state museum is located just south of the capitol in Denver and is housed in a building constructed by the state of Colorado at a cost of \$500,000. It is conducted by the Historical Society of Colorado and comprises two departments, the department of history and the department of archaeology and ethnology. The museum contains many relics of early life in Colorado, specimens from the ruins of cliffdwellers and other ancient races that once inhabited this territory, and many valuable documents and records of great historical value. Membership in the society is confined to citizens of Colorado. Additions to its ethnological exhibits are made at frequent intervals by expeditions sent out to explore ruins of the earlier inhabitants. Further information concerning this exploration work is given elsewhere in this volume under the heading, "Archaeological."

The state historical society and the state museum are supported by revenues from two sources, appropriations by the legislature out of state funds and annual dues paid by members. Funds expended out of legislative appropriations in recent years are as follows:

1930	\$13,613.01
1931	14,218.33
1932	14,241.74
1933	11,148.24

The Denver Art museum is located in the new Denver municipal building and, as its name indicates, is devoted to the furthering of the arts. It is supported in part by the city and in part by private subscriptions through its membership. It has on exhibition the largest and most valuable art collection in the state and is open to the public. Chappell house, which sends out travelling exhibits and supplements the work of the museum, is conducted as a part of the organization. The last named maintains an excellent exhibit of Indian art.

The Cody Memorial Museum is located on Lookout mountain near Golden, in Denver's mountain park sys-

tem, and contains relics of Col. W. F. ("Buffalo Bill") Cody, a noted scout, whose grave adjoins the site of the museum.

The Mesa Verde Park museum is located in the Mesa Verde national park, in Montezuma county, in the southwestern part of the state, and houses relics of the cliffdwellers, being entirely an archaeological collection gathered in the ruins in the park. It is owned by the government and conducted by the park officials. This collection was made possible by the contributions of friends of the park. The museum now contains the largest and most comprehensive exhibit of the archaeology of the park that is available for public inspection anywhere. A noteworthy addition to the museum was made in 1930. Through the cooperation of Charles L. Bernheimer, of New York City, Dr. Clark Wissler, of the American museum of natural history, and Earl H. Morris, of the Carnegie institute of Washington, the American museum of natural history made a permanent loan of the basket-maker material collected during the field season of 1929 in southeastern Utah by the seventh Bernheimer expedition.

Another important acquisition was made in 1934 through the presentation of the Nordenskjold collection to the museum by the Swedish government. This collection consists of specimens obtained by Explorer Nordenskjold in the region before congress created the park as a national reserve.

The Canon City museum, located in Canon City, is owned by the city and contains natural history exhibits.

There are also museums connected with the State College of Education at Greeley, the University of Colorado at Boulder, Colorado college at Colorado Springs, and the State College of Agriculture at Fort Collins. The University of Colorado museum has a very large collection of prehistoric pottery, etc., from southwestern United States; about 300,000 fossils representing all geological periods from Cambrian to Pleistocene; more than 300,000 mollusks, of thousands of species; 3,200 birds and mammals; thousands of fishes, reptiles, amphibians, starfishes, sea-urchins, sponges, brachiopods, insects, etc., a mineral collection, and an extensive herbarium.

The city and county of Denver owns and maintains in its City park the

largest and most important zoo in the state, or in the Rocky Mountain region. It was established in 1896 when a cub bear named "Billy Bryan" was presented to the mayor. A den was built for the bear in the park and from this beginning there grew a zoological garden which contains 1,285 specimens of animals and birds. These included 40 species of mammals, two of reptiles and 148 of birds.

COLORADO'S TOTAL WEALTH

The bureau of the census of the department of commerce undertakes at certain periods to estimate the wealth of the nation and of the states. The term "wealth" used in making these estimates applies to tangible property, regardless of whether it is in the physical possession or control of its owner.

The National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., which is affiliated with numerous industrial organizations and which co-operates with the bureau of the census, compiles estimates of total wealth for years in which no census is taken. The total wealth of Colorado, by years, as estimated by these agencies, is as follows:

1890 (Census).....	\$1,145,712,000
1900 (Census).....	938,171,000
1904 (Census).....	1,207,542,000
1912 (Census).....	2,315,310,000
1920 (N. I. C. B.).....	5,182,000,000
1921 (N. I. C. B.).....	3,269,000,000
1922 (Census).....	3,229,412,000
1925 (N. I. C. B.).....	3,521,000,000
1926 (N. I. C. B.).....	3,478,000,000
1927 (N. I. C. B.).....	3,405,000,000
1928 (N. I. C. B.).....	3,505,000,000
1929 (N. I. C. B.).....	3,516,000,000
1930 (N. I. C. B.).....	3,286,000,000

No estimates have been compiled since 1930.

The per capita wealth of Colorado, for the years named, is estimated as follows:

1890 (Census).....	\$2,780
1900 (Census).....	1,738
1904 (Census).....	2,046
1912 (Census).....	2,702
1922 (Census).....	3,285
1928 (N. I. C. B.).....	3,216
1929 (N. I. C. B.).....	3,418
1930 (N. I. C. B.).....	3,165

A table is published herewith showing the estimated value of all property in Colorado in 1922, 1912, 1904 and 1900, as reported by the census.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF ALL PROPERTY IN COLORADO, BY YEARS

(Compiled from Census Reports)

	1922	1912	1904	1900
Taxed real property..	\$1,388,818,000	\$1,123,067,000	\$ 530,893,000	\$ 402,784,000
Exempt property	369,628,000	100,445,000	106,770,000	102,909,000
Livestock	100,664,000	88,059,000	57,363,000	52,019,000
Farm implements and machinery	35,059,000	14,401,000	5,353,000	4,747,000
Manufacturing machinery, tools and implements	86,808,000	91,354,000	44,521,000	21,495,000
Railroads and their equipment	364,963,000	297,625,000	198,261,000	146,784,000
All other*.....	883,472,000	600,359,000	264,381,000	207,433,000
Total, all wealth....	\$3,229,412,000	\$2,315,310,000	\$1,207,542,000	\$ 938,171,000

*All other includes motor vehicles, street railways, water works, agricultural products, manufactured products, imported merchandise, mining products, clothing, personal adornments, furniture, etc.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

Certain areas of Colorado, principally the southwestern part of the state, are known to contain many ruins of ancient races, rich in relics showing the customs and manners of people who lived from one to three thousand years ago. The most important and best known of these areas is the Mesa Verde national park in Montezuma county, where many hundreds of ruins of cliff dwellings, temples and other structures have been uncovered and many others are known to exist. It is estimated that the Mesa Verde area once had a population of at least 70,000 people.

Prior to the passage of an act by congress in 1906 creating the Mesa Verde national park, some of the most valuable relics in the park were recovered by European explorers. One of the most important collections assembled was that of the Swedish explorer Nordenskjold, which was sold to the Swedish government and placed on exhibition at Helsingfors, Finland. In 1934 this collection was acquired with public works funds and returned to the museum in the park.

The Colorado state historical society did considerable exploration work in 1928 under a permit from the government on an area in Montezuma county, 32 miles northwest of Cortez, for the purpose of obtaining specimens for the state museum. In this area have been found ruins of a city of a very early type, one of the distinguishing features of which is the remains of many secret underground passages connecting numerous towers and ceremonial chambers. This city, unlike the cliff dwellings, is on an open mesa.

In 1931 the society made an archaeological survey of the Paradox valley in Montrose county and found ruins of pueblos similar to those further to the south, but no discoveries of outstanding importance resulted. Excavations made in 1925 by the society on Chimney Rock mesa, 22 miles west of Pagosa Springs, revealed some valuable discoveries. The area is one by one and one-fourth miles in size. Numerous ruins were discovered, including one chamber 209.7 feet long and more than 80 feet wide. They were inhabited in a period of the post-basket makers culture, dating back approximately 3,000 years. Among the discoveries were two human skulls, one of the roundhead and the other the longhead type.

The University of Colorado was engaged in 1925 in excavating and removing specimens from ruins in the region south of the Mesa Verde national park for its museum, under a government permit. A permit was granted the same university in 1929 to conduct a reconnaissance in parts of La Plata county during that year. There are several operations of like nature on patented land owned by private parties, where specimens are being obtained for museums. Congress passed a law in 1906 for the preservation of American antiquities, which provides that permits must be obtained before excavation can be made on government land. The government also retained title to all ruins on government land which has gone to patent since that date. Specimens can be obtained only for reputable museums, universities, colleges and scientific societies under these permits.

Additional information concerning the Mesa Verde and other ruins may be found in the chapters on "National Parks and Monuments" and "Museums in Colorado" in this volume.

EARTHQUAKES

One of the two seismic stations in the Jesuit Seismological association for the observance of earthquakes and gathering data for seismic research is located at Regis College in Denver. It was established in 1909, and since then the instrument has never ceased recording the vibrations of the earth. A. W. Forstall, S. J., a member of the Seismological Society of America, which has its seat at Leland Stanford university, is director of the Regis college station. The instrument belongs to the class of medium period for general observations and was invented by the well-known seismologist Dr. Wiechert, of Gottingen, Germany, and was constructed by the firm of Spindler and Hoyer, of the same town.

The seismograph and the clocks by which it is regulated are mounted on a masonry pier that rests upon the solid earth to eliminate all disturbances originating in the building, for the slightest vibration of the floor would be recorded by the pens. It is protected from drafts by a large glass case and means have been provided for making certain adjustments without opening this case. The earthquake vibrations are registered by two delicate pens writing on smoked paper. The minutes of time as well as the hours are automatically marked off on the blank by electric connections with the clocks. The United States weather bureau and the United States coast and geodetic survey cooperate with the association through the publication of its reports. The stations of the association also exchange telegrams immediately after large quakes have been registered in order to locate their epicenters as early as possible for the benefit of the other stations, the people and the press.

The three-fold program of the association for the past 25 years has been: To collect data of seismic value by securing daily blanks; each station to analyze and interpret its observations and publish them, as well as to keep them at the disposal of all the stations of the world; and by means of these data collected from its own and other observatories, to endeavor to solve the intricate problems relating to the nature of seismic waves, their speed, their reflection, their refraction, and by means of this knowledge to ar-

rive at a true concept of the interior conditions of the earth and its geology.

The location of the station at Denver was made without reference to seismic conditions in Colorado. The director, judging from the past history of the state and observations for the last 26 years, expresses the opinion that Colorado is not a seismic region. Since the installation of the observatory, the instrument has never recorded a single quake whose epicenter was located in the state.

BUILDING PERMITS

The value of buildings constructed, or remodelled, in 20 cities and towns of the state in 1935 for which permits were issued was \$7,176,981. The following table shows the years, number of cities and towns reporting and the amounts of permits issued:

Year	No. Reporting	Value
1924.....	20	\$33,157,975
1925.....	20	32,618,354
1926.....	17	19,325,549
1927.....	19	20,624,702
1928.....	19	21,234,508
1929.....	20	21,575,633
1930.....	20	11,707,791
1931.....	19	9,127,502
1932.....	20	4,363,398
1933.....	19	2,732,412
1934.....	18	3,747,310
1935.....	20	7,176,981

An accompanying table shows the value of permits by cities and towns and by years.

Elsewhere in this volume will be found a table giving a summary of the construction business in Colorado during 1929 as reported by the bureau of the census.

TRAVELING DISTANCES

The following gives the distance in statute miles by the shortest direct routes from Denver to the cities named as reported by the war department's official table of distances:

City	Miles
Baltimore	1,831
Bismarck	1,115
Boston	2,067
Charleston, S. C.....	1,833
Chicago	1,034
Cincinnati	1,257
Cleveland	1,391
Galveston	1,146
Indianapolis	1,159
Kansas City.....	636
Los Angeles.....	1,422
Minneapolis.....	919
New Orleans.....	1,349
New York.....	1,943
Philadelphia	1,851
Portland, Me.....	2,176
Portland, Ore.....	1,376
Richmond, Va.....	1,836
St. Louis.....	918
San Francisco.....	1,374
Seattle	1,559
Washington, D. C.....	1,810

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS

TOWN	1935	1934	1933	1932	1929
Boulder -----	\$ 257,860	\$ 73,419	\$ 205,760	\$ 129,350	\$ 216,510
Colorado Springs-----	373,444	559,468	132,505	256,373	1,030,026
Denver -----	5,223,616	2,663,411	2,166,491	3,214,362	16,633,300
Durango -----	36,856	17,920	11,773	17,720	162,352
Eads -----	4,450	-----	-----	22,400	15,000
Eaton -----	35,775	300	2,400	6,900	12,900
Englewood -----	40,440	15,660	11,744	12,000	148,097
Fort Collins-----	98,024	45,205	33,509	64,728	276,578
Fort Morgan-----	34,601	11,723	16,391	17,140	199,965
Grand Junction-----	282,305	76,706	15,153	51,009	316,938
Greeley -----	289,690	35,964	59,806	139,616	453,527
Lafayette -----	5,265	5,770	9,562	12,140	1,500
La Junta-----	6,400	4,200	9,000	60,000	1,040
Littleton -----	500	5,165	9,650	4,270	30,000
Longmont -----	68,653	20,075	5,815	36,683	127,515
Manitou -----	23,998	*4,804	6,725	6,092	25,295
Platteville -----	250	-----	375	4,500	23,869
Pueblo -----	298,894	165,617	73,319	129,243	1,572,521
Sterling -----	16,700	29,872	6,434	28,872	123,705
Trinidad -----	79,260	12,031	6,000	150,000	205,000
Totals -----	\$7,176,981	\$3,747,310	\$2,782,412	\$4,363,398	\$21,575,638

*Period April 1, 1934, to January 18, 1935.

COLORADO HOSPITALS

Colorado is well supplied with hospitals and sanitariums which rank among the best in the country in equipment and quality of service rendered the public. The American College of Surgeons conducts an annual survey of hospitals in Colorado in its standardization movement. This movement provides for the establishment of minimum requirements for the proper conduct of hospitals as to the competency and character of physicians and surgeons upon hospital staffs, adequate equipment, maintenance of proper records, prohibition of fee-splitting, etc., before a hospital is given full approval.

The survey as of October 1, 1935, lists 39 approved hospitals in the state, of which 36 are fully approved and

three are conditionally approved. The conditionally approved are those which have accepted the minimum standards required but which for lack of time or other acceptable reasons have not completed the adoption of the requirements in detail.

The 39 hospitals approved in 1935 had a bed capacity of 7,142, including cribs and bassinets for the new-born. A table published herewith gives the location, ownership, management and bed capacity of the hospitals in the state approved by the college of surgeons.

In addition to these hospitals, there are a number of private sanitariums and smaller hospitals in the various cities and towns in the state, where satisfactory accommodations may be secured.

COLORADO HOSPITALS APPROVED BY THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, 1935

LOCATION AND NAME	Type	Ownership	Control	Bed Capacity
Boulder:				
Boulder-Colorado sanitarium and hospital.....	General.....	Seventh Day Adventists.....	Trustees.....	101
Community hospital.....	General.....	Community.....	Board of Directors.....	41
Colorado Springs:				
Beth-El General hospital.....	General.....	Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Board of Directors.....	201
Cragmor sanatorium.....	Tuberculosis.....	Private.....	Board of Directors.....	127
Glockner sanatorium and hospital.....	General.....	Church.....	Sisters of Charity.....	210
National Methodist Episcopal Sanatorium for Tuberculosis.....	Tuberculosis.....	Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Board of Directors.....	55
St. Francis hospital and sanatorium.....	General.....	Church.....	Sisters of St. Francis.....	148
Denver:				
Beth Israel hospital.....	General.....	Community.....	Board of Directors.....	55
Children's hospital.....	Children.....	Community.....	Board of Directors.....	165
Denver General hospital.....	General.....	City and County.....	Health department.....	515
Fitzsimons General hospital.....	General.....	Federal.....	Army.....	1,185
Mercy hospital.....	General.....	Church.....	Sisters of Mercy.....	231
Mt. Airy sanitarium.....	Mental.....	Private.....	Owner.....	60
National Jewish hospital.....	Tuberculosis.....	Community.....	Trustees.....	250
*Porter sanitarium and hospital.....	General.....	Seventh Day Adventists.....	Managers.....	115
Presbyterian hospital.....	General.....	Presbyterian Church.....	Trustees.....	171
St. Anthony's hospital.....	General.....	Church.....	Sisters of St. Francis.....	182
St. Joseph's hospital.....	General.....	Church.....	Sisters of Charity.....	225
St. Luke's hospital.....	General.....	Episcopal Church.....	Managers.....	249
Sanatorium of the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society.....	Tuberculosis.....	Community.....	Trustees.....	300
University of Colorado hospitals:				
Colorado General hospital.....	General.....	University.....	Regents.....	180
Colorado Psychopathic hospital.....	Mental.....	University.....	Regents.....	80
Durango:				
Mercy hospital.....	General.....	Church.....	Sisters of Mercy.....	58

* Provisionally approved.

COLORADO HOSPITALS APPROVED BY THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, 1935—Continued

LOCATION AND NAME	Type	Ownership	Control	Bed Capacity
Englewood: *Swedish National sanatorium for tuberculosis.	Tuberculosis	Community	Trustees	110
Fort Lyon: Veterans Administration hospital	General	Federal	Veterans' Administration	699
Grand Junction: St. Mary's hospital	General	Church	Sisters of Charity	49
Greeley: Greeley hospital	General	County	Board of Commissioners	113
La Junta: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad hospital	Industrial	Railroad hospital association	Trustees	36
Mennonite hospital and sanitarium	General	Board of Missions and Charities	Trustees	80
Longmont: Longmont hospital	General	Private	Owner	40
Pueblo: Corwin hospital	Industrial	Corporation	Trustees	247
Parkview hospital	General	Private	Trustees	94
St. Mary's hospital	General	Church	Sisters of Charity	162
Woodcroft hospital	Mental	Private	Clinic	125
Salida: Denver and Rio Grande Western hospital	Industrial	Railway Employees' Association	Trustees	82
*Red Cross hospital	General	Private	Owners	89
Sterling: St. Benedict hospital	General	Church	Sisters of St. Benedict	87
Trinidad: Mt. San Rafael hospital	General	Church	Sisters of Charity	75
Woodmen: Modern Woodmen of America sanatorium	Tuberculosis	Fraternal (Woodmen of America)	Trustees	250

*Provisionally approved.

DENVER'S MOUNTAIN PARKS

Located in Jefferson, Clear Creek, Arapahoe, Douglas, Gilpin and Boulder counties, to the northwest, west and south of Denver, is a series of mountain parks, all of which are connected by highways, which comprise what is known as the Denver mountain park system. These parks are owned by the municipality of Denver and were acquired, improved and opened to the public for the purpose of making the mountains available for the people. In undertaking the project, there were no precedents to follow. The idea was unique, never before considered by any municipality and no other American city has since undertaken a project that is similar.

The system comprises a chain or series of parks in the mountains forming somewhat of a semi-circle and extending as far west as Echo lake and the summit of Mt. Evans, the latter at an altitude of 14,262 feet above sea level, and including Lookout mountain, Bergen park, Genesee park, the Park of the Red Rocks and other areas offering unique and attractive scenic advantages. All of the parks are connected with well-built highways and these highways tie into others radiating from Denver to the west and south. In the mountain parks are several lakes. Mountain lodges have been built at most attractive locations, shelter houses erected, water systems installed, fireplaces for outdoor cooking constructed and many other improvements made for the comfort and convenience of the people. The federal government, especially the forest service, the state government and the city of Denver participated in the construction of the highway to the summit of Mount Evans. Counties in which the parks and highways are located also have contributed to the construction and maintenance of the roads.

The area owned by the city on June 1, 1927, was 10,295 acres, of which 4,419 acres was acquired prior to 1923. Between that year and 1927, 1,311 acres was secured through patents to parks, 4,352 acres by patents to tracts and 214 acres by deeds to parks.

Land acquired subsequent to that date, including the Park of the Red Rocks, above Morrison, brings the total acreage owned by the city up to 11,155 acres as of January 1, 1933.

From 1912 to 1935, inclusive, the City and County of Denver has expended on the mountain parks an aggregate of \$2,547,612.97. These expenditures by years are as follows:

1912	.....	\$	3,864.67
1913	.....		59,443.97
1914	.....		87,465.15
1915	.....		129,282.57
1916	.....		48,093.90
1917	.....		73,757.19
1918	.....		72,103.05
1919	.....		51,128.37
1920	.....		96,623.70
1921	.....		99,633.26
1922	.....		151,748.26
1923	.....		74,424.74
1924	.....		135,711.90
1925	.....		112,176.95
1926	.....		98,972.24
1927	.....		259,132.96
1928	.....		174,712.02
1929	.....		166,878.46
1930	.....		165,332.21
1931	.....		168,337.67
1932	.....		101,029.63
1933	.....		75,384.75
1934	.....		76,624.88
1935	.....		65,750.47
Total	.....	\$	2,547,612.97

MEXICAN LAND GRANTS

Maps of Colorado generally show large areas of land along the southern boundary which are designated as land grants. These are referred to popularly as "Spanish land grants," but more correctly they are known as Mexican land grants, since they were made subsequent to the proclaiming in 1810 of Mexico's independence of Spain. Most of these grants, in which the titles originate in the government of Mexico, were bestowed in the early 40s, but successful occupation of the tracts was not accomplished for a number of years. Following the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hildago in 1848, which guaranteed to the Mexicans their private property rights, the United States set up the machinery necessary to ascertain the origin, nature and extent of the claims to the land under the laws, usages and customs of Spain and Mexico, and such claims as were found to be valid were confirmed by congress. In the years following the confirmation of titles down to the present the land embraced in the grants has been extensively developed and within the areas are cities and towns, agricultural communities, valuable coal and mineral properties and other evidences of substantial growth.

One of the largest of the grants in Colorado and New Mexico is known as the Beaubien and Miranda, or Maxwell land grant, which embraces more than one million acres of land, of which approximately 380,000 acres is in Colorado. The Colorado part of the grant is in the southern and southwestern parts of Las Animas county. The grant was confirmed by congress in 1860.

The Sangre de Cristo grant, the largest of the group and including more than a million acres, embraces the greater part of the valleys of the Costilla, Culebra and Trinchera rivers in the San Luis valley and extends from the Rio Grande river to the summit of the Sangre de Cristo range. It is principally in Costilla county.

The Nolan grant, located along the St. Charles river, in Pueblo county, to the south and southwest of Pueblo, was confirmed in 1870 as to 48,695 acres.

The Vigil and St. Vrain grant is in the valleys of the Huerfano, Apishapa

and Cucharas rivers, lies to the north of the Maxwell grant and southeast of the Nolan grant and originally embraced more than 4,000,000 acres, but was reduced by congress to 97,390 acres.

The Conejos grant, involving a large tract in Conejos county, was never confirmed and most of the land was taken up under the United States homestead laws, in many instances by original grantees.

The Tierra Amarilla grant is mostly in New Mexico, with only a small part of it extending up into Archuleta county.

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES IN COLORADO BY YEARS
(Compiled from Census Reports)

	Marriages		Divorces	
	United States	Colorado	United States	Colorado
Number reported:				
1916.....	1,040,684	9,071	112,036	1,061
1922.....	1,134,151	11,456	148,815	2,075
1923.....	1,229,784	12,077	165,096	2,278
1924.....	1,184,574	11,972	170,952	2,118
1925.....	1,188,334	11,602	175,449	2,243
1926.....	1,202,574	11,957	180,853	2,288
1927.....	1,201,053	11,969	192,037	2,370
1928.....	1,182,497	12,065	195,939	2,362
1929.....	1,232,559	13,047	201,468	2,392
1930.....	1,126,856	11,733	191,591	2,245
1931.....	1,060,914	9,952	183,664	2,209
1932.....	981,903	6,614	160,338	2,105
Increase (number):				
1922 over 1916.....	52,789	2,287	34,980	1,005
1923 over 1922.....	95,633	621	16,281	203
1924 over 1923.....	-45,210	-105	5,856	-160
1925 over 1924.....	3,760	-370	4,497	125
1926 over 1925.....	14,240	355	5,404	45
1927 over 1926.....	-1,521	12	11,184	92
1928 over 1927.....	-18,556	96	3,902	-8
1929 over 1928.....	50,062	982	5,529	30
1930 over 1929.....	-104,279	-1,314	-9,877	-147
1931 over 1930.....	-65,942	-1,781	-7,927	-36
1932 over 1931.....	-79,011	-3,338	-23,326	-104
Per cent increase:				
1922 over 1916.....	5.1	25.2	31.2	94.7
1923 over 1922.....	8.4	5.4	10.9	12.2
1924 over 1923.....	-3.7	-0.9	3.6	-7.0
1925 over 1924.....	0.3	-3.1	2.6	5.9
1926 over 1925.....	1.2	3.1	3.1	2.0
1927 over 1926.....	-0.1	0.1	6.2	3.6
1928 over 1927.....	-1.5	0.8	2.0	-0.3
1929 over 1928.....	4.2	3.1	2.8	1.3
1930 over 1929.....	-8.5	-10.1	-4.9	-6.1
1931 over 1930.....	-5.9	-15.2	-4.1	-1.6
1932 over 1931.....	-7.4	-33.5	-12.7	-4.7
Number per 1,000 population:				
1916.....	10.68	.....	1.13	1.22
1922.....	10.32	11.65	1.35	2.11
1923.....	11.03	12.06	1.48	2.28
1924.....	10.46	11.70	1.51	2.07
1925.....	10.35	11.70	1.53	2.26
1926.....	10.32	11.95	1.55	2.29
1927.....	10.16	11.85	1.62	2.35
1928.....	9.87	11.84	1.63	2.32
1929.....	10.14	12.63	1.66	2.33
1930.....	9.16	11.30	1.56	2.16
1931.....	8.55	9.54	1.48	2.12
1932.....	7.87	6.32	1.28	2.01

Minus sign denotes decrease.

Note—Rates of marriages and divorces for recent years have been revised to conform to the 1930 census. The series of annual reports relating to marriage and divorce was terminated by the census bureau with the 1932 edition.

STATE CAPITOL BUILDING

The Colorado state capitol building is located on an elevated site bounded by Lincoln and Grant streets and Colfax and East Fourteenth avenues in the city of Denver, with the main entrance facing due west. It stands at an altitude of exactly one mile above sea level. The structure, from the standpoint of its location, its architectural beauty and imposing appearance, is one of the outstanding state capitol buildings of the country. The grounds in front of the building include the entire block between Lincoln street and Broadway and face the Denver civic center. The main range of the Rocky mountains for a distance of 150 miles north and south is visible from the capitol entrance.

The building is of the Corinthian order of architecture, and E. E. Myers was the architect. The cornerstone was laid on July 4, 1890, by the Masonic lodge and the building was first occupied in 1895 and was completed in 1896. The site, consisting of 10 acres, was donated to the state by Henry C. Brown and the block fronting on Broadway was purchased for \$100,000. The cost of the building was \$2,800,000 and replacement value at this time is estimated at \$8,000,000. It is constructed of gray granite, cut on straight lines except for the massive pillars above the entrances. The interior is finished principally in onyx with lacquered brass cappings and corner trimmings. The dome is plated with pure leaf gold which cost \$14,680, and seven and one-half tons of lead was used in placing same. The structure is shaped similar to a Greek cross, with entrances on Colfax avenue, Grant street and East Fourteenth avenue, with the main entrance on the Lincoln street side. In its construction 230,000 cubic feet of granite was used.

The dimensions of the building are as follows:

Length	333 feet 11 inches
Width	313 feet
Height of dome.....	272 feet 2 inches
Length of corridors east and west.....	199 feet
Diameter of circular corridor beneath dome.....	42 feet
Number of rooms.....	160

The cornerstone contains a copy of the Bible, an American flag, constitutions of Colorado and the United States, the Declaration of Independence, census reports, numerous documents and public addresses of officials, a number of souvenirs, copies of the

newspapers of that day and gold and silver coins of all denominations.

In 1915 a quarter-block south of the capitol and across East Fourteenth avenue was purchased and the state museum building was constructed upon it at a cost of \$480,000. The structure was built of granite and marble, and houses a museum of archaeological and mineral exhibits and relics of wars.

In 1919 a quarter-block north of the capitol and across Colfax avenue was purchased, and upon the site was constructed the state office building, four stories high and built of granite and marble at a cost of \$1,475,000. It was occupied in 1921. In it are located numerous boards and departments of the state government.

HOME RULE CITIES

An amendment to the Colorado constitution, known as Article XX, vesting the people of each city or town in the state of 2,000 or more population with the power (which they shall always have) to make, amend, add to or replace the charter of said city or town, which shall be its organic law and extend to all its local and municipal matters, was adopted on November 11, 1902. This became known as the "home rule" amendment. It provides that "such charter and the ordinances made pursuant thereto in such matters shall supersede within the territorial limits and other jurisdictions of said city or town any law of the state in conflict therewith." The procedure by which a city or town may come under the amendment is for the qualified electors of a city or town to vote upon the question and, if approved, file with the secretary of state a certified copy of a charter framed and approved in reasonable conformity with the provisions of the act.

Cities and towns which have elected to come under the provisions of the amendment, known as home-rule cities, and the form of government provided by their charters, are as follows:

City	Form of Gov't
Denver	*Mayor-manager
Pueblo	Commission
Colorado Springs.....	City manager
Grand Junction.....	City manager
Fort Collins.....	Commission
Fort Morgan.....	City manager
Boulder	City manager
Delta	Commission
Montrose	City manager
Durango	City manager
Monte Vista.....	City manager

*The mayor, elected by the people, is in reality, the city manager and in fact has more power than any city manager.

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GAZETTEER OF CITIES AND TOWNS OF COLORADO, 1936

TOWN OR CITY	Year Incorporated	County	Altitude	Population Jan. 1, 1930 U.S. Census	Assessed Valuation	Municipal Tax Levy in Mills	Revenue	Area Acres	Incorporated	Mayor	Clerk	Total Outstanding Bonds January 1, 1936	Bonds Per Capita	Bonds % Assessed Valuation	Water M. Municipal	Electric Light (M. Municipal) (P. Private)	Sanitary Sewers	Bank Deposits	TOWN OR CITY
Agulita	1-10-1894	Tax. Ariz.	4,700	1,213	120,444	0.00	4,829.22	270	270	W. H. Hutton	Mrs. Marie Hughes	17,000	14.01	13.28	M	P	No	453,818	Agulita
Alamosa	1-10-1894	Alamosa	4,300	1,192	1,100,000	12.00	14,316.00	440	440	Harry J. James	Howard Fisher	111,000	98.54	16.00	M	P	Yes	2,013,462	Alamosa
Alma	1-10-1894	Alma	7,500	4,192	2,307,825	19.00	80,057.10	640	640	James G. Coffey	Carl M. Coffey	187,000	24.22	16.00	M	P	Yes	1,481,422	Alma
Alma	1-10-1894	Alma	6,500	3,500	1,600,000	12.00	42,000.00	300	300	Carl M. Coffey	Carl M. Coffey	10,000	15.38	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Alma
Antonito	11-29-1892	Conejos	7,450	4,243	442,115	15.00	6,361.25	210	210	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	34,500	46.35	24.82	M	P	No	1,481,422	Antonito
Arriba	1-10-1894	El Paso	5,500	2,750	170,000	18.00	3,060.00	150	150	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	41,000	74.55	12.00	M	P	Yes	258,815	Arriba
Arroyo	1-10-1894	Pitkin	7,800	7,800	21,000	14.00	109.20	263	263	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	14.10	14.00	M	P	Yes	364,022	Arroyo
Aurora	1-10-1894	Weld	6,000	3,000	500,000	18.00	9,000.00	600	600	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	18.33	16.00	M	P	Yes	412,681	Aurora
Aurora	1-10-1894	Weld	6,000	3,000	500,000	18.00	9,000.00	600	600	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	18.33	16.00	M	P	Yes	412,681	Aurora
Bayfield	1-10-1894	La Plata	6,800	3,400	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Bayfield
Beattie	1-10-1894	Adams	2,100	1,050	349,500	21.00	7,035.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	4,000	19.02	18.00	M	P	Yes	787,958	Beattie
Bethune	1-10-1894	Butt	4,800	2,400	80,370	15.00	3,618.75	150	150	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	6,000	12.58	12.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Bethune
Blackhawk	1-10-1894	El Paso	7,800	3,900	145,510	20.00	7,802.00	1,300	1,300	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	1,300	16.68	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Blackhawk
Blanca	1-10-1894	Lincoln	6,000	3,000	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Blanca
Boulder	1-10-1894	Boulder	6,000	3,000	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Boulder
Breckenridge	1-10-1894	Summit	7,000	3,500	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Breckenridge
Brighton	1-10-1894	Adams	2,100	1,050	349,500	21.00	7,035.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	4,000	19.02	18.00	M	P	Yes	787,958	Brighton
Burlington	1-10-1894	Chaffee	1,800	900	400,000	15.00	5,400.00	140	140	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	1,800	24.44	16.00	M	P	Yes	1,025,219	Burlington
Burlington	1-10-1894	Chaffee	1,800	900	400,000	15.00	5,400.00	140	140	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	1,800	24.44	16.00	M	P	Yes	1,025,219	Burlington
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
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Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
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Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	Fremont	4,500	2,250	1,100,000	12.00	13,200.00	160	160	W. L. Kline	Mrs. M. J. Kline	11,000	16.18	16.00	M	P	No	1,481,422	Canon City
Canon City	1-10-1894	F																	

